

Proceedings
of
THE TRAVANCORE SRI MULAM ASSEMBLY,

SECOND ASSEMBLY,

TENTH SESSION--1942/1117.

Tuesday, the 24th March 1942/11th Meenam 1117.

The Travancore Sri Mulam Assembly met in the Legislative Chamber, Public Offices, at Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday the 24th March 1942, Mr. S. Chittanatha Karayalar, Deputy President, presiding.

NEW MEMBERS.

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

Mr. I. C. Chacko (*Ag. Chief Engineer*);

Mr. C. P. Gopala Panicker (*Ag. Secretary to Government*);

Mr. Puthupally S. Krishna Pillai (*Legal Remembrancer to Government*);

Mr. K. Kunjan Pillai (*Ag. Secretary to Government*);

Dr. M. Kunjukrishna Pillai (*Health Officer, Corporation, Trivandrum*);

Mr. A. Lakshminarayana Aiyar (*Financial Secretary to Government*);

Mr. K. R. Narayana Aiyar (*Director of Agriculture*);

Mr. P. G. Narayanan Unnithan (*Excise Commissioner*);

Rajyasevapravina G. Parameswaran Pillai (*Chief Secretary to Government*);

Dr. H. Parameswaran (*Secretary, Stores Purchase Committee*);

Mr. R. Sivaramakrishna Aiyar (*Nominated*);

Sadasyatilaka T. K. Velu Pillai (*Trivandrum City*); and

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Working of the Debt Relief Act of 1116.

85. *MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR (*Karunagapalli cum Kartikapalli*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of money deposited in the various courts of the State as a result of the operation of the Debt Relief Act of 1116; and

(b) the number of persons who have so deposited?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Legal Remembrancer to Government*): (a) Rs. 21,91,623 Chs. 16 and Cash 13.

(b) 54,719.

Working of the Debt Relief Act of 1116.

86. *MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN (*Kunnatnad cum Parur*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications filed according to the Debt Relief Act II of 1116; and

(b) how much money has been deposited by the petitioners?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: (a) 66,429.

(b) Rs. 21,91,623 Chs. 16 and Cash 13 till the 26th November 1941.

Applications under sections 13 and 15 of Acts II and III of 1116.

87. *MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Mavelikara cum Kunnattur*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications under sections 13 and 15 of Acts II and III of 1116 which have been dismissed on non-payment of the amounts payable for the second instalment

(i) in each of the District Courts in the State;

(ii) in each of the Munsiff's Courts in the State; and

(b) the number of applications under the Debt Relief Act where-in the amount payable for the second instalment has been deposited

(i) in the District Courts in the State;

(ii) in the Munsiff's Courts in the State?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: (a) (i) & (ii) A statement furnishing the required information is laid on the table.

(b) (i) 789.

(ii) 16,816.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM (*Muvattupuzha cum Devicolan*): Sir, may I know whether the member has any idea of the number of applications restored after dismissal in view of the recent High Court Circular?

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

Alwaye-Coonemnavoo Road.

88. *MR. JOSEPH VITHAYATHIL (*Kunnatnad cum Parur*): Will the Government be pleased to state what steps, if any, they have taken for the construction of the Alwaye-Coonemnavoo Road in the Parur taluk?

MR. I. C. CHACKO (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): The work has been taken up and is in progress.

Coonemavoo-Always road.

89. *MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN : Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have begun the works connected with the Coonemavoo-Always road, if so, when and if not, why not?

MR. I. C. CHACKO : The work has been started this year and is in progress.

Opium and the Travancore Sugars and Chemicals, Ltd.

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

(a) whether there was a proposal to supply opium free of duty to the Travancore Sugars and Chemicals, Ltd.; and

(b) the amount of opium consumed by them in 1115 and till the end of Edavom 1116?

MR. P. G. NARAYANAN UNNITHAN (*District Commissioner*) : (a) Yes.

(b) Quantity of opium consumed in 1115 was 100½ seers and that during 1116 (till the end of Edavom) 177½ seers.

Vishavaidyasala at Haripad.

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

(a) whether there is any recognised Vishavaidyasala at Haripad;

(b) the year in which it was given recognition ;

(c) whether any grant is given to the Vishavaidyasala at present ;

(d) whether any Vaidyasala in the State, which was recognised after this, is given grant ;

(e) the principle adopted by Government in the matter of giving grants to recognised Vaidyasalas ; and

(f) whether Government have received representations from the inhabitants of Kartikapalli taluk for giving grant to the recognised Vishavaidyasala at Haripad ?

MR. C. P. GOPALA PANICKAR (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) :

(a) Yes.

(b) 1930.

(c) No.

(d) Yes.

(e) Efficiency of the Vaidyan and the utility of the Vaidyasala are the main criteria for the award of grant-in-aid to a vaidyasala.

(f) Yes.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI : With reference to the answer to part (f), may I know whether Government have taken any action in connection with the representation ?

MR. C. P. GOPALA PANICKER : Yes, they have called for a report from the Director of Ayurveda.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI : May I know whether Government are aware that this particular Visha Vaidyan belongs to a backward community ?

MR. C. P. GOPALA PANICKER : Yes ; Government are aware.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI : May I know whether there is any Visha Vaidyasala in Central Travancore which is given a grant now?

MR. C. P. GOPALA PANICKER : I have no information at present. I claim notice.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI : May I know, Sir, whether Government will be pleased to reconsider the case of this particular Visha Vaidyan?

MR. C. P. GOPALA PANICKER : The matter will be looked into.

Karingal Water Supply.

92. ***MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR** (*Kalkulam cum Vilavankod*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scarcity of drinking water in Karingal and suburbs has been brought to their notice; and

(b) whether any water supply scheme has been proposed?

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

(b) Yes.

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR : May I know what has happened to the Scheme?

MR. I. C. CHACKO : Detailed investigation is being conducted.

Reorganisation of the Excise Department.

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

(a) the number of temporary staff continuing as such after Mr. C. O. Madhavan's reorganisation of the Excise Department;

(b) the time for which they were continuing as temporary staff; and

(c) the total amount of money disbursed as pay and allowances to these officers per annum?

MR. P. G. NARAYANAN UNNITHAN : (a) Of the temporary staff sanctioned during the reorganisation of 1113 the following officers are now continuing as temporary:

Inspectors	2
Clerks	3
Petty Officer	1
Peons	2

(b) From 1-4-1113.

(c) The total amount of money disbursed as pay and allowances to these officers per annum is Rs. 3,432.

Gun firing at Trivandrum.

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

(a) the place from where the gun is fired at 5 a. m., 12 noon and 8 p. m. daily in Trivandrum;

(b) the reasons for choosing that particular place;

(c) whether Government have considered the desirability of firing the gun from a more central place in the City; and

(d) the total cost incurred daily for firing the gun?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA G. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*):

- (a) Pangode;
- (b) Because the Artillery firing the gun has been shifted from the old cantonment to Pangode.
- (c) The matter is under consideration.
- (d) Rs. four approximately.

Export of timber during 1116.

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

- (a) the total quantity of timber exported from Travancore during 1116 M. E.; and
- (b) the amount realised from that?

MR. P. G. NARAYANAN UNNITHAN:

(a) The quantity of timber exported from Travancore during 1116 is as follows:

1	Jackwood planks and logs	3953	c. ft.
2	Mangowood planks and logs	90251	"
3	Teakwood	263703	"
4	Sandalwood	24	tons
5	Other hardwood	414505	c. ft.
6	Other kinds of wood and timber	664592	"

(b) A total sum of Rs. 19,278 was realised on account of duty on jackwood and mangowood planks and logs exported during 1116.

Idapally-Thevankulangara—Cheranallur road.

96. ***MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN**: Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have begun the work of the Edapally-Thevankulangara—Cheranallur road and if so, when, and the amount sanctioned for the same?

MR. I. C. CHACKO: No.

Manufacture of sweet toddy.

97. ***MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN**: Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Director of Industries has submitted any programme for the improvement of the manufacture of sweet toddy in Parur taluk and if so, what steps they have taken in the matter?

MR. P. G. NARAYANAN UNNITHAN: The Director of Industries submitted no scheme for improving "the manufacture of sweet toddy in the Parur taluk." But he submitted a scheme for the manufacture of jaggery from sweet toddy to relieve distress among tappers. This scheme was duly investigated but has been laid aside for the present on account of the practical difficulties of working it.

Bridge at Chavara.

101. *MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR: Will the Government be pleased to state whether the bridge at Chavara (Quilon Division) is becoming more and more unsafe for traffic?

MR. I. C. CHACKO: The bridge is not quite safe for heavy traffic.

MR. M. L. JANARDANAN PILLAI (*Nominated*): May I know how long this bridge has been in this condition?

MR. I. C. CHACKO: For the last three or four years.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR: May I know whether attempts are made to reconstruct or to repair that bridge?

MR. I. C. CHACKO: An estimate has already been under preparation, but there is difficulty to get iron materials now.

License to wholesale beedi contractors.

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

(a) whether there is any rule prohibiting a wholesale *beedi* contractor from getting the license for the next year if he does not at least take 1200 lbs. of *beedi* tobacco and pay the customs duty for the same;

(b) whether there is any concession in the application fee for these contractors who have taken 1200 lbs. of *beedi* tobacco or five tons of tobacco during their previous year of contract and paid customs duty for the same;

(c) whether this concession, if any, is liable to be received by those who do not fulfil the above said conditions if there is any; and

(d) if there is no such concession, the number of applications received with only two chuckrams stamp from those people who have not taken 1200 lbs. of *beedi* tobacco or five tons of tobacco during their previous year of contract in the Excise Assistant Commissioner's Office, Parur?

MR. P. G. NARAYANAN UNNITHAN: (a) A licensee for the sale of *beedi* tobacco and *beedies* whose aggregate sale during the year does not exceed two candies shall not be entitled to a renewal of his license for the following official year, (*vide* Rule 6, condition XI (2) of the Tobacco Rules).

(b) & (c) Persons who hold licenses for a particular year, if they apply for license for the next following year, before the last day of the year for which they hold licenses, should affix two chuckrams court fee stamp to their applications. All others must affix half a rupee court fee stamp to their applications.

(d) Number of applications for 1117 affixed with two chuckrams court fee stamps—112.

Number of applications for 1117 affixed with half a rupee court fee stamps—60.

Ramanputhur Kurusady Church road.

103. *MR. D. FRANCIS (Kalkulam erum Vilavankod): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether they received a petition addressed to the Executive Engineer on 30th November 1940 from the Trustee of the St. Antony's Church, Kurusady, for metalling the first six furlongs of the Ramanputhur Kurusady Church road which branches from Ramanputhur to 2nd mile Dharmapuram road in the Nagercoil Section;

(b) whether they have metalled the first two furlongs of the road; and

(c) the reason for not metalling the remaining four furlongs of the road?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) Want of funds.

Steamers at the Alleppey Port.

104. *MR. P. S. MUHAMED: Will the Government be pleased to state the number of steamers that touched Alleppey port during 1116?

MR. P. G. NARAYANAN UNNITHAN: 108 steamers called at the Alleppey Port during 1116 M. E.

Bridge across the Kovil thodu on the Chengannur-Aranmula Road.

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

(a) whether there was provision in last year's budget for the construction of the Bridge across the Kovil thodu on the Chengannur-Aranmula Road;

(b) the nature of the work done last year and the amount spent thereon;

(c) the reason for not completing the construction of the bridge last year;

(d) whether there is provision in the current year's budget for completing the construction of the bridge; and

(e) the nature of the work done so far during current year in connection with the construction?

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

(b) 411.5 Rft. of R. C. piles were moulded and 85 Rft. sunk down with an expenditure of Rs. 4,627-16-11 on the work.

(c) Owing to increase in the price of iron and cement the estimate had to be revised and there was also some delay in settling the contract. Further the monsoon set in unusually early and there was only a brief period for work in 1116.

(d) There is a provision of Rs. 3,000 in the current year's budget.

(e) Owing to the failure of the contractors and the consequent arrangements to settle fresh contract, no work has been done in 1117 M. E.

The Alleppey Port.

106. *MR. P. S. MUHAMED: Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have been considering any scheme for improving the Alleppey Port?

MR. P. G. NARAYANAN UNNITHAN: Proposals for improving the facilities at the Port of Alleppey are now engaging the attention of Government.

Roads near the Stone bridge at Quilon.

107. *MR. P. S. MUHAMED: Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have taken any action to improve the roads on the bank of the big canal on the southern side of the Stone bridge, Quilon?

MR. I. C. CHACKO: Yes. The work has been taken in hand and is in progress.

Travancore Navika Thozhilali Sanghom.

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

(a) whether the Travancore Navika Thozhilali Sanghom submitted a memorial to them in 1114 requiring them to acquire the Puthen thodu and the road adjacent to it (at Quilon);

(b) whether they have replied that the request will be conceded; and

(c) what action was taken thereon to put it into effect?

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

(b) Yes, if possible.

(c) The necessary estimate for the work has been prepared but has not been carried out as the Municipality refused to contribute.

Appointment of clearing agents in Customs Houses.

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

(a) whether they have brought into force certain rules for the appointment of clearing agents in the various Customs Houses of the State;

(b) for what purpose and for whose benefit they were put into force; and

(c) whether any association has or associations have complained to them regarding the establishment of such clearing agents?

MR. P. G. NARAYANAN UNNITHAN: (a) Yes. As per Government Notification R. O. C. No. 4352/39/Devpt., dated the 9th July 1941.

(b) To facilitate the course of trade and to secure accurate statistical information from customs documents.

(c) Yes.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR: With reference to the answer to part (c), may I know whether the Merchant Association, Quilon, has protested?

MR. P. G. NARAYANAN UNNITHAN: Sir, they protested; but after their nominee has been appointed they have no further protest or complaint.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR : May I know whether the Travancore Tozhilali Navika Sanghom have objected to it?

MR. P. G. NARAYANAN UNNITHAN : They have not objected but they wanted to select themselves their candidates, and deposit security and things of that kind.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR : May I know, Sir, in what stage that protest is at present?

MR. P. G. NARAYANAN UNNITHAN : Sir, if the honourable member means by protest, the points raised by the Navika Thozhilali Sanghom, a reply has been given.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR : May I know what the nature of the reply is?

MR. P. G. NARAYANAN UNNITHAN : The nature of the reply is that in view of certain rules, the security could not be deposited by the Sanghom, but only by the agent because it has to be available for damages that may have to be realised from him for any carelessness or negligence on his part.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR : May I know whether Government have consented to appoint their own agents?

MR. P. G. NARAYANAN UNNITHAN : Yes, Sir.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR : What is the difficulty in allowing them to have the deposit money in their own names?

MR. P. G. NARAYANAN UNNITHAN : The Chief Controlling Officer is to select the men. If he approves of that, it will be done.

Kozhencherry Bridge.

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

(a) whether they have created a separate Sub-Division in connection with the construction of the Kozhencherry Bridge ;

(b) whether they have appointed a special Sub-Division Officer in connection with the construction of the Kozhencherry Bridge ; and

(c) whether they have considered the desirability of putting this Officer in charge of the construction of the Kollakadavu, Kovilthodu and Nalkalikal bridges also ?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) The question of putting this Officer in charge of the Nalkalikal and Kovilthodu bridges, is under consideration.

Employees in the State Transport Department.

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

(a) whether the posts of Clerks, Inspectors, conductors and drivers in the Transport Department are pensionable at present ; and

(b) if not, whether Government have considered the question of making them so ?

MR. C. P. GOPALA PANICKAR : (a) At present only the posts of Clerks and Inspectors are pensionable.

(b) The question of making the posts of conductors and drivers pensionable is receiving the attention of Government.

Bridge across the Vaikkathillathil thodu.

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

(a) whether the Chief Engineer has stated on the floor of the Sri Mulam Assembly during the last budget session that the construction of the bridge across the Vaikkathillathil thodu on the Podiyadi-Nirattuparam Road in Tiruvalla taluk would be complete in 1116 itself :

(b) whether the construction of this bridge is complete ; and

(c) if the answer is in the negative, the reason for the delay ?

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

(b) No.

(c) Owing to inevitable delay in getting down R. S. joists.

Transport Advisory Committee.

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

(a) whether the Transport Advisory Committee have made recommendations regarding the following matters :

(i) provident and super-annuation funds for the staff :

(ii) bonus for the operating staff if the collections exceed a certain amount ; and

(b) what action was taken by them in the matter ?

MR. C. P. GOPALA PANICKAR : (a) (i) and (ii) Yes.

(b) The matter is under the consideration of Government.

Relief works at Shertalla.

114. ***MR. P. S. MUHAMED :** Will the Government be pleased to state whether Rajyasevapravina M. K. Nilakanta Aiyar visited Shertalla in 1116 while he was the Chief Secretary for visiting relief works ?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA G. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI : Yes.

Acts and Proclamations.

115. ***MR. K. G. GOVINDAN (Pattanamattilla) :** Will the Government be pleased to state the names of Acts passed and the Proclamations made during the period extending from 1st Chingom 1114 to 30th Makaram 1117 and also the respective dates of their promulgation ?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI : The information relating to the enactments passed up to the end of 1115 is available in Vols. X and XI of the Acts and Proclamations of Travancore, copies of which have been placed in the Legislative Library. In respect of enactments subsequent to those contained in Vol. XI up to 30th Makaram 1117, a list * is placed on the table.

* Vide Appendix II pages 262-263.

Annual Maintenance of the Chengannur-Mannar road.

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

(a) the amount sanctioned for annual maintenance per mile of the Chengannur-Mannar road *via* Pandanad, from Chengannur up to Parumala;

(b) the amount actually spent on the maintenance of this part of the road last year;

(c) whether the Executive Engineer or the Assistant Engineer has visited this part of the road last year or this year;

(d) the number of breaches on this part of the road and the places where these breaches have occurred;

(e) the amount required for restoring this part of the road to its normal condition;

(f) the amount required for repairing this part of the road; and

(g) whether any steps have been taken by the Department to improve this part of the road during the current year?

MR. I. C. CHACKO: (a) For the first four miles from Chengannur Rs. 120 per mile as unmetalled road and the rest about two miles up to Parumala at Rs. 30 per mile as cart track.

(b) Rs. 354.

(c) Yes.

(d) One breach in mile 2/2 and a gap in mile 3/8.

(e) About Rs. 900.

(f) About Rs. 300.

(g) Arrangements have been made to close the gap in mile 3/8 from the maintenance grant and the estimate for closing the breach in mile 2/2 is under preparation.

Shifting the High Court.

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

(a) whether the question of shifting the High Court from its present place is still engaging the attention of Government; or

(b) whether they have finally dropped the idea?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA G. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI: (a) and (b) The matter is still under the consideration of Government.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI: May I know whether it is the idea of Government to locate all the Civil Courts in one and the same place?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA G. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI: That is a question under consideration.

Recruitment of Proverthicars.

118. *MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN (*Kunnathnad cum Parur*): Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement, by caste and place of birth, of the persons directly recruited by the Public Service Commissioner as Proverthicars in 1116?

MR. K. KUNJAN PILLAI: A * statement is laid on the table.

* *Vide* Appendix III page 264.

Bridge between Aroor and Edakkochi.

119. *MR. JOSEPH VITHAYATHIL: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether they have considered the proposal to construct a bridge between Aroor and Edakkochi; and

(b) what steps, if any, they have taken in the matter?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA G. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI: (a) Yes.

(b) As the Government of India, the Government of Travancore and the Government of Cochin could not agree as to the proportionate contribution towards the cost of construction of this bridge the proposal has been dropped.

Agreement with the South Indian Railway.

120. *MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN (*Chirayinkeil cum Nedunangad*): Will the Government be pleased to state when the existing agreement with the South Indian Railway Company for running the Travancore Railway will terminate?

MR. A. LAKSHMINARAYANA AYYAR: The contract may be terminated at the earliest on 31st December 1945.

MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN: May I know whether Government will take over the administration of the Railway from the Company?

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: I rise to a point of order.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: The supplementary question is out of order.

Forest Divisions.

131. *MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR: Will the Government be pleased to state whether there is a proposal to abolish one or more of the forest divisions in the State?

RAO BAHADUR T. V. VENKATESWARA AIYAR (*Conservator of Forests*): Yes.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR: May I know how many Forest Divisions and Ranges are to be abolished?

RAO BAHADUR T. V. VENKATESWARA AIYAR: The matter is under consideration.

Mascot Hotel, Trivandrum.

122. *MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mascot Hotel, Trivandrum, has been handed over by Government to any one for management; and

(b) if so, to whom and on what conditions?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA G. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI: (a) Yes.

(b) On lease to Messrs. Spencer & Co., Ltd., for a period of two years from 13-10-41 subject to determination on 6 months' previous notice by either party, the lessee paying to Government a rent equal to five per cent. of the annual turn-over of the Hotel and also paying all rates, taxes and other outgoings in respect of the premises during the period of the lease.

Wells, roads, etc., in the taluks of Kalkulam and Vilavankod.

123. *MR. D. FRANCIS (*Kalkulam cum Vilavankod*): Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing:

(a) the number of wells constructed or repaired during the four years from 1-1-1111 to 1-1-1115 in the taluks of Kalkulam and Vilavankod with names of wells and actual cost of each well;

(b) the number of new roads opened and old roads repaired from 1-1-1111 to 1-1-1115 in the taluks of Kalkulam and Vilavankod with names of roads and actual cost of each road; and

(c) the number of new tanks constructed and old tanks improved from 1-1-1111 to 1115 in the above taluks with names of tanks and actual cost of each tank?

MR. I. C. CHACKO: (a) to (c) The statements are laid on the Secretary's table.

Sub-Treasury at Chengannur.

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

(a) whether the question of establishing a Sub-Treasury at Chengannur has been decided by Government; and

(b) if the answer to (a) is in the negative, the reasons for the same?

MR. A. LAKSHMINARAYANA AYYAR: (a) No.

(b) Owing to the present financial conditions the proposal which involves additional expenditure has been deferred consideration.

All-Travancore Other Hindu Organisation.

125. *MR. KAVIYOOR K. K. KOCHUKUNJU (*Nominated*): Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have received from any one, memorials or resolutions at meetings, praying for recognising the 'All-Travancore Other Hindu Organisation' as a common organisation for safe-guarding the common interests of the Hindu minority communities which have not received special consideration in Public Service?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA G. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI: Yes; a memorial of the kind referred to, signed by the member himself and two others was received.

MR. KAVIYOOR K. K. KOCHUKUNJU: ഈ മെമ്മോറിയലിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് എന്തെങ്കിലും നടപടി എടുത്തട്ടുണ്ടോ എന്ന് ഓരോരോ പറ്റായാമോ?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA G. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI: മെമ്മോറിയൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ആലോചനയിൽ ഇരിക്കുന്നതേയുള്ളൂ.

Quilon Railway Station.

126. *MR. S. NARAYANA PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Quilon Railway Station has been made available to the travelling public; and
- (b) if not, what the delay is due to?

MR. I. C. CHACKO: (a) No.

(b) Because the Veterinary Hospital building proposed for the occupation of the Reserve Police at Quilon, is not yet ready after repairs.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN: കൊല്ലം റയിൽവെ സ്റ്റേഷൻ റിസർവ് പോലീസിന്റെ കയ്യിലായിട്ട് എത്രക്കാലം വരും?

MR. I. C. CHACKO: About two years.

Sessions cases in the State.

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

- (a) the number of persons committed to the Sessions Courts in the State and tried for the offence of murder, in the current year;
- (b) the number of such persons sentenced to capital punishment and to life imprisonment, respectively; and
- (c) the number acquitted by the Sessions Courts?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: (a), (b) and (c) A statement showing the required information is laid on the table.

Other Hindus in the Higher Division of the Public Service.

128. *MR. KAVIYOOR K. K. KOCHUKUNJU: Will the Government be pleased to state the number of persons from among "Other Hindus" holding appointments in the Higher Division of the Public Service as also the Departments in which they hold such appointments?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA G. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI: The time and labour involved in collecting the information is considered to be out of proportion to its possible utility.

MR. KAVIYOOR K. K. KOCHUKUNJU: ഈ ഉത്തരത്തിൽ നിന്നും ആരും തന്നെ ഹയർ ഡിവിഷനിൽ ഉദ്യോഗം വഹിക്കുന്നില്ലെന്ന് ഞാൻ മനസ്സിലാക്കി കൊള്ളട്ടെയോ?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA G. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI: അങ്ങനെ വേണമെന്നില്ല.

Munsiff's Court, Parur.

129. *MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN: Will the Government be pleased to state the number of cases pending in the Munsiff's Court, Parur, filed before 1110 and the number of cases filed during Chingom 1110 to Vrischigom 1117?

* Vide Appendix IV page 264.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI :

Name of Court.	No. of cases pending, filed before 1110.	No. of original cases filed during Chingom 1110 to Vrischigom 1117.	No. of Small Cause Suits filed during Chingom 1110 to Vrischigom 1117.
District Munsiff's Court, Pannur.	37	6322	2,748

Port labourers at Alleppey.

130. * MR. P. S. MUHAMED : Will the Government be pleased to state whether they know anything about the present condition of the Port labourers at Alleppey ?

MR. P. G. NARAYANAN UNNITHAN : The number of steamers calling at the Alleppey Port has considerably fallen and consequently cargo work available at the Port has also decreased. The Port labour therefore gets employment at the Port only occasionally.

MR. P. S. MUHAMED : ഈ തൊഴിലാളികൾക്കു വേണ്ടി എന്തെങ്കിലും റിലീഫ് വർക്ക് ആലപ്പുഴയിലോ മറ്റു വല്ല സ്ഥലത്തോ ആരംഭിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ ?

MR. P. G. NARAYANAN UNNITHAN : റിലീഫ് വർക്ക് ചിലതും അവിടങ്ങളിൽ തുടങ്ങിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതിൽ, ആലപ്പുഴ തുറമുഖത്തിൽ ജോലി ചെയ്യുന്ന ആളുകൾ ഉൾപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടോ. എന്നു ഇപ്പോൾ പറയാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല.

MR. P. S. MUHAMED : ചേർത്തലയിലല്ലാതെ ആലപ്പുഴയിൽ അല്പകാരമുള്ള റിലീഫ് വർക്ക് നടക്കുന്നില്ലെന്നുള്ള വിവരം അറിയാമോ?

MR. P. G. NARAYANAN UNNITHAN : ആലപ്പുഴയിലും ജോലികൾ നടക്കുന്നുണ്ട്.

MR. P. S. MUHAMED : ആലപ്പുഴയിലും മറ്റുമുള്ള ബോട്ടു തൊഴിലാളികൾക്കു തൊഴിലില്ലായ്മ നാൾക്കുനാൾ വർദ്ധിച്ചു വരുന്നു എന്നുള്ള സംഗതി അറിയാമോ ?

MR. P. G. NARAYANAN UNNITHAN : ഇപ്പോൾ അവിടെ തൊഴിലില്ലായമ കൂടുതലാണ്. കാരണം, ഇപ്പോൾ കപ്പലുകൾ വളരെ കുറവായതുകൊണ്ടുതന്നെ അവിടെ വന്നുപോകുന്നുണ്ട്. അതുകൊണ്ടാണ് തൊഴിലില്ലായ്മ കൂടിയതും. ഈ വിവരം പോർട്ടാഫീസർ ഗവണ്മെന്റിനോട് എഴുതി അയച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതു ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ അന്വേഷണത്തിൽ ഇരിക്കുകയാണ്.

Swampy areas in the Alleppey Municipality.

131. *MR. P. S. MUHAMED: Will the Government be pleased to state whether there exist extensive swampy areas and slums within the Municipal town of Alleppey?

MR. C. P. GOPALA PANICKAR: There are some water-logged areas within the town and the question of filling them up is engaging the attention of Government.

MR. P. S. MUHAMED: സവാമ്പിറ്റരിയംസ് നന്നാക്കുന്ന വിഷയത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻ്റ് എന്തെങ്കിലും പ്രവർത്തിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. C. P. GOPALA PANICKAR: ഗവണ്മെൻ്റ് ഈ സംഗതിയിൽ അല്പം കഴിഞ്ഞു പരിഹരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. പിന്നീട് നിർമ്മാണമായിട്ടാണ് വന്നത്.

MR. P. S. MUHAMED: അത് നിർമ്മിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള കാരണം ഐ വായി പറയാമോ?

MR. C. P. GOPALA PANICKAR: ചൊന്നുവില കൊടുത്ത സ്ഥലങ്ങളെടുക്കുന്നതിനു പണം ധാരാളം ആവശ്യമായതുകൊണ്ട് തൽക്കാലം നിവർത്തിയില്ലാതെ വന്നു.

Rise of the price of foodstuffs.

132. *MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAM NAIR: Will the Government be pleased to state whether there is a steady rise of the price of foodstuffs and, if so, what action has been taken to check this abnormal rise and profiteering?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA G. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI: With the declaration of war by Japan, there was a marked increase in the price of rice and paddy; but prompt measures were taken by Government to prevent any abnormal rise in price and to check profiteering or hoarding with a view to profiteering. Government have accordingly passed the Travancore Essential Commodities (Control) Order, 1117, dated 15th December 1941, and the Notification R. O. C. No. 920/41—C. S., dated 28th December 1941, under Section 81 of the Defence of Travancore Rules. Since then, the rice market within the State has not shown any violent fluctuations. The control measures already taken regarding the price of rice and paddy are also being enforced and these prices bear a close relation to the prices prevailing in the adjoining State of Cochin. Owing to recent developments in the war situation shipments of rice from Rangoon to Travancore ports have become impossible and suitable measures have therefore been taken to secure supplies from elsewhere. Every facility is being given by Government to large scale importers of rice from abroad and the railway authorities have been moved to provide sufficient number of wagons for the transport of rice to Travancore. Government have also taken steps to maintain supplies to meet emergencies.

Profiteering by Merchants.

133. *MR. S. NARAYANA PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have taken any measures to prevent profiteering in paddy, rice and piece-goods by merchants as a result of the situation in the Far East?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA G. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI: Yes. The member is referred to the answer to question No. 132.

Supply of rice and other foodstuffs.

134. *MR. P. S. MUHAMED: Will the Government be pleased to state the measures they have taken for the supply of rice and other foodstuffs to the people of Travancore in case of failure of supply from outside India?

RAJYASEWAPRAVINA G. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI: The member is referred to the answer to question No. 132.

Rise in prices for commodities.

135. *MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN: Will the Government be pleased to state the measures they have adopted to meet:

(a) the rise in prices for commodities such as paddy, rice, kerosene oil, etc., required for Travancore; and

(b) the difficulty to obtain them in sufficient quantities even at higher prices?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA G. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI: The member is referred to the answer to question No. 132.

Arrangements re: supply of certain commodities.

136. *MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN: Will the Government be pleased to state whether, in view of the inordinate rise in prices of commodities such as rice, paddy and kerosene oil, due to war, and the difficulty to obtain them in sufficient quantities even if higher prices are offered, they have imported or arranged to import the said commodities in sufficient quantities to meet the requirements in Travancore?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA G. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI: The member is referred to the answer to question No. 132.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN: നമുക്കു ആവശ്യമുള്ള ആഹാര സാധനങ്ങൾ ഇവിടെത്തന്നെ വിളയിക്കത്തക്കവിധം വല്ല നടപടിയും ഗവണ്മെൻ്റു എടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടോ എന്ന് ഭയമായി പറയുമോ?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA G. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI: അതിനെപ്പറ്റി വേണ്ടവണ്ണം ആലോചിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know whether Government will be pleased to issue orders to receive paddy from the punia cultivators in lieu of the money due to Government by way of tax?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA G. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI: That matter is under the active consideration of Government. In regard to one such case, at the instance of a contractor, we have already issued the necessary directions to the Division Peishkar.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM: May I know the nature of the orders issued?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA G. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI: It will not be quite expedient to announce those measures on the floor of the House. But if the honourable member is desirous of getting information, Government will be only too glad to give him the necessary information.

MR. P. S. MUHAMED: തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന നെല്ലുതന്നെ മുഴുവൻ ഇവിടെയുള്ളവർക്കു കിട്ടത്തക്കവണ്ണം വല്ല വ്യവസ്ഥയും ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടോ.

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA G. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI: Arrangements have been made in that respect.

Appendix I.

Vide Answer to Question No. 87.

Applications under Sections 13 & 15 of Acts II & III of 1116.

(a) (i) *District Courts.*

No.	Name of District Court.	No. of applications under Sections 13 & 15 of the Act dismissed for non-payment of amounts for second instalment.
1	Nagercoil District Court	1
2	Trivandrum Do.	...
3	Quilon Do.	...
4	Mavelikara Do.	6
5	Kottayam Do.	8
6	Alleppey Do.	1
7	Parur Do.	...

Applications under Sections 13 & 15 of Acts II & III of 1116.
(a) (ii) *Munsiffs' Courts.*

No.	Name of Munsiff's Court.	No. of applications under Sections 13 & 15 dismissed for non-payment of second instalment
1	Nagercoil Prl. Munsiff's Court	2
2	Do. Addl. Do.	1
3	Padmanabhapuram Prl. Do.	...
4	Do. Addl. Munsiff's Do.	27
5	Kuzhithurai Do.	...
6	Neyyattinkara Do.	...
7	Trivandrum Prl. Do.	8
8	Do. Addl. Do.	11
9	Do. Temp. Do.	...
10	Nedumangad Do.	6
11	Attingal Do.	12
12	Do. Temp. Do.	...
13	Quilon Prl. Do.	11
14	Do. Addl. Do.	1
15	Karunagapalli Do.	...
16	Kottarakara Do.	...
17	Shencotta Do.	1
18	Adoor Do.	9
19	Mavelikara Do.	...
20	Pattanamtitta Do.	1
21	Chengannoor Do.	14
22	Tiruvalla Do.	3
23	Do. Temp. Do.	34
24	Haripad Do.	...
25	Alleppey Prl. Do.	...
26	Do. Addl. Do.	2
27	Vaikom Do.	5
28	Shertalla Do.	26
29	Do. Temp. Do.	33
30	Changanacherry Do.	42
31	Kottayam Do.	14
32	Do. Temp. Do.	8
33	Kanjirappalli Do.	...
34	Ettumanoor Do.	52
35	Meenachil Do.	...
36	Parur Do.	...
37	Perumbavoor Do.	...
38	Muvattupuzha Do.	1
39	Thodupuzha Do.	112
40	Devicolam Do.	...

Appendix II.

Vide Answer to Question No. 115.

List of Enactments passed in 1116, and up to the 30th Makaram 1117, showing against each, within brackets, the date of its promulgation.

Year of Enactment.	No. of Act.	Short title and date of promulgation.
1116	I	The Travancore Aircraft Act (24-1-1116/8-9-1940.)
	II	The Travancore Debt Relief Act (31-1-1116/15-9-1940).
	III	The Travancore Debt Relief (Amendment) Act (Do.)
	IV	The Travancore City Municipal Act (3-3-1116/19-10-1940).
	V	The Travancore Coffee Market Expansion Act (7-5-1116/ 21-12-1940.)
		The Travancore Sri Chitra Guards Proclamation (16-5-1116/ 30-12-1940)
	VI	The Travancore Insurance (Amendment) Act (17-5-1116/ 31-12-1940).
	VII	The Indian Soldiers (Litigation) Act (20-5-1116/3-1-1941).
	VIII	The Hindu Religious Endowments (Amendment) Act (18-7-1116/ 1-3-1941).
	IX	The Travancore Provident Funds Act (Do.)
	X	The Travancore Companies (Amendment) Act. (Do.)
	XI	The Travancore Christian Guardianship Act (Do.)
	XII	The Travancore Maintenance Orders Enforcement Act (Do.)
	XIII	The Travancore Explosives Act (Do.)
	XIV	The Travancore Patents and Designs Act (22-7-1116/5-3-1941). Proclamation extending the period for payment of the first instalment of debt under the provisions of Act II of 1116 as amended by Act III of 1116 (27-7-1116/10-3-1941). Proclamation amending the Defence of Travancore Proclamation (20-8-1116/2-4-1941.)
	XV	The Travancore (Kerosene) Excise Duty Act (25-8-1116/7-4-1941).
	XVI	The Travancore Tyres (Excise Duty) Act (9-9-1116/21-4-1941).
	XVII	The Travancore Coffee Market Expansion (Amendment) Act (14-9-1116/26-4-1941).
	XVIII	The Travancore Mechanical Lighters (Excise Duty) (Amendment) Act (Do.)
	XIX	The Travancore (Matches) Excise duty (Amendment) Act (Do.)
	XX	The Travancore Payment of Wages Act (25-9-1116/7-5-1941).
	XXI	The Travancore Child Marriage Restraint Act (19-10-1116/ 1-6-1941).
	XXII	The Travancore Income Tax (Amendment) Act (8-11-1116/ 22-6-1941).
	XXIII	The Travancore District Municipalities Act (21-11-1116/ 5-7-1941).
	XXIV	The Travancore Land Conservancy (Amendment) Act (31-11-1116/ 15-7-1941).
	XXV	The Travancore Revenue Recovery (Amendment) Act (Do.)
	XXVI	The Travancore Markets (Amendment) Act (Do.)
XXVII	The Travancore Revenue Summons (Amendment) Act (Do.)	

Appendix II--(contd.).

Year of Enactment.	No of Act.	Short title and date of promulgation.
1117	I	The Travancore Motor Vehicles Act (1-1-1117/17-8-1941.) Proclamation re: abolition of royalty on trees (9-1-1117/ 25-8-1941).
	II	The Travancore Penal Code (Amendment) Act (13-1-1117/ 29-8-1941).
	III	The Travancore Hindu Gains of Learning Act (Do.)
	IV	The Travancore Insurance (Amendment) Act (25-1-1117/ 10-9-1941).
	V	The Travancore Kshatriya (Amendment) Act (Do.)
	VI	The Travancore Court of Wards (Amendment) Act (29-1-1117/ 14-9-1941).
	VII	The Travancore Evidence Act (9-2-1117/25-9-1941).
	VIII	The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1117 (12-2-1117/28-9-1941).
	IX	The Travancore Coffee Market Expansion (Amendment) Act (30-2-1117/16-10-1941). The Coinage and Mint (Amendment) Proclamation (4-3-1117/ 20-10-1941).
	X	The Travancore Irrigation (Amendment) Act (10-4-1117/ 25-11-1941).
	XI	The Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) Act (Do.)
	XII	The Travancore Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act (10-5-1117/25-12-1941).
	XIII	The Travancore Fisheries (Amendment) Act (Do.)
	XIV	The Travancore Cutchi Memons Act (Do.)
	XV	The Travancore Police (Amendment) Act (Do.)
	XVI	The Travancore Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act (Do.)
	XVII	The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Amendment) Act (Do.)
	XVIII	The Travancore Trade Marks Act (23-5-1117/7-1-1942).
	XIX	The Essential Services (Maintenance) Act (14-6-1117/27-1-1942).
	XX	The Travancore Coffee Market Expansion (Second Amendment) Act (Do.)

Appendix III.

*Vide Answer to Question No. 118.*Statement of persons directly recruited as Proverthicars
in 1116.

<i>Community.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Place of birth.</i>
Anglican	1	Krishnapuram
Nadar	1	Nalloor
Ezhava	3	Vakkom Oachira
Jacobite	1	Kallooppara
Nayar	3	Mulakulam (Vaikom) Ettumanoor
Brahmin (Non-Malayala)	1	Avanavancherry
Latin Catholic	1	Kanjiracode
Syriac Catholic	1	Ambalapuzha.

Appendix IV.

*Vide Answer to Question No. 127.*Statement showing the number of persons committed and
tried for offence of murder during 1117 till 11-4-1117
by the Sessions Courts in the State.

Name of court.	No. of persons committed to the Sessions Courts for offence of murder.	No. of such persons sentenced to capital punishment.	No. of such persons sentenced to life imprisonment.	No. of such persons acquitted.
Nagercoil Sessions Court	5	3
Trivandrum do.	15	...	2	7
Quilon do.	10	1	1	1
Kottayam do.	13	2	1	5
Mavelikara do.	11	...	1	8
Alleppey do.	1
Patur do.	7	3	1	1
Total	62	6	6	25

THE PRESIDENT'S ABSENCE.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT ; Before we proceed to the next item on the agenda, let me say that the Dewan-President has been called away suddenly on an important piece of work to Delhi. Before he left for Delhi, he asked me to convey his apologies for not being able to preside over this meeting, and I am conveying his apologies to this House.

Adjournment Motions.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : I have received notice of four motions for the adjournment of the business of the House. The first motion, which is from Mr. G. Velu Pillai, reads as follows :

"I beg leave to move for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the necessity for adopting immediate measures for increasing the production of paddy and other food-stuffs in the State, in view of the fact that the supply of rice from Burma and Siam has been cut off on account of the war situation, and the consequent starvation that may visit the people of the State."

The motion is in order. Has the member the leave of the House?

The House agreed to the motion being admitted.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : I fix 3-30 p. m. on the 26th March 1942 for the discussion of this motion.

There is another motion on the same matter by Mr. Dominic Joseph. He wants to move.

"For the adjournment of the business of the House for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, viz., the Public apprehension created by war with regard to the inadequate supply of food materials in the country and to consider the measures taken by the Government and the people to cope with this serious situation."

He may speak on the first motion and it is not necessary to take it up separately.

Another motion has been given notice of by Mr. K. Madhavan. It runs as follows :

"I beg leave to move the adjournment of the business on the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the hardships and the helplessness caused to Travancoreans in Burma, F. M. S., and other countries due to enemy action."

Will the Chief Secretary please make his remarks on this subject?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA G. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI : Sir, without going into the merits of the motion handed over to the honourable Deputy President, I may submit to this House that the matter relates to a sphere in respect of which a discussion on the floor of the House may not serve any useful purpose. On the other hand, Government are fully aware of what is contained in that motion and they have taken whatever action is possible on the subject. I may also inform the House that the Dewan, who will be arriving in Delhi this evening, will assuredly get into touch with the Government of India authorities in regard to this matter and do whatever is needed.

MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN : I am glad to note that Government are making every attempt in regard to this matter. So I withdraw this motion.

The adjournment motion was withdrawn.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : I have received notice of another adjournment motion by Mr. Narayana Kurup, which is as follows :

"I beg leave to move that the business of the House be adjourned to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the inconvenience and difficulty experienced by the travelling public in State Transport buses, due to the improper control and supervision exercised by the Department and the Government".

I have examined the terms of this motion. I find that the motion is framed in very general terms. A motion for adjournment of the House must deal with a definite matter and moreover it must be a matter of urgent public importance. It may be stated that what is contained in the motion is not of urgent importance. I have therefore to rule the motion out of order.

REFERENCE TO THE DEMISE OF MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Before we proceed to the next item, let me say a few words about the untimely demise of one of our valued friends namely, Mr. K. Narayanaperumal Nadar. Mr. Narayanaperumal Nadar has been snatched away rather prematurely and suddenly. He was a very active member of this House until the last meeting of the Assembly. He was taking a keen interest in all questions relating not only to his own constituency but also on matters of general importance. He was very simple and unostentatious. He expressed his views very strongly although some of his views were not acceptable to the House; but nobody would deny that he had always shown a strong sense of duty and nobody would deny the sincerity of purpose. The death of the member is a serious loss not only to his constituency but also to this House. I am sure this House will like to place on record its deep sense of sorrow on the death of the valuable member.

The motion was agreed to, the whole house standing.

WELCOME TO SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Mr. Kainikara M. Padmanabha Pillai has placed in my hands notice of a certain motion which he wants to move as an urgent motion. I have examined the term of the motion placed before me. I find that the motion is one of a complimentary character. It may be put on the same terms as motions of congratulations or as motions of condolence. I treat it on that footing and therefore I allow Mr. Padmanabha Pillai to make the motion. But in allowing Mr. Padmanabha Pillai to make it, let me say that the House will remember that it is a motion of a complimentary character and any discussion of this motion will naturally carry with it all the restrictions and implications of a complimentary character. Now I allow Mr. Padmanabha Pillai to make the motion.

MR. KAINIKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI : Sir, I move the following motion for the acceptance of this House.

"This Assembly which represents over six million people of a progressive Indian State which stands foremost in India in point of educational advancement, representative institutions, social justice and equality as evidenced by the historic

Temple Entry Proclamation and whose ancient and illustrious Italing Dynasty has been in "friendship and alliance" with the British Power from the earliest times of their settlement in India, offers its cordial welcome to the Lord Privy Seal Sir Stafford Cripps on his momentous visit to India at this most critical juncture in the history of the Empire and desires to express its fervent hope that the forthcoming consultations in New Delhi will result in a satisfactory settlement of all outstanding questions in the successful solution of which Travancore is deeply interested as an important maritime State with problems peculiar to itself in its relations with the British Empire".

I have great pleasure in moving this motion of welcome and good wishes to Sir Stafford Cripps. The extreme seriousness of the situation, the full confidence that the British Cabinet has placed in their messenger and the messenger's own rare personal qualities give this visit an importance equalled only by his other visit to Russia and for the moment the attention of every nation in the world is concentrated at New Delhi.

I need not expatiate at any great length on the seriousness of the situation. The aggressive and exclusive tendencies of narrow nationalism and the dire forces of hatred and destruction which they foiled and brewed for twenty years have found their inevitable outlet in a cataclysm, the magnitude and intensity of which has no parallel in History. The conflagration has with a force of fatality drawn into it nation after nation until the whole world has been set on flames. From far off Europe the fire has passed from roof to roof and it is already stretching its fingers of flame on to our homes. On the one hand not only are the British possessions in the Far East being attacked and conquered but even her national prestige and position are being heavily hammered at. On the other, India unarmed, disunited and impoverished, with even the veil of Empire protection torn asunder is being exposed to all the dangers of a ruthless War. Yet the heart of this vast sub-continent is unmoved—rather it is somewhere else—it is preoccupied by her own aspirations and disappointment. She does not feel the War as her war. There is no common feeling. A feeling of common interest has to be instilled, the gulf between the ruled and the Ruler has to be bridged and the two nations have to be reunited by the bonds of love, comradeship and co-operation.

Speaking of the messenger, his ideals of democracy and socialism, his freedom from prejudice, his high sense of justice and his honest sympathy for the aspirations of India are well-known and it would be no exaggeration to say that in one respect his has been the most magnificent contribution to the allied forces so far. We have seen how he succeeded in wiping away the accumulated dislikes, prejudices and misunderstandings which existed between England and Russia and which a vast number of very clever statesmen and politicians had succeeded in building up by years of mishandling. The Soviet Army which has withheld the German onrush and exploded the theory of the invincibility of the Nazi forces is nothing but the person in Sir Stafford Cripps. That is indeed a present to the allied forces.

We in Travancore have every reason to be especially interested in this visit. No other part of India has been so terribly affected by the war. We have our own big scale produces. But we have lost out

[Mr. Kainikara M. Padmanabha Pillai.]

markets one by one. We depend for our food to a large extent on imported rice and for our transport on imported petrol. The war has cut off both. We depend for the major portion of our revenues on trade and commerce and the war has made them stand still. As such we need not say how deeply Travancore is interested in the speedy and successful culmination of the war and in everything that would help to bring that end nearer.

We have also our special interests in the satisfactory settlement of the Indian political situation and especially the place of the Indian State in the picture. Ours is a maritime country and its problems are peculiar to itself. I need not repeat what I explained at some detail three years ago when the Federation was actually on the anvil. Of the total revenue of the State more than two-thirds is derived from indirect taxation and if we are to depend upon the Government of India Act nearly three-fourths of our revenue will become federal.

Thus we in Travancore are vitally interested in both the sides of the visit of Sir Stafford Cripps *viz.*, the satisfactory solution of the Indian political situation and the hearty and active co-operation of the Indian nation in bringing the war to a speedy and successful conclusion. And with our high educational and cultural level and advanced political national and social consciousness, this interest is a living force with us. Educationally we stand foremost in India. Culturally we are behind no other State or Province. Our population stands above six millions. Our ideas and ideals of social justice and equality found their fulfilment and expression in the Temple Entry Proclamation. Our Legislature is more than half a century old. Our relations with the British power have always been one of friendship and alliance and it dates as far back as their first settlement in India. Even at the out-break of the war, our beloved Maharaja placed all the resources of the State at the disposal of His Majesty's Government and by subsequent action he has shown that this was no formal offer.

The Head of the Administration who is also the President of this Assembly is now in New Delhi and he will be interviewing Sir Stafford Cripps. I do not forget that he has gone there not exactly as a representative of this State only but yet he is there and it is a reassuring thought. For his wonderful powers and abilities on one side and on the other his intense love and loyalty not only to his Royal Master but also to this land of his choice and adoption make him the best and the most reliable representative of this country. We know that the country's interests are safe in his hands. I take this opportunity to request him to convey in person to Sir Stafford Cripps the warm feelings of welcome and good wishes of this Assembly.

With these words I commend this motion for the acceptance of the House.

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI: Sir, it is with no small pride that I rise to support this resolution of welcome to Sir Stafford Cripps which has been so ably moved by Mr. Kainikara Padmanabha Pillai. I do not for a moment ignore the presence in this House of veteran leaders

of public opinion like Sadasyatilaka T. K. Velu Pillai and others. The discussion that is expected to take place in New Delhi is of far-reaching importance and it affects the future of India and the whole world are watching this supreme hour. Sir Stafford Cripps is a rare personality. As a staunch exponent of the democratic ideals, with his vast experience in various spheres of activities, and his intense desire in the welfare of hundreds of millions of our countrymen in India, we may readily expect of Sir Stafford Cripps to do what is best for India and Indians alike. In planning an administrative reform for British India we may legitimately hope Sir Stafford will chalk out a scheme for the Indian States as well whereby the bond of love and loyalty between the Princes and their subjects would further be strengthened. The eyes of over 70 millions of States' subjects are turned on this white dove with the olive twig in its beak.

MR. DOMINIC JOSEPH: I wholeheartedly support the motion for extending a warm welcome to Sir Stafford Cripps. Sir Stafford Cripps has been charged with a mission with immense potentialities for the future of India and his mission has generated optimism and hopes of a fair settlement among the several conflicting interests in India. The British Cabinet could not have made a better choice than that of Sir Stafford Cripps. There is no doubt that he will bring to bear upon the momentous responsibility that he has undertaken that political discernment, that innate love of freedom and that superb statesmanlike qualities which he has demonstrated and which he possesses in a unique degree. We wish and hope that his labours in India will be followed with that political contentment which is indispensable to unstinted war efforts by a united India.

SADASYATILAKA T. K. VELU PILLAI: Sir, I have great pleasure to associate myself with the sentiments which have fallen from the mover of the resolution and others who spoke after him. We extend a cordial welcome to the Lord Privy Seal. We do so not merely because he has been a very successful lawyer, not because he is a friend of the down-trodden and the depressed, not because he is a successful Ambassador and a Plenipotentiary but because we expect to get very good service at his hands. We may talk of altruism, spirituality and such like. But so far as our existence in this mundane world is concerned, unless we have something to get from an individual or a body, something of a substantial nature, our hearts will not respond to as warmly as otherwise. I am strengthened in that feeling because of the wording of the latter part of the resolution. If the resolution merely gave a welcome to Sir Stafford, expressed good wishes, and felicitated him, I should not have said the few things which I am going to say now. Towards the close of the resolution we find the following words:—"the forthcoming consultations in New Delhi will result in a satisfactory settlement of all outstanding questions in the successful solution of which Travancore is deeply interested as an important maritime State with problems peculiar to itself in its relations with the British Empire". So it is not merely because of the position of Sir Stafford Cripps in the British Empire, not because of his position as an international figure

[Sadasyatilaka T. K. Velu Pillai.]

at Delhi but as a Plenipotentiary deputed by the wise Cabinet to settle the question of Indian reforms and the affairs of India at the spot that we look up to him.

The problems that we in Travancore have to face are many in number and they are of great magnitude. I may say, Sir, as a Travancorean and as a member of this House with some little experience in public life that if there is any State in India even among the large States which deserve recognition and maximum support at the hands of the Imperial Government, it is Travancore. Mr. Kainikara Padma-bha Pillai has alluded to our traditions, our antiquity, and our alliance with Great Britain. Allow me, Sir, to say that we have got certain large claims to recognition which no State in India possesses, for I shall be doing injustice to myself if I do not say with your permission on the floor of this House that, although there are large States, important States, and powerful States in India today, no State has anything like the continuity of history and prestige which Travancore has—a history which is over two thousand years old. At a time when other States were not functioning effectively, we helped Great Britain to develop its power in India. On the eve of the British occupation of India we and our Maharaja Marthanda Varma had the honour and the privilege of driving away the Dutch from the Malabar coast and making it impossible for them to establish their supremacy. There are other titles which we possess for prominent recognition. We have never been conquered by a foreign nation. We were able to drive away invaders, the Vijayanagar Generals and the Madura Nayaks, Mukilan and Tipu Sultan. I wish to develop two points only.

One is that however eminent a lawyer Sir Stafford Cripps is, whatever may be his qualities, it is likely that in talks with the representatives of British India, the National Congress and other organisations, we in Travancore occupying a comparatively smaller position in the imagination of Indian politicians are likely to suffer. For years and decades a disposition has manifested itself that so far as reforms are concerned with regard to Indian States the voice of the representatives of British India count more than the voice of the representatives of the States. It is a point of honour and I maintain it with all the strength of truth that we in Travancore are in a better position than the people of British India, for, whatever may be the views of individual members, I, for one, think that we who have never been conquered by a foreign power need not bow our heads. Considerable mischief has been done for many years on this account. If this is to go on, we in Travancore and other States are likely to develop a kind of inferiority complex.

Another point to be considered in dealing with this question is that the Government of Travancore has got a duty to tell the constitution makers of British India. "Look here, we have taken the people into our confidence, we have given them representative institutions. Those institutions have been functioning properly and those institutions

had praises from Lord Willingdon and Cabinet Members like Sir Samuel Hoaré. Here we have complete social equality. Therefore we are in a better position to offer advice with regard to constitutional reforms." I anticipate difference of opinion from certain people that so far as constitutional development in Travancore and other States are concerned they have to fall in with the changing conditions in British India. We do not want outsiders to give us their views in these matters. I do not wish to take up more of the time of the House on this matter. But I may be permitted to state that there are lots of questions in which we have suffered so much for nearly eighty years, for instance, on the Interportal Trade Convention.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Let me point out to the honourable member that at the very outset I said that this motion ought to be treated as only a formal motion and minute details regarding the constitutional position of British India or of Travancore should not be gone into. The honourable member will kindly confine himself to the broad principles underlying the resolution.

SADASYATILAKA T. K. VELU PILLAI : I bow to the ruling of the Chair. I shall not make any suggestion which comes into conflict with what has been directed by the Chair. I agree with Mr. Padmanabha Pillai when he said in placing our demand before Sir Stafford Cripps and the British Cabinet we have got a brilliant advocate of our cause in the present Dewan. With these words I support the resolution.

MR. J. E. A. PEREIRA : Sir, I have also great pleasure in supporting the motion which has been moved by my friend Mr. Kainikara Padmanabha Pillai. It is but meet and proper that this Legislature with our long and honoured career should take notice of such an important event as that of the visit of Sir Stafford Cripps.

As we all know, the interests of British India and that of Travancore are intertwined—more so because Travancore is a maritime State and as such we have great interest in the mission of Sir Stafford Cripps.

The task that Sir Stafford Cripps has undertaken is very tremendous. He has to search for unity among the various diverse conflicting interests of the Indian India and that of Princely Order and the British Government could not have chosen a better man to tackle the problem than Sir Stafford Cripps. I say so because it is Sir Stafford Cripps who was mainly responsible for bringing about an understanding with our present ally, Russia. We all know the great difference between the ideals and ideologies of the Britisher and that of Russia. Yet it was Sir Stafford Cripps' versatile genius and tact which brought about an understanding with Russia. In the same manner, I hope he will be successful in fashioning a constitution for the whole of India which will bring about unity among diversity of conflicting interests.

I am glad that our able Dewan has at present gone to meet him and we can be sure the interests of our Maharaja who is a cent per cent

[Mr. J. E. A. Pereira.]

ideal Ruler among the Princely Order will be well represented by our able Dewan and let us hope the meeting will bring about mutually lasting benefit to India and our country.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM: Sir, I support the motion. In doing so I associate myself with every word that has been said—and said truly—by the honourable mover. I also fervently pray and wish for the complete success of Sir Stafford Cripps' mission and all that it means at this moment of crisis.

MR. K. G. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI: Sir, on behalf of my party I also wish to associate myself with the mover of this motion. It is not worthwhile now to canvass or to suggest ideas and points either on behalf of Travancore or on behalf of India as a whole. Those of us, Sir, who have listened to the B. B. C. this morning were given a fifteen minutes talk on Sir Stafford Cripps by the famous commentator Mr. Lindley Fraser. He said that Sir Stafford Cripps was not only an astute and able lawyer but also a man of high integrity. It was the opinion of the commentator that Sir Stafford Cripps has got a special capacity for finding a solution for any complicated and intricate problem. It is only proper that we the members of this Assembly just as we meet on the eve of the arrival of Sir Stafford Cripps should convey to him our humble, at the same time, our loyal and genuine good wishes for the success of his mission and point out to him the extreme importance of the occasion, in view of two fundamental facts affecting Travancore. So far as Travancoreans are concerned, from time immemorial, they are in possession of a tradition of loyalty to the Throne. In Travancore there has been for centuries a Ruling Family who have astonished the world by their simplicity, benevolence and by their one aim *viz.*, to serve the interests of their subjects. Also, Sir, it would be proper to point out to Sir Stafford Cripps in a humble manner that we are a maritime State. It means that we swim or sink to the extent we are able to get our foodstuffs. Here as well as in British India, rice is the essential food crop. To what extent we can keep our body and soul together, to that extent alone are we able to keep our economic problems on a proper basis. I do not want Sir, at this stage to reiterate what other honourable members said about the advancements achieved by our State in social and other matters. But I want to say that we are behind no other part of India either in point of Education, in point of political acumen, or in point of industry. Therefore, Sir, we who are assembled here representing millions of people are best fitted to pay our humble tribute to Sir Stafford Cripps for his effort to bring about a settlement and we pray that the peculiar problems of our State will also be duly considered by him.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Before putting this motion, let me associate myself with all the sentiments expressed by the honourable mover of this motion. Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Privy Seal, has just arrived in India and we have met when he has arrived in India. It is therefore only fitting and proper that this Assembly which is one of the oldest

legislative Houses in India should accord a cordial welcome to Sir Stafford and express its good wishes to him for the success of his mission. Sir Stafford has come to India on a very difficult and delicate mission. His sympathies towards India are well known. There is no doubt that he can be expected to deal with the Indian problem in the right spirit and in the proper perspective. I am sure that his great talents as a constitutional lawyer and his great experience as a diplomat would stand him in good stead in solving the difficult problem which he has undertaken to solve. Let us all wish that with his great abilities he will be able to bring about a settlement which will be satisfactory to India in general and Travancore in particular and hope that in solving the Indian problem he will remember the peculiar position of Travancore as a maritime State and as a State far ahead of other States.

The resolution was put and carried *nem con.*

ELECTIONS TO THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT BOARD.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Order, order. I have now to make an announcement. You will probably be aware that the Government have reconstituted the Economic Development Board on the lines recommended by the House. The reconstituted Board is to consist of fifteen members of whom ten are non-officials. The nomination of these non-officials will be made by Government in consultation with both the Houses of the Legislature, the Assembly selecting six and the Council selecting four members. The non-official members of this Assembly will meet under the presidency of one of the Panel of Chairmen on the 26th March 1942 after the business of the House is over, and select six members to the Board. The selection can be made not only from among the members of the House but also from such experts from outside as in the opinion of the House will strengthen the Board and give it the benefit of expert advice.

MESSAGES FROM THE SRI CHITRA STATE COUNCIL.

SECRETARY: Sir, I beg to report that the following Messages have been received from the Secretary to the Sri Chitra State Council:—

1. "Under Rule 42 of the Travancore Legislative Rules I am directed to inform you that the Sri Chitra State Council at its meeting held on the 8th December 1941 agreed without any amendment to the following Bills which were passed by the Sri Mulam Assembly on the 4th December 1941:—

- (1) The Travancore Fisheries Act (Amendment) Bill.
- (2) The Travancore Police Act (Amendment) Bill.
- (3) The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act (Amendment) Bill.

[Secretary.]

(4) The Travancore Suppression of Immoral Traffic Bill."

2. "Under Rule 42 of the Travancore Legislative Rules I am directed to inform you that the Sri Chitra State Council at its meeting held on the 9th December 1941 agreed without any amendment to the Travancore Cutchi Memons Bill which was passed by the Sri Mulam Assembly on the 6th December 1941."

BILLS ASSENTED TO BY HIS HIGHNESS
THE MAHARAJA.

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

1. The Travancore Fisheries Act (Amendment) Bill.
2. The Travancore Police Act (Amendment) Bill.
3. The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act (Amendment) Bill.
4. The Travancore Suppression of Immoral Traffic Bill.
5. The Travancore Cutchi Memons Bill.
6. The Travancore Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Bill.
7. The Travancore Trade Marks Bill.

FINANCIAL BUSINESS.

STATEMENT LAID ON THE TABLE.

MR. A. LEKSHMINARAYANA AIYAR (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Under Rule 76 of the Travancore Legislative Rules, I beg to lay on the table the following statement of expenditure authorised by the Government under Section 82 of Act II of 1108.

Demand.	Amount in Rupees.	Particulars.
V. 8—Registration— (d) Committee for the revision of Chit- ties Act ...	1,000	To meet the expenditure on account of T. A. to the Committee.
VII. 36—Buildings, Com- munication etc.— (d) Works ...	5,345	For the construction of cells in the District Hospital, Alleppey.
VIII. Do. ...	1,500	For the construction of addi- tional latrines in the Dis- trict Hospital, Kottayam.
IX. 53—Capital outlay on State Transport Scheme ...	28,000	For capital expenditure on the scheme.
XI. 19—General Admini- stration—Court of Wards ...	2,000	For the appointment of a Secretary and staff for the Court of Wards.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS

Demand IV—Forest.

RAO BAHADUR T. V. VENKITESWARA AIYAR: Sir I beg to move for a grant of Rs. 1,957 under Demand IV—Forest.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know from the honourable member, when was the copy of the supplementary grant furnished to the members of this House?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I am informed that notices were sent out on Saturday last.

RAO BAHADUR T. V. VENKITESWARA AIYAR: Sir, I wish to explain at the outset that this is not a demand for a new grant. The amount asked for was sanctioned by this House under Demand 'Agricultural Department' last year. This amount is for expenditure on account of the salary of the Bee Expert and his staff since transferred to the Forest Department. But under the account rules, this sum of money for meeting the contingency, salary and other expenditures in connection with this could not be transferred from the Agricultural to the Forest Department. It is therefore that this supplementary demand for grant is brought forward now. I request that the House will allow this grant.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: May I know whether there was not an allotment in the Agricultural Department last year?

RAO BAHADUR T. V. VENKITESWARA AIYAR: Yes, the amount was not spent, but it was surrendered to Government.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN: ഈ ബീ എക്സ്പെർട്ടന്മാരെ ഫാറസ്റ്റ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിൽക്കു മാറ്റിയതിന്റെ ആവശ്യമെന്താണ്?

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM: What was the hurry in making this transfer during the middle of one year?

RAO BAHADUR T. V. VENKITESWARA AIYAR: The Bee Expert and his staff were not getting proper attention from the Director of Agriculture. Therefore it was considered that the staff should be transferred to the Forest Department.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU: ഈ ബീ എക്സ്പെർട്ടിനെ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടു എത്ര കൊല്ലമായി എന്നു പറയാമോ?

RAO BAHADUR T. V. VENKITESWARA AIYAR: ൨൦ വർഷമായി.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU: ഈ ബീ എക്സ്പെർട്ടിനെ നിയമിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ ശമ്പളത്തിനു തക്കവണ്ണമുള്ള പ്രയോജനം ഗവണ്മെന്റിനു ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ടോ എന്നു ധൈര്യമായി പറയാമോ?

RAO BAHADUR T. V. VENKITESWARA AIYAR: അതിനനുസരിച്ചുള്ള പ്രയോജനം ഉണ്ടെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM: May I know where the Bee Expert was expected to work when he was appointed?

RAO BAHADUR T. V. VENKITESWARA AIYAR: Even now he has got some work at Trivandrum in addition to his work in the Forest. But it was found that he had more work in the Forest than at Trivandrum.

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI: May I know from the member whether the Bee Expert has been to Australia?

RAO BAHADUR T. V. VENKITESWARA AIYAR: Yes.

MR. N. RAMAKRISHNA PILLAI: Was he not originally in the Industries Department?

RAO BAHADUR T. V. VENKITESWARA AIYAR: Yes.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN: ആന്ത്രോപിയായിൽ നിന്നും മറ്റൊരു കര തേനീച്ചകളെ കൊണ്ടുവന്ന് പരീക്ഷണാത്മകമായിട്ടെങ്കിലും അവയിൽനിന്നും തേൻ എടുക്കാൻ ശ്രമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

RAO BAHADUR T. V. VENKITESWARA AIYAR: The present work of the Bee Expert is not concerned with the Australian bees.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN: ഏതുമാതിരി തേനീച്ചയാണ് ഇവിടെ വളർത്തിവരുന്നത്?

RAO BAHADUR T. V. VENKITESWARA AIYAR: Local bees.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN: വിദേശത്തുനിന്നുംകൊണ്ടു വന്നിട്ടുള്ള തേനീച്ചകളിൽ നിന്നും തേൻ എടുക്കാൻ വിഷമമാണെന്നാണോ?

RAO BAHADUR T. V. VENKITESWARA AIYAR: അങ്ങനെയുള്ള തേനീച്ചകളെ വളർത്തി തേൻ എടുക്കുന്നതും അല്പം വിഷമമാണ്.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU: ഇതുവരെ ആ Expert അവിടെ എന്തുചെയ്യുകയായിരുന്നു?

RAO BAHADUR T. V. VENKITESWARA AIYAR: I am afraid I can't say what he has been doing in the Agricultural Department for the last twenty years.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU: ഈ ബീ എക്സ്പെർട്ട് എത്രത്തോളം തേൻ ശേഖരിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു പറയാമോ?

RAO BAHADUR T. V. VENKITESWARA AIYAR: ഇപ്പോഴെ അത് ആരും അറിയില്ല.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Order, order. Honourable members will remember that the mover has already stated that it is only to satisfy particular procedure that this motion is made. Strictly speaking this is not a motion for a supplementary grant. So honourable members should not embark on a discussion of matters underlying the appointment of the Bee Expert.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : ഏതെങ്കിലും ചോദ്യം ചോദിച്ചാൽ അതിനുള്ള മറുപടി ആ മെമ്പർതന്നെ പറയുന്നതാണ് പതിവ്.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : This question, strictly speaking, does not arise for discussion.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM : May I know whether there is any difficulty in continuing the present arrangement for at least three months more ?

RAO BAHADUR T. V. VENKITESWARA AIYAR : There is serious difficulty, because he will not be directly under the control of the Forest Department if the present arrangement continues.

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR : May I know whether it is not possible to keep him under the control of the Agricultural Department instead of sending him to the Forest Department, so that he may be useful to the general public ?

RAO BAHADUR T. V. VENKITESWARA AIYAR : As I have explained before, he is in the Forest as well as at Trivandrum; so he is useful to the general public also.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI : When was the question of transferring him to the Forest Department decided upon by Government ?

RAO BAHADUR T. V. VENKITESWARA AIYAR : In 1116.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI : May I know from the honourable member why sufficient provision had not been made in the current year's budget ?

RAO BAHADUR T. V. VENKITESWARA AIYAR : Provision was made in the Agricultural Section and not in the Forest Section.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI : May I know from the honourable member why sufficient provision was not made in the budget for the Forest Department.

RAO BAHADUR T. V. VENKITESWARA AIYAR : It was only found afterwards that it must be strictly speaking under the Forest Department. So the funds have now to be transferred.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI : It is admitted on behalf of the Government by the Conservator that the question was decided in 1116. In that case, may I know from the honourable member, why the Government did not make sufficient provision in the current year's budget for the Forest Department.

RAO BAHADUR T. V. VENKITESWARA AIYAR : The decision was made after the budget proposals were sent to Government.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI : ഈ ബീ എക്സ്പെർട്ടന്മാർ വരുന്നതിനുമുമ്പ് കാണിക്കാർ തേൻ എടുക്കുന്ന പതിവ് ഉണ്ടെന്നുള്ളത് മെമ്പറിനു അറിയാമോ?

RAO BAHADUR T. V. VENKITESWARA AIYAR : കാണിക്കാർ ഇപ്പോഴും തേൻ എടുക്കുന്നുണ്ട്.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : പ്രതിമാസം എട്ടോ പത്തോ രൂപ കൊടുത്തു ചെയ്യിക്കാവുന്ന ജോലി ഈ വലിയ ശമ്പളം കൊടുത്തു ഒരു എക്സ്പെർട്ടിനെക്കൊണ്ട് ചെയ്യിക്കണമെന്നുണ്ടോ?

RAO BAHADUR T. V. VENKITESWARA AIYAR : കാണിക്കാൻ എടുക്കുന്ന തായ തേൻ അത്ര ശുദ്ധമായിരിക്കയില്ല.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI : മലവേടന്മാർ അസൂയം എയ്ക്കുവാൻ വഴിയാണു് തേൻ എടുക്കുന്നതെന്നു മെംബറിനറിയാമോ?

RAO BAHADUR T. V. VENKITESWARA AIYAR : അറിയാം. എന്നാൽ അതിൽനിന്നും അധികം തേൻ എടുക്കാൻ സാധിക്കയില്ല.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : ഈ മരവടി പറയുന്ന മെംബറിനു് തേനീച്ചയെക്കുറിച്ച് വല്ലതും അറിയാമോ?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : They are all irrelevant and need not be answered.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI : May I know from the member the date of the Government Order?

RAO BAHADUR T. V. VENKITESWARA AIYAR : I have not got the information now.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI : May I know, in that case, why such a supplementary grant was not moved during the session which immediately followed the budget session if the question was decided in 1116?

RAO BAHADUR T. V. VENKITESWARA AIYAR : The accounting difficulty in the matter of the transfer of the funds of one department to another department was found out only later on.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI : May I know the Officer who was responsible for creating that difficulty.

RAO BAHADUR T. V. VENKITESWARA AIYAR : I do not think any officer created the difficulty?

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR : I rise to a point of order that this motion is not in order. As admitted by the honourable member, this is not in the nature of a supplementary grant. That being the case, it cannot be included in the list of supplementary grants.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Order, order. So far as the grant for the Forest Department is concerned, this is the supplementary grant and it is therefore perfectly in order.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN : ഈ സപ്ലിമെന്ററി ഗ്രാന്റിനെ ഞാൻ ശക്തിയായി എതിർക്കുന്നു. ഈ ബീ എക്സ്പെർട്ട് കാര്യമായി യാതൊന്നും ഇതുവരെ ചെയ്യാതായി അറിയുന്നില്ല. ഈ എക്സ്പെർട്ടിന്റെ ഉപദേശപ്രകാരം ഇവിടെ വളർത്തുന്ന തേനീച്ചകളെല്ലാം ഒന്നുകിൽ കൂട്ടത്തോടെ അതിലെ റാണിയുമെരുമിച്ചു പറന്നുപോകുന്നതായിട്ടോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ചത്തു കൂട് ഒഴിയുന്നതായിട്ടോ ആണു് കണ്ടുവരുന്നതു്.

രജകാലത്തു ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു ഒരു അബലംപാറി എങ്ങനെയോ ഈ മനുഷ്യനെ നിയമിച്ചുപോയതാണ്. ഇങ്ങിനെയുള്ളവരെ ശമ്പളംകൊടുത്ത് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ വയ്ക്കുന്നതുതന്നെ ഒരു അനാവശ്യച്ചെലവാണെന്നാണു എനിക്കു പര്യാനുള്ളത്. ആസ്ട്രേലിയ, ഇറാഖി മുതലായ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും തേനീച്ചകളെ ഇവിടെ കെണ്ടുവന്നു എക്സ്പെരിമെൻറു ചെയ്തു കോക്കാനായി ൧൦൦ രൂപയും മറ്റും ശമ്പളംകൊടുത്തു കൊണ്ടു നിയമിച്ചതുതന്നെ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു ആണ്ടുതോറും ഒരു നഷ്ടം ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന സംഗതിയാണ്. നേരെമരിച്ച് തേൻ എടുക്കാൻ പരിചയമുള്ള നാട്ടുകാരനായ ഒരാളെ ൧൦൦ രൂപക്കു നിയമിച്ചാൽ ഇതിലും ഭംഗിയായി കാര്യങ്ങൾ നടക്കുന്നതാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ട് എൻറ അഭിപ്രായത്തിൽ ഈ എക്സ്പെർട്ടിനെ, മുഴുവൻ ശമ്പളവുക്കൊടുത്തു വെച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതിനേക്കാൾ, പകുതി ശമ്പളംകൊടുത്തു പെൻഷൻകൊടുത്തു പിരിയുന്നതായിരിയ്ക്കും ഉത്തമം. ഇങ്ങിനെയൊരാൾ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു ഒരു ലാഭവുമുണ്ടാകും. ജനങ്ങൾക്കു ഈ ആളെകൊണ്ടുള്ള ഉപദ്രവം ഒഴിയുകയുംചെയ്യും. ഈ എക്സ്പെർട്ടിനെകൊണ്ടു ഗവണ്മെൻറിനോ ജനങ്ങൾക്കോ യാതൊരു ലാഭമോ ഗുണമോ ഉള്ളതായി ഇതേവരെ അറിവില്ല. തേൻ എടുക്കാൻ ഉള്ള തേൻച്ചുവയെ വേണ്ടവീധം വളർത്തുന്നതിനെപ്പറ്റിയുള്ള മാർഗ്ഗത്തെപ്പറ്റി അദ്ദേഹത്തോടുകൂടി ചോദിച്ചാൽ അദ്ദേഹം പുസ്തകത്തിൽ പഠിച്ച സംഗതികൾമാത്രം നമ്മോടു പറഞ്ഞു തരുമെന്നല്ലതെ അത് പ്രായോഗികരീതിയിൽ കെണ്ടുവരാൻ ഈ മനുഷ്യനു സാമർത്ഥ്യമുണ്ടോ എന്നും സംശയിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഈ ആളെ കൃഷിഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ നിന്നും ഫാറസ്റ്റ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലേയ്ക്കു മാറ്റുന്നതു ഗുണത്തേക്കാൾ കൂടുതൽ ദോഷകരമായിരിയ്ക്കും. കാട്ടിലുള്ള വൻതേൻപേലും നമുക്കു കിട്ടാതേയാകും. വളർത്തുന്ന തേനീച്ചകൾക്ക് എട്ടുപത്തു തേൻമടികൾ ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന ജാതിയിൽപ്പെട്ടതാണ്. കാടുകളിൽ വളരുന്ന തേനീച്ചകൾ ഒരു തേൻമടിമാത്രം ഉണ്ടാകുന്നവയും അതുതന്നെ വളരെ പൊക്കമുള്ള വൃക്ഷങ്ങളിൽ തേൻമടിയുണ്ടാകുന്ന വൻതേൻജാതിയിൽപ്പെട്ടതാണ്. ആ ജാതിഇണങ്ങുന്ന പർഗ്ഗവും അല്ല, നാം സാധാരണ വളർത്തുന്ന തേനീച്ചകൾ അതിൻറ കൂടിൻറ മുകളിലത്തെത്തിൽ മുട്ടയിടാതെ തേൻമാത്രം സൂക്ഷിയ്ക്കുന്ന തേൻമടികൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കിവരുന്നു. കാട്ടിലെ വൻതരം ഈച്ചകൾ ഒരൊറ്റമടിതേൻമാത്രം ഉണ്ടാക്കുകയും അതിൽതന്നെ മുട്ടയിടുകയും തേൻസൂക്ഷിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതിനാൽ എക്സ്ട്രാക്ടുകൊണ്ട് തേൻ എടുക്കുക അത്രസാധ്യമല്ലെന്നുള്ളതു തേനീച്ച വാദഗ്ദ്ധൻറ പരീക്ഷണം കൂടാതെ സാമാന്യബുദ്ധിയുള്ളവർക്കു അറിയാൻ

[Mr. K. P. Kochukora Tharakan.]

പ്രയാസമില്ല. തേനിച്ചവളർത്തൽ കടീൽ വ്യവസായമായി പ്രചരിപ്പിച്ചുനന്നിനുള്ള ശ്രമം വേണ്ടവിധം സഹലമായില്ലെന്നു കണ്ടപ്പോൾ ഈ വിദഗ്ദ്ധനെ കൂട്ടുകിലേയ്ക്കു അയച്ചിരിയ്ക്കുകയാണ്. അതു അശേഷം വാജയകരമാവുകയില്ലെന്നു എനിയ്ക്കു തീർത്തുപറയാൻ കഴിയും. ഈ വിധത്തിലുള്ള അനാവശ്യച്ചെലവുകൾ വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കരുതെന്നുള്ള അപേക്ഷയോടുകൂടി ഞാൻ ഈ ഗ്രാൻറിനെ എതിർന്നു.

SADASYATILAKA T. K. VELU PILLAI: The Conservator of Forests said that after all, what is contemplated in the demand is a transfer of funds from one department to another. Under the rules, if a sum allotted to a particular department is not spent by that department, the grant lapses. That being the case, this is a fresh demand. It must stand on its own merits. The argument that it is only a simple transfer, cannot hold. I oppose the demand for certain reasons which I propose to state before the House.

When I see my friend Mr. Ramakrishna Pillai just near me, I cannot forget that in the past, the old Legislative Council discussed this question. I do not wish to expatiate on it, but I may say, Sir, that I had the privilege of stating certain things and today I stand fortified that my conviction has been correct. I had the privilege to say that some of these experts attached to various departments, whether high-paid or low-paid, were people who professed to know things but who really did not know them and draw salaries for not knowing anything at all. I said then that these experts were like elephants, horses, camels and other paraphernalia which Madhathipathies take with them in their tours more for demonstration than for utility. I am glad, Sir that, though I had been out of this House for some time, what I said about twenty years ago is literally true, true to the letter, when I am talking again on the subject in the year 1942. There was a craze twenty years ago with regard to experts. There was the Bee Expert the Jaggery Expert, the Screwpine Expert, the Pencil Expert; and the whole State was full of experts, which did precious little. Instead of answering me fair and square, the heads of departments simply said that in Orissa certain things were done, that in Ceylon certain other things were done. They drew attention to many irrelevant topics. But I did not get the benefit of any definite answer to any of my questions regarding facts which I pressed them to furnish.

I am now saying a few things so that the Government and the Conservator of Forests may take note of them. If they are prepared to conserve our moneys as Mr. Venkiteswara Aiyar is conserving the forests, and if an undertaking is given that the best will be done, then this House will have to consider the changed aspect. Let me, Sir, place before the House some aspects of the case.

What have these experts been doing? They have been doing nothing. Most of them have been drawing their pay and writing up narratives for the administration reports. And very often we find that

in the administration reports for a number of years, the page number is the same, the expressions frequently the same, but the figures alone sometimes changed. That is all. So these methods have been going on for many years. I am reading an extract from a very authoritative publication, a publication issued by Government, a publication which has stood the scrutiny of all the heads of departments and the efficient Secretariat. I am sure nobody will gainsay that what I say is true. I am reading from the Administration Report of Travancore for the year 1115, page 105. It is said there:—

“The Bee Expert regularly inspected all the bee hives kept within the limits of the city of Trivandrum and gave the necessary advice to their owners. It is proposed to take a census of the apiaries in the State along with the general census of 1941 which will yield interesting and valuable information.”

This passage is worth its weight in gold so far as my present argument is concerned. I have absolutely nothing against the person of the Bee Expert. He may be good; he may be indifferent; he may be doing his work under certain limitations. When for years together he has been receiving his pay without getting anything done, when the Administration Report says that he has been unsuccessful, it does not look legitimate for the Government member to come to the House and ask for a grant. That is doing scant justice to our intelligence. Now let us examine the merits of the case.

What is the meaning, Sir, of one bee expert for all the bee hives in the forests where there are giant trees soaring high into the air and where one hive is probably more than five or ten miles from another? He must be a very ubiquitous man indeed who will be able to see the whole forest at one stretch as it were by the use of a magician's contrivance. Are we to take this grant seriously? What is the Bee Expert to do? This is all wrong. We have been listening to these arguments and we have been hoping against hope that some day, some good will be done. Therefore, Sir, while it adds to the prestige of the Government to have a Bee Expert like those in other States and in other countries—we have one who has gone to Australia and to New Zealand—the money spent would serve little purpose.

With regard to this bee-keeping, there has not been much benefit, because I know the Department of Agriculture from the time of its inception, and when, in spite of the fact that the Department of Agriculture has been under very energetic officers, the Bee Expert has not been able to do any reasonable quality or quantity of work. I submit, Sir, that this House has very carefully to consider whether the present supplementary grant can be made. I am however prepared to be generous and give one more chance. If the Conservator of Forests, shaking off all old memories and forgetting all mistakes which have been committed, is prepared to give us a definite promise on the floor of this House and if the Government is prepared to assure us that we will get the return for the money.....

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : ഏതുതരത്തിലുള്ള promise കൊടുക്കണമെന്നാണ് ചൊല്ലുന്നത്.

SADASYATILAKA T. K. VELU PILLAI : Promise തരണ്ടതു് അല്ലെങ്കിലും. അതു് ഏതു തരത്തിലുള്ളതാണെന്നു് അല്ലെങ്കിലും നിശ്ചയിക്കേണ്ടതു്. ഞാനാണ് അപ്രകാരം assurance കൊടുക്കുന്നതെങ്കിൽ അതു് ഏതുതരത്തിലുള്ളതാണെന്നു് ഞാൻ ചൊല്ലുമായിരുന്നു.

I feel, Sir, that this is the thin end of the wedge. When an expert like this is allowed to have jurisdiction over the whole State, the next thing will be to have another kind of licence fee which the poor fellows who are collecting honey will have to pay. Something was said by the Conservator as regards the greater purity and the better quality of honey which will be collected under the auspices of the newfledged expert. I don't see much force in that argument. The kind of honey that they have been getting has never caused any trouble so far. However we are prepared to give a chance to Mr. Venkiteswara Aiyar. Let him come forward and say that the best will be done.

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA G. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI : May I just add a few words to what my friend the Conservator has stated. Obviously, Sir, there seems to be some slight misunderstanding on the part of the honourable members of this House who have spoken against this motion. The Government put forward a demand for the continuance of the Bee Expert last year, that is, at the last Budget Session. This House was fully convinced of the need for the services of a Bee Expert and this budget allotment was duly sanctioned for the Bee Expert for the current year 1117. With the greatest respect may I point out that it would be somewhat beside the point this morning to discuss the question as to whether a Bee Expert is necessary at all for this department of State?

Secondly, Sir, the only motion now before the House is this. It involves a principle, no doubt, which it was thought expedient to place before the House. The Bee Expert was carrying on his work under the Director of Agriculture. The amount was budgetted for under the Department of Agriculture. From the point of view of efficient work it was thought desirable that the services of the Bee Expert were utilised in the Forest Department in preference to the Agricultural Department and that instead of the Bee Expert working directly under the control of the Director of Agriculture, his services might be placed under the Conservator of Forests. There is not one pie of additional expenditure which is now sought to be incurred on account of the Bee Expert. There is only a transfer of accounts from one Department to another. This is to meet the technical objection which the Accounts Department might put forward and has put forward, namely, that the amount under the Forest Department which has not been voted for has to be disbursed to the Bee Expert under the Forest Department. Therefore this is merely a matter of accounting and involves only the transfer of funds from one item to another.

SADASYATILAKA T. K. VELU PILLAI : May I know whether, simply because a grant was sanctioned for the Agricultural Department, any member of this House is estopped from questioning the necessity when another grant is demanded?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA G. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI : I have only to remind the honourable member that there is no new demand in the sense that the Bee Expert is being appointed for the first time. It is no initial grant.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : ഈ ബീ ഏക്സപർട്ടിനെ കൃഷി ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിൽനിന്നും മാറ്റിയിട്ട് കൃഷിഡയറക്ടറുടെ ആവശ്യ പ്രകാരമാണോ, അതോ, ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ അഭിപ്രായപ്രകാരമാ?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA G. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI : That is exactly what I was going to say. The Department of Agriculture and the Department of Forests in consultation with each other submitted to Government the need for this transfer of work and therefore Government accepted it. Honourable members of the House will be at liberty to discuss the need for a Bee Expert when next time the budget is presented before the House. My only point is that this is not a new demand on account of the Bee Expert that the Government have now put forward. The only question before the House is whether he should work under one Department or the other. Therefore I ask the permission of the House for this supplementary grant which is purely of a technical character.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN : കൃഷിയിൽ ഡെപ്യൂട്ടി സമേജനത്തിൽ അഗ്രിക്കൾച്ചറൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിനെപ്പറ്റി ഡിസക്കസ് ചെയ്യാനുള്ള സമയം കിട്ടിയിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA G. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI : When the grant is sanctioned by the House, it means that every item including the very last pie of the budget has been sanctioned by the House and Government will not be justified in incurring expenditure except for that sanction.

MR. P. S. MUHAMED : ഈ ബീ ഏക്സപർട്ടിനെ അഗ്രിക്കൾച്ചർ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിൽ നിന്നു ഫോറസ്റ്റ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിൽക്കൊണ്ടു മാറ്റി അദ്ദേഹത്തെക്കൊണ്ടു ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന പ്രയോജനം കുറഞ്ഞു പോകുമല്ലോ?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA G. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI : കൂടുതലായി പ്രയോജനപ്പെടുമെന്നാണ് ആ രണ്ടു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരും അഭിപ്രായപ്പെടുന്നത്.

MR. P. SIVARAMA PILLAI : Could it not be done without coming to the House and could it not be justified?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA G. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI: We could easily have done it. But, as a matter of fact, to satisfy technicalities we thought of bringing it before the House. Otherwise, the Account Officer might simply have transferred it from one Budget Head to another.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: May I know whether the office of the Leather Expert has been abolished and whether the Leather Expert has been appointed as the District Registrar?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: The question is absolutely irrelevant and need not be answered.

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR: Is it not possible to keep the Bee Expert under the Agricultural Department and avoid this grant?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA G. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI: As a matter of fact, there is no new grant before this honourable House. That is what I have been striving to impress on the House. Except in a technical sense there is no new grant before the House.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU: ഈ ബീ എക്സ്പെർട്ടിന് കോട്ട കണ ശമ്പളത്തിന് തക്കവണ്ണമുള്ള പ്രയോജനം ഈ നാട്ടിലുണ്ടാകുമെന്ന് ഗവണ്മെന്റിന് ബോദ്ധ്യമുണ്ടോ?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA G. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI: അതുകൊണ്ടാണ് ഞല്ലോ അത് ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ കൊള്ളിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതും.

MR. N. RAMAKRISHNA PILLAI: May I know whether the Bee Expert himself was consulted with regard to the transfer?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA G. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI: He is only a subordinate of the Head of the Department who must necessarily have consulted him also.

SADASYATILAKA T. K. VELU PILLAI: By way of personal explanation I wish to say this. Evidently my argument seems to have been misunderstood. What I said was that in the consideration of this grant the old grant has no existence.

MR. PUTHUPALLY S. KRISHNA PILLAI: But the man is there.

SADASYATILAKA T. K. VELU PILLAI: The point is that here is a new grant.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: This is not a personal explanation and the honourable member is not entitled to embark upon a new explanation. He must be satisfied with what he has already said.

RAO BAHADUR T. V. VENKITESWARA AIYAR: May I offer a word of explanation? First of all, this technicality could be got over by retaining the Expert under the Agricultural Department and continuing the inefficient control that could be exercised by the Director of Agriculture, when the Expert is working under the Conservator of Forests. We can still do it if the House refuses the Grant. But we want the change for more efficient management. No extra expenditure is involved and this is not a new grant.

Again the Bee Expert is not working throughout the whole State of Travancore. His activities have been confined to one range and he has to teach the forest staff the extraction of pure honey and its gradation and marketing with a view to economy. That is the object of this transfer. This will only be for a temporary period, until the work is properly organised and the Forest Department learns how to extract pure honey and to grade it and put it in the market in the proper way. That is why the Bee Expert has been transferred to the Forest Department.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI: സർ, ഈ ഗ്രാൻറിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് ചിട്ടക്കേടും അനുകൂലമായും പ്രതികൂലമായും പല വിമർശനങ്ങളും ...

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Is the honourable member making a speech?

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI: I am supporting the grant.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: The discussion is now over and I shall put the motion to the vote of the House.

The question was put and carried and the grant was made.

DEMAND X—CLAY REFINING AND
PORCELAIN FACTORY.

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA G. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI: Sir, I beg to move that the House be pleased to allow a supplementary grant of Rs. 58,990 under Demand X—Clay Refining and Porcelain Factory.

I desire to place before this honourable House the circumstances under which this supplementary grant has been made. A sum of Rs. 1,34,000 has been granted under Capital Outlay for the year 1117. Of this sum of Rs. 1,34,000, a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 was spent by the P. W. D. for carrying out certain works in the Ceramic Factory. The P. W. D. has asked for an additional sum of Rs. 15,000 for carrying on certain additional works necessitated by the very large orders that have recently been received by the Kundara Factory from the Department of supply as well as from other quarters.

The remaining sum of Rs. 42,000 is required for the manufacture of goods in respect of orders recently received.

I may say in this connection that when the Budget was framed last year, that is in Karkatakam 1116, it was not possible to estimate with any degree of accuracy the extent of the new demand that might be made upon this Factory on account of the war situation. China clay of the best variety is produced in the Kundara factory. India depended very largely on imported clay from outside. On account of the international situation, it became almost impossible for the large number of textile factories and other institutions, where clay was being used, to rely on the outside market. Very large demands were consequently made on the Kundara works; but our capacity of production was limited. It was therefore suggested that to meet the additional requirements, certain additional works should be undertaken in regard to the new washing plant, the new drying chamber, the new furnaces,

[Rajyasevapravina G. Parameswaran Pillai.]

Certain machinery had also to be purchased. An additional sum of Rs. 16,000 was required for the works connected with the P. W. D. I may say that the Department of supply of the Government of India have placed large orders on the Kundara Factory for War Supplies. For the apparatus equipment necessary for the purpose we require an additional sum of Rs. 42,990. Thus the total demand is for Rs. 58,990. I might inform honourable members that the need is very urgent. The outlay is remunerative. I hope that this House will, in recognition of the very valuable contribution which the Kundara Factory is now making towards war effort gladly allow this additional grant.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR : May I know the net income from the factory last year?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA G. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI : The accounts are being prepared and will be furnished to the honourable members very shortly.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI : May I know from the Chief Secretary whether the administrative control of the Ceramic Factory has been taken away from the Expert as was promised by Government?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA G. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI : No; it has not been taken away.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI : May I know whether Government have come to any decision in the matter?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA G. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI : No yet.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR : May I know whether the sale of china clay has been entrusted to a company for five years?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA G. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI : No; it is not like that. There is a demand from various quarters in respect of various kinds of clay. In regard to certain kinds of clay some contracts have been entered into a few years ago.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR : May I know in which year the contract was entered into?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA G. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI : There are several firms who have negotiated with Government in regard to the supply of clay.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR : Sir, I oppose the demand. This factory is a standing monument of the ardent desire of Government for industrialisation. During the last Budget session as well as during the Budget sessions of 1114 and 1115, I pointed out how the income of the factory was going from bad to worse under present management. In 1114 when we were told that we can get a net profit of three lakhs of rupees from the mines as well as from the factory, the actuals turned out to be Rs. 14,426. In 1115 when we were assured of a net profit of Rs. 2,30,000, the actuals turned out to

be Rs. 50,000. In 1116 when we were assured of a net income of Rs. 3 lakhs and over, in the revised estimate, it has come down to Rs. 25,000. Sir, the honourable Leader of the House told me in reply to one of my questions that the net income for 1116 can only be known when the accounts are audited. During 1114, 1115 and 1116 when we got only an income of Rs. 14,000, Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 25,000, the actual proceeds estimated and realised were far above it. At Kundara, as he said, we produce the finest quality of china clay. I doubt whether anybody else but God can take the responsibility or credit for it. We produce three qualities, the first quality which is offered for sale for textile and paper manufacture, the second quality which is used for the manufacture of articles like cups, saucers and insulators, and the third quality which is also sold at say Rs. 10 or Rs. 12 per ton. Now because of the international situation this industry of ours is in a peculiarly advantageous position: for this has of late become the exclusive source from where the Indian industries can draw for their requirements of china clay. Manufacture was started with the intention of utilising the second quality of china clay. Sirdar Dogar Singh who was serving as an Assistant Professor or so in the Benares University was got down here on a salary of Rs. 800 and for a term of ten years, as an expert to manage the whole show. Whenever I have pointed out that this expert will not be able to give us the necessary return that we hope to get, I have been asked to wait. I have waited and waited long and indefinitely. Now, Sir, before we make a grant of this sum for the extension of the Kundara Factory or the expansion of the manufacture in the factory, it is our duty, as the representative of the country and of the rate payers, that we should scrutinise every pie of this expenditure, that we should see how far it is going to advance under the present management if we make the grant. We have seen the result of the last three years. As regards the mismanagement and malpractices, page 119 of the Audit Report and Appropriation Accounts for 1115 will bear evidence. It says—

- (i) In the case of one particular work the actual expenditure till the end of 1115 was nearly double the estimate sanctioned by Government. Nearly double the quantity of rubble required was stocked. Though the contractor for this work agreed to execute the work at a rate which was 5 per cent less than the rates as per his agreement, no reduction was made from his bills on this account.
- (ii) Another work with a total estimate of Rs. 38,967.21.1 was carried out mainly on "Petty Job system." More bricks than was actually required were supplied and transport charges were incurred for bricks to the site.
- (iii) Fire bricks were manufactured for the construction of furnaces for the factory. But no out-turn account was kept for the same. No register or inventory of Plant and Machinery was kept."

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Order, order. The House will now adjourn and reassemble at 2 o' clock.

The House adjourned for lunch at 1 P. M. and reassembled at 2 P. M. with the Deputy President in the Chair.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR : I was just pointing out to the irregularities in the Ceramic Factory in the utilisation of funds under different heads. Item (iii) in the report says that fire bricks were manufactured for the construction of furnaces for the factory. But no out-turn account was kept for the same. No register or Inventory of Plant and Machinery was kept. Fourthly, the report says that in general, heavy payments were made by the Ceramic Expert in the absence of sufficient balance as per the cash book. These were explained to have been met from private funds with a view to defray the cost of labour employed departmentally. On verification it was found that payments were, however, made to contractors also on the same dates. Then it is said that these have been pointed out to Government and the explanation of the Departmental Officer is awaited.

I am not at present concerned with the explanation of that particular Officer of the Ceramic Factory though the Government are bound to let this House know what action they have taken in the matter. I am just informing the Government through this Assembly that these are only some of the material vagaries committed by the present manager of that institution. I have been telling the House that we realised more than a lakh of rupees during these past three years, by the sale of our China clay but the net profit shown here comes only to a very small amount. Where does all this money go?

Presumably they go into manufacture and thence to the lake nearby as broken articles. Because of some fundamental mistake in the construction of furnaces heat is not evenly spread on the articles going into it. The result is that sixty per cent. of the articles are cracked and broken even before they leave the furnace. Unwilling to own and disclose the mistake and the utter inability, the expert safely removes all the broken articles into the lake nearby. Because the remaining forty per cent. somehow made marketable are unable by competition to bear the cost of the cent per cent intended to be manufactured, the outcome of that economic enterprise ends in a total loss. At this rate if the factory and its manufacture continue unmolested, unchecked for a period of five or ten years the only economic result will be the immediate reclamation of the lake and an abnormal waste of a lot of very valuable public money and the rich resources of the country. With this factory as such and the sweet promises of the Expert, Government had in the past to buy almost all their requirements for the P. W. D. Drainage and the Electric Departments from elsewhere. The factory would have made an immense gain if only it could supply the Trivandrum Drainage scheme and the Electric Department all their requirements. So much money would not have gone out of the State. This factory was manufacturing drainage pipes for the last three years,

When they were supplied to the departments they could not stand the pressure test imposed by the departments. When the departments wanted pipes to stand a pressure of five lbs. and over, the pipes supplied by the factory could not even stand two lbs. pressure. The result was that those departments had to depend upon their supplies from elsewhere. So also in the case of insulators. Even though Government have made every arrangement to extend the high tension line of the P. H. E. scheme from Kundara to Trivandrum the work could not be started for want of insulators.

Let me now pass on to something about the behaviour of the present officer in charge of the Factory. He is always at quarrel with the labourers working there and causes them untold hardship. For the labour legislations passed by the State he feels he has no concern; he feels he is not bound to obey them. In the mines pay run in arrears for over six weeks. Fines are exorbitant. After all the factory is running at a loss. When these are pointed out to him he says he is feeding nearly 1500 labourers per day. Poor Mr. Singh forgets that he is also fed from the Exchequer of the Government of Travancore to which money flows from the pocket of the poor starving millions of people of Travancore. The only difference is that the labourers are paid for the honest and conscious work that they execute, and for what Mr. Singh is paid his fat salary is yet to be ascertained. The expert sometimes takes the law into his own hands and assaults the labourers working there.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Order, order. The motion before the House is whether this House could grant this allotment or not for additional expenditure proposed to be made and not about the conduct of the officer in charge of the work.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR : The allotment asked for here is intended for the expansion of the factory which is managed by Ceramic Experts. I have clearly stated that even under the present system the management of the factory is improper and irregular. So Sir, I feel very strongly that before a pie more is paid for the extension of that factory the present management should either be mended or ended. It is the duty of every one of us, enjoying as we do the privilege of representing the poor mute starving millions of the people of the State to get at least an assurance that the money spent for this will not be a waste. I oppose the motion.

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN : ഞാൻ ഈ ഗ്രാന്റാണെ അനുഭവി ക്കുന്നു. ഏതുതരത്തിലുള്ള വ്യവസായം തുടങ്ങിയാലും ശരിയായ ആദായം കിട്ടണമെങ്കിൽ ആവശ്യമുള്ള പണം മുടക്കണം. ഇത്തരം വ്യവസായ ശാലകൾ അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുവരുത്താനും ഓരോ വർഷവും ഒരോ പ്രകാരത്തിലുള്ള ആവശ്യങ്ങൾ വർദ്ധിച്ചു കൊണ്ടിരിക്കും. അതിന്റെ പല പ്രാപ്തിവരെ പണം ചെലവുചെയ്യേണ്ടതുമാണ്. ദീർഘവീക്ഷണമുള്ള ടി.വെൻജി അവർകളുടെ ആലോചനയിൽ തുടങ്ങുന്ന ഏതു കാര്യത്തിനും അപജയം ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതല്ല, ഇൻഡ്യയിൽ ധാരാളം നാട്ടുരാജ്യം

[Mr. A. K. Kumaran Vaidyan.]

ങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നിട്ടും നമ്മുടെ ദിവാൻജിയെ നാട്ടുരാജ്യപ്രതിനിധിയായി തിരഞ്ഞെടുത്തതിൽ നമുക്കുവർക്കും ആഹ്ലാദത്തിനാണു അവകാശമുള്ളത്. അത്രയും വ്യക്തിമാഹാത്മ്യമുള്ള ആളാണ് നമ്മുടെ ദിവാൻജി. അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ ആലോചനയിൽ തുടങ്ങിയ ഈ ഫാക്ടറി എങ്ങിനെ അധോഗമിക്കും? ഇതിലും കൂടുതൽ ചെണം ആവശ്യമായി വരുമ്പോൾ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ പ്രത്യേകാധികാരമുപയോഗിച്ച് അപ്പോഴപ്പോൾ ഇതിനു വേണ്ടി ചെലവുചെയ്തു കൊണ്ടുപോകുകയാണു വേണ്ടതു. എങ്കിൽമാത്രമേ സാധ്യമുള്ളായ തൊഴിലാളികൾക്ക് തൊഴിലും ഗവണ്മെന്റിനു ആദായവും കിട്ടുകയുള്ളൂ. അങ്ങിനെ ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന ചെലങ്ങൾ ആണ് പരിഷ്കൃത ഗവണ്മെന്റുകൾ പൊതുജനോപകാരാർത്ഥം ചിലവു ചെയ്യുന്നതു. അതുകൊണ്ടാണ് ദിവാൻജി അവർകൾ ഈ മാതിരിസ്ഥാപനങ്ങൾ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ഉണ്ടാക്കി ആദായമെടുക്കാൻ ശ്രമിക്കുന്നത്. ഇതിന്റെ വളർച്ച തിരുവിതാംകൂറിന്റെ ഐശ്വര്യമായി വിലസുന്നതാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഞാൻ ഈ ഗ്രാൻറിനെ അനുകൂലിച്ചു കൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI: ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ ഞാൻ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. ഗവണ്മെന്റിൽനിന്നും കൊണ്ടുവന്നിട്ടുള്ള ഈ തുക ഉടനടി അനുവദിച്ചു കൊടുക്കാത്തപക്ഷം ഇപ്രകാരമുള്ള ആവശ്യങ്ങൾ സാധിക്കാൻ കഴിയാതെ വരും. എന്നാൽ മി. ജനാർദ്ദനൻ നായർ പറഞ്ഞ അഭിപ്രായത്തെയും പരിഗണിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ഈ തുക ഒരു വ്യക്തിയുടെ ഇഷ്ടപ്രകാരം വിനിയോഗിക്കുവാൻ അനുവദിച്ചുകൂടാ.

SADASYA TILAKA T. K. VELU PILLAI: Sir, if I oppose the demand it is not because I do not want the Ceramic Factory to function effectively, not because I do not wish for profit to the Government. Experiments in ceramics are not always prone to failure. I oppose the grant because the work done is poor and appears to be not above board. The Audit and Appropriation Accounts of 1115 and the portions read out by Mr. Janardanan Nair reveal in no uncertain terms the unsatisfactory work turned out by the Ceramic Expert. I talk subject to correction. But it is my belief that what I am saying is only true. We on this side of the House are under a serious disadvantage because when the Government of His Highness the Maharaja are pledged to our economic development and are spending large sums of money and devoting their time and energy in thinking out great schemes and when the Government has appointed an expert believing that he will do his best for the success of the scheme and when after that appointment nothing really useful comes out of it, we are justified in the apprehension that all is not well. I realise Sir that censuring an officer is censuring the Government in some measure. The Government would naturally throw the

mantle of its protection over the officer, erring though he be. The power at the Centre will thus be available to him in whatever place the power house be—either it is in Pallivasal or in Pazhavangadi, it matters little. The Government may honestly believe that everything that is possible to be done is being done. But I ask where is the justification for disregarding the wholesome observation laid down in the Appropriation and Audit Report simply because the expert comes and says that he will make everything right and good. Are we to believe that a period of ten years is not a sufficient time for the development of this business. If the statements made by the Accounts Department are correct, this House has got a right to be told what has been done so far to correct the evils. It is stated in the Report that the defects had been pointed out to Government and that the explanation of the officer is awaited. I wonder if Government have finally disposed of the matter.

It is not in any spirit of cussedness that I am opposing this grant. It is not because we do not want the Ceramic Factory—we want good work and good results. It is stated that we have the finest clay. What is the meaning of anybody taking credit for the finest clay being found near Kundara when that very finest clay available is the gift of God. If that be so, if notwithstanding the expenditure incurred year after year for the mite of God's benevolence and the generosity of the Government in making it possible for the factory to thrive, if in spite of all these promises and blandishments and expectations, no real good is done, we on this side of the House have a right to ask Government to scrutinise the work done by the Ceramic Expert.

However I fully accord my assent to the arguments of the learned Chief Secretary that the work specified in the demand has been done, that it has been completed, that Government is under an obligation to pay and that therefore we must pay. But I ask, are we not to be informed of the details of the work turned out there? Are we not entitled to the assurance that hereafter money will not be mis-spent by Government or its agency? The Audit Report shows a very serious state of affairs in the Ceramic Factory. If things are not done properly, the effect of it will be that no development will become possible. Should the present expert be regarded as a permanent institution in this changing world? Should we not have trained sons of the soil, should we not possess workers who could do successful work in the concern they are engaged in? Should not the expert in charge teach and explain the trade and the various processes connected with it? Should not the men and women of this country learn technical work in the manner in which it ought to be done? If the Expert says that this and that could be done, it is our right to see that it is got out of him legitimately. Speaking about it and repeating the old ideas will not suffice. The expert has to convince us that the work is forging ahead in proper directions.

A searching enquiry should be made and this House must be apprised of the actual work that is being done. It is the right of this House to know what action has been taken by Government on the serious allegations made in the Report.

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA G. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI: Sir, I am deeply conscious of the criticisms that have been urged by my honourable colleagues on the other side of the House. The honourable member Mr. Janardanan Nair and my friend Mr. T. K. Velu Pillai drew the attention of this House to the statements contained in the Audit and Appropriation Report of the year 1115. In fact the audit did reveal certain material irregularities in the conduct of affairs of the Kundara Factory and Government have taken and are taking the necessary steps to cure the defects pointed out in that report.

In regard to the management of the factory, Government have not been slow to improve matters and I may assure honourable members of this House that the affairs of this factory are engaging the very serious attention of Government especially in view of its great potentialities. It is really a valuable asset, the proper utilisation and development of which is one of the primary considerations of Government and no effort will be spared in seeing that matters are set right.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 58,990 under Demand X—Clay Refining and Porcelain Factory was put and carried.

The demand was passed and the grant was made.

DEMAND XXI—INDUSTRIES.

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA G. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI: Sir, I beg to move for a supplementary grant of Rs. 7,500 under Demand XXI—Industries. The House is well aware of the activities of the Department of Geology in the matter of prospecting work carried on with regard to mica and graphite. In the course of prospecting work several unforeseen difficulties have arisen, especially at Vattiyurkavu where although a lateritic stratum was expected, huge boulders of solid granite have been formed. Similarly at Mangaram the walls of the shaft for about a depth of fifteen feet were quite strong and firm, but when further depths were reached, they were found to be soft. The result is that in spite of the utmost possible economy exercised, the work cannot be carried out further without additional expenditure. I may in this connection point out that the works so far have yielded very good results and about thirty tons of mica and about sixty-five tons of graphite have already been won. I need hardly say that mica is a very valuable material for war purposes and increased production of this commodity is a valuable contribution to war efforts. I hope the House will grant the demand.

MR. P. SIVARAMA PILLAI: May I know the approximate quantity that the mines could yield this year?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA G. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI: That will depend upon the winning of good quality mica. We have already got good strata of mica.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 7,500 under Demand XXI—Industries was put and carried.

The demand was passed and the grant was made.

DEMAND XXXI—MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES.

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA G. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI: Sir, I beg to move for a supplementary grant of Rs. 5,000 under Demand XXXI—Miscellaneous Charges.

This grant is intended for a purpose which unfortunately has arisen as the result of unexpected developments in the International situation. I need hardly remind the House that in Burma, Malaya, and Singapore very large number of Travancoreans have been employed in one capacity or other and that owing to the recent turn of events many of them have had to come back or be evacuated into Travancore. From the moment the necessity arose for the evacuation of these people out of these areas, the Government of Travancore have been anxiously following the course of events and every attempt was being made to get into touch with the evacuees in order to bring succour and relief to them. We have set up an agency to collect statistics in regard to the number of persons so evacuated and the number of Travancore subjects coming into Travancore from those areas. We have also instituted an agency in order to find out how many among them are poor requiring real assistance immediately and, as a first step, Government have allotted a sum of Rs. 5,000 for the relief of these refugees. Government are aware that the sum of Rs. 5,000 now asked for will certainly not be sufficient for this purpose. But a small beginning is made and I may assure the House that Government are fully alive to the very serious situation before us in this respect. As soon as correct and accurate statistics are made available as to the need and extent of help required, Government will have no hesitation in providing additional funds on this account. I therefore hope and trust that this honourable House will grant this small sum of Rs. 5,000 as an initial grant for the purpose I have dealt with.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER: May I know the number of evacuees that have so far arrived in Travancore?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA G. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI: Between 400 and 500, so far as information is available.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER: May I know whether we can communicate with those who are at Malaya and Singapore?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA G. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI: That is a very difficult question for me to answer and as I have already told the House a little while ago, this is a matter which we have taken up with the Government of India Overseas Department.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM: May I know whether this amount is expected to be spent within the State or outside?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA G. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI: This amount will be spent within the State. I may point out that the other day a batch of evacuees, about six in number, came to my room. They belong to Colachel and they were really in need of assistance and arrangements were at once made through the Division Peishkar and the Tahsildar of the place to see that they were provided with food and clothing at least for the time being. Employments will be provided for those who were able to work.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM: Have we not set apart a sum for distress relief?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA G. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI: That is for Shertallai.

MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN: May I know whether this amount will be realised from those who are in a position to repay them?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA G. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI : The present advance is not intended as a loan. This is intended as a contribution to meet cases of extreme necessity and the advance of loans will be dealt with separately.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 5,000 under Demand XXXI—Miscellaneous Charges was put and carried.

The demand was passed and the grant was made.

DEMAND XXX--SCIENTIFIC AND MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS --STORES PURCHASE COMMITTEE.

DR. H. PARAMESWARAN (Secretary Stores Purchase Committee) : Sir, I rise to move for a supplementary grant of Rs. 2,310 under Demand XXX--Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments Stores Purchase Committee. In explanation of this, I may say that in the budget provision of 1117, provision was made for the Repair Section only for six months. It was considered at that time that it is not advisable to continue this Department without watching its career for a longer period. Now Government are satisfied about its usefulness after watching its work for the last six months. Further, owing to the present war situation when it has become absolutely necessary for us to manage our need for scientific instruments by repairing rather than by new purchases every time, it has been found very profitable to continue the Repair Section attached to the Stores Purchase Committee. So request that this grant be passed.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN : ഇവിടെ സ്റ്റോർപർച്ചേസ് ആഫീസിനകത്തു് ഇതൊക്കെ റിപ്പയർ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനുള്ള സൗകര്യമുണ്ടോ?

DR. H. PARAMESWARAN : ഇതിന് അധികം സ്ഥലം വേണ്ട. ഇവിടെ സ്റ്റേഷനറിയിൽ ഒരു റിപ്പയർ സെക്ഷൻ ഉണ്ട്. കുറെ ജോലികൾ അവിടെ നടത്താം. ചീന്നെ ഗവണ്മെന്റ പ്രസ്സിൽ ഒരു മുറിയുണ്ട്. അവിടെ ഒരു മെക്കാനിക്കൽ സെക്ഷനുമുണ്ട്. കുറെ ജോലി അങ്ങനെയും നടക്കുന്നു.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN : ഗവണ്മെന്റ പ്രസ്സിലുള്ളത് പ്രസ്സിന്റെ ആവശ്യത്തിനല്ലേ?

DR. H. PARAMESWARAN : അല്ല. സ്റ്റോർ പർച്ചേസ് കമ്മറിക്കു പ്രത്യേകമായിട്ട് ഒരു സെക്ഷൻ അവിടെ ഇപ്പോൾ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ട്.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN : സ്റ്റോർപർച്ചേസ് കമ്മററി ഇതിനകം എന്തെല്ലാം ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്.

DR. H. PARAMESWARAN : ചില റിപ്പയറുകൾ അനവധി നടത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. തിയാഡലൈറുകൾ, ലെവലുകൾ സംബന്ധിച്ച റിപ്പയറുകൾ ഒരു ഇടത്തറുവരും. മറ്റു മെക്കാനിസത്തിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ളത് ഒരു തുറാവു്. ചീന്നെ മെഡിക്കലായിട്ട് ഒരു തുറണ്ണം X-Ray മുതലായതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള റിപ്പയറും ഇതിലുൾപ്പെടും.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN : ഇത്തരം റിപ്പയറുകൾ വർദ്ധിച്ചില്ലെന്ന് ചെയ്യുന്നത് ?

DR. H. PARAMESWARAN : അങ്ങനെയുള്ള തൊന്നും അവിടെ ചെയ്യുവാൻ സാധിക്കുന്നതല്ല. വലിയ ത്രോട്ടർക്കുള്ള റിപ്പയറുകളെല്ലാം അവിടെ ചെയ്യുന്നത്. ഇതു ചില്ലറ റിപ്പയറുകളാണ്. അതിനുള്ള സൗകര്യങ്ങൾ വർദ്ധിപ്പിച്ചില്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ട് ഇവിടെ അതെല്ലാം നടത്തുകയാണ്.

MR. P. S. MUHAMED : ഇത്തരം റിപ്പയറുകൾ നടത്തുവാൻ പരിചയമുള്ളവർ ഇവിടെ ഉണ്ടോ?

DR. H. PARAMESWARAN : ഉണ്ട്.

The demand was then put to vote and declared carried and the grant was made.

DEMAND—XXXVI— DEBT HEAD—ADVANCE TO THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

MR. K. R. NARAYANA AIYAR : Sir, I beg to move for a supplementary grant of Rs. 30,000 for purchasing and stocking manures for sale to cultivators.

Let me explain to the honourable members of this House the reasons why I have brought forward a supplementary demand at this juncture. Honourable members are fully aware of the fact that we have been depending upon Burma for the past several decades for forty-five to fifty per cent. of our rice requirements. Now the position has altered completely on account of the international situation and on account of the fact that the war has extended to countries like Burma, Akyab, Indo-China and Siam. We are therefore now faced with the problem of making ourselves self-sufficient in the matter of our food-stuff. Government have been considering this question very seriously and as a first step towards increasing the out turn of crops, without wasting much time during the coming months, I am asking for the grant. The idea is to utilise the money to collect indigenous types of manures like oil cake, fish refuse, and ashes and stock them in certain typical regions for sale to cultivators. I can say without hesitation that by utilising this manure about twenty to twenty-five per cent. increase in the yield can be obtained. In view of the great urgency and in view of the great importance of the problem I request that the honourable members of the House not only to co-operate with me in carrying on this campaign to a successful termination, but also to accord their assent to this demand.

MR. DOMINIC JOSEPH : May I know the approximate cost of manufacturing one cwt. of this manure?

MR. K. R. NARAYANA AIYAR : That will depend upon the different crops for which the manure is required. The cost will be roughly about seven to eight rupees per acre for paddy and eight to ten rupees per acre for tapioca. This will also vary with regard to different tracts. For example, in south Travancore where much green manure is incorporated, the value of additional manure per acre will be only Rs. 5. The idea now is to make our land yield more. And this demand is to take the first step in the direction. If this attempt proves satisfactory a more comprehensive and intensive campaign will be undertaken.

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR : May I know whether oil cakes are not exported from Travancore?

MR. K. R. NARAYANA AIYAR : Yes. A small quantity is exported. But if we conserve and collect all these manures there will be nothing for export.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN : ഈ വളം എവിടെയെങ്കിലും റിസർവ് ചെയ്ത് വില്പന നടത്തുവാനാണോ നിശ്ചയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നത്?

MR. K. R. NARAYANA AIYAR : അല്ല. കൃഷി ഇൻസ്പെക്ടറന്മാർ, പരസ്പരമായ വകുപ്പിലെ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടറന്മാർ, തഹശീൽദാർമാർ മുതലായവരുടെ അഭിപ്രായം അറിഞ്ഞു അത്യാവശ്യമെന്നു തോന്നുന്ന സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ ഡിപ്പോകൾ സ്ഥാപിക്കും.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN : രൊക്കം രൂപം മാത്രമാണോ വിൽപന നടത്തുന്നത്, അതോ ക്രാപ്പ്ലോണായിട്ട് കൊടുക്കാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?

MR. K. R. NARAYANA AIYAR : നിവർത്തിയുള്ളിടത്തോളം രൊക്കം തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കുകയാണ് ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നത്.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN : ഇപ്പോൾ പാരി എൻറ കമ്പനി വളം കടമായി കൊടുക്കുന്നതായി അറിയാമോ?

MR. K. R. NARAYANA AIYAR : അവർ കൊടുക്കുന്ന വിലയെക്കാൾ വളരെ വില കുറച്ചായിരിക്കും ഈ വളം വിൽക്കുന്നത്.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN : അപ്പോൾ വില കുറച്ചു വളം കൊടുക്കണമെന്നു ഉദ്ദേശമുള്ളു. അല്ലാതെ ക്രാപ്പ്ലോണായി കൊടുക്കുവാൻ വാഗ്ദാനമില്ല. അല്ലേ?

MR. K. R. NARAYANA AIYAR : എന്നില്ല. നിവർത്തിയില്ലാത്ത ഘട്ടത്തിൽ ക്രാപ്പ്ലോണായിട്ടും കൊടുത്തേക്കാം.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM : May I know the approximate price of manure for cultivating one acre of land with tapioca in the Muvattupuzha taluk?

MR. K. R. NARAYANA AIYAR : Sir, I have already stated that the cost varies with places. Say, on the average it will be about eight to ten rupees per acre.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN : യുദ്ധപരിതസ്ഥിതിമൂലം തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ആഹാരദൗർബല്യമുണ്ടായിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ ഘട്ടത്തിൽ അതിന്റെ നിവാരണത്തിനായി വളത്തിനു ൩൦൦൦൦൦ രൂപയുടെ ഗ്രാൻറു ഈ സഭയിൽ കൃഷിഡയറക്ടർ കൊണ്ടുവന്നതിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനെയും കൃഷിഡയറക്ടറെയും ഞാൻ അഭിനന്ദിക്കുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ഈ വളം രൊക്കവിലയ്ക്കു മാത്രമേ കൊടുക്കയുള്ളൂ എന്നു പറയുന്നതു സാധുക്കളായ കർഷകർക്കു സങ്കടകരമാണ്. അതിനാണുദ്ദേശമെങ്കിൽ അതിന്റെ വിലപ്പനയ്ക്കു വെറുതേ ഈ കോവാപ്പറേറീവ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടറന്മാരെയും മറ്റും ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടിക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ല. ക്രാപ്പ്ലോണിൽ വളം കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. അത് തിരിയെ ഈടാക്കാതിരിക്കത്തക്കവിധത്തിൽ കൊടുക്കണമെന്നു പറയുന്നില്ല. ക്രാപ്പ്ലോൺ അതു തിരിയെ വീട്ടത്തക്കവിധത്തിൽ അതിനു ആവശ്യമുള്ള വ്യവസ്ഥയിൽ കർഷകരെ വളമായിട്ടു ഏൽപ്പിക്കണം. അങ്ങനെ ക്രാപ്പ്ലോണായി വളം കൊടുക്കാൻ ഗവണ്മെൻറുദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ഈ ൩൦൦൦൦൦ രൂപ വളരെ കുറഞ്ഞുപോയാൽ. നൂ ലക്ഷം ഏക്കർ നിലത്തിൽ കൂടുതൽ വെറുലാൻഡുള്ള തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ഈ ൩൦൦൦൦൦ രൂപ എന്തിനു മതിയാകും? കുന്നത്തുനാടുതാലൂക്കിൽതന്നെ നൂ൦൦൦൦ ഏക്കർ വെറുലാൻഡുണ്ട്. അവിടത്തെ ഉപയോഗത്തിനുപോലും ഈ തുക മതിയാകുകയില്ല ഈ ഗ്രാൻറു വെറും പേരിനുവേണ്ടിമാത്രം കൊണ്ടുവന്നതാണ്. അല്ലാതെ ആവശ്യം നോക്കിയല്ല. ഈ ഏർപ്പാടു കൃഷിയുടെ ഗുണത്തിനും തൻമൂലം ജനങ്ങളുടെ അനുഭവത്തിനും ആണെങ്കിൽ കൂടുതൽ തുക അനുവദിക്കണം. കൃഷിഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകാരുടെ നിർദ്ദേശപ്രകാരം കൃഷിഡയറക്ടർ ൨൦ ശതമാനം വിലവു കൂടുതലുണ്ടാക്കാൻ സാധിക്കുമെന്നു കണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന നിലയ്ക്കു ശരിയായ വിധത്തിൽ വളം ഉപയോഗിച്ച് കൃഷി നടത്തുന്നപക്ഷം കൂടുതൽ വിലവെടുക്കുവാൻ കഴിയും. അതുകൊണ്ടു ആവശ്യമുള്ള വളം ആവശ്യക്കാർക്കു ക്രാപ്പ്ലോണായി കൊടുക്കുവാൻ ഏർപ്പാടുചെയ്യുന്നപക്ഷം രാജ്യത്തിനു ചെറുതുവെ അത് ഉപകാരപ്രദമായിരിക്കും. ഇൻറൻസിവി കർട്ടിവേഷൻകൊണ്ടു മാത്രം തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ഭക്ഷണസാധനം പൂർത്തിയായി ലഭിക്കുന്നതല്ല. എക്സ്സൻസിവി കർട്ടിവേഷനും ഉടനെ തുടങ്ങണം. വളത്തിന്റെ വില രൊക്കമായിട്ടു കൊടുക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കുകയില്ലെന്നു കണ്ടാൽ കടമായിട്ടു കൊടുക്കാമെന്നോ മറ്റോ കൃഷിഡയറക്ടർ പറഞ്ഞു. ഈ സംഗതി ഇങ്ങനെ വളഞ്ഞുതിരിഞ്ഞെന്നും പറയേണ്ട കാര്യമില്ല. രൊക്കം വില കൊടുത്തു വളം വാങ്ങിക്കണമെങ്കിൽ അതിനു വേണ്ട പണം കർഷക

[Mr. K. P. Kochukora Tharakan.]
 തടെ കൈവശം ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ “പാരിശ്രാൻറുകോ”യിൽ നിന്നോ “സ്റ്റേ
 യിൻസിൽ”നിന്നോ വാങ്ങിക്കൊ. അപ്രകാരം വാങ്ങിക്കൊതെയിരിക്ക
 ന്നതു പണത്തിന്റെ കുറവുകൊണ്ടാണ്. പണമുള്ള കൃഷിക്കാർ ഇപ്പോ
 ഴം വളം വാങ്ങിച്ചു കൃഷിചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ട്. അതിനാൽ പണമില്ലാതെ
 വളം വാങ്ങിക്കാൻ നിവർത്തിയില്ലാത്ത കർഷകർക്കു എന്തായാലും ക്രോപ്പ്
 ലോണിൽ വളം കടം കൊടുക്കണം. വിളവെടുക്കുമ്പോൾ ഗവണ്മെ
 ന്റിനു പണം ഇടയാക്കുകയും ചെയ്യണം. അതിനു റവന്യൂഡിപ്പാർട്ട
 മെന്റിനെ ചുമതലപ്പെടുത്തിയാൽ മതി.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI : പാരി ശ്രാൻറു് കമ്പനി
 എങ്ങനെയാണ് കൊടുക്കുന്നതു് ?

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN : അവർ രൊക്കവിലക്കാണ് കൊടു
 ക്കുന്നതു്. അതു അവരുടെ സൗകര്യംപോലെ കൊടുക്കും.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI : തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ
 അവർ എത്ര രൂപയ്ക്ക് വളം കടം കൊടുക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നറിയാമോ ?

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN : അതു സ്റ്റാൻറിസ്റ്റിക്സ് നോ
 ക്കിയാലറിയാം. വളം കടം കൊടുക്കുമ്പോൾതന്നെ അതിന്റെ വില
 ക്രോപ്പിൽനിന്നു ഇടയാക്കണം എന്നുള്ള ഉദ്ദേശത്തിൽ അതിനു വേണ്ട
 വ്യവസ്ഥകളിൻമേൽ കൊടുക്കണം. അങ്ങിനെയായാൽ വളത്തിന്റെ
 വില വിളവെടുപ്പോടുകൂടി ഇടയായികിട്ടും. ഉദാഹരണമായിട്ടു “വിഫ്റ”
 ഇറിഗേഷൻ” കൊണ്ട് കൃഷിചെയ്തു “കരിമാലൂർ” വളം സപ്ലൈ ചെയ്തു.
 അതിന്റെ വില ഒരു കൊച്ചുകാശു കുടിശിവകൂടാതെ പിരിഞ്ഞുകിട്ടി.
 എന്നു മാത്രമല്ല വിളവിലും സാരമായ കൂടുതൽ കിട്ടി. അതുകൊണ്ടു
 ഞാൻ ഗവണ്മെന്റിനെ ഉൽബോധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതു വളം ക്രോപ്പ് ലോണിൽ
 കടം കൊടുക്കണമെന്നും അതു തിരിയെ കിട്ടത്തക്ക വ്യവസ്ഥയിൽ കൊടു
 ക്കണമെന്നും അതിലേയ്ക്കു ചുമതലക്കാർ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കണമെന്നുമാണ്.
 ഇങ്ങിനെ മുപ്പതിനായിരം രൂപയുടെ വളം ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് ഗവ
 ണ്മെൻറു് തൃപ്തിയാകരുതു് എന്നും തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ ആഹാരസാധന
 ങ്ങളുടെ ആവശ്യം അനുസരിച്ചു ഇവിടത്തെ വിളവു വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനു
 ആവശ്യമായ സ്കലവിധമായ നടപടിയും സ്വീകരിക്കണമെന്നു വീണ്ടും
 ഗവണ്മെന്റിനെ ഉൽബോധിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. K. DOMINIC JOSEPH : Sir, I wish to make a few observations
 regarding this motion. At the outset I may say that I do not oppose
 it. On the other hand I support it because for small mercies also we
 have to be grateful. Considering the serious situation confronting

this country in the matter of shortage of food materials we have to consider whether this allotment is sufficient to meet the present emergency. To my mind this is a grossly inadequate grant which will not touch even the fringes of the problem. As for me I would have welcomed an allotment amounting to lakhs of rupees. I would also have welcomed a comprehensive scheme for increasing the production of the land, being placed for the consideration of the House. One need not be a prophet to say that sooner or later this country will come face to face with a problem in the matter of food materials by the side of which all other problems will pale into insignificance. It has been stated by the Director that our food supplies are only just half of what we require. We have been importing food materials from Burma, Siam and Indo-China and all these countries have fallen into enemy hands. Even in British India they are not self-sufficient in the production of paddy. Again, one hears of acute shortage of wheat in North India. Appeals are being made to people of the Punjab and the North West Frontier Province that they should take to rice in place of wheat. Further, Ceylon also is depending upon India for its food supply. Therefore we can naturally expect that there will be a diversion of rice and paddy to those provinces and countries and little surplus will remain in British India. The outcome will be that there will be acute shortage of food materials in this country. To get over the situation that aspect has to be seriously considered and I do not know what this paltry amount of 30,000 rupees could do to its solution. As I said before this will not touch even the fringes of the problem. Our lands are so impoverished on account of a variety of reasons. The continued cultivation of land without any fertilisers being applied to the land, soil erosion, the poverty of the masses, the non-availability of manure, the fragmentation of holdings are some of these causes. The cultivated area in Travancore is 25,00,000 acres of which 6,50,000 acres are under paddy cultivation and another 4,50,000 acres under tapioca cultivation. Roughly there will be 12,00,000 acres of land cultivated for food materials. The present grant of 30,000 rupees for manure will suffice only for 6,000 acres of land at the rate of 5 rupees per acre. I suggest that Government must make a generous allotment in the matter of increasing the food production of the country because it is an all-important problem. And I expect that sooner or later the Director will come before the House asking for a more substantial grant.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI : കർഷകരെ സഹായിക്കേണ്ട ചുമതല ഗവണ്മെന്റിനുണ്ട്. തിരുവിതാംകൂർ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ഈ സംഗതി മനസ്സിലാക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു കാണുന്നതു സന്തോഷാവഹമാണ്. തെക്കൻ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ പച്ചിലവളം കിട്ടുന്നതിനു ഇപ്പോൾ വളരെ പ്രയാസമായിരിക്കുന്നു. അഭിവൃദ്ധികരമായ തോതിൽ കൃഷി നടത്തക്കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നതിനു കൂടുതൽ വളം വിതരണം ചെയ്യേണ്ടതു് അത്യന്താപേക്ഷിതമാണ്. ആ നിലയ്ക്കു ഈ ൩൦,൦൦൦ രൂപ വളരെ കുറഞ്ഞുപോയി. ഗവണ്മെന്റ് കൂടുതൽ തുക അനുവദിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

[Mr. T. C. Kesava Pillai.]

ഈ സന്ദർഭത്തിൽ മറ്റൊരു കാര്യം കൂടി പറയാൻ ഞാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു. ചെറുപ്പം കിട്ടാൻ വളരെ വിഷമമുള്ള ഇക്കാലത്തു കാളകൾ, പോത്തുകൾ മുതലായവയുടെ ആവശ്യം ഇവിടെ വളരെ വർദ്ധിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയാണ്. എന്നാൽ അവകളെ ഇപ്പോൾ അന്യരാജ്യങ്ങളിൽ ധാരാളമായി അയയ്ക്കുന്നു. അതുവഴി കാളകളുടെയും മറ്റും എണ്ണം നാശനഷ്ടം സംഭവിക്കുന്നു. കൃഷിയിലധികൃതർ അവർകൾ വെറുനീറ്റി ഇൻസ്പെക്ടറന്മാരെ ചുമതലപ്പെടുത്തി ഇവയുടെ കണക്കുകൾ വരുത്തി പുറത്തേക്കുള്ള നിഷ്ക്രമണത്തെ തടയേണ്ടതാണ്. അതുപോലെതന്നെ കശുപ്പുശാലകളിൽ കാളകളെ ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനേയും കുറയ്ക്കാതെ നിയന്ത്രിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. കൃഷിയുടെ ഉപയോഗത്തിനായി പരസ്പരസഹായസംഘങ്ങളോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ വ്യക്തികളോ ചെറിയ ചെറിയ ഇറിഗേഷൻ പദ്ധതികൾ തുടങ്ങുന്നു എങ്കിൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് വേണ്ട സഹായസഹകരണങ്ങൾ ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കണമെന്നു അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM : Sir, these are times when no arguments are required to support a motion of this kind. I agree with my learned predecessors in thinking that the amount asked for is only too small. With this amount, we expect a satisfactory and small beginning will be made so as to get more help from the Government later on. The amount already asked for, to my mind, may be utilised for the help of the poor cultivators and these poor cultivators must be sought for in the most rural parts of the State. It is no good collecting and stocking and selling all the manure in the important cities or taluk head quarters. In order that the small amount of help in this direction may reach the real needy peasants, rural parts where cultivation is mostly carried, must be spotted out and fixed as the sale depots for this manure. Of course, these poor people may not be able to pay the price in advance and cultivate the lands on the strength of this manure. Most of the agriculturists have only a hand-to-mouth existence and it is capital that they lack. It will therefore be another source for help to them and it is a necessary method of helping them, to sell this manure to these poor peasants on the security of their incoming crop. There may be difficulties in arranging for and realising the price at the time when the crop is harvested, but that is a matter to be thought out and worked out by the Director and other persons who will be actually distributing the manure. If actual price in advance is insisted upon, I think even this attempt may be a failure. To be a source of real help to the cultivators, the manure should be given as a loan on the security of the incoming crops. It may sometimes happen that Government are not able to realise any money at all. In some cases, it is very probable. In such cases, the Government must even

be prepared to forbear the loss. The present circumstances are such that it may not be too much to expect even such a course at the hands of Government. With these few words, I support the demand.

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN: വളം വിതരണം ചെയ്യുന്നതിനായി ൩൦൦൦൦ രൂപയുടെ ഒരു ഗ്രാൻറാണ് ഇപ്പോൾ കൊണ്ടുവന്നിരിക്കുന്നത്. ഈ തുക തീരെ മതിയായില്ല. എന്റെ സ്റ്റേഫിതൻ മി. കൊച്ചു കോരന്തരകൻ പറഞ്ഞതുപോലെ ഇതു പറവൂർതാലൂക്കിലെ കൃഷിക്കുള്ള വളത്തുപോലും തികയുകയില്ല. പറവൂർതാലൂക്കിൽ കടന്നുപോകാൻ സ്ഥലം കരിനിലമായിട്ടു കിടപ്പുണ്ട്. അതൊഴിച്ചാൽ അവിടെയുള്ള ൨൩൦൦൦ ഏക്കർ സ്ഥലത്തു് എത്രമാത്രം വളം ചെയ്യുന്നുവോ അത്രമാത്രം വിളവു വർദ്ധിച്ചിരിക്കും. കർഷകൻ പലവിധത്തിൽ ക്ഷീണിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ കൃഷിയെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുത്തണമെന്നുള്ള ഉദ്ദേശത്തോടു കൂടി ഒരു സാരഭം തുടങ്ങിയിരിക്കുന്നത് ആശ്ചര്യകരമാണ്. പക്ഷെ ൩൦൦൦൦ രൂപ പോര, മൂന്നുലക്ഷം രൂപയായിരുന്നാലും അധികമാകുന്നതല്ല. യുദ്ധപരിതസ്ഥിതിമൂലം ആഹാരസാധനങ്ങൾക്കു് ഭയർലഭ്യം വന്നുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ ഘട്ടത്തിൽ വളം വിതരണം ചെയ്യാൻ കൂടുതൽ തുക അനുവദിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ഇതിനുവേണ്ടി—ആഹാരസാധനങ്ങൾ വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടി—ഇവിടത്തെ ജനങ്ങൾ അനേകനാളായി മുറവിളി കൂട്ടിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതാണ്. ആ രോദനം അൽപ്പമെങ്കിലും ഗവണ്മെൻറ് കാലേകൂട്ടി ചെയ്യിക്കണമെന്നുവെങ്കിൽ ഇന്നു തിരുവിതാംകൂർ സ്വയം പര്യാപ്തതയുള്ള ഒരുരാജ്യമായിത്തീരുകയായിരുന്നു. ഇപ്പോൾ ഈ ൩൦൦൦൦ രൂപയുടെ വളം ശേഖരിച്ചു വിതരണം ചെയ്യുന്ന സമയത്തിനുള്ളിൽ എന്തെല്ലാമാണ് സംഭവിക്കുന്നതെന്നു നിശ്ചയിച്ചുകൂടാ. മുന്പേകൂട്ടി ഈ സാരഭം തുടങ്ങിയിരുന്നെങ്കിൽ രാജ്യം ഐശ്വര്യകരമാകുമായിരുന്നു. ഇതിനുമുമ്പു നാടുവാണിരുന്ന ഒരു മഹാരാജാവു തിരുമനസ്സിലെ കാരുണ്യംകൊണ്ട് ഇവിടെ കപ്പുകൃഷി ധാരാളം നടപ്പിൽവരുത്തി. ഇപ്പോൾ അതുകൊണ്ട് ജീവിച്ചുപോരുന്നു. ഇതിനു മുമ്പുള്ള ഭരണാധികാരികൾക്കു ഈ ദീർഘവീക്ഷണമുണ്ടായിരുന്നുവെങ്കിൽ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിനു ഇതിനുമുമ്പുതന്നെ സ്വയംപര്യാപ്തത ലഭിക്കുകയായിരുന്നു. അടുത്ത കാലത്തു് ടിവാൻജി അവർകളും ഇതിനുമുൻപിരുന്ന ചാഫ്സെക്രട്ടറി മി. നീലകണ്ഠയ്യരും ഇക്കാര്യത്തിൽ അൽപ്പം ശ്രദ്ധവെച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നുള്ള കാര്യം ഞാൻ വിസ്മരിക്കുന്നില്ല. മി. നീലകണ്ഠയ്യർ താൻ ചെൻഷൻ പററി കഴിഞ്ഞാൽ സ്വജീവിതം കർഷകർക്കുവേണ്ടി അർപ്പിക്കുമെന്ന് മുമ്പു പറഞ്ഞിരുന്നു. ഇപ്പോൾ അദ്ദേഹത്തെ അവിടെ എങ്ങും കാണുന്നില്ല. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ചീഫ്സെക്രട്ടറി അതുപോലെ പറഞ്ഞുനടക്കാ

[Mr. A. K. Kumaran Vaidyan.]

അതുകൊണ്ട് അദ്ദേഹം ഇക്കാര്യത്തിൽ സവിശേഷം ശ്രദ്ധപതിപ്പിക്കുമെന്നാണ് ഞാൻ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നത്. ഇന്നത്തെ കൃഷിഡയറക്ടർക്കു ഇതിൽ വളരെ താല്പര്യമുണ്ടെന്നു എനിക്കറിയാം. വളം കടം കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്നു ഒരഭിപ്രായം ഇവിടെ പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. നെല്ലു വിതച്ചതിനുശേഷം അതന്തൽ ഒരു കോർട്ടുജഡ്ജി ഉണ്ടായി എന്നു വിചാരിക്കുക. ഞാൻ ഒരു നിയമജ്ഞനല്ല. എന്നാലും ഗവണ്മെന്റിനു ഈ ടാക്കൺ പണത്തിനു ഒരു കോർട്ടുഡിക്രിയേഷനാൽ മുൻബാല്യതയുണ്ടെന്നുള്ള ഒരു നിയമം വെച്ചുകിലല്ലാതെ ഗ്രാപ്പ്ലോണിന്മേൽ വളം കടം കൊടുക്കുന്നതു വാജയകരമായിരിക്കുമെന്നു ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല. കർഷകർ കടക്കാരാണ്. അവർക്കു മുൻകടം എപ്പോഴും ഉണ്ടാകും. അതില്ലാത്തവർ ചുരുക്കമാണു. ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള കടക്കാർക്കു കടം കൊടുക്കുന്നത് സൂക്ഷിച്ചുവേണം. അല്ലെങ്കിൽ മയ്യാടക്കാരനുപോലീ കടംകിട്ടുവാൻ പ്രയാസമായിത്തീരും. പറവൂർതാലൂക്കിലെ കരിനിലത്തിൽ ഉല്പാദനം കയറാതിരിക്കത്തക്ക നിലയിൽ ഒരു തോട്ട് ഗവണ്മെന്റിൽനിന്നും വെട്ടിച്ചുതരേണ്ടതാണ്. അതില്ലാത്തതിനാൽ മിക്കപ്പോഴും കൃഷി നശിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. ഗവണ്മെന്റിൽനിന്നും കഴിഞ്ഞുകൊല്ലം ഈ തോട്ടിന്റെ പണി ഉടനെ ചെയ്യാമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞു. 'അതുകൊണ്ടാണ്' ഇപ്പോൾ ആ സംഭവത്തിൽ പറയാൻ ഇടയായത്.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Order, order. The member is not in order in referring to canals.

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN : വളത്തിന്റെ ആവശ്യത്തിനു ഇനിയും ഇതിൽ കൂടുതൽ തുക അനുവദിക്കണമെന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായത്തോടുകൂടി ഞാൻ ഈ ഗ്രാൻറിനെ പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു.

SADASYATILAKA T. K. VELU PILLAI : Sir, I feel we are in a vicious circle so far as this demand is concerned. The Director of Agriculture has come forward with a demand for the modest sum of Rs. 30,000. He does it because in the interests of experiment and demonstration, it will be possible for him to give manure to such people as make a demand. On the other side, it is contended that Rs. 30,000 is a very small sum, that considering the area to be manured, these 2,50,000 acres, manure should be purchased for at least a few lakhs of rupees. The whole thing, Sir, it appears to me proceeds from a misapprehension. If the Director of Agriculture is going to do the business of a trader or manufacturer, I should enter my protest against it. If all the officers of the Agricultural Department put together, make an endeavour to supply all the manure and the Government give them lakhs and lakhs of rupees, still the supply of manure to every agriculturist in the country will be impossible. The way in which the efforts of the

department are to be extended appears to be this. Whenever a person who has agricultural lands makes an application for manure on payment of the price, it should be possible for the department to give him a reasonable quantity. Artificial manure is not the only manure. The Director himself will tell us that compost manure is better than artificial manure. Natural recuperation will be aided not only by scientific properties but also by mechanical properties. But the difficulty that stares Travancore in the face today is that on account of the system of partitioning properties and the dismemberment of agricultural lands, cattle has become more or less scarce even in families which owned formerly many heads. I would therefore suggest that the department should interest itself in the collection and preservation of cattle manure. That should be the mainstay. This is all the more necessary because at present there is an attempt on the part of young men to spread the cultivation of tapioca. But tapioca is a crop which depletes the land very much. It has become very popular now because it is transported outside the State in the shape of powder though the people in the country are starving. It will be impossible to give artificial fertilizers. Therefore *pari passu* with this experiment and demonstration, funds should be provided and attempts should be made for the preservation of compost manure. I request the Director to do something in that direction.

So far as loans are concerned, I remember I was in the old Council when the Agricultural Loans Bill was passed. I can therefore speak with some authority in the matter. It was expected that the loans were to be given for the purchase of manure. But we know how these loans have been utilised. As the saying goes, once a heir always a heir. In the same way, once a debtor always a debtor. Once a cultivator gets a loan for the tantalising profession of agriculture he is not able to get as much as he expects in order to repay the debt. The result is that the debt accumulates. I do not want one more source of debt to be opened.

The provision of Rs. 30,000 is a reasonable sum for demonstration and experiment. But whether this amount is increased or not, I would suggest that cultivators should be encouraged to take to producing their own manure. With these words, I support the motion.

MR. D. FRANCIS: Sir, தென் திருவிதாங்கூரில் பிரதான கிருஷி நெல். இதை திருவிதாங்கூரின் நெற்கழஞ்சியம் என்று சொல்வதுண்டு. சில வருஷங்களாக நான்குநாட்டில் நெற்கிருஷியில் சரியான விளைவுகளைப் பதில்லை. ஒன்றரை மேனி, ஒருமேனி கிடைத்துக்கொண்டிருந்த நிலங்களில் தற்போது காலே அரைக்கால் மேனிகூட விளைகிறதில்லை. இந்த விளைவு குறைவில் கிருஷிகர்கள் எப்படி கரம் கொடுப்பார்கள்—தங்கள் காலக்ஷேபம் நடத்துவார்கள்—தங்கள் குழந்தைகளை எப்படிப் படிப்பிப்பார்கள்? நெற்கிருஷியின் விளைவு குறைவுக்குப் பிரதான காரணம் போதுமானதும், நல்ல உரமில்லாதது. மாட்டுச் சாணம் போட்டுக்கொண்டிருந்தார்கள். அதுவும் சரியாகக் கிடைப்பதில்லை. கன்றுகாலிகளுக்கு நேரவு ஏற்பட்டும், தீற்றிக்குறைவினாலும், மேய்ச்சல் ஸ்தலம் இல்லாததினாலும் அவைகளின் எண்ணிக்கைக் குறைந்துகொண்டே வருகிறது. அதனால்

[Mr. D. Francis.]

கவர்மெண்டு, மேல் காடுகளில் பயிருக்கு இடம் உய்த்தை தருவித்து, பாவப் பட்ட கிருஷிகர்களுக்குக் கொடுத்து, எப்படி அடையிடவேண்டுமென்று கற்றுக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். தற்போது கிருஷி டைரக்டர் அவர்கள் கேட்டிருக்கும் துகை மிகக்கு உறந்தது. தாலுகாவுக்கு 1000 ரூபாய் வீதம் 30 தாலுகாவுக்கு 30000 ரூபாயாவது வேண்டும். வெளிப்பார்வைக்கு இது ஒரு பெரிய அகைபோல் காணப்பட்டாலும், திருவாங்கூர் விஜயத்திற்கு இது ஒரு சிறிய அகைதான். குறைந்தது மூன்று லக்ஷம் ரூபாய்க்கு உயர்வாங்கிக் கிருஷிகர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். ஆனால் கிருஷி டைரக்டர் அவர்கள் முதலாவதாக அடுத்த ரெற் கிருஷிக்கு 30000 ரூபாய் அனுமதிக்க சிபார்சுசெய்தது நமது கிருஷிக்காரர்களுக்கு ஒரு பெரிய நன்மை. மேலும் இன்னும் பணம் சாங்கிஷன் செய்து நமது நாட்டுப் பிரதானகிருஷி கய அபி கிருத்திக்குக் கொண்டுவர வேண்டிமென்று கேட்டுக் கொண்டு, இத்தப்பிரமேயத்தை அனுசுவிக்கிறேன்.

MR. K. R. NARAYANA AIYAR: Sir, before I deal with one or two general points that were raised by honourable members during the course of the discussion, I would prefer first to answer certain technical matters brought forward by my respectable and honourable friend Sadasyatilaka T. K. Velu Pillai. I want to disabuse his mind of the wrong impression that I have the idea of utilising artificial fertilizers in the campaign I propose to start. First and foremost, I want to say is that ammonium phosphate, superphate, ammophos and other chemical manures are absolutely impossible to obtain today because they are needed for war purposes. Personally speaking, I am a staunch advocate of organic manures. So I want to assure him that I shall always advocate the use of natural fertilisers only as they are suited to the climate and soil requirements of Travancore. In regard to adequacy, I can say that we have got enough of natural materials. We are now exporting prawns and other kinds of fish manures to Ceylon and Burma to the tune of about two to three lakhs of rupees. This has now been stopped on account of war and the people in the coastal taluks are suffering considerably in consequence. In addition to that we have also got bone and other manures. Thus that fear also can be ruled out. I am very glad to see that Mr. Velu Pillai has given his support to the scheme.

In the course of the debate it was stated that the sum of Rs. 30,000 is too little. I have already stated in my first speech that the amount is meant only as a first step. I hope I shall have to dilate upon this matter when the adjournment motion is taken up day after tomorrow.

The tapioca crop will be started in another three or four weeks. In order that time may not be lost for the supply of manure, prompt steps have to be taken.

I shall consider the suggestion of Mr. Kochukora Tharakan about the feasibility of giving manure on loan on the security of the crop making it the first charge on the crop, in collaboration with the Division Peishkars and the Tahsildars. But I must state in this connection that such loans should not become a repetition of the story of the Punja loans. All these matters will be carefully considered and what

is best in the interests of the country will be carried out. I suppose in view of what I have stated honourable members will be graciously pleased to concede this demand.

The question that a sum of Rs. 30,000 be given as a supplementary grant under Demand XXXVI—Debt head—Advance to the Agricultural Department—was put and carried.

The grant was made.

LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS.

THE TRAVANCORE PUBLIC HEALTH BILL.

MR. PUTHUPALLY S. KRISHNA PILLAI: Sir, I beg to move that Messrs Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai and B. Sivaramakrishna Aiyar be nominated as members of the Select Committee on the Travancore Public Health Bill. In support of the motion, I may be permitted to state that it is sometime since the Public Health Bill was referred to Select Committee. The Committee met and discussed the general principles underlying the Bill. And they reported to Government that in view of certain provisions in the Bill it was necessary that the District Municipalities and the Corporation of Trivandrum be also heard before the Select Committee report is finally submitted. Government considered the proposal and they were satisfied that these two institutions should have their proper representatives on the Committee. So one member representing the Corporation and another representing the District Municipalities have been nominated. I move that these two members be added to the Select Committee on the Public Health Bill.

MR. A. LEKSHMINARAYANA AIYAR: I second the motion.

The motion was carried.

THE TRAVANCORE CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE
(AMENDMENT) BILL.

MR. PUTHUPALLY S. KRISHNA PILLAI: Sir, I rise to present the report of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Civil Procedure Code (Amendment) Bill and beg to move that the Bill as reported be taken into consideration.

MR. K. KUNJAN PILLAI: I second it.

The motion was carried and the Bill as reported was taken into consideration.

Clause 1.

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

The clause was added to the Bill.

Clause 2.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER: Sir, I move the following amendment: In clause 2, delete the following:—

“or of the High Court of Judicature at Rangoon, all the District Courts in Burma.”

My reason for such an amendment is that since the High Court of Rangoon and the District Courts of Burma are now under the control of the alien enemies, we cannot have any jurisdiction over them in the matter of execution of decrees. When the Amendment Bill was in the

[Mr. K. Kunju Panicker.]

Select Committee for discussion, the Courts in Burma were under the control of the British Government. Since they have now gone under the control of Japan who is an alien enemy, it is not possible to bring these courts under the jurisdiction of the Civil Procedure Code. Hence, I propose that my amendment may be accepted.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: How does the member know that the courts in Burma have gone under the control of Japan?

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKAR: Rangoon City is now in the hands of Japan, an alien enemy and the courts there do not function at all. All the courts in Burma which are contemplated to be controlled by the Amendment Bill are in the alien enemy country at present—so much so we cannot legislate for those countries as if under British control.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM: How does the member substantiate that point? Have any such cases cropped up in our State?

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER: As for that, there are certain cases in the Kottayam District Court in which the plaintiff was a Travancorean who was residing in Singapore and the suits had to be decided against him since he is a subject of Japan who is our enemy. Further such instances are supported by the British Indian Rulings.

MR. P. S. MUHAMED: I second the amendment.

MR. PUTHUPALLY S. KRISHNA PILLAI: Sir, I oppose the amendment. There seems to be some misapprehension about the scope of this Section and the proposed amendment. The Travancore Government had entered into negotiations with the British Government, for the purpose of effecting reciprocity in the matter of executing decrees. Section 38 (a) enables Government to declare by notification in the Government Gazette that decrees of certain courts established outside India may be executed in Travancore. That enabling power is reserved with Government to be made use of for purposes of reciprocity. If we want our decrees to be executed outside British India, we too must be prepared to execute their decrees in our own courts. The power conferred by Government will be exercised where reciprocal arrangements could be come to. Our Government has an undertaking from the Government of India that such arrangements could be entered into so far as courts in Burma are concerned. Therefore, Government took the opportunity of making the necessary changes in Section 38 (a)

MR. KUNJU PANICKER: May I know, whether the courts of Burma are now under the control of the British Government?

MR. PUTHUPALLY S. KRISHNA PILLAI: Sir, if courts in Rangoon have gone to the alien enemy as is now alleged by the honourable member, it is wrong to say that Burma has gone to the enemy. My friend evidently believes in the fifth column alarmist reports and comes forward with an amendment of the kind now suggested by him. He says that Burma has gone, that there is no civil or judicial administration in Burma and that therefore it should be declared as a hostile country. Of course, I do want to say so much as the member has said because I think the member himself would realise the full significance underlying such bald statements. Section 38 (a) empowers Government to make declarations from time to time and sub-clause (b) empowers Government to cancel such declarations as well. If today

Burma is under the British control and the decrees pertaining to the respective Governments could be executed freely, we will make the necessary declaration under sub-section (a). If it has fallen to the enemy as is alleged now, we will immediately cancel the arrangement under sub-section (b). That is how the position stands. Under these circumstances, to say that we should not legislate for reciprocal purposes and all that is not quite proper at this stage. Any way, there is an enabling provision to be utilised as the occasion demands. There are enough well known principles to be observed in times of emergency by courts in the State and they will be adhered to rigidly. There need be no apprehension about them. As I said, this is a mere enabling power to be used if the occasion justifies and as such there is no need to make an amendment of the kind proposed in the hope that we will either be falling into enemy's hands or assisting them. With these words, I oppose the motion.

The amendment was put to vote and lost.

The question that clause 2 stand part of the Bill was put to vote and carried.

The clause was added to the Bill.

Clause 3.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER: Sir, I beg leave to move the following amendment:

"In clause 3, after the words "the plaintiff" has abandoned his claim" delete the words "and a person in regard to whom an order striking him off from the array of parties as an unnecessary party has become final, are not parties" and substitute "is not a party".

When my amendment is substituted the explanation of Section 40 reads thus:

"but a defendant against whom.....his claim is not a party"

When the court has struck off the name of the person from the array of parties by its judgment in the *vistharam* stage if the said party under Section 40 of the Civil Procedure Code is precluded from agitating his case if he is so advised, his lot would be very hard if he has any interest with reference to the property to be remedied in the execution side he may be allowed to agitate in the same case in the very same court. I submit that the first part of the section may be retained. If the name of the party is struck off in the judgment or order by the acts of the court, that should not be allowed to work against the interests of the party who is so removed. In other words, if the plaintiff himself has by his action allowed the defendant's name to be struck off the array of the parties, then alone he should be precluded from agitating in the execution of the case his interests. If the interests of a particular person are affected by the decision of the court in the *vistharam* side and if the person affected is inclined to take steps under Section 40 of the Civil Procedure in the execution it should not be said that he has no remedy in the execution Court. I hope my amendment would be acceptable to the house.

MR. PUTHUPALLY S. KRISHNA PILLAI : When a person's name is struck off by a court, why should he be treated as a party at all?

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER : The Section and the explanation deal with the execution of decrees. If the execution is started by the plaintiff and the interest of any defendant, though removed from the array by the court is affected, he should not be prevented from agitating his claim in the execution court. On the other hand if the plaintiff himself says that his name may be removed from the array of the party and if afterwards he were to agitate for his interests in the execution the defendant need not be allowed to pursue his remedies in the execution court.

MR. PUTHUPALLY S. KRISHNA PILLAI : But if the court itself strikes out such a party as unnecessary, how is the party competent to exercise his rights in the very same court? Where does the question of his interest come?

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER : In certain cases, certain lower courts may hold certain points in a particular way in respect of the claims of parties and the appellate court may hold differently. If a particular party who is affected by the decision of the lower court is prevented by this clause from pursuing his remedies in the execution Court, that will be a hardship to the person concerned.

MR. PUTHUPALLY S. KRISHNA PILLAI : In such cases, the remedy for the aggrieved party is to prefer an appeal. Supposing a party whose name has been struck out and in respect of whom such an order has become final, how can he afterwards come in and say that his claims should be heard? Especially when he is not a party at all, how can he come into the picture? He will fail in appeal suit also.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER : I may draw the attention of the House to Section 47 of the British Indian Civil Procedure Code as well as a large number of conflicting decisions on the point. It is for the purpose of removing those doubts, and difficulties that I seek to move my present amendment.

MR. PUTHUPALLY S. KRISHNA PILLAI : As such questions actually arise, we will deal with them and not now.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER : I beg to withdraw my amendment.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM : I have an amendment to make.

MR. PUTHUPALLY S. KRISHNA PILLAI : I myself received notice of that amendment only at 3' O clock today. The amendment is also out of order.

The amendment was not moved.

The question that clause 3 stand part of the Bill was put and carried.

The Clause was added to the Bill.

Clause 4.

The question that clause 4 stand part of the Bill was put and carried.

The clause was added to the Bill.

Preamble and Title.

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

The Preamble was added to the Bill.

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

The Title was added to the Bill.

MR. PUTHUPALLY S. KRISHNA PILLAI: Before I move for the third reading of the Bill, I beg to move a small amendment to the following effect:

In clause 1 sub clause 1 for the figures "III" substitute the figures "1117".

MR. K. KUNJAN PILLAI: I second it.

The amendment was put and carried.

MR. PUTHUPALLY S. KRISHNA PILLAI: I move that the Travancore Civil Procedure Code (Amendment) Bill be passed.

MR. K. KUNJAN PILLAI: I second it.

The motion was put and carried.

The Bill was passed.

THE TRAVANCORE MERCHANDISE MARKS BILL.

MR. PUTHUPALLY S. KRISHNA PILLAI: Sir, I rise to present the report of the Select Committee, appointed to consider the Travancore Merchandise Marks Bill and beg to move the the Bill as reported be taken up for consideration.

There are no amendments to the Bill.

The question that clauses 1 to 25 stand part of the Bill was put and carried.

The clauses were added to the Bill.

The question that the Preamble and Title form part of the Bill was put and carried.

They were added to the Bill.

MR. PUTHUPALLY S. KRISHNA PILLAI: Before I move for the Third Reading of the Bill, I may be permitted to move certain formal amendments.

In clause (1) sub clause (i) and in clause 22 (a) (i), (g), (h) (ii) and (i) (ii), for the figures III, figures 1117 may be substituted.

MR. K. KUNJAN PILLAI: I second it.

The motion was put and carried.

MR. PUTHUPALLY S. KRISHNA PILLAI: I move that the Travancore Merchandise Marks Bill be passed.

MR. K. KUNJAN PILLAI: I second it.

The motion was put and carried.

The Bill was passed.

THE TRAVANCORE OFFICIAL TRUSTEES BILL.

MR. PUTHUPALLY S. KRISHNA PILLAI: Sir, I rise to introduce the Official Trustees Bill and beg to move that the Bill be read in the Assembly. In the Bill published in the Government Gazette and from the copy supplied to the honourable members, it could be seen that the object of the Bill is to provide a law which would enable Government to appoint official trustees who, subject to certain restrictions that are specified in the Act and which may be further implemented by rules made under the Act, could undertake the management of trusts of all kinds. The honourable members will know that there is at present no law regulating private or public trusts. There is no doubt there is the Hindu Religious Endowment Amendment Bill. But it is calculated

[Mr. Puthupalli S. Krishna Pillai.]

to deal with one aspect of management of trusts. But there is no public officer in whom Government could reckon and for whose acts Government would be liable. The trustees we have at present are managing trusts in a manner which is not quite satisfactory either to the public interests or to the institutions connected with such affairs. The official trustees appointed under the Act will not be in a position to undertake the duties of all trusts. But he will be available always whenever a public trust has to be managed and certain public duties have to be discharged. There is power for Government to assess the misdeeds of a particular officer engaged in such trusts. There is that most important provision in the Bill, regulating the work of the official trustee and about whose conduct, the Government will be responsible, of course under certain conditions. That is the most important rule contained in the Bill.

As regards the other rules, they purport to confer certain powers on the Government. With regard to the appointment of officers, the regulation of the conduct of business and the annual audit of accounts maintained by the public trusts, there are certain provisions and they are very important. The Bill itself is based on similar enactments in force in British India and the honourable members may know that this Bill and the other Bill which comes immediately after this are intended to fill up certain gaps and to supplement certain provisions in the existing statutory law relating to Trust properties. For these reasons I move that the Bill be read in the Assembly.

MR. K. KUNJAN PILLAI: I second it.

The Secretary to the Sri Mulam Assembly then read the Title of the Bill.

“The Travancore Official Trustees Bill.”

SADASYATILAKA T. K. VELU PILLAI: Sir, I wish to make one or two observations with regard to one of the provisions of the bill. I take objection to Section 2 of the bill. It says “Our Government shall appoint an Official Trustee” and “No person shall be appointed to the office of Official Trustee who is not (a) an Advocate enrolled by Our High Court: (b) a person already in the service of Our Government.” A qualification is prescribed under Sub Section (a) *viz.*, an Advocate enrolled by Our High Court. But there is no qualification prescribed for a person already in the service of Our Government. I am sure Government will not put a square man in a round hole. But when a certain qualification is prescribed under Sub Clause (a), I think it is equally necessary that a similar qualification be prescribed with regard to the class of persons belonging to Sub-Clause (b)—a person in the service of Our Government. We should say that person also should possess such and such qualifications. Not that I distrust the Government when they use the power to make the appointment. I am only making a suggestion for the consideration of the Legal Remembrancer. Once you prescribe qualification for a certain set of people, why not specify the qualification for the Government servants also?

Another point that occurs to my mind is about the significance of the words 'a person *already* in the service of Our Government'. That will lead to several complications. It may be argued 20 years hence that only those persons who are in Government service now should be eligible for such appointments. I apprehend that the parallel of similar provisions in the laws in force in other jurisdictions will be turned against me. I appeal to the good sense of the mover of the motion and impress upon Government the necessity for making specific provision in regard to the qualifications of those in the service of Government also in an unambiguous manner.

The question that the Travancore Official Trustee Bill be read in Assembly was put and carried.

TITLE OF THE BILL.

SECRETARY: The title of the bill shall be "The Travancore Official Trustee Bill".

MR. PUTHUPALLY S. KRISHNA PILLAI: Sir, I beg to move that the Travancore Official Trustee Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the following members:—

1. Mr. S. Chattanatha Karayalar
2. " Joseph Vithayathil
3. " K. C. Karunakaran
4. " T. C. Kesava Pillai
5. " K. Kunju Paniker
6. " P. S. Muhammed
7. " N. V. Joseph
8. " K. R. Narayanan
9. " N. Ramakrishna Pillai
10. " M. Sivathanu Pillai
11. " J. W. Tolson
12. " Puliyoor T. P. Velayudhan Pillai
13. " G. Velu Pillai
14. " P. Vivekanandom, and
15. Srimathi K. Devaki Antharjanam.

The motion was put and carried.

THE TRAVANCORE ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S BILL.

MR. PUTHUPALLY S. KRISHNA PILLAI: Sir, I rise to introduce the Travancore Administrator-General's Bill and beg to move that the bill be read in Assembly. As I have already stated, this bill is intended to supplement the bill that has already been referred to a Select Committee. Honourable members will notice that at present there is no law empowering Our Courts to grant letters of administration to a public officer. There are cases in which intestate estates cannot be

[Mr. Puthupalli S. Krishna Pillai.]

administered for want of an Administrator-General. Under the existing law, letters of administration can be granted to a creditor or a friend of the deceased. But experience shows that it is not always safe to grant such letters to the creditor or the friend of the deceased. In such cases it is necessary that there must be a public officer to undertake the task of discharging the responsibilities of an Administrator. Recently one or two cases were brought to the notice of Government where foreigners died in Travancore leaving movable and immovable properties and their heirs not residing in Travancore. There is no provision at present in our Statutes to empower any person to take possession of those properties and administer them on behalf of the legal heirs. There may be cases in which the real heirs are either not able to come forward or not willing to come forward to manage the estates. In such cases what is the procedure or method that should be adopted for the purpose of preserving the estates or of disposing them? Of course the legal representatives may come forward. Until the legal heirs come forward who is to protect his claims? There must be a responsible person who should be in charge of it. It is not proper that properties should be put in the hands of the first comer.

One of the most important provisions in the bill is that Government will be responsible for the misdeeds of the officer appointed by them. Certain extraordinary powers are proposed to be granted to the Administrator-General corresponding to those in British India. If the principle of the bill is accepted by the House, it will be open to the Select Committee to suggest such modifications as it deems desirable.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: The bill is now open for discussion.

Mr. N. RAMAKRISHNA PILLAI: Sir, I wish to make a few observations in regard to this bill. The Administrator-General's Bill and its complement the Official Trustees Bill are both very important and beneficent measures and I am therefore glad to support the principles underlying these bills.

Act II of 1105, namely, the Travancore Probate and Administration Act, has already made provision for the appointment of private administrators. But that Act has not made it compulsory in every case to obtain letters of administration to the estate of the intestate in order to establish title to property. It was thought that it may be hard to insist on it as essential in every case inasmuch as it may tend to impose on a multitude of poor and ignorant people even in cases where there is no difficulty or dispute, an unnecessary amount of trouble and expense. That Act therefore has not made it compulsory that probate or letters of administration must necessarily be obtained to establish title to any property of a deceased person as was laid down by the Indian Succession Act, 1925, Sections 212 and 213, the provisions of which were generally followed in that Act.

Clause 9 of the present bill makes it compulsory on the Administrator-General to obtain letters of administration in every case where

the value of the assets exceeds Rs. 1,000. The bill goes further and makes provision for the grant of certificates by the Administrator-General in cases of assets below Rs. 1,000 to the executor, widow or other person entitled to administer the estate of the deceased and also in favour of creditors in certain circumstances. He may also administer the estate without letters of administration in such cases if any executor, widow or other person does not appear. It may not be hard to insist on letters of administration being obtained by the Administrator-General in cases of the deceased leaving assets of the value of above Rs. 1,000. But the provisions relating to the grant of certificates in regard to cases of assets below Rs. 1,000 seems to me to be likely to entail hardship on a large number of poor and ignorant people in this country. I think that these provisions should not in any case be brought into operation all at once. Having regard to the policy of the law as enacted in Act II of 1105 which does not make it compulsory to obtain letters of administration in all cases of intestacy, and having regard to the condition of the people in this country, it will be well to keep these provisions in abeyance for some time to see how the other provisions work and also to see whether there is need for the enforcement of the provisions regarding assets below Rs. 1,000. I would therefore suggest that the provisions relating to the grant of certificates and the administration of assets below Rs. 1,000 may be kept in abeyance and that power may be given to Government to bring these provisions into operation at a future time by notification in the Gazette.

Section 153 of the Probate and Administration Act II of 1105 says that no proceedings to obtain Probate of a will or letters of administration to the estate of any deceased person shall be instituted in any court except under that Act. This provision has to be noted and suitable amendments will have to be made in the present bill.

Another matter which I have to call attention to is in regard to the application of the Act. Clause 1 (1) of the bill merely says that it extends to the whole of Travancore. The corresponding provision in the Indian Act is that the Act extends to the whole of British India and applies also to all British subjects in Indian States. The question of extra-territorial jurisdiction in regard to Travancore subjects abroad is one of constant occurrence and has to be considered in this connection.

With the passing of the bill under consideration the law of the intestate succession in this State at any rate in regard to all the major communities may be said to be complete. This is not the case with regard to the law of testamentary succession. We have a Wills Act which was passed so long ago as in 1074 and it is incomplete. In enacting the Probate and Administration Act II of 1105 only a part of the law relating to Wills has been adopted by us. The Indian Succession Act contains a complete set of rules regarding testamentary succession, and those provisions, or provisions similar to those may

[Mr. N. Ramakrishna Pillai.]

with very great advantage be codified and placed on the Statute Book. The need for the enactment of a complete law of wills is greater now because almost all the Marumakkathayam communities in the State have changed their system of succession, and individual rights of ownership have come into very great prominence. The people have to depend upon general principles of law obtaining in other jurisdictions and no one can predict with any certainty whether all those principles are going to be adopted by Our Courts. I trust that this subject will soon engage the attention of the Government and the learned Legal Remembrancer.

SADASYATHILAKA T. K. VELU PILLAI: Sir, I should not have spoken, had it not been for the suggestion made by Mr. Ramakrishna Pillai that in regard to property worth less than 1,000 rupees Government may have the power to issue orders and notification. This law-making power of Government must be watched with great jealousy. It is a kind of new despotism created. Mr. Ramakrishna Pillai cannot, I believe, be a party for encouraging despotism. On principle also I cannot help opposing this. It is absolutely wrong to make it appear that we do not propose to exercise the powers conferred upon us and leave it to the good will of the Government to enact a law.

MR. PUTHUPALLY S. KRISHNA PILLAI: I thank the honourable members for the very valuable suggestions which they have made. If the principle of the bill is accepted, the various details which might be open for criticism can be dealt with later. If the House would accept the general principles underlying the bill, it will be open to the Select Committee to which this bill may be referred to deal with all the questions raised by the honourable members. I do not want to take up the time of the House by replying in detail to the various observations which have been made in this House. So I move, Sir, that the bill be read in the Assembly.

The question that the bill be read in the Assembly was put and carried.

SECRETARY: The title of the bill shall be "THE TRAVANCORE ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S BILL."

MR. PUTHUPALLY S. KRISHNA PILLAI: Sir, I move that the bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the following members:

1. Mr. S. Chattanatha Karayalar
2. " P. C. Adichan
3. " E. E. Pandarathil
4. " D. Francis
5. " C. Jebamony Nadar
6. " M. L. Janardanan Pillai
7. " P. Narayana Pillai
8. " K. P. Kochukoratharakan
9. " P. Kunjukrishnan

10. Sahib Bahadur H. O. L. Marikar
11. Mr. S. Narayana Pillai
12. „ N. Ramakrishna Pillai
13. „ P. Sivarama Pillai
14. „ T. T. Kesavan Sastri
15. „ N. Narayana Kurup

The motion was put and carried.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Now the House has disposed of all the official business. There is no business for tomorrow. So I leave it to the House to decide whether the House should sit tomorrow.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: Sir, the majority are of the opinion that the House need only meet day after tomorrow.

The House adjourned at 4-7 P. M. to meet again on Thursday the 26th March 1942 at 11 of the clock.

V. S. ARUMUKHOM PILLAY,
Secretary to the Sri Mulam Assembly.

