

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
TRAVANCORE SRI MULAM ASSEMBLY.

SECOND ASSEMBLY.

THIRTEENTH SESSION.

Monday, the 2nd August 1943|17th Karkadakam 1118.

(OFFICIAL REPORT)

Vol. XXII—No. 9.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
1. Oath of office	533
2. Questions and Answers	533
3. Voting on Demands for Grants :—(continued.)	
(i) Demand XII—General Administration— Financial Secretariat, Account- ant General's Office and Local Fund Audit Department	540
(ii) Demand XIII—General Administration Legis- lative Bodies	545
(iii) Demand XIV—Administration of Justice	546
(iv) Demand XV—Jails	564
(v) Demand XVI—Police	566
(vi) Demand XVII—Ports	592
(vii) Demand XVIII—Education—Government Grant to the Travancore Uni- versity—(not concluded.)	592

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THIRTEENTH SESSION, 1943/1118.

Monday, the 2nd August 1943/17th Karkatakam 1118.

The Assembly met at twelve of the clock in the Legislative Chamber, Public Offices, with Sachivottama Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, K. C. S. I., K. C. I. E., LL. D., Dewan-President, in the Chair.

NEW MEMBERS.

The following members took the oath and signed the Rolls :

1. *Rajyasevaprawina* Khan Bahadur G. S. Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy (*Inspector-General of Police*).
2. Mr. E. I. Chacko (*Director of Industries*).
3. *Rajyasevaprawina* C. V. Chandrasekharan (*Pro-Vice-Chancellor*), and
4. K. Subramonia Pillai (*Divisional Agricultural Officer-in-charge*).

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Manual re: rules relating to the Control Materials.

146. *MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM (*Muvattupuzha cum Devicolam*): Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Manual containing the rules relating to the control of food materials etc., in the State is ready for distribution among the members of the Legislature as was stated in an answer to a question during the last session (in Edavam 1118) of the Assembly?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Food Grains Purchase Officer*): The Manual has been distributed to the members of the Legislature.

Manual re: Food Control measures.

147. *MR. S. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Quilon cum Kottarakara*): Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Manual referred to in the answer to question No. 61 given in the Assembly on 31-5-1943 has been prepared and circulated?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN: Yes.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI : അബുവേർ പരിഷ്കരണത്തിൽ വിജയികളായിട്ടുള്ളതായി കാണുന്നു. ഇവർ ഏതെല്ലാം ജാതിയിൽപ്പെട്ടവരാണെന്നു പറയാൻ ദയവുണ്ടാകുമോ ?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN : There are four Pulayas and one Vannan.

Petrol Coupons.

151. *MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN (*Kunnathnad cum Parur*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(a) whether the motor vehicles unfit for use and out of service are being got tested and permits obtained therefor for the purpose of securing coupons for petrol ;

(b) whether some people sell such coupons and others get petrol as per those coupons for the use of other vehicles belonging to them ; and

(c) whether a share of such coupons is obtained and appropriated by the Traffic Inspectors for their use ?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY (*Inspector-General of Police*) : (a) As per the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Rules, when a party remits the required fee for testing a motor vehicle, the vehicle is tested by the Traffic Inspectors of Police. This is being supervised either by the District Superintendent of Police or the Assistant Superintendent of Police. If the same is found unfit for service after test, a memo will be issued to that effect pointing out the defects in the vehicle. No certificate of fitness will be issued and no permit will also be granted to such defective vehicles. Petrol coupons will be issued by the Rationing Authority only to such vehicles having current brake certificate and permit.

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

(c) No.

Appointment of Teachers.

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

(a) whether there is any order of Government to the Public Service Commissioner to appoint as teachers persons who have acted for more than one year as teachers before 1112 ;

(b) if so, the number of such teachers eligible for appointment ;

(c) the number appointed till now ; and

(d) whether the appointments are being made according to seniority and communal rotation ?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON (*Director of Public Instruction*) : (a) Yes (before 1-2-1112).

(b) 318 (out of this number, 152 persons have yet to acquire the training qualification before they are recruited).

(c) 64.

(d) Yes.

Recruitment to Public Service.

153. *MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN: Will the Government be pleased:

(a) to lay on the table a statement containing the following details with reference to the appointment of the 35 persons mentioned in Appendix D on page 7 of the Administration Report of the Public Service Department for the year 1116';

- (i) the caste or community to which they belong;
- (ii) their place of birth;
- (iii) their examination qualifications;
- (iv) by whom they were entertained in the public service at first;
- (v) how long they have acted in their previous appointment; and
- (vi) whether there was any agreement or understanding when they were previously entertained, to the effect that they would be given preference in the matter of recruitment to the public service, when the vacancies terminated; and

(b) to state, with reference to the statement that "a certain number of additional appointments have been made under the special orders of Government" made by the Public Service Commissioner on page 10 of the abovesaid report:

- (i) whether they include appointments other than those mentioned in the aforesaid appendix;
- (ii) if so, the departments in which such appointments were made;
- (iii) the name, pay, and qualifications of persons so appointed;
- (iv) the posts to which they were respectively appointed; and
- (v) the caste or community to which they belong, with their place of birth?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA G. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Government consider that no useful purpose will be served in collecting the information required.

Pulayas, Parayas and Kuravas and School Final Examination.

154. *MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI: Will the Government be pleased to state the number of Pulayas, Parayas and Kuravas respectively who sat for the last School Final Examination and the number from each of these communities who came out successful?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON:

	<i>Number sat.</i>	<i>Number declared eligible.</i>
Pulayas	25	8
Parayas	21	2
Kuravas	2	...

Admission to Junior Intermediate Class.

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

- (a) the number of candidates who applied for admission to Group II in the Junior Intermediate Class this year;
- (b) the number of candidates who were so admitted; and
- (c) the number of candidates who were refused admission?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN :

	<i>University College.</i>	<i>College for Women.</i>
(a)	228	175
(b)	128	86
(c)	100	89

Admission to the University College.

156. *MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP (*Ambalapuzha cum Shertalla*): Will the Government be pleased to state the number of students who applied for admission and who were admitted in the following groups in the University College this year;

- (a) in the Intermediate class in the Mathematics and Science Groups; and
- (b) in the B. Sc. class for Mathematics and Science Groups?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN :

	<i>No. applied.</i>	<i>No. admitted.</i>
(a) Junior Intermediate:		
Mathematics	301	122
Science	228	128
(b) Junior B. Sc.		
Group I. a (Mathematics)	66	50
Groups II, III, IV and V (Science Groups)	302	153

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP : May I know from the honourable member the number admitted into the Junior B. Sc. class from the University College?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN : That is mentioned in the answer, Sir. The number admitted to the Mathematics Group is 50 and to the other Groups 153.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP : May I know, out of the 50 mentioned, how many are students of the University College?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN : I have not got the information here. I am afraid I have to claim notice.

Medical Practitioners in the State.

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

- (a) the number of Homeopathic practitioners in the State;
- (b) the number of such practitioners who have more than ten years' standing.
- (c) the number of Ayurvedic practitioners in the State who have passed some examination; and
- (d) the number of such practitioners who have no such qualification?

MR. C. P. GOPALA PANICKER (*Secretary to Government*): (a), (b), (c) and (d) No statistics have been so far collected by Government.

Reservation of Seats in the University.

158. * **MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER** (*Mavelikara cum Kunnattur*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation was received in the University of Travancore praying for the reservation of a fixed number of seats to the educationally backward communities in the colleges affiliated to the University;

(b) whether in other Universities like the Madras University, there are provisions to reserve a definite percentage of seats to educationally backward communities; and

(c) whether in Colleges under such Universities there are non-official committees appointed to advise the Principals to ensure proper representation to the educationally backward communities?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: (a) No.

(b) & (c) The information is not at present available.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER: May I know from the member whether there were cut motions about the subject referred to in part (a) in the last year and the year before in the Legislature?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: Yes, Sir, I believe there were.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER: With reference to parts (b) & (c), may I know from the honourable member whether he was not a Senator of the Madras University for a long time?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: Yes, Sir. But the Madras University does not regulate the admission to the Colleges in Madras. The member ought to be aware that the colleges there are under the administrative control of the Director of Public Instruction so far as Government Colleges are concerned.

Veterinary Dispensary near Thrikariyoor.

159. * **MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM**: Will the Government be pleased to state whether the necessity of opening a veterinary dispensary near Thrikariyoor in Muvattupuzha taluk was brought to their notice by any representation or recommendation?

MR. K. SUBRAMONIA PILLAI (*Divisional Agricultural Officer in charge*): Yes.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM: May I know whether any action has been taken on the recommendations?

MR. K. SUBRAMONIA PILLAI: It is being considered.

Officers in Tovala and Agastisvaram.

160. * **MR. C. RAMASWAMY NADAR** (*Tovala cum Agastisvaram*): Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing:

- (a) the officers in various departments who are in their present stations in Tovala and Agastisvaram taluks for more than three years;
- (b) their total services in these stations; and
- (c) the special reasons for preferring them in these stations for more than three years?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA G. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI: The time and labour involved in the preparation of the statement will be out of all proportion to its possible utility.

B. A. and B. Sc. results of the Travancore University.

161. * **MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI**: Will the Government be pleased to state the number of students from among the Backward Communities who were successful in the last B. A. and B. sc. Examinations of the Travancore University?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: Four.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI: ഈ നാലുപേർ ഏതെല്ലാം ജാതിയിൽ പെട്ടവരാണെന്നു പറയാമോ?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: One Marava, one Pulaya and two Arayas.

Veterinary Hospital at Alleppey.

162. * **MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has received any representation from anybody for the reconstruction of the Veterinary Hospital at Alleppey with additional accommodation for in-patients; and
- (b) whether any work has been done hitherto?

MR. K. SUBRAMONIA PILLAI: (a) Yes.

(b) Arrangements are being made.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: How long has the arrangement been pending?

MR. K. SUBRAMONIA PILLAI: Arrangements will be made as early as possible.

B. L. Degree Examination of the Travancore University.

163. * **MR. G. VELU PILLAI**: Will the Government be pleased to state the total number of students who passed the B. L. Degree Examination of the Travancore University till now?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: 206.

Backward communities and the Intermediate Examination.

164. *MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI: Will the Government be pleased to state the number of students from among the Backward Communities who appeared for the last Intermediate Examination and the number from each section who were successful?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN:

<i>Number appeared</i>	<i>Number passed.</i>
8	4

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI: ഇതിൽ പാസായിട്ടുള്ളതായി കാണുന്ന നാലുപേർ ഏതെല്ലാം ജാതിയിൽപ്പെട്ടവരാണെന്നു പറയാൻ ധൈര്യമുണ്ടാകുമോ ?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: One Barber and three Pulayas.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS.—(contd.)

DEMAND XII—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—FINANCIAL SECRETARIAT, ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE AND LOCAL FUND AUDIT DEPARTMENT.

MR. A. LAKSHMINARAYANA AYYAR (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Sir, I beg to move for a grant of Rs. 2,52,166 under Demand XII—General Administration—Financial Secretariat, Accountant-General's Office and Local Fund Audit Department.

Motion No. 173.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla*): Sir, I move:

“To reduce the allotment of Rs. 28,116 for Financial Secretariat by Re. 1.”

The object of this motion is to discuss about the necessity of effecting changes in the prescribed forms with a view to observe economy. I need hardly state here the necessity for observing strict economy in the use of paper. People of this country are extremely grateful to Government for their praiseworthy efforts to make as much quantity of paper as possible available for the use of the public and also to increase the local production of paper by giving sufficient encouragement to cottage industries. Sir, many of the prescribed forms that are used by Government at the present time are forms prescribed by the Financial Secretariat and the Accountant-General's Office many, many years ago when there was no scarcity for paper. When the Government have been pleased to circularise all the Departments that they should be very careful in observing strict economy in the use of paper, it is only natural to suggest some methods for achieving that very laudable object.

Sir, I do not wish to make a long speech on this matter and I believe it will suffice my purpose if I give a few examples. Take for instance the present T. A. Bill Forms. We find that one full foolscap

paper is used for that purpose. After all we want to know the total distance travelled, the prescribed rate, days halted, and the total amount; also the mode of conveyance and the place from which the amount has to be drawn. For such a simple matter four sides of a foolscap paper with ever so many things printed on them are being used. It is high time for Government to look into this very important question. Unless this is done by the Financial Secretary, who has issued circulars to the effect, "use less paper" there is no scope for substantial improvements in matters of the kind. It is only to bring this urgent need that I was compelled to move this motion. I have given only an example. There are very many cases like this. With these words I move the motion.

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI (Tiruvalla): Is it not necessary in the case of Officers who have to tour for a large number of days to fill in many details in this form before it is presented?

MR. PULIYLOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI - The present form need not be so large even for Officers who are touring throughout the month. It is enough if the total distance, the rates, the amount and other essential—particulars are given in a consolidated and as concise a manner as possible, to meet the real object and purpose for which the form is prescribed.

MR. A. LAKSHMINARAYANA AYYAR ; Sir, with regard to these T. A. bills.

SADASYATILKA T. K. VELU PILLAI (Trivandrum): The motion has not been seconded.

PRESIDENT ; It is not necessary to second out motions.

MR. A. LAKSHMINARAYANA AYYAR : In regard to these T. A. bills detailed entries are necessary. The utmost economy is being practised in the use of paper. The question of reducing the size of the forms will be considered and action taken at the time of printing the form next. Whenever forms are reprinted steps will be taken to reduce the size.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Motion No. 176.

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI : Sir, I beg to move the following motion :

"To reduce the allotment of Rs. 28,116 for Financial Secretariat by Re. 1."

[Mr. M. R. Narayana Pillai]

This motion is intended for stressing the necessity of preparing the budget more properly so that there will be no scope for unnecessary doubts arising. The budget may be prepared with a little more detail so that members of the Assembly and others who want to get a little more information may get it. As an instance, I will refer the House to page 50 of the Preliminary Budget. There is an item for petrol under the "Transport Department" with an allotment of Rs. 2 lakhs for 1118. In fact, there was an additional allotment of Rs. 4 lakhs granted by this House on a Supplementary Demand and up to the end of Dhanu 1118 a sum of more than Rs. 3 lakhs was actually spent under this Head. I got that information from Mr. Salter.

That being so, it would have been better to show in the column "Revised Estimates" the amount that was granted by this House under the Supplementary Grant as well.

Then turning to Pages 209 and 211, we find this. On page 20 under Executive Engineers, non-voted charges is shown to be Rs. 36,679. The amount shown under "Temporary Executive Engineer" is Rs. 4,400 (page 211) and under Executive Engineers is Rs. 36,195. It is not known how this Rs. 36,679 was arrived at. That has also not been explained there.

With regard to page 245, there is the provision for the salary of the Director of Food Supplies. No details are given under that Head. But we are not allowed to discuss that. The amount is provided under "Miscellaneous, Political Expenses. But I may point out that under the Department of Agriculture, there is a sum of Rs. 4,800 provided for as salary of the Agricultural Director. When this is there, and at the same time, if the permanent Director of Agriculture is carrying on the duties of the Director of Food Supplies, there is no need for double provision.

In answer to admitted question No. 210, (answered as question No. 116) the honourable member, Mr. Damodaran Asan, replied that Rs. 213,00,000 was the total amount spent for the supply of food materials so far. We have here only a cash balance of Rs. 108,00,000 and that by the end of this year, it will only be Rs. 120,00,000. I do not know how it was possible to spend Rs. 2½ crores without sufficient cash.

The Financial Secretary, in his budget speech, on page 14, says that the two crores would be needed as standing Advances for the Supply of Food Materials. That is also a defect in the "cash balance." I do not know how it can be reconciled.

Gilt-edged securities are also mentioned. I do not think it would be advisable to convert gilt-edged securities for finding money for the supply of foodstuffs. We do not part with the whole amount for ever; we are paying money and purchasing rice &c. at the same time, when we are selling the stuff out, we get back the money. Therefore the total amount of Rs. 213,00,000 should not be entered there under "Expenditure under Advances."

PRESIDENT : May I just have a word? The honourable member has the right to think very properly under what head each item should come.

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI : On page 260, under "(a) Advances Repayable (9) iii. Agriculture," there is an entry in the budget estimates column for 1118 of Rs. 30,000 and in the Revised Estimates column, Rs. 50,000. It should actually be Rs. 80,000 because this Rs. 50,000 was also spent under Section 32 and a statement laid on the Table. It may be due either to an over-sight or to some other consideration.

On page 12, we see a heading "Advances Repayable." Advances repayable, generally, is not an asset. It is a liability on the Government, but here it is shown as an asset.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI : Advances made by Government

PRESIDENT : Please leave it. The honourable member has a right to have his own views on the matter.

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI : "Capital expenditure on productive works". Generally, capital expenditure is not treated as an asset because it is not convertible into cash. If it is an investment like gilt-edged securities, we can understand.

SADASYATILAKA T. K. VELU PILLAI : There is one point which I wish to submit to this House. That is as regards the publication of the "Travancore Information."

PRESIDENT : But that does not come within the Financial Secretariat.

SADASYATILAKA T. K. VELU PILLAI : I am coming to that. I move it here because the Financial Secretary is the person who makes provision for these in the budget. If, for example, there is a particular heading under which certain sums are payable, this House will be able to regulate it by cut motions under that head.

MR. K. G. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (Legal Remembrancer to Government) : There was already a motion tabled for discussing that.

SADASYATILAKA T. K. VELU PILLAI : That there was another motion.....

PRESIDENT : The simple question is, how does the Directorate of Information come within the scope of General Administration—Financial Secretariat? Will the honourable member explain that?

SADASYATILAKA T. K. VELU PILLAI : My suggestion is that even under other headings, in the budget, there must be the opportunity, for members of this House to discuss matters which may be relevant to that particular heading.

PRESIDENT : Have you not got a legitimate heading under 'Secretariat'?

SADASYATILAKA T. K. VELU PILLAI : My view is that it is the Financial Secretary who must put things under proper headings. So that

PRESIDENT : If the argument is pushed to its logical conclusion like that, the Police Grant might be discussed here for the simple reason that all things, including financial matters, connected with the administration of that department, have to be done by the Financial Secretary. As a matter of fact, the Directorate of Information is a part of the Secretariat, and as a part of the Secretariat, it has to be kept within the four corners of the Secretariat budget. And I remember, as the honourable Legal Remembrancer pointed out, that there was a cut motion suggested in reference to the Directorate of Information under the previous demand. The fact that this House was so interested in Shorthand Writers and the manner of their recruitment, that they spent nearly 1½ hours out of the available two hours on that subject, cannot constitute a reasonable argument even if it happens to be put forward by an assiduous, intelligent public man like Mr. T. K. Velu Pillai. They had the opportunity to discuss Travancore Information, but they chose to discuss Shorthand Writers.

SADASYATILAKA T. K. VELU PILLAI : I bow to the ruling. All that I meant to say was that if the budget was properly prepared—

PRESIDENT : Order, order. I hold this motion out of order.

MR. A. LAKSHMINARAYANA AYYAR : The honourable member has referred to certain imperfections in the preparation of the budget.

As regards petrol on page 50, it will be seen that the revised estimate is more than Rs. 7 lakhs while the budget estimate is about Rs. 3 lakhs. Whatever amount is possible to be spent during the year is shown under the revised estimates. Of course, details of the several items in the revised estimate might have been shown. The honourable member's suggestion will be noted, and from next year onwards the details of items will be furnished.

As regards the provision for Executive Engineers, he wanted to know the details for the non-voted charges of Rs. 36,679 on page 209. On page 211, the first item is Executive Engineers, Rs. 36,195 and under Temporary Executive Engineers, Rs. 4,400 has been provided. The expenditure on Public Works Establishment is distributed pro-rata under the several works, expenditure heads. This accounts for the decrease in the total amount.

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI : Whenever we find an amount in italics, we take it that it is non-voted. The item under Temporary Executive Engineers, Rs. 4,400 is shown in italics. And the first item—Executive Engineers, Rs. 36,195 and Temporary Executive Engineers, Rs. 4,400, together do not come to Rs. 36,679. That is all that I want to know.

MR. A. LAKSHMINARAYANA AYYAR : I said that it is distributed under other heads also.

As regards the details under 'Food Supplies Director', the estimates were received in the Financial Secretariat only a few days before the budget was sent to print, because Government had not decided till then whether to continue the establishment or not. Therefore it was not possible to show more details than are entered here.

Anyhow if the establishment continues next year—and, by the grace of God, we will hope no such necessity will arise—more details will be shown.

As regards the provision for the Director of Agricultural we do not know when an officiating Director may be appointed. Therefore it is necessary to make the full provision.

As regards the Food Supplies Advances, under debit it is Rs. 305 lakhs and under credit it is Rs. 120 lakhs.

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI: I want the answer to question No. 116.

MR. A. LAKSHMINARAYANA AYYAR: The amount has already been spent. There is therefore no question of touching the present cash balance as the amount was spent from the previous cash balance.

As regards the Agricultural Advances, of course it is true that Rs. 25,000 was provided in the first instance and Rs. 50,000 was additionally voted, but the revised estimate has to show the amount which is to be spent and not the original provision plus the additional allotment.

The member has also raised the question whether 'Advances Repayable' is an asset. It is an asset as it represents advances granted by the Government.

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI: If it is given as 'recoverable' I can understand.

MR. A. LAKSHMINARAYANA AYYAR: "Repayable" is also the expression used elsewhere. It means 'repayable by others.' As regards the capital expenditure being shown as an asset, I may explain that Government borrow money for productive schemes from the open market or from others. Then the money is invested in the concern, and the concern is an asset of the Government. Against the liability for the loan, the asset is the productive scheme and nothing more.

The motion, by leave, was withdrawn.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 2,52,166 under Demand XII—General Administration—Financial Secretariat, Accountant-General's office and Local Fund Audit Department, was put and carried.

The motion was passed and the grant was made.

DEMAND XIII—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION— LEGISLATIVE BODIES.

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA G. PARAMESWARAN-PILLAI: Sir, I rise to move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 65,300 under Demand XIII—General Administration—Legislative Bodies.

PRESIDENT: For obvious reasons and in order to give the fullest scope for discussion, I am not going to curtail any discussion on the first two items on the motion paper. Though the two cut motions are really out of order, I am going to allow discussion on them consistently with the time limit.

Motion 178.

MR. S. NARAYANA PILLAI: Sir, I move

“To reduce the allotment of Rs. 42,000 for travelling allowance by Re. 1’.

My object in moving this motion is to speak of the urgent necessity of providing suitable accommodation for members of the Legislature for their stay during the sessions of the Legislature as well as of committees. This motion was brought before the House about three years ago by the honourable member, Mr. M. L. Janardhana Pillai.

PRESIDENT: I am afraid the Government have been rather slow in this matter and are guilty to the charge. The Government are actively considering the steps to be taken for providing accommodation to the honourable members.

MR. S. NARAYANA PILLAI: In view of the statement from the Chair, I do not further proceed with the motion.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 65,000 under Demand XIII—General Administration—Legislative Bodies—was put and carried.

The motion was passed and the grant was made.

DEMAND XIV—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

MR. K. G. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI: Sir, I rise to move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 12,45,577 under Demand XIV—Administration of Justice.

Motion 183.

MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI: Sir, I move

“To reduce the allotment of Rs. 95,500 for High Court by Re. 1’

In the matter of appointment to the judiciary, preference should be given to the members of the Bar. In appointing Munsiffs, 75% of them should be from the members of the Bar. My submission is that this principle should be extended to the appointment of District Judges and Additional Judges. There are now a good number of advocates and lawyers practising throughout the State who are competent to hold such positions and I regard that the appointment of them as judges will only add to the efficiency of the Judicial Department. The original practice was to reserve 50 per cent of the vacancies of the judiciary to the members of the Bar. But nowadays, due recognition is not given to the practising lawyers. My request is that, at least 75 per cent of the judges should be appointed from among the members of the Bar. The last six appointments to the place of additional judges were made from the department by giving promotions from that establishment. I hope that this matter will engage the serious attention of the Government, especially in view of the fact that the Head of the Administration is an eminent member of the Bar and a lawyer of international reputation. With these words, I commend my motion for the acceptance of the House.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI: Sir, I support the motion. Judgeship in Travancore was once regarded as a career, the judge whether of the High Court or District Court rising from almost the lowest rung in the ladder step by step by seniority. It cannot be denied that the judges who were so raised were persons in whom the spirit of conventionality and technicality had almost become fixed. To prevent the superior courts from acquiring a tendency to become conventional and technical, persons of recognised standing at the Bar who had continued contact with the concrete realities of life, were also appointed. The members of the Bar who were thus appointed as judges, whether in the High Court or in the District Courts, have given complete satisfaction to the Government, the Bar and the public, and have maintained a high degree of independence and integrity, inseparable from proper judicial administration.

With regard to the appointment of second judges, the Legal Remembrancer, in a reply to a question by me the other day, said that 50 per cent was recruited from the members of the Bar. Sir though this principle is recognised, out of 8 second judges at present, 7 are promoted from the department and only one is directly recruited from the Bar. Out of 7 district judges at present, none is recruited from the Bar. The last recruitment of District Judge from the Bar was in 1113 and since that time, no member of the Bar has been recruited as District Judge. Sir, the strength of the Bar is increasing year by year and a judgeship is a lawyer's legitimate ambition. So, it is but natural and reasonable that the proportion of judges recruited from the Bar should be increased. The condition of the Travancore Bar fortunately at present is such that without much difficulty, practising lawyers can be found who are qualified by legal scholarship, general culture, practical experience and personal character for the high and important office of judgeship, whether of the High Court or District Courts.

In this connection, I will refer to a remark expressed by Mr. E. Subramonia Aiyar, the accredited leader of the Travancore Bar and the President of the Travancore Advocates' Association, when discussing a motion in the Travancore Advocates' Association about recruitment of members of the Bar to the judiciary. He said "I feel confident to state that there are to-day in this Bar members— I mean in particular younger members—who, by reason of their intellectual attainments, experience, character and ability, can fill any place in the judiciary, with credit to themselves and the place they may occupy." This remark is worthy of mention as it comes from such a distinguished member of the legal profession as Mr. E. Subramonia Aiyar. I may also say that the resolution demanding higher representation for the legal profession in the judiciary, was unanimously adopted by the Advocates' Association.

The time has now come, Sir, when in fairness to the Bar as much as in the interests of a strong and independent judiciary, the percentage of recruitment of members of the Bar to the judiciary must be increased. Fortunately, Sir, this is the best time for the members of the Bar

[Mr. G. Velu Pillai]

to represent their grievances. The Head of the Administration himself— one of the most distinguished members of the legal profession in India, is a senior advocate of the Travancore Bar. The Chief Secretary also was a distinguished member of the Bar. The present Chief Justice also was occupying a very high place in the Madras Bar. With these observations, I support the motion.

SADASYATILAKA T. K. VELU PILLAI: Sir, I support the resolution for reasons other than what has been given by the last speaker. So far as the merits of this question are concerned, it does not make any difference, whether the present Head of the Administration is a distinguished lawyer, not to speak of others whose names were not mentioned. The lawyers are rather generally conservative in regard to these matters. You, Sir, have however, on many occasions, given expression to a kind of right feeling in appreciating the necessity of elevating the members of the Bar to high judicial appointments. Let me say this, Sir, once more, that is, quite irrespective of the general question whether all lawyers would be in favour of this, the subject, as I said is a very important one, because it affects the actual administration of justice and the efficiency of judges. In Travancore, where everybody knows everybody else, I have seen the unseemly spectacle repeated many times of applicants for posts, bombarding people with patronage. I do not condemn that. As has been said, judgeship is an object of a lawyer's ambition in certain countries. But I also know, Sir, that when judgeship is offered to distinguished people of the Bar, some people prefer to talk before the judges rather than accept judgeship.

PRESIDENT: I wish the honourable member might quote the instance quite accurately.

SADASYATILAKA T. K. VELU PILLAI: Rather talking nonsense at the Bar than listening to nonsense at the Bar. This is an expression which is difficult to forget. But at the same time, I did not want to put it so bluntly though I remembered it. At the time when a vacancy arises, younger people go about and there is a slang expression in the association which I did not want to say, but which, I will change my mind, and say. I have no sympathy for that kind of ridicule that when a man wants to get it, why not he go and ask people. There is no way of putting this better except to say that cars fetch a higher fare about that time. Now, Sir, it is quite legitimate for young people as mentioned by Mr. G. Velu Pillai to go and—

PRESIDENT: I do not think anybody need be worried about it. Taxi cabs fetch more when an Executive Council membership falls vacant.

SADASYATILAKA T. K. VELU PILLAI: Sir, human nature being what it is, there is no need for any special mention. But I have a constructive proposal to make in this connection.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI : Sir, on a point of order. Apart from the merits of the question that is now being discussed, my submission is that Rs. 95,000 is the total grant minus the salary of High Court Judges which is non-votable. Under the rules here, only so much of that policy as relates to the supply head can be discussed under this head. The power of appointing District Judges rests with the Government and not with the High Court. So, I am of the impression that only on General Administration for the Secretariat, on the total amount alone, this cut motion is permissible.

PRESIDENT : Mr. Velu Pillai will answer that point so that after that I may give my ruling.

SADASYATILAKA T. K. VELU PILLAI : One point strikes me now and I do not know whether it is correct. This objection must have come before the motion was made, seconded and supported. Now, it requires an answer in a different manner.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI : A point of order can be raised at any moment.

SADASYATILAKA T. K. VELU PILLAI : If my friend's idea was that I do not know the law, it is doing a great injustice to me. I know that a point of order can be raised at any time. I do not want to take up more time of the House.

PRESIDENT : But I must give a ruling.

SADASYATILAKA T. K. VELU PILLAI : I may just say that the grant may be for a particular purpose. But my friend admitted that on motions regarding the Secretariat, questions of general policy may be discussed although everything proceeds from the Dewan and not from the Secretariat. So the question of the appointment of District Judges can come under this Demand. I do not want to say anything more on the point of order. I have been developing my arguments on another question.

MR. K. G. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI : I quite agree with one portion of the argument put forward by the honourable member, Mr. Velayudhan Pillai, and that is that the cut motion should relate only to such items as can be voted upon. But the general question as to whether the policy regarding the appointment of Judges will come under this cut motion or not, I should think it should come here and not under the head "General Administration". If the argument put forward by Mr. Velayudhan Pillai is accepted, I think that every question of policy should come within the General Administration grant. When there is a particular grant to be voted and a particular demand to be discussed, my submission is that the cut motion relating to that grant should come under that particular demand and not under any other demand even though, technically speaking, Mr. T. P. Velayudhan Pillai is correct when he says that because the appointments of District and Additional District Judges are made by Government, this motion should come under the head "General Administration".

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI : The point that I want to make out is that the motion has already been made by one honourable member and another honourable member also had his say. Now a third speaker is on his legs when the point of order is raised. My doubt is whether the point of order can be raised at this time.

PRESIDENT : The question is not an easy one. It is no doubt correct as Mr. Puliyoor Velayudhan Pillai has legitimately pointed out that construing technically only those matters which come within the votable portion of this grant can be the subject of discussion. If this question is to be decided in that way, every question of policy that is regulated or under the supervision of many of the officers can be held as non-votable.

With regard to the allocation of time for these Grants, it has been engaging the attention of Government for some time. Now a full day is allotted for Land Revenue and another full day for Public Works. I think the time has now come, in view to the place which Land Revenue now occupies in relation to what it once occupied in the scheme of things in Travancore, to make a change. General Administration Grant should be given a full day and I think modifications in that direction will be made next year. If that were so, there would be sufficient time to take a birds'-eye-view of the matter. Then, such questions of importance as this can be legitimately raised and dealt with. In that case matters of policy as a whole, whether a particular appointment relates to Department A or Department B can be fully dealt with. But having regard to the short time allowed for the General Administration grant, although I am not quite right, I trust the House will bear with me if I allow an infraction of the rule and allow Mr. Velu Pillai to finish his observations.

SADASYATILAKA T. K. VELU PILLAI : Good lawyers should be appointed as Judges whenever opportunities arise. The only qualification that I would put for lawyers to be appointed as District Judges—the question of appointment of High Court Judges does not arise now—or Munsiffs is that they should have handled cases. I know instances in which orders have been passed by judicial officers which appear to be very strange to me. In spite of the fact that there are definite and absolute orders, there is one judicial officer who has ordered that “The matter may be passed”. That is because they have not the required experience. Such orders would not have been passed if lawyers with good experience were chosen to fill those places. I am entirely at one with the spirit of this important motion.

The second point that I wish to submit to the House is this. With regard to the appointment of Judges, there are certain anomalies, and the sooner they are removed the better. As things stand at present, there are Munsiffs who get Rs. 350 as salary, while additional Judges begin with a salary of Rs. 300; so that the humble officer, of course, from the point of view of pay, who gets Rs. 300, sits in judgement over the findings of the officer who gets Rs. 350.

PRESIDENT : The Chief Secretary will explain whether the anomaly has since been removed.

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA G. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI : The anomaly has since been removed. Under the standardisation scheme, it so happened that in the case of fresh recruitments the initial salary of the Second Judges was fixed at Rs. 300. But later on it has been found that this anomaly had to be removed and it has since been removed.

SADASYATILAKA T. K. VELU PILLAI : I am very glad to know that. The next point that I wish to refer is with regard to promotion. If a Munsiff or Additional Judge works for many years hoping for a promotion, what we generally find is that there is a combination of unpleasant circumstances. As far as possible hopes held out must be fulfilled. By that I do not want to say that the percentage of recruits of lawyers should be smaller than it could otherwise be. There must be proper understanding. Everybody in the country should know what the rule is, how many lawyers are to be appointed and how many to be recruited from the Bar. So long as there is no definite rule, the question of appointments will lead to difficulties. Of course I recognise the principle that experienced Munsiffs of efficiency and legal knowledge should be promoted. In certain cases where a lawyer has a very lucrative practice and if he has worked up his way in public life and showed capacity to tackle legal questions, then Government may consider his case specially. I find occasionally Government themselves put to serious difficulties in deciding the claims of particular individuals, one from among the Munsiffs; one from among the Bar, one from the public and so forth. Let me, in all earnestness, request the Government to devise some means, pass some rule, at any rate, come to some understanding with regard to the proportion of the recruitment. I have nothing more to say about the motion. But the question being a difficult one, may I be permitted to say that a statutory rule is necessary? We have not got statutory rules even with regard to the appointment of High Court Judges. If there is a definite rule on the subject, then there will be less of heart-burning. I am entirely in sympathy with the spirit of the motion. At the same time it will be wrong to create permanent disappointment in the minds of the Munsiffs. So let us have a definite understanding that a certain percentage of promotions will be given to Munsiffs and a certain percentage of appointments to the lawyers.

Mr. DOMINIC JOSEPH (Paihom cum Kottayam) : In supporting the motion I wish to place before the House one or two simple facts. Out of the eight Second Judges, six are promoted from service. After 1113, no one has been directly recruited as a District Judge from the Bar. Three out of the seven District Judges have been promoted from among the ranks of the Second Judges. Sir, it is well-known that lawyers play an indispensable part in the administration of justice. It is equally admitted that the recruitment of lawyers into the Judiciary goes a good way in promoting the efficiency of the Judiciary. It has been proved on more occasions than one that an actually practising lawyer, who has argued

[Mr. Dominic Joseph.]

cases, who has established a reputation for knowledge of law and who is conversant with the affairs of the country, is more competent to be a Judge than one whose domain is confined to the four walls of the office, and who has been given promotion as a Judge by mere weight of service. I may be permitted to quote one or two passages from the Report of the Laws' Delays Commissioner published in 1931, in support of my position. The Report says :—

"It will not be seriously disputed at the present day, that direct recruitment from the Bar is absolutely essential to maintain and promote the efficiency of the Judiciary."

This dictum, laid down so long ago as 1931, I beg to submit, has not been strictly followed. There is another quotation in the Report from the observation of Sir E. Hume Williams, K. C., which reads as follows :—

"In England the Judge is chosen from among the practising Barristers. He is usually the King's Counsel. This means that the new Judge himself has gone through the rough and-tumble of a practice at the Bar. Not infrequently he has also been a member of the House of Commons, a position which brings an insight into the affairs of the country, not infrequently, he is also a man of the world and generally acquainted with social customs and social problems."

There fore, it must be the constant endeavour of the Government to see that adequate representation is given in the judiciary for members of the Bar.

PRESIDENT: The honourable member will realise that the position in England is very peculiar. If a person accepts an appointment as a Country Court Judge corresponding to a District Munsiff here, except perhaps in most exceptional cases, he never gets a promotion. If a person is appointed as a Puisne Judge in the High Court except in most exceptional cases he is never thought of for a Chief Judge's place. If a person is appointed as a Chief Judge in the High Court he is not even thought of for a place in the Privy Council or in the Judicial Committee of the House of Lords. In other words the idea is that a person who accepts a Munsiff's place, is nothing more than a Munsiff. When he accepts a Second Judge's place he cannot expect to be considered for the place when a man is wanted for District Judgeship. It is the same when a man accepts the place of a High Court Judge. Appointments are made on the principle I have indicated. The executive does not interfere in the judicial appointments excepting perhaps only with regard to initial appointments. It also means that every application disentitles the applicant. The Lord Chancellor told me personally that it is so put down in one of their Standing Orders. For instance, a very young man, for reasons of health, expressed a desire for a change. Though he was efficient and skilful he was not summoned to the Privy Council as he had expressed that desire. But it is entirely for the House to consider how far those principles are applicable here.

MR. K. DOMINIC JOSEPH: I entirely agree. But since the Munsiffs are mainly recruited from the Bar the legitimate interests of these persons should not be sacrificed by other appointments. There should be

a fair proportion. But even that proportion, I submit, has not been conformed to in actual practice. With these words, I support the motion.

MR. K. S. SEBASTIAN (*Changanacherry cum Peermade*): In supporting the motion I wish to point out that in the matter of appointments to the judiciary a fair representation should be given to the Bar than is obtained at present. It may be conceded on all sides that we can often get better hands for the recruitment to the judiciary from among the members of the Bar than from the service. By saying so, I do not mean that the claims of those efficient men in the service have to be overlooked. My plea is that since the Bar is as much a machinery in the administration of justice as the Bench itself, due recognition should be given to the members of the Bar in regard to appointments in the judiciary. Service and standing at the Bar ought to be viewed as good as service in the Bench. Otherwise those able men who prefer to wait and wait most successfully for higher and better careers will have to lie behind, as men in service will over-step them. Even a mediocre person may get on well in service and for him progress is only a mechanical process, whereas for a member of the legal profession the struggle is so keen that he cannot dream of success unless he is possessed of intrinsic merit. Being in a very competitive profession only men of extraordinary abilities can expect to come up at the Bar. It is often a fact that many of the first-rate lawyers will not care to accept any place in the judiciary. One of the greatest lawyers of India when he was asked why he did not apply for the coveted place of a judge in the Madras High Court remarked that he would prefer to be talking nonsense at random rather than be listening to nonsense all the day.

PRESIDENT: I am afraid this quotation is wrong. The gentleman preferred talking nonsense throughout the day to hearing nonsense all the day.

MR. K. S. SEBASTIAN: There is evidently no mistake in saying that men at the topmost ladder do not care for appointments to the judiciary, even for the highest places, but one step down the ladder, we get a set of very able and learned men who are prepared to accept these jobs. These men are prepared to join service partly for the status of the job and partly for the fixity of the income. With such men of learning and character in service the administration of justice can be done more efficiently, and I can most confidently assert that in point of intelligence and learning, our Bar is in no way inferior to any other Bar in British India or elsewhere. When it is admitted that we have very many brilliant men amongst us, it is really a pity that their merits are not duly recognised by Government. By our discouraging such efficient men we are not only disappointing them but we are also missing the services of such eminent men. Let us have judges who understand the law, let us have judges who know the law and who will lay down the law correctly and precisely for the present as well as for the future. With these few words I support the motion.

SAHIB BAHADUR M. K. MACKAR PILLAI (*Kunnatnad cum Parur*): സർ, ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ സ്വീകരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം, അതു മുൻസിഫന്മാക്കു വളരെ ദോഷം ചെയ്യും. മുൻസിഫന്മാർ കാര്യക്ഷമതയോടും ഉത്സാഹത്തോടും ജോലി ചെയ്യണമെങ്കിൽ അവർക്കു പ്രമോഷൻ കീട്ടുമെന്നുള്ള വിചാരം വേണം. ബാറിൽനിന്നു എടുത്താലും ശരി, സർവീസിൽ നിന്നു എടുത്താലും ശരി മുൻസിഫന്മാരിൽ യോഗ്യതയുള്ളവരേയും ഇല്ലാത്തവരേയും ഞാൻ കാണുന്നുണ്ടു്. പക്ഷേ കേസുകളുടെ ഡിലേസ്സിൻ മിക്കവാറും കാരണം എന്റെ അനുഭവത്തിൽ വക്കീലന്മാരാണ്.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN: സർ, ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുക്രമിക്കാൻ നിവർത്തിയാല്ല. ൭൦ ശതമാനം ജഡ്ജിമാരെ ബാറിൽ നിന്നും നിയമിക്കണമെന്നാണ് ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപംകൊണ്ടു് ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നതു്. ബാറിൽ നിന്നുമാണ് മുൻസിഫന്മാരേയും നിയമിക്കുന്നതു്. ഇപ്രകാരമായാൽ അതു് അവരുടെ പ്രമോഷൻ നടസ്ഥമാകും. ഇതു് നടപ്പിലായാൽ, ൭൦ ശതമാനം ഫൈക്കോടതി ജഡ്ജിമാരേയും ബാറിൽ നിന്നും തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കുന്നതു് വാദം വരുകില്ലയോ എന്നും ആ വാദം ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് ജഡ്ജിമാർക്കും സെഷൻസ് ജഡ്ജിമാർക്കും അത്ര രുചിയുണ്ടോ എന്നും ഞാൻ സംശയിക്കുന്നു. മി. മക്കാർപിള്ള പറഞ്ഞതുപോലെ മുൻസിഫന്മാരെ പ്രോസോഫിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതു അത്യാവശ്യമാണ്. ൭൦ ശതമാനം ഇവരിൽ നിന്നും ൭൦ ശതമാനം ബാറിൽ നിന്നും എന്നുള്ള ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ വ്യവസ്ഥ തുടർന്നുപോയാൽ കൊള്ളാമെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. ഫൈക്കോർട്ടിൽ ഈ നിയമം സ്വീകരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നും അതിനെ തുടർന്നുപോകുന്നു എന്നുമാണ് എന്റെ അറിവും വിശ്വാസവും. അതു് ശരിയാണെങ്കിൽ ആ നയം തന്നെ തുടർന്നുകൊണ്ടു പോകണം. ഇതു സംബന്ധിച്ചു് ഒരു ക്ലിപ്തമായ നയം സ്വീകരിക്കണം. ഒരാളെ ബാറിൽ നിന്നും എടുത്താൽ ഒരാളെ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിൽ നിന്നും എടുക്കണം. തിരുവനന്തപുരത്തുള്ള വക്കീലന്മാർ മാത്രമേ ജഡ്ജി ഉദ്യോഗത്തിനു് യോഗ്യതയുള്ളവരായിട്ടുള്ളൂ എന്ന് ഗവണ്മെൻറു വിചാരിക്കരുതു്. എല്ലാ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് കോർട്ടിലുള്ളവരേയും ജഡ്ജിയുദ്യോഗത്തിലേക്കു നിയമിക്കണം. കൊല്ലത്തുനിന്നും ഒരാളെ ഇന്ത്യയിലെ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതിൽ ഞാൻ ഗവണ്മെന്റിനെ അഭിനന്ദിക്കുന്നു. തിരുവനന്തപുരത്തു് പ്രാക്ടീസിംഗ് ചെയ്യാൻ ഉദ്യോഗം കൈവശപ്പെടുത്താൻ എന്നുള്ള ഒരു ധാരണയാണു തിരുവനന്തപുരത്തു് ധാരാളം വക്കീലന്മാർ വന്നു പ്രാക്ടീസിംഗ് ചെയ്യുന്നതിനുള്ള കാരണം ൭൦ ശതമാനം ബാറിൽ നിന്നും ൭൦ ശതമാനം ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിൽ നിന്നും എടുക്കുന്ന സന്ദർഭത്തിൽ

പ്രാദേശിക പ്രാതിനിയ്യവും സമുദായപ്രാതിനിയ്യവും ഗവണ്മെൻറ അംഗീകരിക്കണമെന്നൊരപേക്ഷയുണ്ടു്. ഇത്രയും പറഞ്ഞുകൊണ്ടു് ഞാൻ അവസാനിപ്പിക്കുന്നു.

MR. K. G. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI: Sir, there seems to be considerable misapprehension on the subject. Therefore, I may be permitted to explain the position as it is at present. The Law's Delays Commissioner made an exhaustive enquiry on this subject of recruitment to the grade of Munsiffs, Judges and even High Court Judges. Then, on the report of the Law's Delays Commissioner, the opinion of the High Court was invited and Government, after considering all these matters, issued a G. O. on the 8th July, 1937, which laid down categorically the terms of recruitment to the Bench both in the case of Munsiffs and in the case of Judges. In that G. O. it was stated specifically that thereafter 75 per cent of the recruitment as Munsiffs will be made from members of the Bar and in the case of Judges 50 per cent will be recruited from the Bar and 50 per cent on promotion from the cadre of Munsiffs.

With regard to the District Judges, it was stated, that it was not thought advisable to lay down any principle, with regard to direct recruitment as Government would do so only in very very exceptional cases. After laying down that principle and that policy, which was strictly followed and followed to such an extent that if there is any grievance, I submit that it is for the members in the services and not for the members of the Bar. Let me illustrate that point. Honourable members were saying that out of six Additional Judges only one was directly recruited from the Bar. That is not the way to look at it. There are 16 District and Additional Judges, out of whom 11 are directly recruited from the Bar and only five from the Department.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI: May I know whether the District and Additional Judges are to be taken together according to the G. O.?

MR. K. G. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI: I have already stated that in the case of the District Judges there will be no direct recruitment from the Bar excepting in very exceptional cases. So, every District Judge is recruited from among the Additional Judges. The difference between the District Judge and the Additional Judge in point of work is very slight indeed. Both go through the same set of papers, hear the same appeals, etc. Out of 16 District and Additional Judges, eleven have been directly recruited from the Bar after the G. O. of 1937 was issued. I am well aware that there is some discontent among the members of the Bar and particularly among the advocate members of the Assembly. If an honourable member of this House is going to be recruited to the Bench today, his seniority to those recruited from the Munsiff's grade will be recognised. I want to make this absolutely clear. The High Court are following the G. O. strictly, for the last 3 or 4 years.

With regard to the representation from the Advocates' Association, that is receiving the careful and earnest consideration of Government. The High Court have been invited to express an opinion on the matter and as soon as their opinion is received, Government will consider the matter in all its aspects. With this explanation, I hope

[Mr. K. G. Kunjukrishna Pillai.]

honourable members will be satisfied that no injustice of any sort is being done to any member of the Bar so far as recruitment to the Munsiffs' and Second Judges' Grade are concerned.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI: May I know whether Government will be able to say that the next three vacancies will be filled from the members of the Bar?

MR. K. G. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI: That is a question of future recruitment. Every consideration will be shown to what has been stated here.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER: May I know when was the last appointment to the grade of a District Judge made from the Bar?

MR. K. G. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI: It was somewhere in 1937 or 1938?

The motion was by leave, withdrawn.

Motion No. 185.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI: Sir, I move,

"To reduce the allotment of Rs. 95,500 for High Court by Rs. 1, to speak about the necessity of providing Chambers for Advocates, within the premises of the High Court Buildings.

Sir, with the shifting of the High Court to the Sri Mulam Buildings, though the Courts are housed in a more spacious building, the Advocates are put to much inconvenience for want of facilities for locating their offices, or for their stay near the High Court Buildings. Sir, it is not in keeping with the dignity of the High Court, that the offices of even the leaders of the bar are located in dirty and inconvenient buildings unfit for human habitation. If you will kindly find time, Sir, to go one evening—

PRESIDENT: Not only have I found time to go one evening I have gone there more than one evening.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI: Then, I am sure you will agree that my observations are correct. The only method of improving the situation is to provide Chambers for the Advocates within the premises of the High Court Buildings. This will not only give more convenience to the Advocates but it will raise the dignity of our High Court, and in this respect also bring it on a par with the Madras and other High Courts. In this connection I would like to read a passage from the message sent by His Highness the Maharaja at the opening of the Sri Mulam Buildings on 31st May 1943.

His Highness said—

"I contemplate today's ceremony with especial interest and satisfaction. The independence and integrity of the judiciary in Travancore have been continuously maintained at a high level during the last half a century and more and men of eminence in the practice and the profession of the Law have adorned our Bench and Bar. As a symbol of such independence and the dignity attached to the Highest Court in the State, its appearance and arrangements are of no small importance.

The imposing edifice at Vanchiyoor which will henceforth be known as the "Sri Mulam Buildings" will, I have no doubt, adequately meet the requirements of dignity and detachment, convenience and centralisation for the Bench and the Bar and the litigant public".

Sir, it will only be in keeping with His Highness' wish if more convenience is afforded to the Members of the Bar. With these few words I commend the motion for the acceptance of the House.

MR. K. G. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI : Sir, nobody is more anxious than the Government to see that proper accommodation is given to the Members of the Bar in and about the High Court premises. There is a scheme which is being considered by Government for the acquisition of lands and for the putting up of buildings, one at Government cost and others on a co-operative basis, particularly where the members of the Bar will be members of a co-operative society and put up their own buildings. The Scheme is being considered and land is being acquired. At present it seems to me that it is too early to consider the question because Government are actively engaged in rectifying the defects pointed out.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI : May I know whether the Advocates' Association will be consulted in preparing the Scheme?

MR. K. G. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI : In fact, a representation from the Advocates is pending before Government and is being considered.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM : May I know whether the convenience of Advocates in District Court Centres will also be considered?

MR. K. G. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI : If my friend means that this scheme will include the Parur and Quilon District Courts, I may say that they do not come within its purview. But I am sure that, if the matter will be placed before Government, they will consider it sympathetically.

MR. K. DOMINIC JOSEPH : Sir, I wish to say a few words to stress the desirability of providing facilities in District Courts.

PRESIDENT : It does not arise out of this motion.

MR. K. DOMINIC JOSEPH : The motion is confined to Advocates. I may be permitted to say a few words about District Courts.

PRESIDENT : It is not possible to ride a coach-and-four through any motion. If the honourable member says that the position of the High Court Advocates is the same as those of the Advocates, say in Parur, then it is possible to bring in the District Courts. But if the honourable member says directly that facilities should be provided in the District Courts then I will have to rule him out of Order.

MR. K. DOMINIC JOSEPH : Sir, lawyers are the same everywhere. They should be provided all reasonable facilities.

PRESIDENT : Order, order. Let me be perfectly clear about this. The Advocates' Association met the Head of the Government and made certain suggestions. Not only were the suggestions considered in relation to the Chambers to be given to the lawyers, but also in relation to the dwelling houses for the lawyers. And Government made it perfectly clear that if, instead of acting as a Bar Association, they constituted themselves into a Co-operative Organisation framed on a business-like footing and were able to raise some funds for that purpose, Government would only be too anxious from the point of view of

[President]

town planning and the future of the City and many other considerations, to give them substantial help. This took place four or five months ago and I am still waiting for some kind of response. I leave it at that. In other words, I may even say that if you are able to raise amongst yourselves thirty or forty thousand rupees the balance of a lakh that may be necessary will be advanced by Government at a very reasonable interest. But I see absolutely no response.

MR. DOMINIC JOSEPH: I only pray that equal consideration may be shown to lawyers in the mofassil centres.

The motion, by leave, was withdrawn.

Motion No. 186

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLI: Sir, I move,

"To reduce the allotment of Rs. 95,500 for
High Court by Rs. 1."

This is intended to stress the necessity for providing better accommodation for the members of the High Court Bar in the Sri Mulam Buildings.

PRESIDENT: Is it not the same as the previous motion?

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI: Not the same, Sir. The previous motion refers to the *premises*; my motion refers to the *buildings*. I must, however, admit that we are thankful to the Government for already giving us two rooms, one in the upstairs, and one in the downstairs.

PRESIDENT: That is only a temporary expedient. Other steps are being contemplated.

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI: The one on the groundfloor is being utilised not only as a tiffin room but as something else also.

PRESIDENT: What is it?

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI: It is also used as a water-closet. The upstairs room is more or less of the same dimensions as the room downstairs. That is the room meant for 130 full grown Advocates. The room was originally meant for 54 boys, less than half the size of an ordinary advocate and not even one-fourth the size of some of us.

PRESIDENT: Boys are apt to be mischievous, so much so they require more room. But members of the Bar are not so.

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI: I am not making any complaint, Sir. I want only to point out the mere fact that when as between four Government Pleaders including the Advocate-General, there are three retiring rooms, one hundred and thirty of us are confined to one small room, with an oval table in the centre, a number of chairs, the Secretary's table at one end, the Advocates' gowns hanging, and with their gownbags and several large book cases. We do not ask for much. We ask only for one more room.

MR. K. G. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI: Sir, as was stated from the Chair the matter will be considered as soon as more room is available, and it is likely to be available in the near future. But the grievances are not as grievous as was pointed out by the honourable member. In fact, the advocates were having only two rooms when the High Court was here.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI: May I know whether the Honourable Legal Remembrancer has gone to the 'Advocates' Association in the new buildings?

MR. K. G. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI: I may assure the honourable member that I have gone into the room when the room was occupied by advocates and when it was not. And so it is out of personal observation that I am stating that the room does not provide less convenience than was provided by the rooms when the High Court was here. That is a fact which cannot be contradicted.

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI: I contradict it, Sir.

MR. K. G. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI: I congratulate the honourable member for contradicting for its own sake. If all the Advocates assemble together at one time for purposes of debate, etc., I admit there is no sufficient space. But that is not expected. A large number of Advocates will usually be in the Court rooms and only such people as have no work at particular periods of the day will be remaining in the room.

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI: But that room has been used by everybody during the recess between 2.30 and 3.30 p. m.

PRESIDENT: As a matter of fact, I have already stated that steps will be taken very shortly to remedy the grievances. I suppose we may leave that matter there.

The motion by leave, was withdrawn.

Motion No. 187

SRY. T. NARAYANI AMMA (Nominatd): I move to reduce the allotment of Rs. 95,500 for High Court by Rs. 5.

My object in doing so is to urge the need for the appointment of a large number of ladies as Judges and honorary Magistrates of Village Panchayats and Bench Magistrates' Courts.

There is at present one solitary Lady Magistrate in one Court, namely, in Trivandrum, while in the other 20 or 21 Courts in the State no lady has as yet found a place. Women in Travancore are rapidly coming to the fore in point of education and in their readiness in taking their place in public life and I for one do not see any reason why more women cannot be appointed to these honorary posts. There are educated women in other parts of the State, who I am sure will take up these posts if offered to them and are sure to carry on the work with ability and efficiency. In British India, where women's education has not advanced to the extent that it has in Travancore, there are more lady Honorary Magistrates. The difficulty in the matter of finding women qualified therefore is much less in Travancore, where, in fact,

[Sry. T. Narayani Amma]

there is absolutely no difficulty. It is for urging the desirability of encouraging educated women to take up these honourable posts that I move this motion.

MR. M. L. JANARDHANAN PILLAI (Nominated) . I support this motion. Some time ago, the Government appointed a lady who was an M. A. in the Alleppey Bench Magistrate's Court. When that lady's period was over, no further appointment of women has been made. In municipal towns, very many accuseds happen to be women and it is only in the fitness of things that Government should consider the desirability of appointing women Honorary Magistrates. It will not only be an advantage to Government, but will also mete out better justice to women.

SAHIB BAHADUR M. K. MACKAR PILLAI: സർ, എനിക്കും സ്ത്രീകളോടു വളരെ ബഹുമാനമുണ്ട്. പക്ഷെ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ എത്രക്കാരെ ശിരിക്കാൻ എനിക്കു നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. കാരണം ലാജ് നമ്പർ ലേഡി കളും പഞ്ചായത്തു ജഡ്ജിമാരായും, ബഞ്ചുമജിസ്ട്രേട്ടന്മാരായും പോയി കഴിഞ്ഞാൽ ഞങ്ങളുടെ വീട്ടുകാർക്കും നോക്കാനും ആളുവേണ്ടേ? അതുകൊണ്ട് അവിടവിടെയായിട്ടു ഒന്നോ രണ്ടോ ഒക്കെ സ്ത്രീകളെ നിയമിക്കുന്നതിൽ വിരോധമില്ല. അല്ലാതെ ലാജ് നമ്പർ പെണ്ണുങ്ങളേയും ഇങ്ങനെ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളിൽ നിയമിച്ചുകഴിഞ്ഞാൽ വിഷമിച്ചുപോകും.

SRIMATHI. T. NARAYANI AMMA : ഇപ്പോൾ ഉള്ളതിൽ കൂടുതൽ എന്തെങ്കിലും മാത്രമേ ഞാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളൂവെന്ന് മെമ്പർക്കു അറിയാമോ ?

SAHIB BAHADUR M. K. MACKAR PILLAI : അതിൽ എനിക്ക് വിരോധമില്ല.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: സർ, ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. ശമ്പളമില്ലാത്ത എന്തെങ്കിലും തന്നെയല്ലാ കയ്യിൽനിന്നും പണം പോലും ചിലവാക്കി ഉദ്യോഗം നോക്കേണ്ട വില്ലേജ് പഞ്ചായത്തുകോടതികളിലെ ജഡ്ജിമാരായും, ബഞ്ചുമജിസ്ട്രേട്ടന്മാരായും സ്ത്രീകൾക്കു കൂടുതൽ ഉദ്യോഗം ലഭിക്കണമെന്നാണ് എന്റെ മാന്യ സഹോദരി ഏറ്റവും വിനീതമായി ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നത്. ഒരുപക്ഷെ ശമ്പളമുള്ള ജോലികൾ കൂടുതൽ കിട്ടണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞാൽ പുരുഷന്മാർ വഴക്കു പിടിച്ചെഴുതിലൊഴയന്ന് കരുതിയാ അതോ, ഇപ്രകാരമുള്ള ജോലികൾ ശരിയായി നിവഹിച്ചു സ്ത്രീകൾ ഉദ്യോഗനിവഹണത്തിൽ കൂടുതൽ പ്രാവീണ്യം വരുത്തി മറ്റു ജോലികൾ കരസ്ഥമാക്കണമെന്നുകൂടി കരുതിയാ അല്ലേ ഈ വിധത്തിൽ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടതെന്നു ഞാൻ സംശയിക്കുന്നു. ഏതായാലും തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിൽ സ്ത്രീ

കൾ ഉന്നതനിലയെ പ്രാപിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്ന് പരക്കെ വിശ്വാസം ഉണ്ട്. എല്ലാ പരിഷ്കൃതഗവണ്മെന്റുകളും അതു സമ്മതിക്കുന്നുമുണ്ട്. ഇവിടെ ഇന്ന് നാലുലക്ഷത്തിൽപരം ആൺകുട്ടികൾ ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ മൂന്നുലക്ഷത്തിൽപരം പെൺകുട്ടികളും ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ട്. ആ നിലക്കു പുരുഷന്മാരോടൊപ്പം തന്നെ സ്ത്രീകളും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിൽ പുരോഗമിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നും ഗവണ്മെന്റു വേണ്ട ആനുകൂല്യങ്ങൾ ചെയ്തുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നുവെന്നും ബോധ്യമാകും. അതിനാൽ എന്തുകൊണ്ട് അഭ്യസ്തവിദ്യരായ സ്ത്രീകളേയും ഈ സ്ഥാനങ്ങളിൽ പ്രവേശിപ്പിച്ചുകൂടാതെന്നാണ് ഞാൻ ചോദിക്കുന്നത്. എന്റെ മാനു സ്റ്റേഫിതൻ മി. മക്കാർപിള്ള പറഞ്ഞതുപോലെ വീട്ടിലെ കുറുക്കുങ്ങൾക്ക് തടസ്സംവരാതെയിരിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം കൂടുതൽ കൂടുതൽ സ്ത്രീകളെ ഇപ്രകാരമുള്ള സ്ഥാനത്തേക്ക് നിയമിക്കുന്നത് ആശംസ്യമായിരിക്കുമെന്നു മാത്രമല്ലാ നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ പ്രശസ്തിക്കും അതു കാരണമായിരിക്കും. നമ്മുടെ ഗവണ്മെന്റു ജൂഡീഷ്യൽ വകുപ്പിൽ ആദ്യമായി ഒരു സ്ത്രീയെ നിയമിച്ചു. ആ സ്ത്രീയുടെ പ്രാപ്തിയും ശേഷിയും ഗവണ്മെന്റിനെന്നുതന്നെയല്ലാ പൊതുജനങ്ങൾക്കും ബോധ്യമായിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഗവണ്മെന്റിൽ നിന്നും പരീക്ഷണാർത്ഥം ആദ്യമായി ശ്രീമതി. അന്നാചാണ്ടി അവർകളെ ഒരു മുനിസിഫായി നിയമിച്ചു. ആ സ്ഥാനത്തേയ്ക്ക് അവർ ഒരിക്കലും അയോഗ്യയായി കണ്ടില്ല. എന്നു തന്നെയല്ല വളരെ സാമർത്ഥ്യമായിട്ട് പുരുഷന്മാരോടൊപ്പം തന്നെ ശരിയായി ന്യായാന്യായചിവേചനം ചെയ്തു പക്ഷപാതം കൂടാതെ അവരുടെ ജോലി നിർവഹിക്കയാണു ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളത്. അതുപോലെ മെഡിക്കൽ വകുപ്പിലും ഡിഗ്രി സമ്പാദിച്ച കർമ്മകശലരായ വനിതകൾ നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തുണ്ട്. അവർ ഗവണ്മെന്റു സർവീസിൽ പ്രശസ്തമായ ജോലികൾ നിർവഹിക്കുന്നുമുണ്ട്. അതുകൊണ്ടു സ്ത്രീകളും പുരുഷന്മാരോടൊപ്പം തന്നെ ഏതുഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിലും ജോലി നോക്കാൻ പ്രാപ്തരാണെന്നു നമുക്കു മനസ്സിലാക്കാം. ഉപക്ഷേപകർത്താവ്, ബഞ്ചമജിസ്ട്രേട്ടുകോടതികളിൽ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥകളായി അഭ്യസ്തവിദ്യരായ സ്ത്രീകളെ നിയമിക്കപ്പെടണമെന്നു ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നുള്ളകിലും, അങ്ങിനെ ബിരുദധാരികളായ നമ്മുടെ സഹോദരികളെ എല്ലാ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റുകളിലും, ഉയർന്ന ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളിൽ നിയമിച്ചു അവർക്കു പ്രോത്സാഹനം നൽകണമെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. ബി. എ. ബി. എൽ. എം. ബി. ബി. എസ്സു., എൽ. എം. പി. മുതലായ ഡിഗ്രികൾ സമ്പാ

[Mr. N. Narayana Kurup]

ദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള വനിതകൾക്കു അധികം കാരണകഴിവില്ല എന്നു തോന്നുന്നു. അവരെ മുഴുവനും ഉടൻതന്നെ ഉദ്യോഗത്തിൽ പ്രവേശിപ്പിക്കണമെന്നും കൂടി ഞാൻ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെടുന്നു.

PRESIDENT : Order, order. Even last week, I think the Government appointed a lady in the Kayamkulam Court. We are doing all these for the ladies.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP : എസ്റ്റേറ്റ് റെഗുലേഷൻ അതിലേക്കു ഗവണ്മെന്റിനെ ഊഹിക്കുന്നു. എന്നാലും കൂടുതൽ സ്ഥാനങ്ങളിൽ, ബഞ്ചുമജിസ്ട്രേട്ടുകോടതികളിലും പഞ്ചായത്തുകോടതികളിലും എന്നു വേണ്ട എല്ലാ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റുകളിലും ബി. എൽ., എം. ബി. ബി. എസ്., എൽ. എം. പി. മുതലായ ഡിഗ്രികൾ എടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള സ്ത്രീകളെ ന്യായമായ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ കൊടുത്തു പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതു് ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ കടമയാണ്. അപ്രകാരം വേണ്ട പ്രോത്സാഹനം നൽകുന്നതായാൽ സ്ത്രീകൾക്കെന്നല്ല രക്ഷകർത്താക്കൾക്കുതന്നെയും പെൺകുട്ടികളെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ചെയ്യിക്കുന്നതിന്നും അപ്രകാരം നമ്മുടെ സംസ്ഥാനത്തെ സ്ത്രീവിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ഏറ്റവും ഉയർന്നിലയിൽ എത്തിച്ചേരുന്നതിന്നും ഇടയാകുമെന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായത്തോടുകൂടി ശ്രീമതി നാരായണിമ്മയുടെ ഉപേക്ഷപത്രത്തോടു ഞാൻ പൂർണ്ണമായി അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു.

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI : I support this motion. Children grow more under the training of their mothers than their fathers. If more ladies, educated ladies particularly, are appointed to these posts, as pointed out in the cut motion, my view is that that would tend to the growth of a greater responsibility to law and order in the minds of the younger generation.

PRESIDENT : Young generations, very literate in the Criminal Procedure Code.

MR. D. C. JOSEPH (Nominated): I too very strongly support this motion, being a very modest suggestion. This motion, if effectively carried out, will produce better results in the work of the Courts. Usually, Advocate-friends are nominated as Bench Magistrates and Panchayat Judges. I do not mean anything disparaging, but the practice is that they go to the Courts rather late in the evening and as Mr. Mackar Pillai pointed out, if our women accuseds are detained in the Courts late in the evening, there will be trouble in houses. I think that if ladies are appointed as Bench Magistrates the situation would improve.

PRESIDENT: There will be a wholesome division of labour. In the morning the husband may look after the children when the ladies go to work.

MR. D. C. JOSEPH: Therefore our lady friends who are appointed as Magistrates will be a great solace for the female population. In towns the majority of cases are those pertaining to vaccination and child-birth. Therefore definitely the co-operation of our ladies is very largely needed in our Courts.

There is another reason. Travancore has made considerable progress in point of female education. The present Government has done great help to the female population in point of appointments, honorary appointments and several other facilities. This suggestion made by the lady member will be helpful to further the scope of the activities of women in the administration of the State.

MR. S. NARAYANA PILLAI: I also support this motion. I suggest that there should be an invariable practice followed in the State, of appointing women in every Honorary Magistrate's Court.

MR. K. G. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI: Sir, in regard to this matter, I do not think there is any difference of opinion between the views of the honourable members and the Government. Government have been trying to encourage ladies taking up honorary positions in the State. As and when opportunities occur, available people are put in. And Government are anxious to appoint more ladies. But I may also point out that there is a scarcity of proper candidates coming forward in many localities. If the honourable lady-members of this House and other ladies will use their influence and try to induce more ladies to accept these places, Government would only be obliged. The fixed policy of this Government is not to make any discrimination between a lady and a gentleman provided other qualifications are satisfied. So far as the spirit of the resolution goes, Government are at one with the honourable members of this House.

SRM. T. NARAYANI AMMA: In view of the satisfactory answer given by the Government member, I do not press my motion.

The motion, by leave, was withdrawn.

Motion 189.

MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI: Sir, I move—

“To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,69,154 for Civil and Sessions Courts by Re. 1”.

My object is to discuss the necessity of increasing the jurisdiction of the Civil and Sessions Courts at Mavelikara. This matter was the subject of discussion on the floor of this House on several occasions. But I am sorry to say that no action was taken in this connection. It was after repeated representations by the people of Mavelikara and the neighbouring places that a District Court was established in that place and after having established that, to deny the benefit of that court to a certain section of the population is very hard. Now, six panchathies out of 15 in that taluk are under the jurisdiction of the Quilon District

[Mr. P. Narayana Pillai]

Court. People find it very difficult to go for litigation and other purposes to a court which is far away from that place. When there is a court very close to them, my submission is that it is very necessary for their sake to extent the jurisdiction of the District Munsiff's courts in that place. Very recently, a temporary Munsiff's court was also established at that place, but there is not much work for that court. Similarly, in the Sessions Court criminal appeals are few in number and there is not even sufficient work for all the judges.

PRESIDENT: Is it not a fact that this matter is engaging the attention of the High Court?

MR. K. G. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI: Yes, Sir.

PRESIDENT: The honourable member might perhaps be interested to know that this very question is engaging the attention of the High Court and the Government well know the feelings of the honourable members on this matter. I therefore leave the matter there for the present.

MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI: My suggestion is that though it is not possible to bring all the pakuities of that taluk under the jurisdiction of the Munsiff's Court, it will be better to include one or two pakuities under that jurisdiction, and then bring the Adoor Munsiff's Court under the appellate jurisdiction of the Mavelikara Court. That will give sufficient work for the District Court and it will help the litigants a great deal. In view of the remarks made by the Chair that the matter is engaging the attention of the High Court, I do not proceed with the discussion.

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 12,45,577 under Demand XIV—Administration of Justice, was put and carried.

The motion was passed and the grant was made.

DEMAND XV—JAILS.

MR. C. P. GOPALA PANICKAR (*Secretary to Government*): Sir, I rise to move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 1,97,693 under demand XV—Jails.

Motion 197.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER: സർ, ജയിൽ സൂപ്രണ്ടിന്റെ അലവൻ സിന്ധുവിലുള്ള മുവാറ്റിരംരൂപയിൽ ഒരുരൂപ കറയ്ക്കണമെന്നുള്ള മോഷൻ ഞാൻ അവതരിപ്പിക്കുന്നു. ഞാൻ ഈ മോഷൻ അവതരിപ്പിക്കുന്നത് ജയിൽപ്പള്ളികളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചും അവരുടെ സുഖസൗകര്യങ്ങളേയും ജോലികളേയും സംബന്ധിച്ചുമുള്ള കാര്യങ്ങളിൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധ പതിപ്പിക്കണമെന്നു പറയുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടിയാണ്. ജയിൽപ്പള്ളികൾക്കു അവരുടെ ഭക്ഷണത്തിന്നും കിടപ്പിന്നും മറ്റു സുഖമായ ജീവിതത്തിനുമുള്ള സൗകര്യങ്ങൾ അല്പംകൂടി വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. അവർക്ക് കൃഷി, വ്യവസായം മുതലായ ജോലികളിൽ പരി

ചയം സിദ്ധിക്കത്തക്കവിധത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറ് വേണ്ട പ്രോത്സാഹനം നൽകേണ്ടതാണ്. മറ്റു സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ ജയിൽപ്പള്ളികളെ ജയിലിൽ കിടക്കുന്നകാലത്തു്, കൃഷി, വ്യവസായം കൈത്തൊഴിൽ മുതലായ തൊഴിലുകൾ അഭ്യസിപ്പിക്കുകയും തൻമൂലം അവർ വെളിയിൽ ഇറങ്ങുന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ ജോലിചെയ്തു നല്ലവരായി ജീവിക്കുന്നതിനു സാധിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നു. ഇപ്രകാരം ഇവിടെയും ചെയ്യുന്ന പക്ഷം കൃഷി, വ്യവസായം ഇവ സംബന്ധമായി അവർക്കു വേണ്ടത്ര പ്രോത്സാഹനം ലഭിക്കുകയും ഗവണ്മെൻറ് ആദായം കിട്ടുകയും ചെയ്യുമെന്നുമാത്രമല്ല, സാധാരണ ജോലിചെയ്യാതെ അലസന്മാരായി കഴിഞ്ഞിരുന്നവർ ജയിൽ വിട്ടിറങ്ങുമ്പോൾ ജോലിചെയ്തു ജീവിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ഒരു മനുഷ്യമിതി ഉള്ളവരായിത്തീരുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നു. അതുകൊണ്ടു് കൃഷി, വ്യവസായം ഇവ സംബന്ധമായി ജയിൽപ്പള്ളികളുടെ സംബന്ധനസരിച്ചു മരച്ചീനി, ചേമ്പൂ, കാച്ചിൽ, പച്ചക്കറിസാമാനങ്ങൾ, കൃഷി ചെയ്യിക്കേണ്ടതു് ഏറ്റവും അത്യാവശ്യമാണു്.

PRESIDENT : It is not a fact that the Jail inmates are not buying vegetables from outside for consumptions?

MR. C. P. GOPALA PANICKER : There are about 110 convicts who are engaged in the cultivation of vegetables. Various sorts of vegetables are grown there.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER : ഞാൻ മനസ്സിലാക്കിയിരിക്കുന്നതു് ജയിൽപ്പള്ളികളെക്കൊണ്ടു ചെയ്യിക്കാവുന്നിടത്തോളം ജോലി ഇപ്പോൾ ചെയ്യിക്കുന്നില്ലെന്നാണു്. തൊഴിലുകളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ, അച്ചടി, തുണിനെയ്തു്, തുകൽ വ്യവസായം ഇതെല്ലാം ചെറിയ തോതിൽ അവിടെ നടത്തുന്നുണ്ടു്. പള്ളികളെ ഈ തൊഴിലുകൾ ശരിയായി അഭ്യസിപ്പിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം ഗവണ്മെൻറിലേക്കു കൂടുതൽ ആദായം ലഭിക്കും, ജയിൽച്ചെലവു അവരുടെ പ്രവൃത്തികൊണ്ടു നിവ്വരിക്കാൻ സാധിക്കുമെന്നുള്ളതു കൂടാതെ അവർ നല്ലവരായിത്തീരുകയും ചെയ്യും. അവരുടെ ആഹാരാദി സുഖസൗകര്യങ്ങളിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറ് ശ്രദ്ധിക്കുന്നതോടുകൂടിത്തന്നെ അവരെ ഉത്തമ പൗരന്മാരാക്കി പുറത്തു വിടത്തക്കവണ്ണം സാമ്പാറ്റികവും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസപരവുമായ അറിവു നൽകുന്നതിനു പുസ്തകങ്ങളും പത്രങ്ങളും കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള സൗകര്യങ്ങളും നൽകുന്ന കാര്യത്തിലും ഗവണ്മെൻറ് പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധിക്കണമെന്നു ഞാൻ ഉൽബോധിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

[Mr. K. Kunju Panicker.]

ഇത്രയും സംഗതികൾ പ്രത്യേകം ഗവണ്മെന്റുശ്രദ്ധയിൽ കൊണ്ടു വരണമെന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായത്തോടുകൂടിയാണ് ഞാൻ ഈ മോഷൻ അവതരിപ്പിക്കുന്നത്.

MR. C. P. GOPALA PANICKER : Sir, some honourable members have brought to the notice of the House two important points regarding the provision of facilities and conveniences for prisoners so that the prisoners may be engaged in useful occupations in the Central Prison so that they may prove themselves useful citizens when they come out of the Jail. Sir, as a matter of fact, the scope of the Jail manufactory has recently been developed considerably and the honourable members of the House would be glad to know the catalogue of works that are being attended to by the prisoners. I may say that out of about 780 convicts, 551 are employed in useful occupations. About 100 prisoners are doing services such as hospital-cooking, sweeping, cleaning, scavenging, masonry work, road repairing work, etc. About 141 convicts are doing work in the Prison Press. I may mention in this connection that goods to the value of Rs. 41,210 were manufactured which was the largest amount in any one year and therefore a record figure. Out of an expenditure of Rs. 26,896 an income of Rs. 41,210 was made during 1117. It is interesting to note that profits for the year 1117 rose from Rs. 26,032 to Rs. 41,835. Out of the various industries now being carried on in the Jail, the profit that could be expected for 1119 would be much higher, as sufficient allotment has been made in the current year's Budget to develop the various industries in that institution.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER : My honourable friend has not said anything about the facilities given in the way of books and papers for reading.

MR. C. P. GOPALA PANICKER : I may add that there are Moral Instructors and other teachers in the Prison belonging to different denominations. Recently, two teachers have been engaged for the education of youthful offenders and every morning and evening, classes are held for one hour. General lectures on religious and moral subjects are also given for the benefit of convicts. Books are also being supplied.

The question that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,97,693 under Demand XV—Jails, was put and carried.

The motion was passed, and the grant was made.

DEMAND XVI—POLICE.

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BANADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHURAWARDY : Sir, I rise to move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 11,84,581 under Demand XVI—Police,

Motion 198B.

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI : Sir, I move,

“To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,000 for travelling allowance by Re. 1.”

My main object is to stress the necessity of the Inspector-General travelling at more frequent intervals to some of the stations in order that the subordinates may be more properly guided in their dealings with the public. The Inspector-General should camp at least for one day at each of the stations he visits, once a year, to get himself into touch with the more respectable sections of the residents so that there would be a possibility of greater confidence being infused in the minds of the public at large. I say so because, the Inspector-General is of course a very busy officer of the State. He may be making surprise inspections, and travelling very often from place to place, more often than perhaps known to people. But there may be many places where the Inspector-General might not have gone even once, because, I know for certain that he has not the time to camp at such places and thus put himself into touch with that section of the people I mentioned. We know that the Police Inspectors of such places have to be given sufficient power and authority; otherwise the unruly sections of the people will go on with their job, and become a nuisance to the general population. But, that does not mean that the Inspectors should be allowed to have power even over the head of the Inspector-General. Hence, my point is that the Inspector-General should decidedly camp at least for 24 hours in each of such places for meeting the people. It is not enough if he orders the Inspectors of these places to fetch all people who have lodged complaints. Nobody would come, for, the moment the Inspector-General leaves the place, the local Inspector becomes the highest officer in the locality. Nobody would dare come forward at the bidding of the Inspector. I hope I have made my point clear.

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY : Sir, I am very grateful to the honourable member for the valuable suggestion he has given me. I am visiting and inspecting stations wherever necessary to the best of my knowledge and ability and camp there when the need arises. I do not place any hard and fast rule in the matter of stopping at every station for 24 hours and more and even if I think of doing so, perhaps one year may not be sufficient for the purpose, though I would certainly be happy to do so. Anyhow, Sir, I thank the member for this suggestion.

PRESIDENT : The House will now rise for lunch and meet again at 3 P. M.

The House rose for lunch at 2 P. M. and re-assembled at 3 P. M. with the President in the Chair.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER : സാർ എ.....

PRESIDENT : If the honourable member wants a full answer, he might perhaps try to speak in English.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER : Before dealing with the cut motion directly, I may express my appreciation of the efficiency of the present Inspector-General of Police. But, with reference to the recruitment to the Police Force, I beg to point out that particular attention should be directed so that the backward classes, who were not sufficiently represented until recently not only in the Police Department but in other departments, may get their due share.

**ANNOUNCEMENT RE: THE FIXING OF TIME FOR
LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS.**

PRESIDENT : There is just one matter which although I wanted to mention before, was forgotten. Honourable members may remember that a few days ago I made an announcement that on account of the events that had happened on that particular day the legislative business might be taken up on Thursday next, the House starting its business from 10 a. m. and going on till we had finished the business. I now find that we have made considerable progress: in fact, more rapid progress than one would have anticipated, with regard to the Budget Demands. If it were possible—I do not want to curtail discussion—for this House to finish the Demands for Grants by the afternoon of Wednesday, we might, without sitting late hours on Thursday, utilize the rest of the day for legislative business. I think that will be of greater convenience to the honourable members. But, if honourable members would prefer the other alternative, I have no objection. I am willing to abide by the decision of the House. Would the suggestion put forward by me just now meet with the general wish of the House?

(The proposal was agreed to by the House.)

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI : The time limit with regard to the sending up of amendments may be relaxed.

PRESIDENT : Of course. In all statutes, amendments give the greatest possible trouble. The merits are accepted by the House, and later on the statute gives the unoffending parties trouble in Courts of Law.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER : I am very thankful to note that the present Head of the Department is very sympathetic towards unrepresented communities. But I beg to point out that he should be still more sympathetic in the matter of recruitment from among the unrepresented section of His Highness's subjects.

With regard to the special police, I beg to submit that there was a time when there was political turmoil in the land. Then there was necessity for a special police force. But now we see that complete

peace reigns in the land. The Government are so confident that all the detenues and political prisoners are set free. But still, a considerable force of special police is retained. I beg to point out that the efficient section from among them may be absorbed into the regular force.

PRESIDENT : Government have resolved that the special police as such may be definitely absorbed into the ordinary ranks of the Police and instructions have been given to that end. At present, we are not able to disband that force on account of the prevalent calm in the country for the reason—without disclosing any confidential information—that it is specially necessary at this juncture to keep some control and watch over our coast. The coast line of India may be a vulnerable point if there is a desperate enemy and therefore it has not been possible for the Government wholly to disband that force. They are being utilised for that purpose. But the idea is that the special police as such need not be continued beyond the time absolutely necessary.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER : I am very thankful. I have only a word more to say. If they are retained, I beg to point out that they should be given a higher rate of remuneration or else they will resort to unwholesome methods. Their salary is very low. I have sent in a cut motion to the effect that the salary of Police Constables may be raised to a minimum of Rs. 15 which is accepted in the neighbouring State as the minimum pay of a police constable. Due to want of proper remuneration, most of them are compelled to resort to irregular methods and that is causing much inconvenience to the public at large. In some cases which were brought to my notice people had to experience trouble at the hands of the police constables who were deputed to investigate cases with regard to the stealing of some tapioca. I directed the complainants to the D. S. P. Yet there was no remedy. The allegation is that the police went to the spot and collected the remaining tapioca without making any investigation in a theft case of tapioca. I do not wish to particularise the case with reference to which I am now speaking. I beg to submit that the Police Constables are resorting to such desperate methods since they do not get proper remuneration. They also live with their families. The minimum necessity of a man should be met by his pay. It is not now possible with the pay of eight or nine rupees. So, by raising their salary they can be made more efficient and honest in the discharge of their duties. With these words, I move the motion for the acceptance of the House.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR (*Karunagapalli cum Kartikapalli*) : I also support the motion. In doing so, I do not propose to put forward any communal claim nor do I plead for any communal consideration. In general, for the past one or two years, there was some kind of complaint about the recruitment and

[Mr. Kannanthodathu Janardanan Nair.]

that is that the literate and the educated class is put down with an apathy. Travancore is a country with a very high percentage of literacy, with very many people who have passed examinations and who are prepared to come forward and join the military and Police forces as can be seen from experience. But unfortunately, as far as I know, most of the people recruited have been taken not from among the ranks of men who have passed any examination at all. There is a general feeling that in exhausting the recruitment, the authorities employed for the recruitment have practically exhausted all men from the lowest strata of society. Take, for example, the case of the umbrella-menders, gas-light menders, etc. The criterion fixed for the selection of the force is not educational qualification and fitness but such things as running, jumping, climbing trees, walls, etc., and things of the like, and the Inspector-General has announced in this House that those were the main tests on which the candidates were selected. Taking into consideration the work of the police we can see easily how that has, to a great extent, affected the efficiency of the department. The man who is recruited to the police force is given some training in Law and other things which have to be put into practice in the discharge of his duties. Now after living in a police station for more than eleven months, I can more or less know the nature of their duties and how they discharge them. In most of the police stations outside the town limits, the ordinary policeman who comes in turn in his sentry duty is generally in charge of the station General Diary for hours.

A man who is in charge of the General Diary has all the powers of the station-house officer according to law. I cannot understand how a man who is illiterate, with literacy only sufficient to call him literate, can hold the General Diary like that and exercise powers conferred on him by law. Suppose, for instance, he is to take up a case. In a small station, one like Arukutty or Aramboly you can see only a sentry or a turn duty man almost always. It is that man who has to prepare an F.I.R. and register a case and prepare the necessary mahazars. That is one case. A Policeman when he is on duty should be able to recognise which is a cognizable offence and which is not. A Policeman has often to make depositions in Court when he is cited as a witness there. We can more or less guess how an illiterate Policeman can make his deposition satisfactorily in a case for which he is cited as a witness. Further he has to write notes every day, keep watch over people like me and report about it. It is on those reports further proceedings lie, further proceedings are based. It is again the same Policeman who is again deputed for checking motor vehicles in checking stations. This is one side of the work of the Policeman. Considering this work on one side and the test of climbing

of trees, jumping, running, etc., put up for recruitment on the other, we can now more or less imagine how a Policeman of that sort recruited and trained in that manner can discharge his legal duties creditably, unquestionably.

Another complaint which has been made to me very often since 1114 is, regarding the absorption of the special police in the regular force. Many criminals and K. Ds. have got into the Police force.

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: Not one, Sir.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR: Very well, now that you want examples I will mention one or two. There is one named Aliar of Vallakadavu. He stole a bicycle and ran away with it to British India. He was arrested on an extradition warrant and brought over here. The case against him was then turned to one of cheating from that of theft by somebody's intervention. Now he is a Lance-Naik in the Trivandrum Armed Reserve Police Force. I know such other examples and if the Inspector-General of Police can give me time of say one month, I will get him several examples of the like. Then again with regard to K. D's. I know one Mr. Karunakaran, a K. D. of Quilon who was first entertained as a special Policeman and was absorbed into the regular Police thereafter.

With this aspect in view I cannot understand how the I. G. can set his own standards for recruitment when it is clearly laid down in the Police Manual that the least qualification for recruitment to the Police Force should be the seventh class. How could the Inspector-General of Police overrule the provisions laid down in the Police Manual and adopt the qualifications such as jumping, running, etc., as he thought fit? With the creation of a Police Force like this I doubt whether he would be able to justify the motto "Strong in action and modest in behaviour". So either the motto should be removed or the criterion for recruitment should be made to fit in with the motto. With these words I support the motion.

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: I am very grateful to the honourable member Mr. Kunju Panicker for the compliment. I am very liberal in the matter of recruiting men from the backward communities. If conditions are all alike, I give preference to those who are thoroughly fit and if they possess sufficient qualifications I will certainly consider those applications.

As regards the special police, the position is this. On 1-5-1114 Government ordered the recruitment of 2,000 men to the special police. I enlisted actually 1,394 men, leaving over 600 vacancies. In the next year I brought down the number to 1,340 and in 1116 to 800 and this year it is only 194. I am satisfied with the 194 men. As the

[Rajyasevapravina Khan Bahadur G. S. Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy.]

Dewan-President has suggested we are utilising them for a very useful purpose. We are utilising their services on the West Coast. Well, taking the figures in Tinnevely and Malabar, we have a considerably lesser number of policemen. We are only managing with special policemen. We are having great economy in that direction, and the policy has always been to take men in the special police and absorb them in the regular police force. Most of the special policemen have been taken in the regular police force as they have come to the standard we have kept up. The special policemen are enlisted on a small pay. They are employed as such only for a short time. However, they do well, and in fairness we shall have to promote them. They are enlisted as constables, then they become head-constables and thus go up.

With regard to their pay, here the pay of the last class constable is Rs. 11 per mensem. Government raised the basic pay by Re. 1 more. So a constable is getting a pay of Rs. 12 now.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER : May I know from the honourable member whether they are getting dearness allowance?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY : Yes. They are getting dearness allowance too.

A constable in the neighbouring State gets a pay of Rs. 15. But what is the number of constables there?

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP : May I know from the honourable member the total population of the neighbouring State?

PRESIDENT : The total population of the neighbouring State is 1,400,000.

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY : That is the position. My recommendations are before the Government and I am certain that the Government will take them up for consideration.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM : With regard to the absorption of special police, may I know the normal number of policemen in the reserve?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SURAWARDY : The reserve has been increased by another thousand. Now, with regard to Mr. Janardanan Nair's grievances. It is said that the educated class is not being encouraged in the matter of recruitment. It is not so. The qualifications laid down for recruitment to the reserve is said to be running, jumping, etc. There they are. They must be there, because it is a recruitment for reserve. All over British India and all over the world it is the case. I am not going to increase the exigencies with regard to physical test.

When I hold selection for the constabulary, for reserve, my eye is on the side of educated candidates. With regard to the regular police, when I find more men in the reserve they are promoted to the regular police on a test. I have not sent out any man who is suited for either to the reserve or the other force. They are not sent out. I can assure that to the honourable member.

Now coming to the K. Ds. and cycle thieves being entertained in the Department, I may say that when a policeman is entertained he is tested in education and he is taken on. Then a verification roll is prepared. We send on the verification roll to the Station House Officer, in whose jurisdiction he lives. That Officer reports to us whether the man is suspected or if he has got any black mark. The moment that comes to our notice, the man is shot. The honourable member gave two names, one Aliar of Vallakadavu and the other Karunakaran of some other place. These two will be enquired into. The honourable member can come up to me at any time and I shall be glad to enquire into whatever he reports.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER : What is the minimum pay of a Police Constable together with dearness allowance?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY : Now it is Rs. 13.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER : May I know whether the honourable member has any objection to recommend to Government to raise the pay to Rs. 15?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY : That is not in my hands.

PRESIDENT : The honourable member will also bear in mind the grant under the head "Education". The honourable member will bear in mind the pay of the Elementary School teachers, and compare it with that of the Police constables. How many elementary school teachers are getting less than Rs. 15?

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER : My view is that the police constables will commit mistakes if they grumble.

MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN (Chirayinkil cum Nedumangud) : In the matter of recruiting coastal guards, will the honourable member give special preference to fisherfolk?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY : Yes, Sir. We are giving special preference to the fisher-folk in that matter.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Motion No. 202.

SR. T. NARAYANI AMMA : Sir, I move, the following motion.

"To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,07,698 for Superintendence by Rs. 5."

My object in moving this motion is to criticise the arrangements for the housing of the temporary women police. The temporary

[Sry. T. Narayani Amma.]

women police are housed in the special barracks at Thycaud. Sir, the accommodation given to them is far from satisfactory. The barrack set apart for them is a row of rooms which are just opposite to the row of rooms set apart for men.

PRESIDENT : Are there not four rooms ?

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

PRESIDENT : I have visited the locality recently in order to see how they are housed. There are four rooms set apart for them and they are given separate accommodation.

SRY. T. NARAYANI AMMA : Sir, these rooms are facing the rooms of men and there is only a pathway between them.

PRESIDENT : I may inform the honourable member that very great care is taken in the matter of housing accommodation to the women police. If any scandal arises with regard to the women police the future of the women police will be questioned. Therefore I am very anxious to see that there is no complaint or accusation. In spite of all these there have been mis-chances, as honourable members all know. There have been one or two peccadilloes which we could not avoid.

MR. P. SIVARAMA PILLAI (*Meenachil cum Thodupuzha*) : May I know whether it is not possible to give them separate housing accommodation ?

PRESIDENT : How many are there ?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY : There are 20 of them, Sir.

The motion, by leave, was withdrawn.

Motion No. 203.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI : Sir, I move the following motion :

"To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,62,188 for District Police by Rs. 1."

My object in moving this motion is to speak about the present method of Departmental promotions to the posts of Inspectors of Police. I wish to bring to the notice of Government the condition of the clerks in the Departments. What I understand now is that promotions as Inspectors are given only to Head Constables in the department generally and clerks are not recruited as Inspectors of Police. Generally the Head constables are not graduates and there are many graduates in the Department who have put in 15 or 20 years of service still in the scale of Rs. 25-40. The head constables who were recruited at the same time are promoted as Inspectors of Police and get higher pay. In the Excise Department the clerks are given preference and they are appointed as Inspectors. Once upon a time that was also done in the Police Department. Since we are shortly to have the police

training school, the clerks who are physically fit may also be trained there and absorbed as Inspectors. Hoping that the departmental head and Government will consider this matter favourably, I move the motion.

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: Sir, I am thankful to the honourable member for the very reasonable way in which he has brought this motion before the House. The main difficulty is this. A clerk does a work which does not make him fit to be an Inspector, whereas the Head constable does a work which makes him entitled to be an Inspector. The Inspector's duties are necessarily executive. The clerk attends only to ministerial and clerical work in the office. The Head constable in a Station has to attend to various executive duties such as investigation of cases, investigation of petitions and enquiries and conducting of confidential enquiries and all that. The clerk is not fit for that.

Ms. G. VELU PILLAI: Was it not the practice before to recruit clerks as Inspectors?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: Sir, we are putting the cart before the horse. The P. T. S. should have been brought in first and then the clerks who are physically fit could be taken for training there and recruited as Inspectors. The clerk who goes into the school goes through intensive training in law, in physical test, in riding and everything that is necessary for an Inspector. I believe that the policeman is made and not born. Let the school come into being first. Government have ordered that the school should be started from the 1st of next year. It is open to clerks to compete for selection for the post of Inspectors. As a matter of fact, the last selection was open to them, and clerks from certain offices appeared for selection. They were seen by the Service Commissioner and also by the Dewan. So when the P. T. S. comes into existence the clerks can also take their training there.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI: Will the clerk be given police training?

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

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER: May I know whether the Head constable should also take training in the School?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: In the case of the Head constable it may not be necessary. By long experience in the station, he has got sufficient training in police work. It is only the raw man who should go there for training.

SADASYATILAKA T. K. VELU PILLAI: Is there any absolute prohibition for appointing clerks as executive officers?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: Not at all. If he is not a square man in a round hole, the clerk will surely be appointed.

SADASYATILAKA T. K. VELU PILLAI: Is the honourable member aware that clerks in the Secretariat are made executive officers?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: I do not know that. But I may say, Sir, that some of the clerks in the police department have been appointed as police Inspectors.

The motion, by leave, was withdrawn.

Motion No. 206.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: Sir, I had no idea of moving the motion, at first as the permanent incumbent who is responsible for the administration of this Department was away till yesterday. Now he has come post-haste and his presence emboldens me to move my cut motion to make some observations. Hence the motion:

"To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 11,84,581 under Demand XVI by Rs. 10."

The object of my motion is to point out the necessity to increase the number of the constables and to suggest that the minimum standard for recruitment to the constabulary should be the certificate of the Vernacular School Leaving Examination and to point out that the graduates in the Department in any grade shall be given preference to be recruited as Inspectors and to point out the necessity of overhauling the C. I. D. section. Many honourable members have spoken about the Department on previous motions and the Inspector General of Police has replied. Yet I am not satisfied with the answers given by the Inspector-General of Police. Sir, our population has increased to 61 and odd lakhs. It was about 51 lakhs ten years ago. Petty offences such as theft of clothes, and electric appliances in houses are on the increase. The police has to administer peace and order to a larger number than those 10 years ago. Hence I suggest that the number of constables should be increased in proportion to the increase of the population.

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: May I interrupt the honourable member and say that they are on the decrease? I shall give the figures very soon.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: The figures are your own make and they show the numbers detected. But the truth is otherwise. Our Gazette gives the number of deaths due to cholera in the State for a week. But the number of actual deaths due to cholera in the week will be really much more. The figures that the Inspector-General of Police may give and the actual number of thefts, will have no comparison as in the case above said. The actual death will be more than the number of deaths reported; similarly the actual theft will be more than the number reported.

Sir, the theft of electric appliances, nails on the outer doors and windows is on the increase. The police are not helping the public in checking or stopping of these crimes by a vigilant patrol to detect. Sir, I can see the difficulty of the Inspector-General of Police if he says that he has no sufficient force. Let me request the Government for an increase in the number of constabulary. The constabulary, Sir, must be recruited from educated men in the State. The qualification fixed for the constables is V. S. L. C. The Inspector-General goes out of the rule. The honourable Inspector-General of Police was telling us that if he found a man as an expert in jumping over walls or

running or in withstanding a kick at the weak hand of his, he has taken him as a constable though he is not a V. S. L. C. We can see such experts amongst the holders of Vernacular School Leaving Certificates. Sir, I can assure the honourable member that we are not in dearth of hands who have passed the V. S. L. C. with the additional qualifications which the Inspector-General is very much fond of. About 50% of them are now in hotels and in houses of private gentlemen as cooks because they do not find any other job with their qualifications. I do not mean any insult to them. Therefore it must be strictly enforced that V. S. L. C. must be the minimum qualification for recruitment to the constabulary.

Secondly, Sir, I would suggest that the pay of the constables should be increased. The lowest pay shall be Rs. 15 per mensem, so that they may not have the temptation to stoop to underhand dealings, to extract money from the poor people. My honourable friend, Mr. Kunju Panicker, was stressing the need to fix Rs. 15 as the lowest pay. At present I will agree with him that the pay of the ordinary constable should be raised at least to Rs. 15 under normal conditions. Under extraordinary conditions as of today, war allowance also has to be given. I hope Government will find their way for increasing the pay of the constables to Rs. 15 a month. I would urge even more and say that the lowest pay in the State and the lowest grant made by Government in the State should be at least Rs. 15.

The next point I want to urge is that the graduates entertained in this department as constables, Head constables and clerks should be promoted as Inspectors before any first recruitment. They ought to be given preference because they have some experience in the department. They would be better qualified for the posts than raw recruits. This policy does not seem to be adhered to very often. I am told that only 25 % of appointments as Inspectors is allotted to the graduates in the department and 75 % to outsiders. I should urge that it should be the reverse, 75% for the graduates in the department and 25% for graduates outside the department. In any way an experienced graduate in the department would be a better person, more qualified for the post than an ordinary inexperienced graduate from outside.

In this connection I bring to the notice of the Dewan that there is a complaint against the public that having invited applications for recruitment of Inspectors and having got out of the experiment about Rs. 2,000 by way of application fees for the recruitment, Government are keeping strict silence over the whole matter. There was a first selection after the interview by the Inspector-General of Police and the Public Service Commissioner. The Dewan-President had interviews with those selected and with a fresh batch of candidates. The public and all the candidates thought that there would be a recruitment soon. But having received application fees of over Rs. 2,000 the Government is remaining quiet, the Inspector-General of Police is remaining quiet, and the Public Service Commissioner is remaining quiet. I do not know the reason why the Government have not announced their intention in one way or the other. I would request the Government

[Mr. N. Narayana Kurup.]

either to refund the money to the poor applicants or make a selection on any basis so as to avoid the misunderstandings.

My next point is in regard to the C. I. D. system. Our C. I. Ds. are found anywhere. Sir, there is a talk that there are ever so many sets of C. I. Ds. in this country. Excuse me, Sir, if I say that there is an understanding current among the public that there is the Dewan's C. I. D.

PRESIDENT: What does the honourable member say?

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: There is a rumour current among the public that there is a set of C. I. Ds. known as the Dewan's C. I. Ds., another set known as the Inspector-General's C. I. Ds. and a third, the departmental C. I. Ds. who are known as mere C. I. Ds. No one among them is a C. I. D. in the strict sense. They do not know how to detect a case. They are not detectives. With due respect to the Inspector-General, who has just returned tired, after a long journey.....

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: But he is not tired

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: Simply from the appearance I gather that he might be.

PRESIDENT: Physiognomical signs are misleading sometimes.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: Appearances are deceptive Sir. There is no secrecy about the movements of our C. I. Ds. Usually reports appear saying that so and so, C. I. D. has started to Alleppey to enquire into certain matters etc. I should say, Sir, that this system is not a good system for detection of crimes. Whenever we go through some of the novels, reading the works done by the C. I. D. Inspectors, our blood boils to see how correctly, how accurately and how quickly they find out the culprits and pass on the information to the ordinary Police to enable them to arrest the culprits. In our State, though it has not developed to such an extent, we can also make some improvements to the C. I. D. work. I would, therefore, invite the attention of the Inspector-General of Police and the Dewan to make a thorough overhauling of the system, and to recruit undergraduates and graduates of status to this force, and to keep their movements as secret as possible, with a separate register of their names kept either in the private chambers of the Inspector-General or the Dewan. It will be a great help in the working of the Department and to the State also. With these observations, Sir, I commend my motion for the consideration of the House.

PRESIDENT: As my name has been mentioned here, I think the ground may be cleared in so far as I am concerned. The Head of the Department will, no doubt, answer for the Department.

It is not accurate to say that the Dewan has got a group of C. I. D. men employed by him. It is equally not accurate to say that he has no machinery for checking the reports sent up by the Inspector-General of Police or by the ordinary C. I. D. men. Functioning for six years as the head of the Criminal Investigation Department in British India, I know that if an important member of Government is

supposed to be against a particular individual, the C. I. D. man's normal preoccupation is to inculcate the idea into his mind as far as possible. Therefore, in order to prevent any such tendencies having too much operation, unless two accounts from different sources are concurrent, the head of the Administration does not generally act on a C. I. D. report. Even supposing there are ten C. I. D. reports from ten different sources, the head of the Administration may still come to the conclusion that the C. I. D. reports are false. There are certain instances where steps have been taken and the matter then explained to the head of the Department. In such cases, the Dewan has his own methods of enquiring, and his own machinery through which the Dewan naturally keeps an eye upon various items of corruption not wholly connected with the Police Department. He has to have a certain amount of latitude in that respect. But there is no C. I. D. Department or anything of that kind. At the same time it must be understood that the Dewan is not wholly dependent upon the Police C. I. D., but has other sources of information also.

SADASYATILAKA T. K. VELU PILLAI: I wish to say a few words on this motion. And I have been persuaded to do so partly because of the very frank and very kind statement which the President has made. It is really consoling to us all that the Dewan has chosen to say that a C. I. D. report will not be acted upon.

PRESIDENT: By itself.

SADASYATILAKA T. K. VELU PILLAI: By itself, unless corroborated in essential particular from other sources. But there is considerable force in what Mr. Kurup has stated. That, Sir, was before your statement. But an answer has been given by the Dewan which gives great consolation to us. In this country, as perhaps everywhere else, whenever a man gets the reputation of being disliked by Government, all manners of cock-and-bull stories are trumpeted up against him. But in spite of all the endeavours of these mischievous people who are out to make hay while the sun shines, it is consoling to note that Government will take things as they are.

PRESIDENT: At the same time, the honourable member must realise that, machinery or no machinery, you can never be sure that you have found out the truth regarding these people and all that they report, however thoroughly consistent, is correct. I know it from personal experience. I have had C. I. D. reports made against me elsewhere. I know the whole position and I think all of us have gone through the same experience. If you have to take a dose of salt, you have to.

SADASYATILAKA T. K. VELU PILLAI: Some years ago, I had great apprehensions about what the C. I. Ds. might do.

PRESIDENT: They are very useful in carrying luggage sometimes.

SADASYATILAKA T. K. VELU PILLAI: One of my friends who was a member of this House some 22 years ago was about to make a proposal in the old Assembly. I tried to persuade him and said "Well, my dear fellow, do not ask for a C. I. D. Department." But history has made great strides in the State and we have now got that Department. In certain circumstances these C. I. Ds. may be required. But I am glad

[Sadasyatilaka T. K. Velu Pillai.]

to note that you will not permit the C. I. D. to develop into a system of wrong and dishonest espionage. Espionage is absolutely bad, and harmful at certain places in this country, Sir—.

PRESIDENT. Order, order. At the same time, I have found very great, immediate, effect in certain cases where a C. I. D. man proclaims that he is a C. I. D. man and sits opposite to a man's house, and does nothing except watching the movements of everybody going in and out. A great deal of effect has been found to be produced by this method. As a matter of fact, in certain cases persons have been encouraged to proclaim that they are C. I. D. men. It has produced a great deal of good and legal action has become unnecessary by the very presence of these men sitting opposite to a house. Very often we do ask men to sit opposite to particular houses and not to take any other action but to say that he is a C. I. D. man.

SADASYATILAKA T. K. VELU PILLAI: What people are more afraid of is the mufti C. I. D. man apparently respectable but who merely goes on carrying tales.

PRESIDENT: That is a very well-known thing. There are very important men getting 1,000 and 2,000 rupees for giving the information regarding what happens in clubs, social gatherings, banquets, balls, etc. A great deal of information is gathered from such places through men paid for that purpose. There is no harm in saying that. Such a thing happens all over the world.

SADASYATILAKA T. K. VELU PILLAI: But if I were to say so, it will be stated as out of order and so...

PRESIDENT: The only point is, you must take it in a sense of humour. When people go beyond a limit you make it clear that you won't stand such nonsense, then you are a gentleman well-served. That is all.

SADASYATILAKA T. K. VELU PILLAI: Sir, I am speaking of officers of some importance who will take the same view of the C. I. D. and take what they say with a grain of salt. Now, Sir, a constable is the unit. He is a very fortunate man; at the same time very unfortunate too. I should like to say 'constable' because the constable has a glory of his own. I remember in the old days when I was reading Blackstone that the constable was a very big man in England and the only safety of the world was that he did not know the extent of his large powers. He is unfortunate here because of this, namely, that he receives a pay, an unlucky number, of 13. He is receiving 13 rupees and only that.

PRESIDENT: Supposing it is Rs. 12.

SADASYATILAKA T. K. VELU PILLAI: But once given cannot be taken. Even a constitution once given cannot be taken.

PRESIDENT: Then he may be given Rs. 14.

SADASYATILAKA T. K. VELU PILLAI: My point is this. I wish to say these things. The efficiency of the police depends on the way in which the work is done and it is a proposition which requires no remonstrance. I find, Sir, on account of the bad system, of certain laws of procedure, a constable, Head Constable and the Inspector have got

immense chances to do what is absolutely wrong and what will not be permitted. For example, take the case of under-trial prisoners in this country. If the officers of the Police Department exercise their mind upon the question and do things according to law, a good deal of difficulty will be removed. A very respectable man was arrested during the last 10 months or so. I have had occasions to appear on behalf of such men who stand charged in different cases. Men who were dealing in business—rich, respectable men, are under arrest. They have sunk a lot of money in trade. In that category comes a Muslim, a very respectable man. He was arrested, handcuffed and taken through the public streets.

PRESIDENT : That is under definite orders. People who commit offence against food will be hand-cuffed and the utmost possible obloquy is sought to be imposed upon them. Not only for the past, but in future also that will be the policy.

SADASYATILAKA T. K. VELU PILLAI : I don't wish to say anything about that. But my point is...

PRESIDENT : In other words, under the present conditions it is considered as a grave offence. Offences in regard to food precautions are considered as offences akin to treason. I am probably not exaggerating that. It is against the well-being of the State and will be treated as the highest possible offence, short of treason to the Sovereign.

SADASYATILAKA T. K. VELU PILLAI : My objection was, individual case has to be considered on its own merits.

PRESIDENT : If he was a rich man, I am glad that the police have treated him in such manner.

SADASYATILAKA T. K. VELU PILLAI : As that was only intended for a certain propose, I do not propose to go further into it. My objection was due to the belief that individual policemen were responsible for the mischief.

PRESIDENT : That is all for the State and under present conditions that is necessary.

SADASYATILAKA T. K. VELU PILLAI : Then, Sir, my second point is about the way in which people are unnecessarily detained in police stations during the course of investigation. You won't see that in British India.

PRESIDENT : That is not correct. It may be so in the City of Madras because of the very large number of stations and tremendous establishment. If you go to Chingalpet, you can see a different story. Whatever be the practice, according to law, a policeman can detain a person only for a short time.

SADASYATILAKA T. K. VELU PILLAI : In the Travancore Police, persons are kept under custody for 6 to 7 days and the entries made after 20 days of the arrest. I know such cases are *sub judice*. Therefore, Sir, special rules must be made and more stringent orders issued to officers to see to remedying illegal detentions. Cases of a person having been arrested and detained for more than 24 hours illegally, must be found out and culprits punished. After all, it is the so-called

[Sadasyatilaka T. K. Velu Pillai]

confession which is found defective later on. I only wish that though under the law, confession is admissible as evidence only in certain appropriate cases, in general cases, it is not. All that I want to say is that accused persons should not be kept under police detention unless it is absolutely essential and that only for a minimum period.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI (*Tovala cum Agastisvaram*): Sir, in the course of the discussion I heard you say about the policy of Government in the matter of handcuffing for offences under Food Control Order.

PRESIDENT: For grave offences,

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: Yes, Sir. When I heard that, I was tempted to stand up and speak on another aspect of the question. Immediately after the declaration was made that the policy of handcuffing is to be adopted in the matter of grave offences under Food Control Order I thought to speak on it. However grave the offence may be under Food Control Order a policeman to be empowered to arrest and handcuff an accused person is a matter, I for one shudder to contemplate. It is open to great abuse and as such I would request you, Sir, to modify or revise such a policy. It is true individual cases of abuse by Police may be dealt with drastically. If the rule is not modified I can envisage before me the police force particularly from the lower rank running amuck among people for harassing them and extorting from them.

PRESIDENT: If they allow personal prejudices to feature or they evince a desire to make hay while the sun shines, over-running the equities of the situation, the punishment meted out to the police will be so drastic that such things will hardly recur.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: But, by the time persons come to complain of the treatment meted out to them by the police they will not be in a position then to impress on Government the nature and extent of the horrors undergone by them. Hence I thought to bring home to Government the necessity for revising the policy of the Government in regard to this matter of empowering police to resort to handcuffing accused persons.

Secondly, Sir, I do not propose to discuss the abstract principles of the method in which the C. I. D. or the general police should work. I might as well leave that in the hands of Government who are primarily responsible for looking into the efficiency and the integrity of the C. I. D. and Police. But I do want to draw the serious attention of Government as well as of the House in regard to a series of daring cases of theft of very valuable jewellery that occurred recently in the town of Nagercoil. These cases of house-breaking by night and of theft took place as it were in one straight line, from one corner of a ward right up to the southern end of it, in the course of 2 or 3 weeks' time. The four thefts that I propose to refer to shortly were from the houses of responsible Government officers and reputed persons of public standing. The first one was in the house of the District Judge and the properties involved were a gold watch and gold chain. They were

stealthily removed from the bed chamber of the Judge one night. It was followed in the second night just in the opposite house where a responsible missionary of the Lutheran Mission was residing.

PRESIDENT: I know something about that case. There was a group of very efficient men who took to this particular kind of theft of watches and chains, jewellery, etc. There was also a series of jewellery thefts, entirely of the same kind in Madras, street after street, and house after house. When such activities were curbed in Madras, they went to Tinnevely and repeated the same thefts here and there. Now, I am glad to inform the honourable members that that gang has been discovered and the matter is now under active investigation.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: In the missionary's house, fortunately, nothing of value was removed. After some 10 days or so, unfortunately, a relative of mine was deprived of his jewellery to the extent of Rs. 3,000 and odd. The gentleman concerned is a Lecturer in English in the Presidency College. Nothing else was heard of with regard to that. Then the fourth theft was in the house of a venerable Brahmin. Two brahmin ladies happened to stay in a house for recouping health. Theirs was a temporary stay. Diamond thodas of the mother and her daughter were removed. Nothing was heard about this. I ask why not the C. I. D. of our police try to trace these thefts and thus prove their ability to the public at large, where the crime branch of the Department were found to be unfit for the purpose.

PRESIDENT: This is only a luxury. The main work of the C. I. D. is not that.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: Formerly this was done by C. I. D. when thefts or cases of murder could not be traced by ordinary police.

I am not concerned with the C. I. D. man to see whether he is properly shadowing after persons. From my experience, I wonder whether the Inspector-General will hereafter at least devote his attention to order the C. I. D. to find out the source of thefts referred to, especially as they related to loss of very valuable jewellery.

Another aspect is this. The lower ranks of the Police should be strictly warned of their corrupt practices, when poor people approach them with their complaints of assault or cases of petty thefts. The poor sections of the public are really afraid of approaching police officers with complaints of minor thefts. They are afraid of coming into contact with the police for obvious reasons with their petty grievances. Even at the expense of money by such parties by way of inducing them to trace thefts, the stolen property could not be recovered. All that I urge now is that, an ordinarily humble individual, however low he may be in society, should have that consolation as one of the subjects of His Highness the Maharaja for approaching a police officer (without payment of money) for the purpose of redressing grievances in the matter of stolen properties belonging to him.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR: Sir, I too support the motion. In doing so, I want to lay particular stress on one or two aspects of the police administration which has not been referred to by my colleagues who spoke before me. There is one problem which ought to have been placed before Government as well as the Head of

[Mr. Kannanthodath Janardanan Nair]

the Administration long, long before, in the name of justice, equity, law and humanity. It is about the treatment given to under-trial prisoners in lock-ups.

So, Sir, in the name of justice, in the name of equity, in the name of law and in the name of humanity this treatment given to under-trial prisoners should have been at least according to the laws of the State. Now with an experience of the past 11 months—of which the first three months I was treated as under-trial prisoner—I can more or less give a complete description of the treatment meted out to an under-trial prisoner in a police lock-up. If this be the sort of treatment meted out to me, an honourable member of this house, a “detenue under D. T. R.,” honourable members can, more or less, understand what will be the treatment that will be meted out to persons lower in status than me who will be kept in police stations on some charge under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code or the Civil Procedure Code. The law demands that a man interned should be given a mat and a pillow. I can assure this House that for the first 3 months I was not given a mat or a pillow. Then again the law demands that an under-trial prisoner should be given a bath a day, should be allowed to wash his cloth at least once a week, should be provided with soap, oil and such other amenities. I can tell you, Sir, that the Inspector of Police there was reluctant to allow me to shave at all for the first three months. So also in respect of cropping my hair. I was not given oil or soap or was allowed to wash my cloth, the only one I had on me when I was arrested. It need not be added that the Inspector did not give me any cloth for change. That was my condition for the first three months. Even after that my conditions were not very different from that of an ordinary prisoner. By this you can more or less get a clear view into the inside of lock-ups which are never cleaned, though law insists it—where the under-trial prisoners are kept. Doctors do not come and pay visits at all. I am not raising these points as a complaint, for if I wanted, I could have done it earlier. More so because of the principles and spirit involved in my surrender to the police for internment and sacrifice. I make mention of these things as a matter of right which a prisoner is entitled to get according to the law of the State. This is a matter for which the Government should find a remedy at the earliest possible moment. What is given by law should on no account be held back under one pretext or other.

At the close of the 3rd month there was another curious pitiable aspect of the whole affair. The District Magistrate paid a visit to the Police Station. I mentioned all these things to him. He has made a record of those things in the visitors' diary. To my utter disappointment I heard the Inspector replying to the District Magistrate that all these things were done under the instruction of the Inspector-General of Police. Now imagine how a Police Inspector could take the law into his hands and operate it like this to under-trial prisoners. The mildest word I can find for this is “high handedness”. I was a detenue all along and not an under-trialer. I am, I know, respectable to the

world at large but due to difference of opinion with the Government had to go under police custody. That does not, in any way wipe out my respectability. Even if it does so the conception of law is that a man should not be held up to condemnation till definite charges are proved against him. Detention which, as far as I know, is only to prevent the commission of an offence and the detenué in the lockup is there for some unproved charge. I am not finding fault for interning me. I know that under the existing order of things a man who tries to upset that order will be interned. But a man who is interned for a difference of opinion with the Government should have been treated better. Three or four days after the visit of the District Magistrate, the Inspector-General of Police came there. I am glad to tell the House that he behaved very politely and he was himself prepared to give me some concessions. On the one hand the concessions allowed by law are withdrawn under his instructions and on the other hand he himself is prepared to give all sorts of concessions, what a curious paradox. I could not understand the meaning of all these things. How could I reconcile those two attitudes presented in two phases by the I. G. of Police?

Another thing I want to make particular mention is with regard to the action taken under the Defence of Travancore Law. The particular rule under which the police could arrest a person without a warrant is rule 129. That rule lays down that as soon as a man is arrested the matter "should be forthwith reported to Government". I know, Sir, there are cases where arrests were reported after two days, three days, a week and some times two weeks after. How have the Government viewed this illegality? What action have they taken on it. In cases taken for profiteering and hoarding with regard to food supplies, for some time, the cases were allowed to have their own course and before they were charge-sheeted, if my information is correct, the police got orders that they should be withdrawn. I do not understand how the Inspector-General of Police can ask the police authorities to withdraw the cases before they were charge-sheeted before a court of law. When this irregularity was brought to the notice of Government the cases were ordered to be charged and withdrawn thereafter. No one could even contest the cases in the courts as apologies were got from the accuseds along with the charge-sheets. Most of the people who were charge-sheeted under the Defence of Travancore Rules for profiteering and things of that sort were acquitted simply because they tendered apology and were prepared to give back what they plundered. That has affected the work of Government on the matter of food supplies and control of prices very adversely. Because my friend, Mr. Sivathanu Pillai, has made mention of certain atrocities, I do not want to go into that question. Believing that the Government will go into these questions, stop all illegalities and high-handedness of the Police, and find remedies as soon as possible, I support the motion.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram cum Shencotta*): Sir, I wish to support the motion. My object in intervening in this debate is to draw the attention of this House and the Government to certain incidents which have happened in Shencotta quite recently. The House must be aware that in the matter of food supplies, the Government of Madras have imposed certain restrictions or rather prohibition, against exports into Travancore. In order to give effect to this order or policy of the Government, they have posted police forces all along the frontier. The police forces which are posted there do not confine their operations to British Indian territory only. They extend their activities now and then into Travancore territories as well.

PRESIDENT: Why is it that the honourable member has not brought it to the notice of the Government earlier?

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR: It has been mentioned to me that these policemen very often make incursions into the Shencotta taluk. They come in lorries, make house searches and raids on certain occasions and forcibly remove goods which according to them are contraband goods. I cannot understand how the British policy could come to Travancore territory and exercise their police powers within Travancore jurisdiction.

PRESIDENT: I may say at once that to the extent to which I have learned, if any alleged excesses by the British Police and their trespasses into Travancore territory or their man-handling our people were known, I have protested vigorously taking the line that this State will not tolerate the British Police to come into this territory for any such purpose. If such incidents are brought to the notice of the Government this Government will take the most vehement steps for the purpose of protecting the dignity of the State and the rights of the State subjects have to be protected from unwarranted trespass by the police force of any other jurisdiction. If this is brought to my notice all that is possible for me to do will be done. I know of an instance in the Shencotta Railway Station. I myself witnessed at the Shencotta Railway Station the man-handling of certain persons by the British police for carrying rice. I then asked that a complaint should be filed at once. I do not know what took place after that in regard to that question. If the British subordinate police authorities are taking that line of action, it will provoke the Travancore police to take the same steps at Bhagavathipuram. I may mention that it will be very difficult for the State to prevent the police of this State entering British territories and doing exactly the same thing there. We are so anxious to avoid this kind of fruitless and wholly unnecessary conflict when, with a certain amount of give-and-take policy the two Police Departments can work amicably for the same purpose and achieve the same result. Both Governments want to prevent smuggling from British India to Travancore and from Travancore to British India. Both Governments are at one in that object and both are doing the best they can. No doubt, the British Government entertain the doubt that a good deal of the supply of rice to Travancore State is as a result of smuggling

from their territory. Travancore Government in the same way entertain the doubt that there is a good deal of smuggling from Travancore territory to British India. Probably they have got the same substratum of truth or the same substratum of exaggeration. But it is hoped that leading men like the Deputy President and his friends will, whenever there is a slightest incident of what I call inter-provincial discrepancy, bring that to the notice of the Government.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR : It is because this is a very serious matter, Sir, because it constitutes not only an offence against the particular individuals but also an offence against the State as well that I intervened.

PRESIDENT : The State is indebted to the Deputy President for that.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR : The President rightly put me the question why this matter was not brought to the notice of Government earlier. I may assure the House, Sir, that it was brought to my notice only a few days ago and I have availed myself of the earliest opportunity to bring it to the notice of the Government. I trust that it will be taken notice of very seriously and that such occurrences will be put a stop to once for all both in the interests of the people of Shencotta and of the Government.

PRESIDENT : The time for this demand expires by 4.55 P. M. I must give the Head of the Department at least 15 minutes. So honourable members who speak will kindly see that they take only 3 or 4 minutes.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER : Sir, I have to point out only one aspect and that is with reference to the C. I. D. Of course the present system of C. I. D. work and their supervision may be continued. I have nothing to say about it. But the one thing I wish to point out is that for C. I. D. work only men of character, and position and men whose truth and honesty will not be challenged by anybody should be chosen even by giving decent salary. Such men should be made use of at least for detecting very important cases and cases involving violation of law and person and order. We had occasion to see the ordering by Government of certain prosecutions with reference to certain officers of the State. What I want to suggest is that such thing should not be ordered by Government unless the Government are satisfied of *prima facie* guilt of moral turpitude or the actual commission of some criminal offence.

PRESIDENT : It has nothing to do with the C. I. D. Police. The Director of Registration has brought to the notice of Government that within two months after the rice control work was started, there was an abnormal increase in the number of documents in certain Sub-Registry offices. As most of the documents belonged to persons who were doing rice control work an enquiry was held. But Mr. Kunju Panicker cannot bring it under the Police Grant.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER : For example, in the matter of collection of paddy and such other things connected with food supply there were very many allegations against the authorities. What I want to bring to the notice of Government is, if they have got.....

PRESIDENT : Order, order. It is no use saying that, because the prominent men mentioned to me by the honourable members of this House and elsewhere have given me statements which have been as vehemently contradictory. When there is a general distress there is also a general distrust. We have to proceed on certain amount of information. That information is sometimes correct and sometimes it is not. Now every man is expected to be a C. I. D. officer in regard to the food business.

SADASYATILAKA T. K. VELU PILLAI : What is the standard of selection ?

PRESIDENT : A man of character and education.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER : The employment of at least a small force of C. I. Ds. of the best character referred to by me would be most valuable to the efficient administration of this State.

MR. K. S. SEBASTIAN : Sir, within the short time at my disposal I wish to place before the House a few points.

The treatment meted out to our under-trial prisoners is far from satisfactory. In fact I shuddered to listen to the sickening story narrated by my honourable friend Mr. Janardanan Nair. It is certainly no credit for the Government that an honourable member of this House should be so badly treated by the Police. There should have been more magnanimity on the part of the police in the treatment of an honourable member of this House. Yesterday, I met Mr. Bashir, a student of the University College, who described to me the treatment he got as an under-trial prisoner. Under the rules, as I understand, an under-trial prisoner is allowed to possess a grass mat, a pillow, two dhoties and two jamickals. But from the narration of Mr. Bashir what I came to understand is that these under-trial prisoners are given nothing but a dhoti. With regard to bathing and all that he gave a description which is exactly similar to what has been described by Mr. Janardanan Nair. I therefore wish to draw the kind attention of the Inspector-General of Police to the matter.

In British India the under-trial prisoners are kept in sub-jails. I would suggest that our under-trial prisoners may also be kept not in lock-ups but in sub-jails.

Next, I want to refer to the recruitment affair. I have no complaint for the runners, jumpers, and climbers, being recruited to the Police Force. My only point is that equal consideration should also be shown in regard to educational qualifications. I agree with the suggestion made by Mr. Narayana Kurup. Then with regard to the promotion of graduates, my humble advice is that we should always prefer a graduate to a non-graduate for the post of an Inspector of Police.

I have great objection to non-graduate Head Constables being promoted as Inspectors.

SADASYATILAKA T. K. VELU PILLAI : Is the honourable member aware that there are graduate Head Constables in the Department.

MR. K. S. SEBASTIAN : Yes there are graduates in service, and my point is that they must be promoted.

The graduate clerks in the department also should be given preference to non-graduates in the matter of promotions. Let us have persons of character and culture as the custodians of the peace of the land.

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: Sir, Mr. Janardanan Nair complained about the non-supply of mat, pillow and so on. I may inform the House that the Police have absolutely nothing to do with this supply. They have only to see that these men are kept in proper custody.

MR. KANNANTHODATHU JANARDANAN NAIR: May I know from the Honourable Member whether they are responsible for the under-trial prisoners?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: Not with regard to supply of food and clothing. My point is that if these things were not supplied he could have represented the matter to Government and the Honourable Member was writing to the Government about his wants.

MR. KANNANTHODATHU JANARDANAN NAIR: How many times this prisoner represented to Government?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: That I cannot tell you.

MR. KANNANTHODATHU JANARDANAN NAIR: Is it more than once?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: Why did he not complain?

MR. KANNANTHODATHU JANARDANAN NAIR: Why should I complain, Sir?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: Did he complain? I asked this gentleman so in the lock-up. When I went over there, the Honourable Member made no mention at all. I do not see from where the necessity comes now. My point is that we are not responsible. I wish to submit to the House that no where in British India they are entitled to all these amenities.

MR. K. S. SEBASTIAN: May I know whether prisoners are allowed pillows under the rules.

PRESIDENT: Order, order. It is a well-known fact that the question of provision of mats, pillows and other things is not dealt with by the Police. The District Magistrate is the person who is to provide for that. The honourable member knows that at the time of conviction the prisoners are treated as "A" class or "B" class and they are given certain specific things according to the class. With regard to Bashir, I am not prepared to take things at face value. So far as Mr. Nair is concerned, it was never brought to the notice of Government that he was not given a mat or pillow.

MR. KANNANTHODATHU JANARDANAN NAIR: When we present a petition, the Inspector says that he is not allowed to take a petition.

PRESIDENT : I see the point. To the extent to which the charges made by the honourable member are authentic, I regard it as a failure on the part of Government for which I have to take the fullest responsibility, and I take that responsibility, and I express my sorrow. But that sorrow is slightly mitigated by the circumstance that I was not aware of the failure to supply these things. The matter having been mentioned now, steps will be taken to see that there are no complaints in future.

MR. KANNANTHODATHU JANARDANAN NAIR : Thank you, Sir.

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY : Sir, when I visited him the Honourable Gentleman did not mention to me about pillows. He mentioned to me only about bath which I allowed. If he had mentioned about the other thing, I would have allowed that.

PRESIDENT : The honourable member will proceed.

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY : Sir, to appoint constables on the population basis is a misnomer.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP : I never said that they should be appointed on the population basis.

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY : He said that the population in Travancore is on the increase but the number of policemen is less. I should be happy if the number of policemen is also increased. But I cannot understand the reason for increasing them on the population basis. At one time it was thought so. But now that theory has been exploded. In Travancore the people are very peace-loving. Why should I treat them as criminals and give them more policemen on the population basis? They are more peace-loving and more law-abiding than anywhere else.

Then he referred to the question of petty offences. I do not want to take the time of the House, but it is necessary to give the figures. In 1116 the number of cases of house-breaking and theft was 628; in 1117 it was 627; and up to 10-12-1118 it is 422.

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI : Is the member aware that a cycle was stolen from the yard of the Secretariat six months ago?

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

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI : May I know whether the member is aware that it has not yet been detected although the number of the cycle and the name of the person were given?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY : Yes, Sir. The number can be easily erased. The thieves are more clever. There are some interstetts and inter-district thieves. Cycles are sometimes taken to Cochin or the adjoining British Districts. Similarly the cycles stolen in the adjoining territories are brought into this State. Now the head of the Police in Cochin and the adjoining British Districts and myself are putting our heads together to trace out all these things.

PRESIDENT : There are some prominent men employing agencies for getting electric bulbs. In this way they are endeavouring to corner all electric bulbs. The matter is engaging the attention of Government.

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY : As the Honourable Member, Mr. Sivathanu Pillai, said there were house-breakings in certain localities in Nagercoil successively. We have therefore begun to have night inspections. As a matter of fact this year our exercises towards prevention of crimes have been more successful.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI : Has any one of those four cases of theft of valuables been traced ?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY : No, Sir. In the matter of detection of house-breaking, it is not a matter of a day or a year. It takes a long time. But it will be detected. In Malabar and other places the house-breaking which took place years ago have been detected only recently. In some cases the property had passed 15 or 20 hands. We will have to wait for some time. I myself visited that place one night at a late hour. I tapped on the door and the gentleman came out. I understood from my own inspection that there was great contributory negligence.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI : May I know whether there is sufficient patrol in that locality ?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY : We have introduced a certain system of patrol all over the State. Now you can see the result. For the last so many weeks there have been no cases. In Nagercoil, the A. S. P. and the Inspector are going out every night. In Trivandrum each Inspector is taking turn every night. The result is that house-breaking has been stopped now.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP : May I know whether these thefts are discovered by him or the Department ?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY : Of course, by the help of the Department.

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI : May I know whether the figures read out by the Honourable Member are complaints or actual detection ?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY : Complaints which are registered in the State.

MR. KANNANTHODATHU JANARDANAN NAIR : Will the Honourable Member be pleased to tell me what was the amount lost and what was the amount actually recovered during the course of the year ?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY : I am sorry, I cannot give them. If the Honourable Member will give me a couple of days' time, I shall write to him.

Now, the patrols have been doubled. In the Trivandrum City, the Inspectors are going on night patrol check alternatively. The A. S. Ps. and Inspectors are doing the useful work of night patrols in other places.

SADASYATILAKA T. K. VELU PILLAI: Are there any families with atavistic tendencies? If so, how many are there? I am just asking if there is anybody.

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: If the Honourable Gentleman wants to draw me out as to the particular methods we are using, I am sorry I cannot answer him. The C. I. D. methods have come in for much comment here. I know that our C. I. D. is not at all perfect. I have seen the C. I. D. at work in all the provinces. All that I can say is that we have a system of watch. I do not want to frighten the House. It may be that a man who appears before you.....

PRESIDENT: The honourable member has only one minute more. He must compress his remarks.

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: There may be various methods of watch. There may be C. I. D. over C. I. D. I am too old a dog to believe that any report that comes to me is gospel truth. I know that and I often get kicks from the Dewan. When I think I have got one rupee worth of truth and appear before him, he values it only at As. 8. Therefore I get kicks.....

PRESIDENT: The time allotted for the demand has expired. So I put the motion.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: Sir, as the reply of the official member is not satisfactory, in the hope that he will improve on the lines suggested by us, I do not press the motion.

The motion, by leave was withdrawn.

The question that a sum of Rs. 11,84,581 be granted under Demand XVI—Police—was put and carried.

The motion was passed and the grant was made.

DEMAND XVII—PORTS.

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA G. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI: Sir, I move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 21,694 under Demand XVII—Ports.

The question that a sum of Rs. 21,694 be granted under Demand XVII—Ports was put and carried.

The motion was passed and the grant was made.

DEMAND XVIII—EDUCATION—GOVERNMENT GRANT TO THE TRAVANCORE UNIVERSITY.

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: Sir, I move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 9,27,000 under Demand XVIII—Education—Government Grant to the Travancore University.

Motion No. 208.

MR. WARKALA K. MADHAVAN: Sir, I move the following motion.
“To reduce the allotment of Rs. 9,15,000 for grant to the Travancore University by Rs. 10”.

My object in doing so is to discuss the methods of improving Sanskrit education.

Sir, Sanskrit is to India what Latin is to Europe. All Hindu religious books are written in Sanskrit. The Dewan-President mentioned the other day the futility of Indian students going to England for taking degrees in Sanskrit. I fully agree with that view of the President. But some years ago, there were eminent professors like Professor Max Muller and others in English universities and in those days, it was a privilege for Indian students to go for higher studies in those universities.

PRESIDENT : Even they came back and talked Sanskrit in a way that nobody understood them. I was, for three months, the student of a gentleman, who was one of the recognised authorities in Sanskrit in the European world of that day. He started reciting the Raghuvamsa with 'vagh, vagh, vagh' and proceeded like that. It was not clear what he meant, and when he finished we asked him what it was. We all thought it was German, but he finally explained that it was Sanskrit.

MR. WARKALA K. MADHAVAN : There was an European Professor who pronounced Lakshmi as Lachi and nobody could understand him.

But the standard fixed in the University for the Intermediate and B. A. classes for Sanskrit is very low and the students take Sanskrit as their subject, not for the love of it, but only as a means of obtaining a cheap degree without much exertion. That should not be the case, and if the Travancore University would revise its syllabus of studies and raise the standard of Sanskrit education, it will go a long way in improving the standards of education.

We have a Sanskrit college here. Even though the Pandits there are as qualified as the Pandits of the University College, they are given far lower pay than the pay given to equally qualified Pandits in the University College. My only plea is that better encouragement should be given to the Sanskrit studies and our University should employ persons of international reputation for scholarship so far as Sanskrit is concerned as Professors. With these words I place the motion for the acceptance of the house.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP : സർ, ഇതുപോലെ സാമൂഹ്യ ഒരു ഉപക്ഷേപം ഞാനും കൊണ്ടുവന്നിട്ടുള്ളതുകൊണ്ട് അതിനെ അനുകൂലിച്ചു എനിക്കും രണ്ടുവാക്കു പറയാനുണ്ട്. മലബാറിൽ ഒരു യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റി സ്ഥാപിക്കണമെന്നുള്ള ഉദ്ദേശം വളരെക്കാലം നീരാശയിൽ കലാശിച്ചപ്പോൾ ആണ്, ഭാഗ്യവശാൽ ഇന്നത്തെ ദിവാൻജിയുടെ സാമത്വംകൊണ്ട്, തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ഒരു യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റി സ്ഥാപിച്ചത്. ഇത് ഏതു തിരുവിതാംകൂർകാരനും അഭിമാനജനകമാണ്. അതിന്റെ ആവിർഭാവത്തോടുകൂടി ഓറിയൻറൽ ഭാഷകൾക്ക് ഒരു പ്രത്യേകസ്ഥാനം കിട്ടുമെന്നും ഞങ്ങൾ ആശിച്ചു. യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റിയില്ലാ

[Mr. N. Narayana Kurup].

തിരുനകാലത്തുതന്നെ ഇവിടെ മലയാളത്തിനും സംസ്കൃതത്തിനും ഒരു പ്രാമസർ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു. അതു സർ പി. രാജഗോപാലാചാരിയുടെ കാലത്തായിരുന്നു. അന്നത്തെ പ്രാമസർ മരിച്ചതിനുശേഷം, അതേ ജോലി നിർവഹിച്ചവരുന്നവരെല്ലാം സുപ്രബുദ്ധന്മാരായി രൂപാന്തരപ്പെട്ടതാണുള്ളതും. സർ പി. രാജഗോപാലാചാരി ദിവാൻജി ആദ്യമായി മി. എ. ആർ. രാജരാജവർമ്മ തിരുമേനിയെയാണ് സംസ്കൃതപ്രാമസരായി നിയമിച്ചത്. അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ മരണശേഷം ഈ ഭാഷയുടെ യാതൊരു പ്രോഫസറുമൊന്നും ഉണ്ടായിട്ടില്ലെന്നു കാണുന്നത് കേവലം ഒരു കുറവായിട്ടാണ് ഞാൻ ഉൾക്കൊള്ളുന്നത്. ഇവിടെ യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റിയിലെ സുപ്രബുദ്ധന്മാരെയും കഴിച്ച് ബാക്കി എല്ലാ ഭാഷകൾക്കും രണ്ടു പ്രൊഫസർമാരെ വീതം നിയമിച്ചു. മറ്റുള്ള എല്ലാഭാഷകൾക്കും പ്രൊഫസർമാർ ഉള്ളപ്പോൾ, സംസ്കൃതത്തിനും മലയാളത്തിനും മാത്രം അഞ്ചു സുപ്രബുദ്ധന്മാർ പറയുന്നപോലെ സുപ്രബുദ്ധന്മാരുമുള്ളത് കേട്ടാൽ തന്നെ ഒരു കുറവാണ്. ഈ പരിഷ്കാരകാലത്ത് സർജൻ ജനറൽ, ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ജനറൽ, അഡ്മിനിസ്ട്രേറ്റർ ജനറൽ, എന്നുള്ള പുതിയ പേരുകൾ നമ്മുടെ ദിവാൻജിമാർക്കുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ഭരണകാലത്ത് നൽകിയിരിക്കുന്നു. പണ്ടത്തെ ഡർബാർഫിഷ്യറും പോലീസ് കമ്മീഷണറും നടത്തുന്ന ജോലിയാണ് ഇന്നത്തെ സർജൻജനറലും, ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർജനറലും ചെയ്യുന്നത്. അതുപോലെ മറ്റു വിഷയങ്ങൾ പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്ന പ്രാമസർമാരും ബി. എ-യ്ക്കും എം. എ-യ്ക്കും അദ്ധ്യക്ഷന്മാരെ പഠിപ്പിച്ച് പാസാക്കുന്നതുപോലെ മലയാളത്തിലും സംസ്കൃതത്തിലും, ബി. എ-യും എം. എ-യും ക്ലാസ്സുകളിൽ സുപ്രബുദ്ധന്മാരും പഠിപ്പിച്ചു കഴിഞ്ഞു ജയിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടുണ്ട്. അതുകൊണ്ട് ഈ സുപ്രബുദ്ധന്മാരുള്ള പേരമാറി പ്രൊഫസർ എന്നുള്ള സ്ഥാനം കൊടുക്കുന്നതിൽ എന്താണു വിരോധമുള്ളതെന്ന് എനിക്കു മനസ്സിലാകുന്നില്ല. സർ, ഉന്നതമായ യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റിയിൽ സംസ്കൃതത്തിനു പ്രത്യേകം ഒരു പ്രാമസരും, നാട്ടുഭാഷയ്ക്കു പ്രത്യേകം ഒരു പ്രൊഫസരും ഉണ്ട്. അങ്ങനെയുണ്ടായ യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റിയിലും അപ്രകാരംതന്നെ. തിരുവിതാംകൂറുകാർ, അവരുടെ നാട്ടുഭാഷയെക്കൊണ്ടു മാത്രമല്ല, ഇൻഡ്യൻ ഭാഷകളോടു പൊതുവെ വാത്സല്യമുള്ളവരാണ്. വൈദഗ്ദ്ധ്യമുള്ള ഒരു ദിവാൻജിയുടെ ഭരണകാലത്തു യാതൊരു വിധത്തിലും സാധ്യമാകാൻ നിവർത്തിയില്ലാത്ത ഈ കുറവിനെ ഉടൻ പരിഹരിക്കേണ്ടത് അത്യാവശ്യമാണ്. ഇവരുടെ സ്ഥാനങ്ങളെപ്പറ്റി നോക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ, പ്രൊഫസറുടെ സ്ഥാനംകഴിഞ്ഞു സുപ്രബുദ്ധന്മാരു കഴിഞ്ഞു ലക്ചറേഴ്സും ആയി

ട്ടാണു കാണുന്നത്. ഈ സൂപ്രണ്ടന്മാർക്കു താഴെയുള്ള ലക്ചറന്മാർക്കു കൂടുതൽ ശമ്പളം ൨ ൫ ൦ രൂപയാണെന്നും അതായത് ൧ ൫ ൦ | ൨ ൦ - ൨ | ൨ ൫ ൦ ആണെന്നാണ് കാണുന്നത്. രണ്ടുകൊല്ലത്തിലൊരിക്കൽ അവർക്കു ൨ ൦ രൂപ ശമ്പളം കൂടുന്നു. ഓറിയന്റൽഭാഷ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാർക്കു ണെങ്കിൽ ൨ ൦ ൦ -ൽ തുടങ്ങി രണ്ടുകൊല്ലത്തിലൊരിക്കൽ ൧ ൦ രൂപ വീതം കൂടി ൨ ൫ ൦ രൂപ ആയിത്തീരുന്നു. ഇവരാണെങ്കിൽ ഏ. ഏ-യു. ബി. ഏ-യു. മുഖ്യ വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളെ പഠിപ്പിച്ചു പാസാക്കുന്നവരാണ്. ഇങ്ങനെയിരിക്കെ ഇവർക്കു പ്രൊഫസർ എന്നുള്ള സ്ഥാനം എന്തു കൊണ്ടു കൊടുക്കാൻ പാടില്ല. ഇപ്പോൾ ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് ഭാഷാ ഭരണ രന്മാരുടെ ആവിർഭാവത്തോടുകൂടി ഓറിയന്റൽഭാഷയ്ക്കു ഒരു മാനുവൽ ല്യാതായിത്തീർന്നിരിക്കുന്നു. കഴിഞ്ഞതവണ മെഡിക്കൽബിൽ പറ്റും ലോചന സമയത്ത് ആയുർവേദത്തിനും അലോപ്പതിക്കും തമ്മിൽ ഒരു വലിയ മത്സരം ഉണ്ടായത് യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റിയുടെ ഈ നയംകൊണ്ടല്ലേ എന്നു തോന്നിപ്പോകുന്നു. അതുകൊണ്ട് നമ്മുടെ മാതൃഭാഷയുടെ അഭി മാനത്തെ പുരസ്കരിച്ചെങ്കിലും ഈ രണ്ടു ഭാഷകൾക്കും ഓരോ ചെയർകൂടി ഉണ്ടാക്കണമെന്നു ഞാൻ പ്രൊവൈസ് ചാൻസലറെ ഉൽബോധിപ്പിച്ചു കൊള്ളുന്നു. സൂപ്രണ്ട് എന്നു പറയുന്നതിൽ സ്ഥാനക്കുറവില്ലെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം, ചരിത്രസൂപ്രണ്ടന്മാരും രസതന്ത്രസൂപ്രണ്ടന്മാരും മറ്റുവിഷയങ്ങൾ പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്ന ഇന്നത്തെ പ്രഫസറന്മാർക്കും സ്ഥാനം നൽകി ഒരു സമത്വം സ്ഥാപിച്ച്, നാട്ടുഭാഷകൾക്കു സ്ഥാനമറിമയുണ്ടാക്കണമെന്നു എനിക്കുപേക്ഷയുള്ളു.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI : തമിഴ് പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്ന സൂപ്രണ്ടന്മാർക്കു പ്രൊഫസർ സ്ഥാനം കൊടുക്കണ്ട?

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP : എനിക്കു അതിൽ ഒരു അഭിപ്രായവ്യത്യാസവുമില്ല. ഇവിടത്തെ യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റിയിൽ പ്രവേശനം കിട്ടാതെ പല വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളും വിഷമിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. ഇവിടത്തെ കാളേജുവിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്കെങ്കിലും പ്രിഫറൻസ് കൊടുക്കുമെന്ന് ഞങ്ങൾ ആശിച്ചിരുന്നു. അവർക്കു ഇതരരാജ്യങ്ങളിൽ പ്രിഫറൻസ് ഇല്ലാതിരിക്കെ ഇവിടത്തെ യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റിയിൽ പ്രവേശനം കൊടുക്കാതിരിക്കുന്നത് ധർമ്മസങ്കടമാണ്. സീറ്റുകളുടെ കുറവാണ് ഇതിനു കാരണമെങ്കിൽ കൂടുതൽ സീറ്റുകൾ നൽകണം.

സംസ്കൃതഭാഷയ്ക്കും മലയാളത്തിനും ഓരോ പ്രഫസറന്മാരെ നിയമിക്കണമെന്നും, ഇന്നു പഠിപ്പിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നവരെ പ്രഫസറന്മാരാക്കണമെന്നുപറഞ്ഞാൽ ഇന്നത്തെയാളുകൾക്കു സൂപ്രണ്ടസ്ഥാന

[Mr. N. Narayana Kurup].

ത്തിനെ യോഗ്യതയുള്ളതും, രണ്ടു ഭാഷകളിലും വൈദഗ്ദ്ധ്യമുള്ള ഒരു പ്രഫ്സറെ കിട്ടിയില്ലെന്നും അധികാരികൾ സമാധാനം പറഞ്ഞുയ്യെന്നും എനിക്കറിയാം. ഓരോ വിഷയങ്ങൾക്കും സ്പെഷ്യലൈസേഷൻ നടക്കുന്ന ഇക്കാലത്തു് രണ്ടു ഭാഷകളിലും പാടവമുള്ള ഒരാളെ കിട്ടാൻ സാദ്ധ്യമല്ല. സംസ്കൃതത്തിനും നാട്ടുഭാഷയ്ക്കും കൂടി ഒരു പ്രഫ്സറെ ഒരു യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റിയിലും നിയമിച്ചതായും അറിവില്ല. ഇംഗ്ലീഷിനു പോലും ലിറ്ററേച്ചറിനും ഭാഷയ്ക്കും പ്രത്യേകം പ്രഫ്സറന്മാരെയൊന്നും നിയമിച്ചിരുന്നതു്. മി. സ്റ്റാൻ ലിറ്ററേച്ചർ പ്രൊഫസറായിരുന്നപ്പോൾ, മി. മാക്കർ ആംഗലഭാഷാ പ്രഫ്സറായിരുന്നു. ഒരു ഭാഷയ്ക്കു തന്നെ ലിറ്ററേച്ചറിനും ലാംഗ്വേജിനും ഒരുപോലെ പാണ്ഡിത്യമുള്ള ഒരാളിനെ കിട്ടാൻ സാദ്ധ്യമല്ലാത്തപ്പോൾ, രണ്ടു ഭാഷകളിൽ പാടവമുള്ള ഒരു പ്രഫ്സറെ കിട്ടാൻ കാത്തിരിക്കുന്നതു യുക്തിക്കും ന്യായത്തിനും ചേരുന്നതല്ല. യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റി അന്വേഷിച്ചിട്ടും അപ്രകാരമുള്ള ഒരു ടിഭാഷാപട്ടവിനെ കിട്ടാത്തതും ആ യോഗ്യതയുള്ളവരില്ലെന്നു വെളിപ്പെടുത്തുന്നു. മലയാളവും സംസ്കൃതവും പഠിച്ചിട്ടു ഏ. ഏ., ബി. ഏ., ബിരുദങ്ങൾ, അല്യോതാക്കൾക്കു ലഭിക്കുന്നതിനു സഹായിക്കുന്ന സൂപ്രണ്ടന്മാരെ തന്നെ ഉടൻ പ്രഫ്സറന്മാരാക്കി നാട്ടു ഭാഷകൾക്കു സ്ഥാനമഹിമയുണ്ടാക്കണമെന്നും വീണ്ടും പറഞ്ഞുകൊള്ളട്ടെ. അതുകൊണ്ടു് മലയാളത്തിനും സംസ്കൃതത്തിനും പ്രൊഫസർസ്ഥാനം, ഇല്ലാത്തതിനാൽ വന്നിട്ടുള്ള അഭിമാനക്കുറവിനെ പരിഹരിച്ചു് അവയ്ക്കുകൂടി ഓരോ ചെയർ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്ന കാര്യത്തിലേക്കു പ്രൊവൈസ് ചെയ്ത സലറുടെ ശ്രദ്ധയെ ക്ഷണിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു് ഞാൻ ഉപസംഹരിക്കുന്നു.

SADASYATILAKA T. K. VELU PILLAI: I wish to intervene in this debate as early as I could. This is a very important motion, for the moving of which I have been endeavouring for more than 20 or 25 years. I am sorry to say, Sir, that while Travancore occupies a position of trust and confidence, with regard to the dissemination of Sanskrit knowledge, the Travancore University has done precious little. Sir, Mr. Narayana Kurup, who spoke just before me, said that he expected that, when the present Dewan has anything to do with this University, the cause of Sanskrit and other Indian literatures would be safe. I subscribe to that view; in fact, I entertained hopes of that character long before Mr. Kurup had the privilege of knowing the present Dewan. I am sorry, Sir, that on account of the law which enables the delegation of powers of the Vice-Chancellor to the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, there is no means of finding out how much it was that really emanated from the Vice-Chancellor and how much from the Pro-Vice-Chancellor,

PRESIDENT: For purposes of blame, the Vice-Chancellor; for other purposes, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor. That is the basis of allocation.

SADASYATILAKA T. K. VELU PILLAI: If the Vice-Chancellor had actually taken a fair share of interest, the Indian languages like Sanskrit, Malayalam and Tamil would have been in a very much better position. I do not mean any annoyance, but I must state facts. Here is a very sacred subject. A person who knows something, large or small, of English literature, and in the sciences which are taught in English Universities, is likely to come to this country with a very peculiar notion of his own importance and of the inferiority of the Indians, and their languages. You will perhaps remember, Sir, I read in Macdonald's 'History of Sanskrit Literature' years ago, that some people in England at one time thought that there was no language like Sanskrit. The Philosopher Due Galle Stuart, said that Sanskrit was a mere invention of the Brahmins on the banks of the Ganges. Those traditions are still surviving there, though the better class of people have realised the importance of Sanskrit. People, and generally, professors and assistant professors who come to this country after the so-called European training, come with, if I may say so, a superiority complex, get indifferent towards their own mother-tongue, are ashamed to talk either in Tamil or in Malayalam and prefer English as their medium of communication. There is also another aspect; it will be dereliction of duty on my part not to raise that; we in Travancore are proud of our language. We in Travancore, wanted a University. You gave us a University. Why not let us get the best out of it? Therefore, I expect that the Dewan as the Vice-Chancellor of the University, will look into the matter and remove this long-felt grievance.

Now, Sir, I do not want to trot out any pedantic. But however much I may clip with inclination, the facts are relevant. I wish to take as little time as I can in placing certain important historical facts. After all, Sir, history is our pride. Our history is the history of ancient culture of Travancore which is our pride. I will merely say, Sir, just to remind my friends and to tell other friends who may not know it, that the Great Sankaracharya was our man. The Great Kulasekhara Alvar, one of the Vaishnavite saints was our King. He composed Mukundamala and also Thiruvaimozhi in Tamil. I need not go further afield for more ancient things and mention people like Ekanjitheran; later in history, the Great Ravikulasekharan, the greatest Sanskrit scholar of the day. He was an accomplished grammarian of the Sanskrit language. Such great men composed many good treatises for spreading knowledge and culture. Coming down we find the Great Rama Varma and his predecessor Martanda Varma, who did their best to encourage the study of Sanskrit and also showed greater encouragement for learning Malayalam and Tamil literatures. That being the case, Sir, standing as I do in your presence, in the presence of one who, with all the learning of the West, is imbued with a

[Sadasyatilaka T. K. Velu Pillai]

genius not only to understand but also to appreciate and admire Indian learning, to love this country of Travancore, to love the Sanskrit language, to love Tamil and to love Malayalam, our humble appeal is, irrespective of what this University does, irrespective of the so-called indifference displayed by the University in dealing with this question, we expect you to do something in furtherance of a great cause, a great cause in which you are personally interested, a great cause in which, His Highness, true to the traditions of this House, is greatly interested.

There is considerable force in what Mr. Kurup said about the neglect, great neglect if I may say so, in which Malayalam, Tamil and Sanskrit languages stand exposed. I know here of some people who are very good scholars and who go to different parts of the Madras Presidency for purposes of University lectures. There is a recognised Brahmin gentleman in whose hands I found one day testimonials from the greatest scholars of the West, all speaking in praise of him. That man is today a lecturer still, because he had the misfortune to qualify himself in Sanskrit. Others there are in Malayalam who have the same misfortune.

May I, with your permission, say one thing? This was due to circumstances that, for about a hundred years, the Dewans of Travancore were coming very hot from a country where English alone was supposed to be the language. Some of our Dewans brought down Malayalam to its former condition. I was delighted some years ago, when I was sitting near you in the Town Hall and when a certain gentleman was delivering a lecture in Malayalam, at the expression to me of your appreciation of the strength, force and the clarity of the Malayalam language. That is the kind of outlook which I want this University to appreciate. That is the kind of encouraging work which they ought to undertake. Sir, I am sorry to say that this University has fallen behind standards. I do not want to mention in detail what I mentioned in another place. You are aware of it. I am submitting, Sir, the present Board of the Syndicate of the University is doing considerable things in the wrong way, because, in spite of the Preamble of the University Act where His Highness the Maharaja the Ruler has said that there must be learning and that learning must be encouraged, they would not mention that. They would mention science, Kerala art and culture. I truly say, Sir, whatever be my private feelings on this question, that I am not going to import them into the discussion of this important question. If I have used strong language it is because of my conviction; it is because of my love for the subject. All that I want is that these defects should be removed. Malayalam, Tamil, and Sanskrit must be placed on a proper footing and those who teach these subjects

should not be considered as helots in the University but as men, as learned, dignified and patriotic as any who teach subjects which they do not know and who try to maintain them on a level with the professors.

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VIDYAN: സർ, ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. ശുക്ലപക്ഷത്തെ ചതുർഭുജിയുടെ ചന്ദ്രനെപ്പോലെ വളർന്നുവരുന്ന തിരുവിതാംകൂർ യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റിയിൽ സംസ്കൃതഭാഷകളെ പ്രോത്സാഹനം നൽകുന്നില്ല എന്നു പറയുന്നത് സാഹസമാണെന്നാണ് എനിക്ക് പറയാനുള്ളത്. മറ്റു യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റികളിൽ, അതായത്, ഓക്സ്ഫോർഡ് സർവകലാശാല പാരസ്കൂലർ ഭാഷ പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിന് സർ, എസ്. രാധാകൃഷ്ണനെ ക്ഷണിക്കുന്നു. ഇവിടെ യോഗാഭ്യാസം പരിശീലിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിന് യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റി ഹരികൃഷ്ണനെയും ക്ഷണിക്കുന്നു. എന്നാൽ മലയാളമോ, സംസ്കൃതമോ, തമിഴോ പഠിപ്പിക്കാൻ സമർത്ഥനായ പ്രഫസറന്മാരെ ക്ഷണിക്കാത്തതെന്താണെന്ന് എനിക്കു മനസ്സിലാകുന്നില്ല. ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം സിദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള എല്ലാവരും മറ്റു ഭാഷകളോടു വളരെ അവജ്ഞയോടുകൂടിയാണു പെരുമാറുന്നത്. സംസ്കൃതഭാഷയെ പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടത് എല്ലാ കേരളീയരുടേയും ചുമതലയാണ്. പാരസ്കൂലർ ഭാഷ പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്ന വിഷയത്തിൽ യൂറോപ്യൻ സർവകലാശാലകൾ ശ്രദ്ധ ചെലുത്തുന്നു എങ്കിൽ നമ്മുടെ യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റിയിൽ നമ്മുടെ ഭാഷകളെ പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കാത്തതെന്താണെന്നു എനിക്ക് മനസ്സിലാകുന്നില്ല. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിൽ മുനിട്ടു നിൽക്കുന്ന തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലുള്ള ജനങ്ങൾക്കു ഏതു ഭാഷ പഠിക്കുന്നതിനും പ്രത്യേകം പ്രത്യേകം പ്രഫസറന്മാരെ നിയമിക്കണം. ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് ഭാഷ പഠിപ്പിച്ചു കൊണ്ടിരുന്നതു ശരിയല്ലെന്നു തോന്നിയാണല്ലോ ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ഒരു യൂറോപ്യനെ വരുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നത്. സംസ്കൃതഭാഷ ശരിയായി പഠിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ ആളുകളില്ലെങ്കിൽ വേറെ എവിടെ നിന്നെങ്കിലും സമർത്ഥനായ ആളുകളെ കൊണ്ടുവരണം. ഈ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ പ്രചാരമുള്ള ഈ നാട്ടിൽ സ്വന്തം ഭാഷകളെപ്പോലും പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കാത്തതു വളരെ കഷ്ടമാണ്. എന്റെ സ്നേഹിതൻ പി നാരായണ കുറുപ്പ് പ്രസ്താവിച്ചതുപോലെ ആയുർവേദത്തിനും അലോപ്പതിക്കുമുള്ള മൗനം പോലെയാണ് മറ്റു ഭാഷകൾക്കു മാതൃഭാഷയോടുള്ളത്. ഈ നാട്ടുകാരായ നാം എല്ലാവരും യോജിച്ചു മാതൃഭാഷയെ നിലനിർത്തുകയും, സംസ്കൃതം, മലയാളം, തമിഴ് ഈ ഭാഷകൾ പഠിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ പ്രത്യേകം പ്രത്യേകം പ്രഫസറന്മാരെ യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റിയിൽ നിയമിച്ചു, ആ കറവു പരിഹരിക്കണമെന്നഭ്യർത്ഥിച്ചുകൊണ്ട് ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ പിൻതാക്കുന്നു.

MR. T. T. KESAVA SASTRI (Nominated): സർ, ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. സാൻസ്ക്രിറ്റ് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തെ പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കുകയും സാൻസ്ക്രിറ്റ് സ്ഥാപനങ്ങളെ പരിഷ്കരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യണം. സാൻസ്ക്രിറ്റ് ഭാഷയുടേയും സാഹിത്യത്തിന്റേയും പാരമ്പര്യമാഹാത്മ്യം സർവ്വദേശീയമാണ്. ഭാരതീയ സംസ്കാരത്തെ സാരമായി നിലനിർത്തുന്ന സാൻസ്ക്രിറ്റ് സാഹിത്യത്തിന്, നമ്മുടെ യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റിയിൽ വേണ്ടിടത്തോളം പ്രോത്സാഹനം നൽകേണ്ടതാകുന്നു. സാൻസ്ക്രിറ്റിൽ ഉയന്ന പരീക്ഷാവിജയികൾക്കുള്ള നമ്മുടെ യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റിയിൽ നിന്നും ബിരുദങ്ങൾ നൽകണം. ഇത് അവസരോചിതമായ പ്രോത്സാഹനമായിരിക്കണം. അതുപോലെതന്നെ ഭേദസപം ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിലെ നിയമനങ്ങളിൽ അധികവും സാൻസ്ക്രിറ്റ് പരീക്ഷാവിജയികൾക്ക് നീക്കിവച്ചു മുൻഗണന നൽകുകയും ചെയ്യണം.

സർ, സാൻസ്ക്രിറ്റ് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിന്റെ പുരോഗമനം ഇവിടെ എത്രയും ആശാർഹമായിട്ടാണിരിക്കുന്നതെന്നു പ്രസ്താവിക്കുവാൻ എനിക്കു സന്തോഷമുണ്ട്. നമ്മുടെ രാജകുടുംബവും ഗവണ്മെന്റും സംസ്കൃതവിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിന്റെ പുരോഗമനത്തിൽ കൈക്കൊണ്ടിട്ടുള്ള സഹായങ്ങളെ വിസ്മരിക്കാവുന്നതല്ല. സംസ്കൃതകോളേജ് സ്ഥാപിച്ചു പരീക്ഷകളും ബിരുദങ്ങളും ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയും, ശ്രീമൂലം തിരുനാൾ തിരുമനസ്സിലെ ഗവണ്മെന്റു സമാരംഭിച്ച സംസ്കൃതഭാഷാപോഷണപരിപാടികൾ വേണ്ടവിധം, ഇന്നത്തെ ഗവണ്മെന്റും തുടർച്ചയായും തുടർച്ചയായും വളരെ സന്തോഷമുണ്ട്. മഹോപാദ്ധ്യായ, ഉപാദ്ധ്യായ, ശാസ്ത്രി മുതലായ ബിരുദങ്ങൾ നൽകി സംസ്കൃതത്തിൽ ഉയന്ന പരീക്ഷകളിൽ വിജയികളാകുന്നവരെ ഗവണ്മെന്റു അംഗീകരിച്ചുവരുന്നു. സംസ്കൃതപരീക്ഷകളിൽ വിജയികളാകുന്നവർക്ക് ഇംഗ്ലീഷിലും കണക്കിലും ഫിസ്റ്ററിയിലും എല്ലാം വേണ്ട ജ്ഞാനം ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കത്തക്ക വിധത്തിൽ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസരീതി പരിഷ്കരിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്.

സംസ്കൃതപരീക്ഷാ വിജയികളെ ഏതുവകുപ്പുകളിലും യോഗ്യതാനുസരണം സർക്കാർ നിയമനങ്ങൾ നൽകി സഹായിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. സ്കൂളുകളിലും കോളേജുകളിലും മാത്രം ഇവർക്കു നിയമനങ്ങൾ നൽകുന്ന ഒരു രീതിയാണു കാണുന്നത്. ഈ രീതി മാറ്റി ഇതര ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റുകളിൽ കൂടി സംസ്കൃതപരീക്ഷാവിജയികൾക്കു പ്രവേശനം നൽകി സഹായിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

സൂക്ഷ്മകളിലും കാളേജുകളിലും സംസ്കൃതപരീക്ഷാവിജയികൾക്കു
ഇന്നു നൽകിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ശമ്പളവ്യവസ്ഥ നാശ്യയമായും ഉയർത്തി
ഒന്നു പരിഷ്കരിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളപരിഷ്കരണ
കാര്യം ഗവണ്മെൻറു ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ വന്നിരിക്കുന്ന സന്ദർഭമാകയാൽ പ്രത്യേ
കിച്ചും ഈ വിവരംകൂടെ ഇവിടെ എടുത്തു പറയുവാൻ ഞാൻ നിർബ
ന്ധിതനായിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്.

സർ, സംസ്കൃതഭാഷാഭ്യസന വിഷയത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറും യൂണി
വേഴ്സിറ്റിയും സഭയും ശ്രദ്ധ നൽകേണ്ട കാര്യങ്ങളെപ്പറ്റി പ്രസ്താ
വിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതുപോലെ തന്നെ മലയാളഭാഷാപോഷണവിഷയവും, യൂണി
വേഴ്സിറ്റിയിൽ നൽകേണ്ട പ്രാഥമ്യവും സംബന്ധിച്ചുകൂടി ചിലതു
പറയുവാൻ ഞാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു. തിരുവിതാംകൂറുകാരുടെ മാതൃഭാഷ
യാണല്ലോ മലയാളം. മലയാളഭാഷയിലെ ഉയർന്ന പരീക്ഷകൾക്കുകൂടി
യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റിയിൽ നിന്നും ബിരുദങ്ങൾ നൽകേണ്ടതാണ്. മാത്ര
മല്ല ഭ്രാവിഡഭാഷകൾക്കും അഭ്യസനസ്ഥാപനങ്ങൾക്കും വേണ്ട പ്രോ
പ്പോസൽ നൽകേണ്ടതാണ്.

“സംസ്കൃതാദിമഗിരിഗളിതാ ഭ്രാവിഡഭാഷാകളിന്ദജാമിളിതാ കേരള
ഭാഷാ ഗംഗാവിഹരതു” എന്ന മൊഴി ഓർക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI : സംസ്കൃതത്തോടു വളരെ സാമീപ്യമുള്ള
ഒരു ഭാഷയാണ് തമിഴ് എന്നുള്ളതു ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട ഗവണ്മെൻറി
യാമോ?

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI: അറിയാം. എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം വിപ
രീതമല്ല. മലയാളവും തമിഴും സംസ്കൃതഭാഷയുടെ സഹായംകൊണ്ടു
വളർന്നുവന്നിട്ടുള്ള സജീവഭാഷകളാണ്. ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട ഗവണ്മെൻറു
യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റി മുഖേന സംസ്കൃതഭാഷയെ പരിപോഷിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിൽ
പരമ സംസ്കൃതഭാഷാപ്രണയികളോടു ചെല്ലാവുന്ന സഹായം വേറൊന്നു
ല്ല. അതുപോലെതന്നെ സംസ്കൃതഭാഷാ പരീക്ഷകളിൽ വിജയികളായി
ട്ടുള്ള അനവധിയാളുകളുള്ളപ്പോൾ ദേവസ്വപംഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിൽ ഉദ്യോഗ
ത്തിൽ നിയമിതരാകാൻ ഇടവരുന്ന ആളുകൾതന്നെ പരീക്ഷകളിൽ
ജയിച്ച് സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റുകൾ വാങ്ങിയിട്ടുള്ളവരായാൽ അതുവഴിയും
പ്രോപ്പോസൽ നൽകാൻ കഴിയും. മാന്ജ്‌മെൻറു സ്ഥാപനങ്ങൾ

[Mr. T. T. Kasavan Sastri]

മുഖേന സംസ്കൃതവിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനായി മുൻപോട്ടു വന്നിട്ടുള്ള ആളുകളെ പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിച്ചും ഗ്രാൻറുകൾക്കിയും മറ്റുപ്രകാരത്തിലും സഹായിക്കണം. ഇന്ന് പ്രോത്സാഹനക്കുറവുകൊണ്ടു മലയാളഭാഷയേയും, സംസ്കൃതഭാഷയേയും അതുപോലെതന്നെ തമിഴിനേയും സംബന്ധിച്ച്, ആളുകൾ കൂടുതൽ താല്പര്യം പ്രകടിപ്പിക്കാൻ ഇടവരുന്നില്ല. യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റി മുഖേന ഇവക കാര്യങ്ങളെല്ലാം തന്നെ സാധിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ കഴിയുന്നതായിരിക്കും. അതിനാൽ യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റി അധികൃതർക്കും ഗവണ്മെന്റിനും ഈ വിഷയത്തിൽ ഭയാപൂർവ്വം വേണ്ടതു ചെയ്യാൻ സന്മനസ്സുണ്ടാകണമെന്ന് അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടുകൊണ്ടു ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER : I have also sent up two cut motions. Since they are for the reduction of the total amount I wish to know whether I can speak on the present cut motion.

PRESIDENT : On a token motion, honourable members can practically speak anything. That has been the general principle hitherto followed. But as a matter of fact, a self-denying ordinance should be observed by the honourable members when they speak on cut motions. Of course, the honourable member will be given an opportunity to speak on this subject.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER : We generally find that when one motion is discussed at length the other cut motions do not find time to be discussed.

PRESIDENT : Yes, I understand it.

MR. K. KUNJU PANIKER : സർ, ഇവിടെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു പൂർണ്ണമായൊന്നിക്ക് അനുകൂലമാണുള്ളത്. നമ്മുടെ മാതൃഭാഷയെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള അഭിമാനത്തെ പുരസ്കരിച്ചാണ് ഈ പ്രമേയം ഇവിടെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നത്. അവരവരുടെ മാതാപിതാക്കന്മാരെക്കൊണ്ട് സമർത്ഥന്മാരും സുന്ദരന്മാരും ആയിട്ടുള്ള ആളുകളെ കണ്ടു അച്ഛനും അമ്മയ്ക്കും പകരം അവരെ ആരാധിക്കാൻ തയ്യാറാകുന്നതു പോലെയാണ് നമ്മുടെ മാതൃഭാഷയെ ഉപേക്ഷിച്ചു മറ്റു ഭാഷകളെ സേവിക്കാൻ ശ്രമിക്കുന്നത്. ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് ഭാഷയും മറ്റും കൈകാര്യം ചെയ്യുന്ന ആളുകൾ സ്വന്തഭാഷയ്ക്കുള്ളി നമ്മേപ്പോലെ അവരവരുടെ ഭാഷയെ അഭിമാനത്തോടുകൂടി അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടില്ലായിരുന്നെന്ന് വരികിൽ അവയും ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ നിലയിൽ ശോഭിക്കയില്ലായിരുന്നു. ഇംഗ്ലീഷിനും ആദ്യകാലങ്ങളിൽ പല കുറവുകളും ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു.

ലാറിൻ, ഗ്രീക്ക്, മുതലായ ഭാഷകളെ ആശ്രയിച്ച് ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് ഭാഷ വളരേണ്ടിയിരുന്നു. അങ്ങനെ വളർന്നപ്പോഴും ഇംഗ്ലീഷിന്റെ വലിപ്പത്തെ ഇംഗ്ലീഷുകാർ താഴ്ത്തി വെച്ചില്ല. അതുപോലെ തന്നെ വളർത്താവുന്ന സജീവമായ ഒരു ഭാഷയാണ് മലയാളം. സംസ്കൃതം ആശയങ്ങളുടേയും വാക്കുകളുടേയും ഒരു ഭണ്ഡാകാരമായി ശോഭിക്കുന്നു. ആയുന്മാർ നാനാവിധമായ ശാസ്ത്രങ്ങളെപ്പറ്റി വളരെ വിപുലമായ തോതിൽ രചിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള അനവധി ഗ്രന്ഥങ്ങൾ ആ ഭാഷയിൽ ഉണ്ട്. ദ്രാവിഡഭാഷകളിൽപെട്ട ഇതരഭാഷകളുടെ പുഷ്ടിക്കും ആശയങ്ങളെ വ്യഞ്ജിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള തടസ്സങ്ങളെമാറ്റുന്നതിനും സംസ്കൃതം ഒരു സഹായമായിരിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. ആ നിലയിൽ ഇന്നത്തെ പാശ്ചാത്യശാസ്ത്രജ്ഞന്മാരുടെ ശാസ്ത്രീയമായിട്ടുള്ള കാഴ്ചകളെക്കൂടിയും മലയാളത്തിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തി വളരെ കാലം ചെലവുനന്നായി മുൻ അവയെ പഠിക്കുകയും പ്രതിപാദിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതിനും മലയാളഭാഷയെ പര്യാപ്തമാക്കാവുന്നതാണ്.* പാശ്ചാത്യരീതിയിലുള്ള ആശയങ്ങൾ എല്ലാം തന്നെ ഇപ്പോൾ മലയാളത്തിലും സുഖമായും തൃപ്തികരമായും പ്രതിപാദിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. ഇപ്രകാരം ശക്തിപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഭാഷയെ എത്രമാത്രം ഇനിയും പോഷിപ്പിച്ചാലും മതിയാകുന്നതല്ല. ഇന്ന് മാതൃഭാഷ നല്ല വശമുള്ള ആളുകളിൽ തന്നെ ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് മാത്രം സംസാരിക്കുന്ന പലരും ഉണ്ട്. അവർക്കു മലയാളം സംസാരിക്കുന്നത് ഒരു കുറവുപോലെ കരുതിയാണ് ഇപ്രകാരം ചെയ്യുന്നത്. നമ്മുടെ മാതൃഭാഷയെ പുഷ്ടിപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനു വേണ്ടി നിവൃത്തിയുള്ള അവസരങ്ങളിലെല്ലാം മലയാളം ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതു നന്നായിരിക്കുമെന്നാണ് എനിക്ക് അവരോടു പറയാൻ ഉള്ളത്. മലയാളം സംസാരിക്കുന്നത് അന്തസ്സിനു കുറവാണെന്നുകൂടി അവർ വിചാരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്ന് എനിക്കറിയാം.

PRESIDENT: Not now. It used to be the case at one time.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER : എന്നാൽ അന്തസ്സു മുഴുവൻ നമ്മുടെ മാതൃഭാഷയെ പുഷ്ടിപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിലാണ് സ്ഥിതിചെയ്യുന്നത് എന്ന് ഈ മാന്യന്മാർ കരുതിയാൽ നന്നായിരുന്നു. നാനാമുഖമായി വളരേണ്ട നമ്മുടെ മാതൃഭാഷയെ, നമ്മുടെ മാതാവിനെപ്പോലെ കരുതേണ്ട മാതൃഭാഷയെ പുഷ്ടിപ്പെടുത്താൻ ഇന്ന് സന്ദർഭമുണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നു. സംസ്കൃതത്തെയും തമിഴിനേയും മലയാളത്തേയും പുഷ്ടിപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിൽ നമ്മുടെ യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റി ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ അവസരത്തിലാണ്, ഈ സന്ദർഭത്തിലാണ് നാം ശ്രമിക്കേണ്ടതു. മുൻ മദ്രാസ് യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റി മുഖേ

[Mr. K. Kunja Panicker.]

നയം ഇതു സാധ്യമാകുമായിരുന്നുള്ളൂ. അന്ന് ഇതുപോലെ സൗകര്യം ഇല്ലായിരുന്നു. അതുകൊണ്ട് ഇപ്പോൾ ഈ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ, ശ്രീ വാഴംകോടിന്റെ തലസ്ഥാനനഗരമായി, നമ്മുടെ പണം ചിലവുചെയ്ത് ഒരു യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റി ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ സംസ്കൃതത്തെയും മലയാളത്തെയും തമിഴിനേയും നമ്മുടെ സകല കുട്ടികളും ഉപയോഗിച്ചു പഠിപ്പിച്ചു കൊടുത്താൽ ഇരിക്കുന്നതു ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടായ കൂടിയാണ്. ഈ ഭാഷകളിൽ നല്ല പാണ്ഡിത്യമുള്ള ആളുകളെ യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റിയിൽ നിയമിക്കണം. അവർക്കു പ്രൊഫസറന്മാരെനോ ഡീൻമാരെനോ നാമകരണം ചെയ്യാം നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തെ, നമ്മുടെ യശസ്സിനെ, നമ്മുടെ മാതൃഭാഷയെ, സംരക്ഷിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ഈ ഭാഷകളെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് എല്ലാവരും പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധപതിപ്പിക്കണം. ശാസ്ത്രീയമായിട്ടുള്ള വിഷയങ്ങൾ കൂടി തർജ്ജമ ചെയ്തു മലയാളത്തെ എത്രയും വേഗം പഠിപ്പിച്ചു കൊടുക്കണം. ഇത് ഇംഗ്ലീഷും മലയാളവും ഒരുപോലെ അറിയാവുന്നവരുടെ കടമയാണെന്നുകൂടി ചൂണ്ടിക്കാണിച്ചുകൊണ്ട് ഞാൻ പ്രമേയത്തെ അനുകൂലിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI: I also support this motion. The University of Travancore, which is responsible for the proper education of the people of Travancore, should see that Sanskrit is given a proper place in the curriculum of the University. There are many Sanskrit schools coming into existence in the various parts of the State and I must, as seriously as I possibly can, bring to the notice of the Government that all these schools started under very disadvantageous conditions should be encouraged as far as possible without enforcing very strictly the rules as in the case of Secondary High Schools. Unless these schools are encouraged, it will not be possible for the pupils who come out of the Sanskrit College to be absorbed by employing them in these schools. That is why I say that Sanskrit schools should be encouraged. I know the case of a particular boy who after passing creditably from the Parur High School had to come to Trivandrum because the Alwaye College does not provide for the teaching of Sanskrit there. All Colleges affiliated to the Travancore University should have facilities to study Sanskrit. Sanskrit is an Oriental language. Our University is established with a view to promote Oriental studies. In the same way all High Schools under and recognised by the Government should make provision for the study of Sanskrit. I say 'High Schools' because the rules at present provide for Sanskrit Sastris being admitted in the IV Form in the High School Section. In all Sanskrit Schools English and other subjects are also taught as in the English Middle Schools. Unless some compulsory steps are

adopted, it would not be possible for Sanskrit to occupy the same place it occupied centuries back. The kind of Sanskrit teaching imparted by the old country Asans has now gone out of existence. They used to impart excellent teaching in Sanskrit. I do not think the best Sanskrit Professor of the present day would be able to teach Sanskrit as well as they did.

SADASYATILAKA T. K. VELU PILLAI : Was it not the custom that young people who start their education should, as a matter of fact, learn "Reghuvansam" and other books?

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI : In all respectable families that used to be the case.

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN : Sir, in dealing with this motion I shall perhaps do best if I begin by enumerating as briefly as possible the main directions in which the University, since its establishment, has been promoting and fostering oriental studies, particularly the study of Sanskrit and Malayalam. Both in Sanskrit and Malayalam we have fully-developed honours courses besides the usual compulsory study of Malayalam and Sanskrit in the Intermediate and the B. A. Pass Course. Besides the optional B. A. course in Malayalam and Sanskrit, we have, under the University, a more advanced course which is also a Post-Graduate Course.

With the sanction of the Senate, the University has instituted research scholarships in Sanskrit and in Malayalam. There are now two students, post-graduate students, one working on the "Folk Songs of Kerala" and the other on "Melpathur Narayana Bhattathiri—a critical study".

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI : May I know whether they are undertaken in the University or outside?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN : They are both working under the guidance of University teachers.

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI : Are they not given instruction in the College itself?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN : Yes. Now we are giving scholarships for one year, two years and sometimes 3 years to post-graduate students and giving them facilities for conducting research on particular subjects.

SADASYATILAKA T. K. VELU PILLAI : Are there not professors of Sanskrit in the Travancore University?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN : There are teachers of various grades.

Similarly in Malayalam two students are working as research scholars getting Rs. 30 per mensem. Another matter in which the University has shown great interest is the collection of oriental manuscripts. In the Arts College building at Thycaud the Mss. Library the Sanskrit College, and the Department of Publications are housed.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN : കാളേജ് കളിലും മറ്റും പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്നവരെ പ്രഫസറമാക്കണം ലക്ചറർമാരെ സംസ്കൃതകാളേജിൽ പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്നവരെ സ്പെഷലിസ്റ്റമാക്കണം പറയുന്നതിനുള്ള കാരണമെന്താണ്?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN . I am coming to that.

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI: May I know from the honourable member whether any board is put up there as to what the building contains?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN : No, Sir.

Now the University has provided for the Sahityavisharad and the Vidwan examinations. Besides the Honours course, the question instituting the B. O. L. and M. O. L. Degrees in Sanskrit and Malayalam is also under consideration.

Those who have visited our manuscripts library say that it is one of the best in India. The University has been able to increase the number of valuable manuscripts in Sanskrit and in Malayalam. Rare works in Sanskrit and in Malayalam are selected and published by the University. At present, in Malayalam, for instance, one Pandit is engaged in editing Adyathmaramayana.

SADASYATILAKA T. K. VELU PILLAI: What was the special necessity of editing Adyathmaramayana when there are very good editions already?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: The Dean of the Oriental Faculty recommended this for the reason that there is no good edition at present.

SADASYATILAKA T. K. VELU PILLAI: With regard to the large collection in the manuscript library was there not a collection even before the University was started?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: That was the nucleus.

The Department of Publications has produced several very useful works.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI . ഈ പുസ്തകങ്ങളുടെ ഓരോ കോപ്പി മെമ്പറന്മാർക്കു കിട്ടി കൊടുക്കുമോ?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN. They are available for sale in the University Publication Department.

SADASYATILAKA T. K. VELU PILLAI: In the book on Shakespeare written by Mr. Sankaran, are there any quotations from Shakespeare?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: The book is only going to be written.

SADASYATILAKA T. K. VELU PILLAI: I was asking whether in writing a book on Shakespeare quotations from Shakespeare will be given authorised by the University or whether his own words will be quoted or translations will be quoted?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN : The author will have considerable discretion in such matters.

The main complaint of the members appears to be that there are only superintendents for Sanskrit and Malayalam while there are profes-

gors in other Departments. Now Sir, this complaint is not without justification. I may readily admit that as a matter of abstract principle there is considerable justification for the position taken up by Mr. Narayana Kurup and others. We had a professor of very great distinction. The late Raja Raja Varma was a professor of Sanskrit. When he died, the College and the Government were not able to find a suitable man to succeed him as professor and therefore, they split up the professorial chair into two posts of Superintendent of Malayalam and Superintendent of Sanskrit. The professorship was abolished and two Superintendentships were created. I say as a matter of principle that there is no objection to calling these Superintendents 'Professors' but to say that the University has neglected Sanskrit or that the University has neglected Malayalam is not correct. These Superintendents have not been made Professors because it was then thought that there was nobody fit enough to succeed Raja Raja Varma.

MR. P. SIVARAMA PILLAI. May I know whether they have considered the desirability of appointing a Professor.

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA C.V.CHANDRASEKHARAN. Yes, Sir. When a person is available it will be considered.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM: May I know whether any standard has been fixed for that job?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA C.V.CHANDRASEKHARAN : Yes, the same qualifications prescribed for other Professors.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: Are the Superintendent of Sanskrit and the Superintendent of Malayalam coaching up students for the Honours and M. A. courses?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: Yes, Sir.

PRESIDENT The House will now adjourn and meet again tomorrow at 12 noon.

The House adjourned at 6 P. M.

B. PARAMU,

Secretary to the Sri Mulam Assembly.