



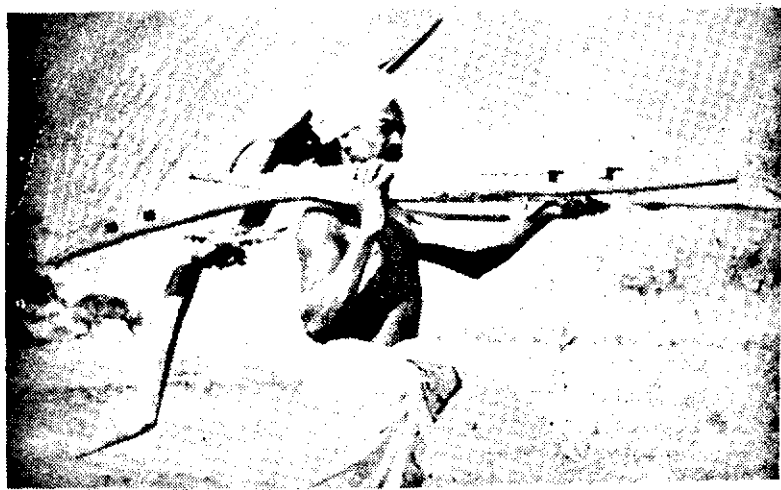
HARIJAN WELFARE IN MADRAS STATE

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HARIJAN WELFARE IN MADRAS STATE

If there has been a shameful blot in the variegated pattern of India's social structure, it has been the segregation of a large portion of the population described variously as "untouchables," "outcastes," "depressed classes," etc. In the Government of India Act of 1935, these classes, who have, for long centuries been subjected to various social, economic and other disabilities, been classified as "Scheduled Castes"—a term which has been adopted in the Constitution of India. In Madras State there are no less than 80 classes or local sub-sects besides 28 aboriginals and hill tribes who have been classified as "Scheduled Classes". For centuries, these classes have been looked upon as outside the pale of Hindu society. The early social reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Rishi Dayanand and others took up the cause of these downtrodden people, while Christian missionaries also endeavoured to help and uplift these people in their own way. These early efforts had only varying degrees of success and



A typical Harijan peasant

though they roused the public conscience against such inhuman distinctions, yet the practical achievements were negligible, and the problem remained unsolved.

Madras was one of the earliest Provinces to take up this question on a Government level and as early as 1919 an effort was made to make an exhaustive enquiry into the condition of the depressed and backward classes and the disabilities of improving their conditions. It was in that year that the Commissioner of Labour was entrusted by the Government with the duty of the betterment of the conditions of the depressed and backward classes in the State.

Educational facilities were afforded for the benefit of these classes and special concessions were shown in the matter of appointments; special seats were also reserved for them later, in the Local and Legislative bodies to which the Government nominated representatives from the "depressed classes".

But this could only touch a fringe of the problem and an alien Government which at that time threw on political differences among the people could not be expected to tackle the problem from the point of view of permanent national unity.

It was Mahatma Gandhi who took up the whole problem and gave it a national importance and made the removal of untouchability one of the major planks of his programme. It was he who held out that "Without the removal of the taint Swaraj was a meaningless term." From the time that Gandhiji took up the national leadership until his death, he pursued this programme with unabated vigour and unflagging faith, whatever changes the other aspects of the political programme for the attainment of freedom might have undergone from time to time. It was Mahatmaji who first inspired a national awakening to the magnitude and seriousness of this social evil. It was he who elevated the question from a mere mission of sympathy to a dignified movement for the recognition of an equal status for these backward classes. Very appropriately therefore he christened these people who were termed "untouchables" and "depressed classes" as the children of God, viz., "Harijans". He focussed the attention of the Hindu Community on the grave problems by his epic fast in 1932, in the cause of Harijans, when the British Government attempted to divide them permanently and politically from the major body of the nation.



Todas of Ooty

According to the 1951 Census the total population of the present Madras State is 357 lakhs. Out of this the Harijan population forms nearly a sixth, i.e., about 58 lakhs comprising 5,672,126 Scheduled Castes and 126,470 Scheduled Tribes. The problem of improving the lot economically, politically and socially of these 58 lakhs of people in this State has been immense. But ever since the people's elected representatives took up the reins of Government, this has been one of the main programmes which has been put into active practice. As early as 1937 when the first Congress Ministry assumed office in Madras State, one of the very first acts of the Ministry was to introduce legislation permitting the entry of Harijans into public temples. This, of course, was a significant gesture, for the entire basis of untouchability was sedulously based on religious practices and one of the several disabilities to which Harijans were subjected to, was the denial to them to worship God along with others of the major community.

Article 17 of the Constitution of India has legally forbidden the practice of untouchability in any form. Madras can justly claim to have been the forerunner in this vital reform. The Madras Removal of Civil Disabilities Act which was passed in 1938 and amended in 1947 was designed to remove social disabilities imposed on Harijans by custom and usage.

The 1947 amendments of the Removal of Civil Disabilities Act and the Temple Entry Act have virtually abolished untouchability legally in all its forms in this State.

But legislation alone cannot eradicate the evil which has taken deep root through the ages. Public opinion and public conscience should be awakened to make legislation a success.

In Madras State the Government have been following a policy of not only passing legislation but also removing the root causes of the evil, namely, the backwardness of Harijans, educationally, economically and socially. The Government have been consistently following this policy since 1946, when the people's representatives again assumed office after a lapse of seven years, and have taken up the work of amelioration of Harijans with increasing zeal. In 1946, a crore of rupees was set apart as a special fund for this ameliorative work. Since then, the Government has progressively increased the expenditure on this account as the following table will show :—

Year.				Total expenditure. rs. (in lakhs.)
1946-47	..	..	..	35.29
1947-48	..	..	..	41.38
1948-49	..	..	..	63.75
1949-50	..	..	..	82.44
1950-51	..	..	..	100.46
1951-52	..	..	..	123.47
1952-53	..	..	..	133.95
1953-54	(Budget as presented in March 1953—Composite State).			127.71
	(Revised budget estimate for the second six months after partition).			54.80
1954-55	(Budget estimate) ..		..	90.40

The various spheres in which the ameliorative work is being done are mainly educational, housing, assignment of land, provision of amenities and enabling Harijans to use such common amenities as wells, tanks, etc., along with others.

EDUCATION

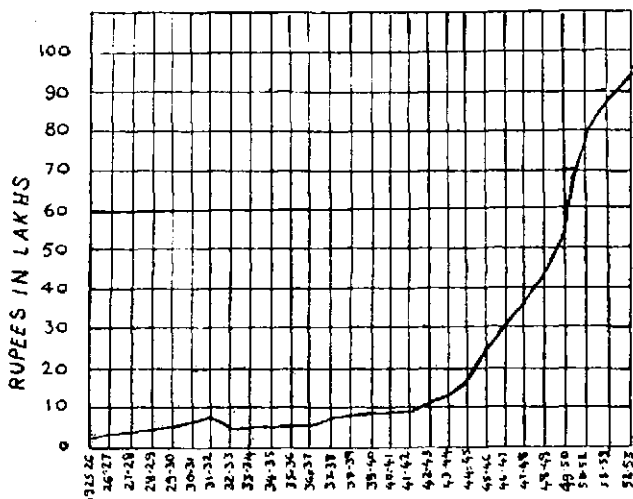
If all the ameliorative measures undertaken for the welfare of Harijans are to bear fruit, and if posterity is to be thankful to the present generation, a new generation from among that community should rise up, free from all age-old complexes. Only education could accomplish that. Education, therefore, has been the main plank in the ameliorative programme directed towards a regeneration of the community.



Special classes at a Harijan hostel

A look at the phenomenal rise in the expenditure on education of the community could prove this. The expenditure which was only Rs. 2.5 lakhs in 1925-26 rose to Rs. 94.28 lakhs in 1952-53 (in the Composite State of Madras). The allotment for the present Madras State for the year 1954-55 is Rs. 62,69,100, thus keeping up the pace of progress in the years preceding the separation of Andhra. Liberal grants of scholarships, provision of hostel facilities, and similar measures have also been helping the community considerably in the difficult task of catching up with the privileged sections of society. Details of the ameliorative work are given below.

EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT OF EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES EXTENDED
TO HARIJANS



Schools (General).—To bar the admission of pupils in any school in the name of caste is an offence against society. The Government had taken a number of measures to prevent this abuse and with the passing of the Removal of Civil Disabilities (Amendment) Act, Harijan children have now equal rights with other children for admission into all educational institutions. Various measures were adopted earlier, to bring about this result and they are enumerated below :—

(a) No recognition shall be granted to any school situated in a locality which is inaccessible to members of any class or community.

(b) Recognition may be withdrawn from any school, whether under public or private management which refuses admission to any pupil merely on the ground of caste or community to which the pupil belongs. If no pupils belonging to the Harijan community are actually attending a school, it will be deemed that admission has been refused to such pupils within the meaning of the rule, unless the authorities of the school show that no such pupils are residing within

a distance of one mile or that there are other satisfactory reasons for the absence of such pupils from the schools.

(c) No grants shall be paid to any institution (1) which is situated in a locality which is inaccessible to the members of any caste or community, or (2) which refuses admission to any pupil merely on the ground of the caste or community to which the pupil belongs.

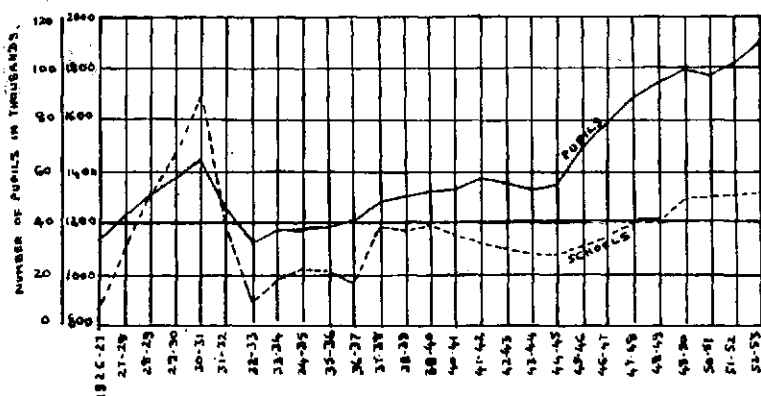


Play-time at a hostel for Harijan girls

Since the issue of these rules, the Removal of Civil Disabilities (Amendment) Act (Act XI of 1947) has been in force; and Harijan children have now equal rights with other children for admission into all educational institutions. In order to provide facilities for admission into the educational institutions the Government have also reserved for Harijans with effect from the academic year 1947-48, 10 per cent of the seats in all recognized Secondary and Training Schools and Professional Colleges including the Law College. In Arts Colleges 15 per cent of the seats have been reserved for the candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In the Engineering Colleges, 15 per cent of the seats left over after reserving 19 seats for the students coming from outside the State are reserved for the candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Schools (Special).—The Government have also opened special schools to meet the needs of Harijans in certain localities. Their number which has been growing from year to year was 1,356 on 31st March 1953 and they employed 3,050 teachers. The total number of children on the rolls on 31st March 1953 was nearly one lakh. The increase in the number of schools and the pupils studying in them from year to year is shown in the graph below :—

NUMBER OF HARIJAN WELFARE SCHOOLS AND THE NUMBER OF PUPILS STUDYING THERE IN

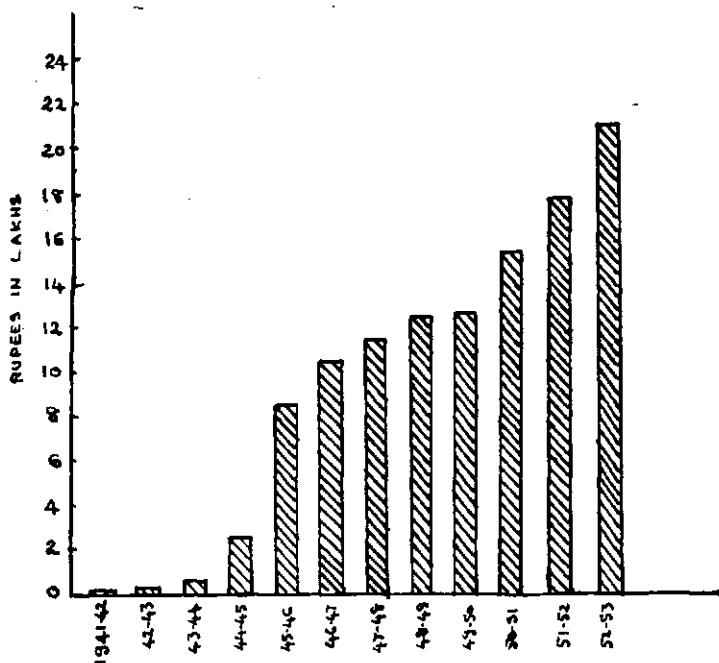


The number of schools working in the present Madras State after partition is 906. A list of places where these special schools are working in the Madras State is given in Appendix III. In these schools midday meals are supplied to children of the eligible communities. This system was first introduced in some of the schools in 1941-42 for the benefit of the underfed children of these poor folks and has now been extended to all the schools. The expenditure on the supply of midday meals has gradually increased and has reached Rs. 21-23 lakhs in 1952-53. See graph below.

The expenditure of midday meals in the schools in the present Madras State will be about Rs. 16,62,200 (Budget Estimate for 1954-55).

Audio-visual education to the children in the Harijan Welfare Schools in Madras City has been provided since 1951 and a 16 m.m. sound projector has been purchased for the purpose.

**EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT OF MIDDAY MEALS SUPPLIED
AND OTHER CHARGES TO HARIJAN WELFARE SCHOOLS.**



16 m.m. films of educational value are obtained on hire as well as free of charge through the courtesy of United States Information Service and projected in the various schools periodically.

Fee concessions.—The educational concessions admissible to Harijan pupils are contained in Madras Educational Rules 92, etc. Education in elementary schools whether under public or private management, is imparted free to all Harijan pupils, whatever be the income of their parents. The concession is available even when a pupil fails to secure a pass in the annual examination, but only once during the entire course from Standards I to VIII.

A similar full-fee concession is available to pupils studying in classes I to V attached to secondary schools, irrespective of the income of their parents. But, when a pupil fails in the



Everybody lends a hand to cook the evening supper

annual examination, the concession is withheld until he or she secures promotion to the next higher class.

Harijan pupils studying in Forms I to VI of secondary schools also are entitled to full-fee concession provided the income of their parents does not exceed Rs. 1,200 per annum. The concession is available even when a student fails to secure a pass once in one of the classes from Forms I to III and once again in one of the classes from Forms IV to VI.

In all Arts and Professional courses as well, Harijan students enjoy full-fee concession provided the income of their parents does not exceed Rs. 1,500 per annum.

Poverty certificate.—Pupils belonging to Harijan and other eligible communities applying for educational concessions were hitherto required to produce a poverty certificate, signed by a Revenue Officer, not lower in rank than a Deputy Tahsildar, or from a Police Inspector or other Gazetted Government Officers. This procedure usually entailed delay and inconveniences, as these officers were not always easily accessible. The Government have, therefore, now dispensed with the production of poverty certificates. If, however, the head of

an institution granting a concession feels a doubt about the financial status of the pupil, he may call for a poverty certificate.

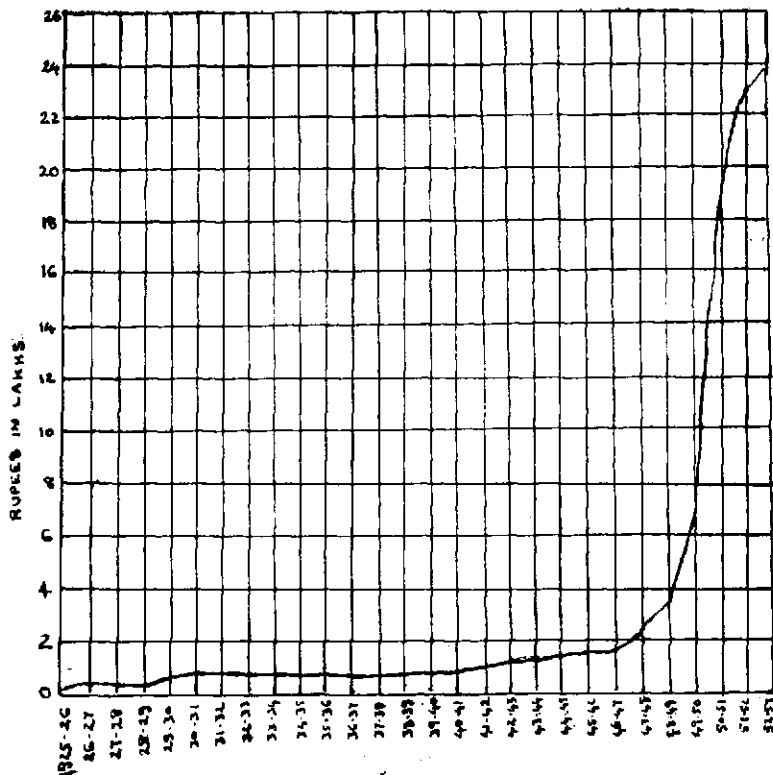


Needlework and embroidery for Harijan girls

Scholarships.—Full details of the Government's scheme for the grant of scholarships to Harijan students in the elementary and secondary schools as well as in colleges including post-graduate and professional courses are given in Appendix II which contains also the rules for the exemption from the payment of examination fees. The scheme also includes the grant of residential scholarships to Harijan students, residing in recognized hostels, to enable them to meet the cost of boarding and lodging. There has been a steady increase in the number of these scholarships and the expenditure on their account has been steadily increasing year after year as can be seen from the graph.

The scheme of scholarships was initiated by the Government even so early as 1923-24. They were then intended mainly to defray the school fees and cost of books ; their scope was later enlarged to enable the students to meet the cost of boarding and lodging also. There are now various kinds of scholarships. Their number has, as stated above, steadily increased from year

EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT OF SCHOLARSHIPS
GRANTED TO HARIJAN STUDENTS



to year and the expenditure has, therefore, correspondingly grown, until it reached in 1952-53 Rs. 22,72,725 (including compensation to universities). The expenditure on this account in the present Madras State after partition is Rupees 7,49,000 (Budget Estimate for 1954-55).

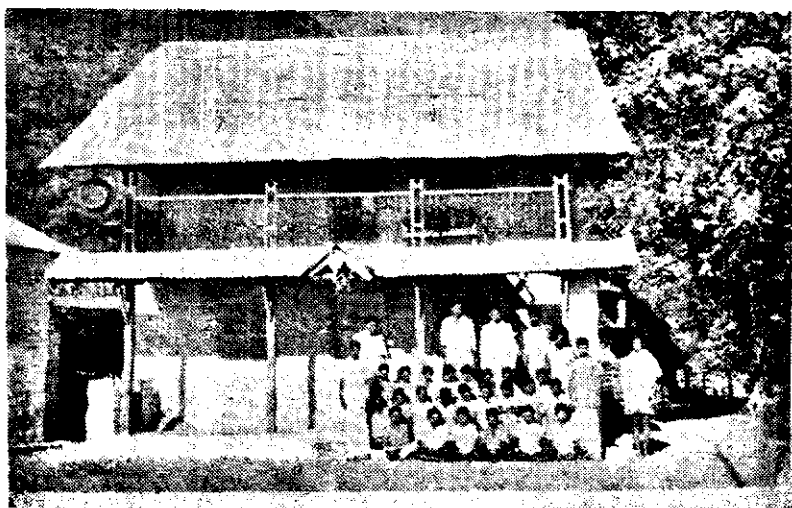
Communities eligible for help by the Harijan Welfare Department.—All the communities included in the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes notified in the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950, and the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950, are eligible for help by the Harijan Welfare Department. A few other communities whose conditions are as bad as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

but which are not found in either of the lists have been made eligible for the help rendered by this department. These three lists are given in Appendix I.

Exemption from payment of examination fees.—Exemption from payment of examination fees is granted by the Director of Harijan Welfare in respect of Government Examinations. In the case of the University examinations also, the Madras and Annamalai Universities grant either full or half-fee exemptions. For those in receipt of half-fee exemptions granted by the Universities the Harijan Welfare Department makes grants to meet the other half-fee.

Exemption from enrolment fees.—Harijans who have completed the Law course are finding it difficult to join the legal profession, owing to their inability to pay the high stamp duty for enrolment as an Advocate or Attorney. The Government have, therefore, decided to grant exemption from this fees in deserving cases on application made by them.

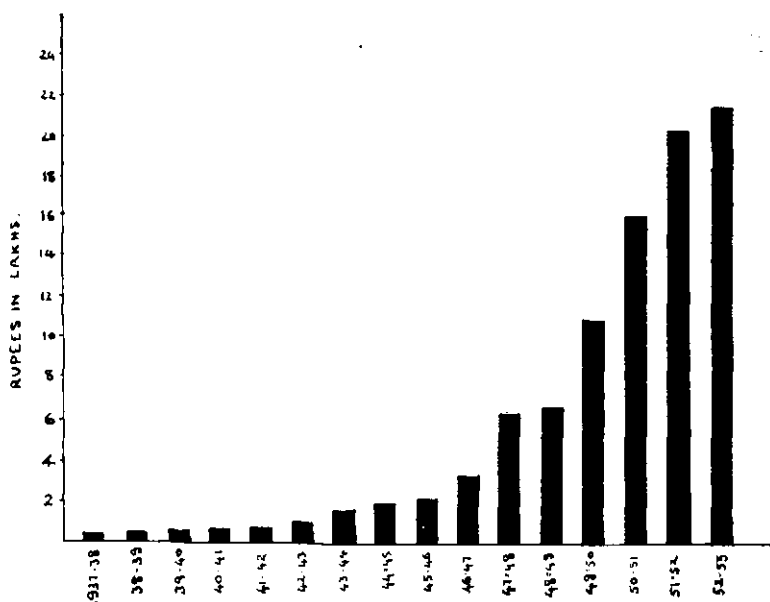
Hostels run by the Harijan Welfare Department.—Twenty-eight Government hostels were run by Harijan Welfare Department under the supervision of the District Welfare



Thandikudi Hostel with its boarders, at Thandikudi, Lower Palani Hills, Madura District

Officers in the districts and the Personal Assistant to the Director of Harijan Welfare in the City of Madras. The number of hostels now run by the Government in the present Madras State is 23. Particulars of these hostels are given in Appendix III-A.

GRANTS TO HARIJAN HOSTELS

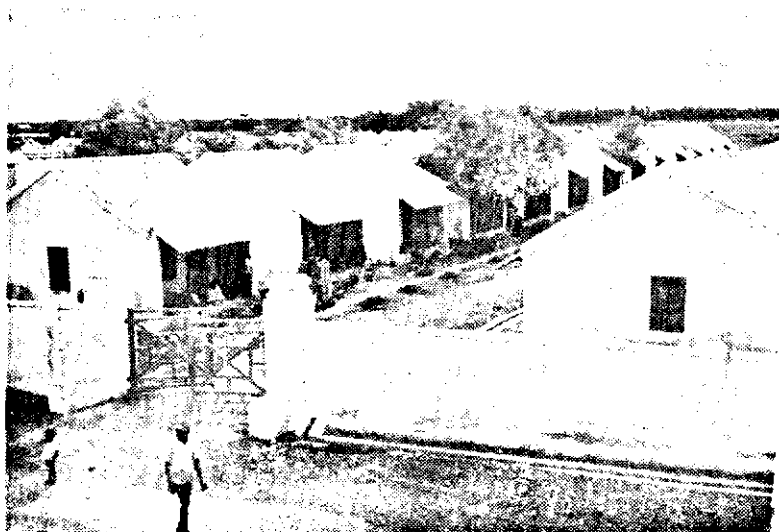


Private hostels.—In addition to the hostels run directly by the Government, there are a number of private hostels for Harijans which are subsidized by the Government. These hostels are given lump-sum boarding grants at the rate of Rs. 15 per mensem per pupil for a period of ten months in a year. In 1952-53, there were 542 such hostels in the State, housing and feeding 14,132 pupils and the expenditure on this account to Government was Rs. 21.25 lakhs (vide graph).

The number of subsidiary hostels now working in the present Madras State is 214, and the particulars of these hostels are given in Appendix III-B.

PROVISION OF HOUSE-SITES

A house, however modest, is one of the fundamental needs of man. After the day's toil he should have a place to relax, a place all his own, safe from the strife around. No community suffers from the absence of this basic need as the Harijans. Even when they manage to build huts of their own, they seldom own the lands on which these huts are built. This gives the landlords a power of coercion which has been at times ruthlessly exercised. And so it has been the endeavour of the Government to provide as many house-sites as possible to the Harijans.



A neat colony for Harijans in Madras City

Vacant land at the disposal of Government, if suitable, is transferred to "Village site" and assigned in plots among those who need them. But as suitable Government vacant land is limited in extent, the Government have often to acquire large extents of private land under the Land Acquisition Act by paying compensation. The Government have so far assigned lands at their disposal for 64,872 house-sites up to the end of 1952-53. They have also acquired private lands for providing 68,706 house-sites up to the end of 1952-53 at a cost of Rs. 42,30,861-0-0. The figures for the present Madras State

are as follows :—Number of house-sites assigned out of Government land : 39,642. The number of house-sites assigned out of acquired land is 31,671 since the commencement of operations and the cost involved in the acquisition of the house-sites in 1952-53 is about Rs. 4,32,000.

Prior to 1936, the Government were granting loans recoverable in easy instalments towards the purchase of house-sites. Since 1936, they had been showing special concession by bearing the entire cost of the land required for communal and common purposes and half the cost of the land covered by house-sites, subject to the maximum of Rs. 150 per acre in the case of dry lands and Rs. 350 per acre in the case of wet lands. The Government have since 1949 further liberalized these concessions. House-sites are now given free of cost to all Harijans, who do not own any, except in cases where they can afford to pay the cost. Each family will be assigned an extent of 3 cents in wet areas and 5 cents in dry areas. In Malabar district the Government have decided to acquire 15 cents for each family. This extent is exclusive of the land required for the provision of common places like streets, lanes, pathways, etc., for which as in the past the Government bear the full cost.

Where the Harijans have occupied Government poramboke lands by construction of houses, such lands are assigned to them, if the occupation is not objectionable. Even where the occupation is objectionable, eviction of the Harijan occupants is usually deferred until alternative sites are provided for them.

In this connexion, the action taken in the Tanjore district deserves special mention. The Harijans in the district have been mostly occupying manaicuts (house-sites) belonging to their landlords. Due to the growing tension between the landlords and tenants in that district, the Harijans were in imminent danger of being evicted from the manaicuts. As the situation called for immediate relief the Government directed that vacant poramboke lands wherever available should be assigned to Harijans and other agricultural labourers for use as house-sites and that where such land was not available, private lands should be acquired for the purpose and at the outset, a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs was sanctioned for the purpose during 1950-51. The scheme was continued during 1951-52

and 1952-53 employing special staff. The total number of house-sites provided under the scheme was 13,959 at a cost of Rs. 5,21,967.

Special work in Madras City.—To relieve the suffering of the mill workers pukka houses were built by the Labour Department in 1921 and given to the eligible communities in Paddisonpuram and Ganesapuram in the City of Madras. Half the cost of the construction was borne by the Government and the balance was advanced by the Government as a loan to be repaid in easy monthly instalments spread over twenty years.



Another view of a Harijan Colony in Madras City. Note the drains and the clean pathways

Houses built by the assignees on the sites allotted to them were shabby and consequently the Harijan Colonies, though formed on proper layouts, presented a somewhat untidy appearance. The Government therefore constructed a colony of 37 houses in the year 1942-43 with all sanitary amenities at a cost of Rs. 77,000 in Tondiarpet called Swathanthrapuram. These are pukka houses let out to the members of eligible communities on a nominal rent of Rs. 3 per house per mensem.

Again in 1943-44, the Government laid out a colony in the Brisleenagar Settlement and constructed 68 huts with all sanitary amenities at a cost of Rs. 70,000. The huts are let out on a rent of Rs. 1-8-0 per hut to the eligible communities. The Government have written off a sum of Rs. 2,490 being the amount of arrears of rent due from the occupants of the huts in this settlement and at the same time ordered the transfer of ownership to the occupants. Steps were taken to assign the sites to the occupants free of value of occupancy rights.



Close-up of a residence in a Harijan Colony in Madras City

Sixteen raised masonry plinths were constructed in Perambur at a cost of nearly Rs. 9,000, and these have been allotted to 16 Harijans. Electric lights have been provided in the streets of five Harijan colonies in the City, namely, Venkatesapuram Colony, Swathanthrapuram Colony, Paddison Hostel Site Colony, Harijan Colony at Jagannathapuram and Mangalapuram Colony at a cost of Rs. 39,000. Electric lights have also been provided in the streets of Strathienagar, Vepery, at a cost of Rs. 13,200.

Alternative sites for evicted Harijans.--Of late there have been several cases of eviction of Harijans by the Corporation

or by private parties. To meet this exigency some of the vacant lands in the City have been secured by the Harijan Welfare Department through the Vacant Land Advisory Committee for housing the Harijans evicted. This Committee has since been abolished and the vacant lands are now being obtained through the Collector of Madras.

The policy of the Government has been to see that no Harijan should be evicted from his present abode, unless and until he is provided with suitable alternative accommodation.

Instances have also come to the notice of the Government where certain unsympathetic landlords have been harassing the Harijans by resorting to forcible ejection. The Harijans are not in a position either to acquire these lands by outright purchase at the present market value or to form Co-operative Societies for purchasing these lands by obtaining the necessary loan either from the Government or from the Co-operative Banks ; they are too poor to pay even the initial share capital.

The Housing Advisory Committee, after taking all these aspects into consideration decided that the Government should bring forth a special legislation under which the private lands should be acquired on the basis of the current income by way of rent which the landowner was deriving. The Madras Slum Improvement (Acquisition of Land) Act (Act XI of 1954) has since come into force, whereunder the State Government can acquire any land, if necessary, in a slum area for the purpose of clearing or improving the area under the provisions contained in this Act.

The Corporation of Madras, as requested by Government, have drawn up a detailed programme for acquisition of lands occupied by slums in the City at an estimated expenditure of Rs. 1.15 crores. The Government have also recommended to the Government of India the sanction of Rs. 65 lakhs to the Corporation of Madras during 1953-54 by way of loans and grants by the Government of India and by grant by the Madras Government for slum clearance works.

An amount of Rs. 32,160 has been sanctioned by the Government for asphaltting the roads of the seven Harijan colonies and the work was entrusted to the Corporation for execution.

ASSIGNMENT OF LAND FOR CULTIVATION

Nothing gives a man a feeling that he has a stake in the world than a bit of land, his own, to cultivate. It gives him a feeling of pride, of self-assurance. The earth ties him to a way of life, of tradition, both solid and enduring. No wonder the policy of assignment of land to Harijans for cultivation has been given a high priority in the ameliorative programme.



Sri B. Parameswaran, Minister for Harijan Welfare, presents *pattas* to a landless Harijan peasant. The land was donated under the Bhoodan movement

The old rules for the assignment of waste lands with their insistence on the rights of first applicants, adjoining landholders or those who had actually brought the land under cultivation had made it very difficult for Harijans to obtain lands for cultivation. In 1918 the Government ordered that the waste lands in every ryotwari village should be examined and a fair proportion definitely reserved for assignment to the Harijans and eligible communities. The extent of land so reserved up to 1952-53 is 680,088 acres of which 199,120 38 acres relate to the present Madras State.

Further when large blocks of land, such as unreserved forests, unassessed wastes and land hitherto unnecessarily retained as poramboke were transferred to the head of assessed land with a view to their assignment for cultivation, a substantial share was almost always reserved for the Harijans. This scheme has facilitated the assignment of very considerable areas of land to the Harijans throughout the State. Out of a total extent of 593,336·83 acres assigned up to 1952-53, 351,654 acres had been brought under cultivation. In Madras State area 44,796·66 acres had been brought under cultivation out of 91,950·99 acres assigned. In most districts Christian missionary organizations have, on the whole, rendered valuable assistance to Collectors in seeing that land which was intended for the Harijans came into their possession.

All land fit for wet cultivation is now classed as valuable land and cannot be assigned free. Ordinarily such valuable land is sold in public auction to the highest bidder. But as the Harijans owing to their poverty are unable to compete with the wealthy at such public auctions, the Government have ordered that such lands should be sold to them privately at a fair market price fixed by the Collector, and that the value so fixed should be collected in easy instalments. The earlier priority in the matter of assignment of land in the order of political sufferers, the ex-army and ex-I.N.A. personnel, Harijans, other landless poor persons has since been changed giving first priority to "landless persons including Harijans." The above change will however not apply to land which had been reserved before June 11, 1949, for assignment to Harijans.

Land Colonization Schemes.—Special Harijan colonies have been formed at Perundurai (Erode taluk, Coimbatore district) and Olavakkot, Malabar district, for Nayadis and lands have been assigned to the colonists for cultivation. Facilities are also afforded to them, for purchase of agricultural implements, bulls, etc.

Valuable lands in compact blocks of 50 acres or more and non-valuable lands of 100 acres and more can be assigned only to colonization co-operative societies composed of the landless poor of whom Harijans form an appreciable number. There are now such 23 societies and of these, an appreciable number consists of Harijans.



Harjian women at harvesting time

The following schemes are also under consideration of the Government :—

(1) Puliankulam Land Colonization Scheme in Tirunelveli district, (2) Koil Land Colonization Scheme in South Kanara district and (3) Attapady Valley Development Land Colonization Scheme.

In Malabar district, there is only one colonization scheme called Wynaad Colonization Scheme. Though this scheme was intended for ex-servicemen, 351 Scheduled Tribe families of Wynaad were also given lands in this scheme. This colony is open to all now.

In Tanjore district, eight co-operative societies formed under land colonization scheme are at present functioning in that district. The schemes are meant both for Harijans and caste Hindus without any distinction. Two more schemes are reported to be under the consideration in Tanjore district.

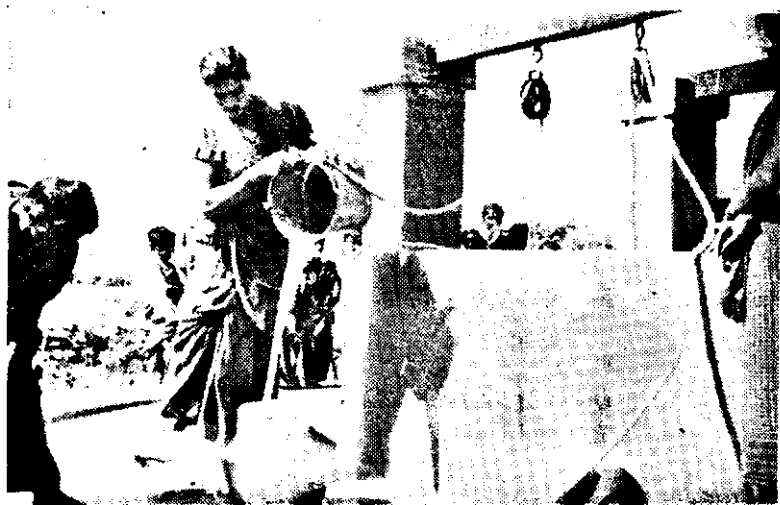
In North Arcot district, the formation of a colonization society called the Moranem Co-operative Land Colonization at Cheyyar taluk is under consideration. There is another proposal to start a similar colonization society at Dorairajapuram. The scheme is under the consideration of the Government.

In Coimbatore district the only scheme working in the district is Vanchinampalayam Land Colonization Scheme. In Salem district, it is proposed to start a land colonization scheme at Ammapalayam, Attur taluk.

In South Kanara district, the Government have ordered the organization of the land colonization in Koila village in Puttur taluk.

Nayadi Colony, Olavakode.—The settlers of the colony fared well. A sum of Rs. 380 was spent for the renewal of thatches and repairs to the huts in the colony. The waste lands in the colony measuring 0·87 acre and poramboke wet lands measures 6·35 acres which were being leased to the Nayadi settlers year after year have since been permanently assigned to the settlers in the colony.

Wells and other amenities.—The Collectors of the districts are empowered to sanction non-recurring expenditure up to



Harijan womenfolk drawing water for drinking purposes
at Renganathapuram, near Bodi

a limit of Rs. 4,500 in each case on miscellaneous measures connected with the welfare of the Harijans, such as the construction of wells, pathways, latrines, and raising the level of house-sites. The Director of Harijan Welfare has been likewise empowered to sanction expenditure on similar items up to a limit of Rs. 7,500 in each case. The Government have up to the end 1952-53 constructed 6,303 wells and repaired 3,506 wells at a cost of Rs. 64,95,547. Since 1949, provision of drinking water wells, is taken under Rural Water-supply Scheme. After partition, the Madras State is spending on the improvements and repairs of drinking-water wells and other amenities to the tune of Rs. 2,51,400.

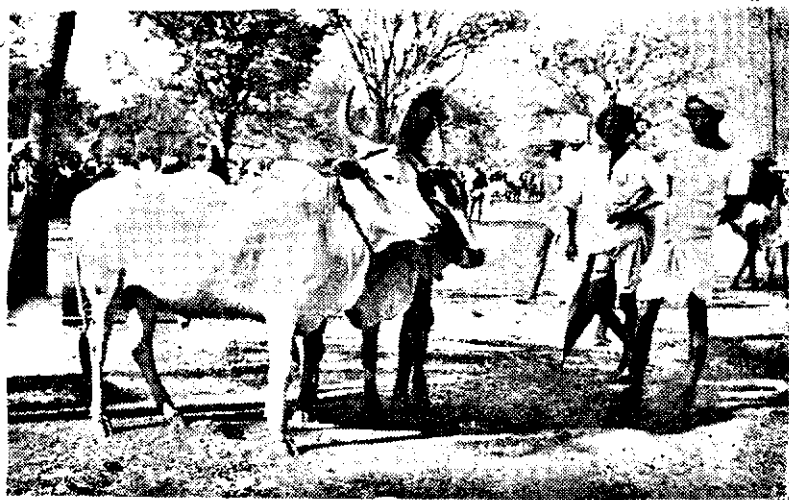
CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

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

(1) for obtaining loans for the acquisition of house-sites ;

(2) for obtaining loans for agricultural purposes such as purchase of cattle, ploughs, seeds, etc.

- (3) for general credit purposes ;
- (4) for obtaining leases of Government lands ;
- (5) for flood relief purposes ;
- (6) for development of cottage industries such as manufacture of leather goods and handloom weaving.



Plough bulls owned by Harijans at Madurai

Co-operative societies have also been organized for settling the Harijans in colonies by grant of suitable land for the purpose. Government have also extended financial assistance to the colonies by way of free grants under share capital for purchase of seeds, manure and bulls and interest-free loans for reclamation, and purchase of implements. Besides, Government have appointed a special staff, free of cost, to the colonies for supervision of these societies.

The question of organizing the following societies is also under active consideration of the Government :—

(1) A House-building Co-operative Society at Siruvanthadu in South Arcot district.

(2) A House-building Co-operative Society at Kayathur in Tirunelveli district.

(3) A Kadars Co-operative Society for the benefit of Kadars of Coimbatore district.

(4) A Sewing and Mat-weaving Co-operative Society for the benefit of Koravars of Kallai in the Malabar district.

The question of organizing the following societies is also under the consideration of the Government :—

(1) The Harijan Co-operative Society, Perundalaiyur Cottage Industries, Coimbatore district.

(2) Loan for improvement of industries, starting of Co-operative Society for Harijans in Madurai district.

(3) House Building Co-operative Societies in the State for Harijans.

The Government also propose to organize a Coir Manufacturing Society at Purathur amsam in Ponneri taluk in Madurai district, and Coir Workers' Co-operative Societies for Nayadis of Kadavanad of Malabar district.

The following are the details of various co-operative societies in the districts for serving the Harijans and Backward Classes :—

South Kanara district.—There are 226 societies working in the district for Harijans and Backward Classes, 72 of these societies are for the benefit of the Harijans and the rest for Backward Classes ex-tappers and fishermen.

Ramanuthapuram district.—There are 17 Harijan Co-operative Societies and 18 Backward Classes Co-operative Societies.

Tanjore district.—There are 124 Harijan Co-operative Societies and 27 Kallar Co-operative Societies.

The Nilgiris district.—There are no co-operative societies exclusive for the Harijans and Backward Classes but the majority of the members of the 182 co-operative societies in the district are Badagas.

Malabar district.—There are 30 Harijan and 64 Backward Classes Co-operative Credit Societies.

Tirunelveli district.—There are 32 Harijan Co-operative Societies and two Backward Classes Co-operative Credit Societies.

Tiruchirappalli district.—There are 56 Harijan Co-operative Societies functioning in the district. Most of them are credit societies. A few of them are marketing and field-labour societies.

Chingleput district.—There are 74 Harijan Co-operative Societies. Four of them are field-labour co-operative societies and the rest are credit societies.

Madras City.—There are 71 Harijan and Backward Class Co-operative Societies.

Madurai district.—There are 39 Harijan Co-operative Societies and two Housing Societies in the district. Besides 281 credit and nine non-credit co-operative societies for Kallars work in the district.

Coimbatore district.—There are 56 Harijan and other Backward Class Credit Co-operative Societies.

Salem district.—There are 23 Harijan and Backward Class Co-operative Societies, 18 for Harijans and five for Backward Classes. Most of them are credit societies. There are five cottage industries societies and one Land Colonization Society.

South Arcot district.—There are 190 Harijan and Backward Class Co-operative Societies.

North Arcot district.—There are 102 Harijan and Backward Class Co-operative Credit Societies in the district. In addition, there are one Better Living Co-operative Society and one Land Colonization Society.

The members of the Harijan societies are exempted from the fees leviable under the Registration Act in respect of documents executed in favour of these societies and in respect of the certificates of encumbrance on the properties offered as mortgage to the societies. Government have also been giving "scriptory" grant to Harijan societies through the Registrar of Co-operative Societies in order to enable them to pay remuneration to persons employed to write up their accounts.

APPOINTMENTS TO PUBLIC SERVICES

There is no denying the fact that positions of honour in the public services do give any community a status in society. In any society, whatever the governmental organization be, a holder of public office is held in esteem. It is not measured by the pecuniary considerations involved. This accelerated programme of admission of members of the Harijan community

to Government services has certainly gone a long way in engendering self-respect and dignity among the members of the community.

The following measures have been adopted to bring about this result :—

(1) For the purposes of the minimum general educational qualifications prescribed for appointment to certain services, a candidate should ordinarily have obtained in his Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Examination 40 per cent of marks in English and in the Second Language, 35 per cent in Elementary Science and Outlines of History of England and India and Geography. Harijans (including converts to Christianity from any of the Harijan communities) who have obtained 35 per cent in English and in the Second Language, and the prescribed percentage of marks in other subjects are, however, deemed to possess the minimum general educational qualification.

(2) For admission to the competitive examinations for appointment to various posts and services advertized by the Madras Public Service Commission no fee is payable by a Harijan who has passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts or who has taken a degree of any of the Universities in the State. This concession holds good up to December 31, 1960.

(3) The age-limit prescribed for the various services and posts does not apply to the appointment of a Harijan to a post for which the special rules prescribe a qualification lower than the degree of B.A. or B.Sc., if such candidate possess a general educational qualification and he is otherwise qualified for appointment. It does not also apply to Harijan candidates who hold a degree if such degree is not lower than the degree prescribed for the post.

(4) Harijans are also allowed higher age-limits for appointment to certain services.

(5) Besides these general concessions, the age rules, and the qualification rules are also relaxed in individual cases of deserving Harijan candidates.

(6) In filling posts in non-technical subordinate services and posts to which recruitment is admissible by transfer from the Madras Ministerial Services and for which recruitment is not made on a communal basis, preference is, as far

as possible, given to Harijan members of the Madras Ministerial Service working in the department concerned.

ADMISSION TO PLACES OF PUBLIC RESORT AND HINDU TEMPLES

There was a time when Harijans were not allowed to go anywhere near places of public worship. It is indeed a blot on the fair name of Hindu religion that this outrage was allowed to be perpetrated for a long time. As soon as the popular Government came to power, legislative measures were enacted to put a stop to this evil.

The Government have removed all the special disabilities under which the Harijans were suffering by enacting the Madras Removal of Civil Disabilities (Amendment) Act XI of 1947 (amending the Removal of Civil Disabilities Act XXI of 1938) and the Madras Temple Entry Authorization Act (Act V of 1947). The Harijans have now equal rights of access, with other Hindus, to all temples and places of public resort such as educational institutions, theatres, hotels, hostels, shaving saloons, streams, rivers, public wells, tanks and pathways. The offences against the provisions of these Acts are cognizable and punishable with fine on the first occasion, and even imprisonment in the case of a second or subsequent offence. The Government have given wide publicity to the provisions of these Acts all over the State. These two acts are printed as Appendices IV and V.

The working of the above two Acts is being reviewed quarterly in order to have an overall idea of the various steps taken to implement the Acts and also to see that prompt action is taken against the offenders.

ONE-CRORE FUND

One of the first measures of the popular Ministry which came into power in 1946 was to set apart a crore of rupees for the uplift of the Harijans and the removal of their disabilities. This sum is in addition to the usual provision made from the general revenues every year for the amelioration measures for the Harijans. The peak figure for the expenditure from the general revenues was reached in 1948-49, when it amounted to Rs. 64 lakhs. During the subsequent years, from 1949-50,

it has been ordered that any expenditure over and above the peak figure of Rs. 64 lakhs reached in 1948-49 be drawn from the One-Crore Fund, which will be reimbursed from the general revenues, as and when funds become available. The One-Crore Fund having been exhausted, the entire expenditure on the Harijan Welfare is being met from the general revenues from 1953-54.

LEGAL ASSISTANCE TO HARIJANS

Owing to their extreme poverty, Harijans are generally unable to secure legal aid for either defending themselves in proceedings launched against them by other classes of people or in conducting cases launched by themselves. The Government have considered the question of giving legal aid to them and have decided that the Collectors should be given discretion to bring to the notice of Government deserving criminal cases, where sanction of legal aid by Government is considered necessary, apart from the assistance provided for in rule 157 of the Criminal Rules of Practice. This assistance does not extend to the civil cases.

GRANTS TO PRIVATE AGENCIES

The Government have been sanctioning recurring grants to private institutions such as the Depressed Classes Mission, Mangalore, South Kanara district; Olcott Mission, Adyar; D.M.R. Trust, Gopalapuram, Malabar district; Servants of India Society Agricultural School, Mayanur, Tiruchirappalli district; Seither Sevagapandiya Board High School, Rajapalayam, Ramanathapuram district; Gokulam Method Village Welfare Association, Madras, etc., for work connected with education and the ameliorative measures for the welfare of Harijans.

The Director of Harijan Welfare also makes discretionary grants to—

(a) Societies, institutions and individuals educating members of the eligible communities and improving their social and economic conditions;

(b) athletic associations of members of the eligible communities;

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

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



Opening a Free Meal Centre at Sadivayal

The Government have also approved the scheme for utilization of the grant given by the Government of India for the removal of untouchability by construction of multi-purpose cement platforms. A sum of Rs. 1,88,075 was incurred up to March 31, 1954, on the construction of multi-purpose cement platforms in the villages.

It is proposed to spend during the year 1954-55 and 1955-56 a sum of Rs. 2,05,200 and Rs. 2,31,640, respectively, under publicity and sum of Rs. 3,94,800 and Rs. 3,68,360, respectively, under education. Fifty per cent of the total expenditure will be met by the Government of India.

HARIJAN DAY

With a view to educate the general public and make them realize the imperative need for the removal of 'Untouchability' and other disabilities, and also to popularize the measures undertaken for the uplift of the Harijans, the Government have organized the celebration of the 'Harijan Day' on the 30th of every month in every taluk and village of the State. This is gradually yielding good and results, in rousing public consciousness and promoting better social relationship.

RECLAMATION OF EX-CRIMINAL TRIBES

KALLAR RECLAMATION

MADURAI DISTRICT

The Kallar Reclamation work in Madurai district which was transferred from the Police Department on 1st September 1949 is in charge of the Special Deputy Collector, Kallar Reclamation, Madurai, under the administrative control of the Collector, Madurai.

Education.—There are 243 Kallar schools with 557 teachers. There were 10,861 pupils (7,435 boys and 3,426 girls) attending the schools.

There are two boarding homes managed by the Government for the benefit of Kallar boys studying in District Board High schools at Uthamapalayam and Usilampatti. The sanctioned strength of the boarders is 300 for Usilampatti and 100 boarders for Uthamapalayam. They are running satisfactorily.

Boarding grants.—Besides free village schools and boarding homes, boarding grants at fixed monthly rates varying from Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 for each boy were granted to 528 Kallar boys and 517 girls admitted in the several institutions under the management of the Christian mission and other private agencies.

Scholarships.—Four hundred and two pupils getting higher education in various institutions were sanctioned scholarships in 1952-53.

Boys scouts and girls guides.—The scout activities are appreciably carried out by trained flock leaders and girl guides.

RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT.

The Kallar reclamation work in this district was ordered to be transferred to the Harijan Welfare Department from the

Police Department. Accordingly, the reclamation work is being attended to by the District Welfare Officer, Ramana-thapuram, from September 1949 onwards. The Kallar Reclamation work was confined to the maintenance of two Kallar schools in Srivilliputhur taluk.

There is a group scout master for the Kallar pupils in the C.S.M Boarding Home, Virudunagar, and he is paid monthly remuneration of Rs. 5. A sum of Rs. 200 was spent for the repairs of the school and a sum of Rs. 99-14-6 was spent on the equipment to these schools. For 70 Vaduvarpatti Korava pupils studying in the A.M.C.C. Boarding Home, Aruppukottai, boarding grant of Rs. 14-8-0 per mensem per pupil was sanctioned for ten months. A sum of Rs. 10,150 was spent to these Korava pupils towards boarding grants.

KORAVA RECLAMATION.

SALEM DISTRICT.

There are four Korava Reclamation schools in this district. Pupils of other communities from the neighbouring villages are also attending the schools. The Korava and Harijan pupils reading in these schools are supplied with mid-day meals, clothing, books, etc., freely at Government cost. The two Reclamation schools at Attur are managed by the London Missionary Society.

There are two boarding homes attached to these schools. There is also an agricultural farm attached to the home where the Korava pupils get some practical training in farming. A total expenditure of Rs. 24,688-5-0 was incurred on the reclamation work in Salem district for the year 1952-53.

CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT.

Konnur Boarding Home.—There is a boarding home at Konnur, Chingleput district, managed by this department for the benefit of ex-criminal tribe students. The sanctioned strength of the boarding home is 70. The boarders were provided with free clothing and books. A sum of Rs. 16,188 was spent towards the maintenance of the boarding home during 1952-53.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

LOANS.

MADURAI DISTRICT.

Agricultural loans.—A sum of Rs. 11,050 was disbursed during 1952-53 under the Agricultural Loans Act.

Co-operative loan.—A sum of Rs. 1,90,000 was disbursed to 59 societies during 1952-53. A sum of Rs. 21,340 was disbursed to six Kallar Co-operative Societies from the Kallar Common Fund. A sum of Rs. 3,32,266-13-0 was disbursed from the Trust fund.

A sum of Rs. 79,574-14-0 was collected during 1952-53 leaving a balance of Rs. 4,14,301-8-0 as outstanding at the end of the year 1952-53.

Co-operative branch.—There are 293 Kallar Co-operative Societies besides two Kallar Employers' Co-operative Societies. There are two Milk Supply Co-operative Societies. All these societies are functioning satisfactorily with sufficient funds under the supervision of the Co-operative Sub-Registrar.

General.—The activities such as bee-keeping, jaggery making, poultry farming, milch goat rearing, etc., are carried out satisfactorily.

GRANTS-IN-AID TO STATES FOR THE WELFARE OF EX-CRIMINAL TRIBES

A sum of Rs. 30,00,000 was provided in the Union Budget of the year 1953-54 for the welfare of ex-criminal tribes throughout India. The Government of India convened a conference at New Delhi in February 1953 to discuss the various ameliorative measures that could be taken for the ex-criminal tribes. Representatives of the States as well as representatives of certain non-official agencies like the All-India Harijan Sevak Sangh and the Servants of the People Society took part in the Conference. In the light of these discussions and taking into consideration all relevant factors, e.g., population of ex-criminal tribes, measures taken by State Government to ameliorate the conditions of ex-criminal tribes and the financial position of the States, the Government of India decided to allot a ceiling of Rs. 4 lakhs to the Composite State of Madras. This amount was reduced to Rs. 2.5 lakhs, subsequently in respect of the Madras State alone. The grant from the

Centre was restricted to 50 per cent of the actual expenditure incurred on the approved schemes. The Union Government directed that the amount should be spent as far as possible through non-official agencies. As no suitable non-official bodies were forthcoming to take up the work, the Government themselves have to evolve schemes. All the schemes suggested by the State Government and approved by the Centre were implemented by the departments concerned. The schemes fall under the following heads :--

- (1) Education consisting primarily of setting up primary schools and granting of scholarships.
- (2) Economic uplift.
- (3) Productive schemes.
- (4) Health schemes.
- (5) Rehabilitation schemes.

The schemes sanctioned during 1953-54 are being continued during 1954-55. In addition, the Union Government have called for a 2-year plan for ex-criminal tribes for the years 1954-55 and 1955-56. Schemes have been prepared and submitted to the Government. Their approval is awaited.

SPECIAL WELFARE SCHEMES FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

Under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India, the Union Government are giving grants to the State Governments for the uplift of Scheduled Tribes in their respective areas or for raising the level of administration of the Scheduled areas. The Composite State of Madras was in receipt of such grants and the grants so received were utilized mainly on the scheduled areas in Andhra parts till 1953-54. No intensive schemes were undertaken for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes in the Madras State in the past though there are many tribes mainly in the districts of Malabar, Coimbatore, the Nilgiris and South Kanara. After partition, the population of the Scheduled Tribes of the Madras State is about a lakh and a quarter while the tribal population of the Andhra State is over five lakhs. A two-year plan for the welfare of the tribes in this State to be implemented with the grant-in-aid of the Central Government is under the consideration of the Government.



Supply of guns to Kadars and Mulasars—tribal people

CONCESSION TO BACKWARD CLASSES

Scholarships, exemption from payment of examination fees, boarding grants, etc., are being granted to the students belonging to the Backward Classes.

During 1952-53, a sum of Rs. 9,38,189 was spent on the award of 3,981 scholarships to Backward Class students studying for different courses. As many as 1,871 non-residential scholarships involving a sum of Rs. 1,75,315 to Backward Class pupils studying in Arts Colleges and 220 non-residential scholarships involving a sum of Rs. 11,820-15-0 to the Backward Class pupils studying in high schools were renewed during the year 1952-53.

Commercial scholarships.—Ten non-residential scholarships involving a sum of Rs. 301-8-0 were granted to commercial courses of study in typewriting, shorthand and book-keeping during the year.

Industrial scholarships.—Sixty-nine non-residential scholarships involving a sum of Rs. 4,590 and eight residential

scholarships involving a sum of Rs. 1,872 were granted to Backward Class pupils studying for L.E.E., L.C.E., L.T.M., etc.

Scholarship for co-operative education.—Eight non-residential scholarship involving a sum of Rs. 400 were granted to Backward Class pupils in the various co-operative institutes during the year.

Exemption from payment of examination fees to the extent of Rs. 9,844 were sanctioned to 275 Backward Class pupils appearing for the University and technical examinations, etc.

Professional residential scholarships and non-residential scholarships.—Five hundred and one scholarships involving a sum of Rs. 2,31,810 were sanctioned during the year for this course.

Payment of compensation to Universities.—A sum of Rs. 36,207 was sanctioned towards the payment of compensation to Universities on account of fee concessions granted by the Universities to Backward Class students.

Boarding grants.—One thousand six hundred and forty-eight grants amounting to Rs. 2,47,200 were sanctioned to Backward Class hostels for Backward Class pupils towards subsidy.

Discretionary grant.—An allotment of Rs. 500 was set apart for this purpose and it was distributed to deserving cases.

GRANTS-IN-AID TO STATES FOR THE WELFARE OF SPECIFIED BACKWARD CLASSES

As in the case of ex-criminal tribes the Union Government provided a sum of Rs. 20,00,000 in their budget for 1953-54 for the welfare of specified Backward Classes other than those declared as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Taking into consideration the population of Backward Classes in each State measures taken by the State Governments to ameliorate the conditions of such Backward Classes and the financial position of the State, they allotted in the first instance a ceiling of Rs. 2 lakhs to the Composite State of Madras. The amount was subsequently reduced to 1.5 lakhs. The State and the Union Governments met the total expenditure on a 50/50 basis. The communities for which the grant was

to be utilized in the Madras State are : (1) Adiyans, (2) Kadars, (3) Kurichans, (4) Paliyans, (5) Pulayans, (6) Sugalis and (7) Yenadis.

Schemes were formulated under the heads, Education, Economic Uplift, Production, Health and Rehabilitation by the State Government. As no suitable non-official bodies were available the Government themselves worked out the schemes departmentally during 1953-54. The schemes sanctioned last year are being continued this year also. Schemes for the communities have been prepared for the year 1954-55 and 1955-56 and submitted to Government under the 2-year plan. Government approval is awaited.

HARIJAN WELFARE COMMITTEE

The Government considered that the range and effectiveness of the work done by the Welfare Department towards the uplift of the Harijans could be appreciably increased by associating with the department, small Advisory Committees consisting of non-official gentlemen with intimate knowledge of the needs of the Harijans and with experience in social welfare work. They accordingly constituted in 1938 not only a Provincial Advisory Board with the Commissioner of Labour as its President but also an Advisory Committee for each district with the Collector of the district as its President. At the instance of the Provincial Advisory Board, the Government extended the activities of the Labour Department which were till then limited to a few districts, to all other districts in the State. So also, the scheme of supply of midday meals was extended to the pupils in all Labour schools. The following are some of the other important recommendations of the board which were given effect to by the Government :—

(1) Confirmation of Labour school teachers.

(2) Provision of a separate allotment for the grant of educational concessions of the Labour Department to converts of the eligible communities to other religions.

(3) Taking over by Government of the Slater Hostel, Madras, run by the Harijan Sevak Sangh.

(4) Institution of a scheme of scholarships for the Law course, Post-graduate course and Compounding course.

(5) Extension of the scheme of industrial residential scholarship to pupils in all industrial schools recognized by the Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras.

(6) Upgrading the Nandanar Higher Elementary School for Harijans into a High School.

In 1947, the Government constituted the Provincial Harijans Welfare Committee, as a Standing Committee intended to advise the Government generally on all matters regarding Harijan Welfare. They were specially requested—

(i) to formulate a five-year plan for Harijan welfare in all directions, such as providing free house-sites, fresh water wells, sanitation, education, etc., and to draw up an immediate scheme for the utilization of the sum of one crore of rupees set apart for Harijan welfare work ;

(ii) to put forward suggestions regarding improvement of the Harijan welfare work undertaken by the Labour Department ;

(iii) to enquire into and report on the progress of the enforcement of the legislative measures in this field ; and

(iv) to examine the possibility of extending the work of the Labour Department in regard to Harijans to other Backward Communities.

The Government have generally accepted the recommendations of the Committee and are implementing them as far as possible.

CREATION OF HARIJAN WELFARE DEPARTMENT

Harijan welfare work was entrusted to the Labour Department in the year 1920. The coming into prominence of industrial labour from the year 1945 onwards and the ever-growing problems connected with it like strikes, lock-outs, disputes regarding wages, the working of the Factories Act and the Workmen's Compensation Act took up much of the time of the department. The Provincial Harijan Welfare Committee felt that this department could not, under the circumstances devote its undivided attention to the various problems relating to Harijan welfare nor expand its activities to the extent necessary. The Committee, therefore, recommended the constitution of a separate department to deal with the

problem of Harijan welfare exclusively, so that the problem could be tackled from all angles. The Government accordingly created a separate department with effect from April 1, 1949, called the Department of Harijan Welfare with a Director as its head.

Sri V. Bhashyam Ayyangar, a retired Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Madras, and a tried worker in the Harijan cause, was appointed as the Honorary Director. He resigned his post in April 1952. The post of the Director was then ordered to be filled up by a full-time paid officer of the Collector's grade.

In the mufassal, the Collectors of districts are primarily responsible for the work of this department and the Director co-ordinates their activities. District Welfare Officers also assist the Collectors in their work.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS IN THE CONSTITUTION

And now a word or two about the special provisions made in the Constitution of India for the speedy advancement of the Harijans; for no account of the uplift work done by the Government can be complete without a reference to these safeguards. Though the name given by Gandhiji, viz., "Harijans" is now in popular parlance, for purposes of the Constitution the more precise term "Scheduled Castes" is employed for describing the Backward Classes. Firstly, under Articles 330 and 332 read with Article 334 of the Constitution there is reservation of seats for a period of ten years both in the House of the People and in the Legislative Assemblies of the States. This reservation, it is needless to point out, will doubtless, go a long way in protecting and promoting the interests of the Harijans. Secondly, Article 335 of the Constitution lays down that "the claims of the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes shall be taken into consideration, consistent with the maintenance of efficiency of administration, in the making of appointments to services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or of a State."

It will be seen from what has been stated above under Section XII (Appointments to Public Services), that in this respect the Madras Government have more than two decades ago, anticipated the Constitution of India and have provided

for preferential treatment to Harijans in the matter of appointments to public services.

Lastly, Article 46 of the Constitution says that "the State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation." It is scarcely necessary to add that the Madras Government has not only anticipated this important directive principle of State policy but has also been fully and whole-heartedly implementing it for a number of years past, as can be seen from the above account of the ameliorative measures undertaken by them for the uplift of the Harijans.

THE FUTURE

The measures detailed above are eloquent testimony to the earnest desire and determined endeavour of the Government to promote the material and moral welfare of a vital section of the community that had for long been the victims of social injustice.

The expenditure on ameliorative measures which was Rs. 8.7 lakhs in 1924-25 had risen to Rs. 116 lakhs in 1952-53. This generous allotment was made at a time when the financial position of the State was by no means easy. The scale of expenditure on this very necessary reform is being proportionately kept up in the present Madras State. All that can be done by administrative direction and legislative enactments have been done ; but these, by themselves cannot bring about an effective solution for this formidable problem.

What is needed is real change in the spirit and outlook of the people. Only social education and increasing awareness of the responsibilities of citizenship can create this new spirit. That process necessarily takes time. As old inhibitions are cast away new traditions must be evolved, and new ties developed. The problem of untouchability will be finally solved only when the new spirit of brotherhood and comradeship in citizenship permeates every nook and corner of rural India and binds together these toiling millions in our villages.

Harijans also should learn to keep pace with the times and should adapt themselves to the new social needs. They

should shed their inferiority complex and should learn to assert their personality and take their rightful place in the body-politic. The measures taken by the Government should not tie them down to permanent dependence but spur them forward to greater progress and achievement. It should also be realized that the evil cannot be eradicated by resting content with mere claims for concessions and special privileges in the matter of education, Government appointments, etc. These can only set the pace for a better and more just social order, but cannot by themselves effect a radical reformation. A thorough change in outlook and social behaviour has to come about if all people have to live equally in peace and contentment.

The enlightened members of our society can do much to promote this outlook and to take this message to every village. What the Government have begun can only be completed by the people. The popular Government can only initiate but it is the people's will that should find the way to fulfilment.

Appendix I

LIST OF COMMUNITIES ELIGIBLE FOR HELP BY THE HARIJAN WELFARE DEPARTMENT

(a) SCHEDULED CASTES.

(Throughout the State.)

(1) Adi-Andhra, (2) Adi-Dravida, (3) Adi-Karnataka, (4) Ajila, (5) Arunthathiyar, (6) Baira, (7) Bakuda, (8) Bandhi, (9) Bariki, (10) Bavuri, (11) Bellara, (12) Byagari, (13) Chachati, (14) Chakkiliyan, (15) Chalavadi, (16) Chamar, (17) Chandala, (18) Cheruman, (19) Dandasi, (20) Devendrakulathan, (21) Dom or Dombara, Paidi, Pane, (22) Ghasi or Haddi, Relli Sachandi, (23) Godagali, (24) Godari, (25) Godda, (26) Gosanigi, (27) Hasta, (28) Holeva, (29) Jaggali, (30) Jambuvulu, (31) Kadan, (32) Kalladi, (33) Kanakkan, (34) Karimpalan, (35) Kodalo, (36) Koosa, (37) Koraga, (38) Kudubi, (39) Kudumban, (40) Kuravan, (41) Kurichchan, (42) Madari, (43) Madiga, (44) Maila, (45) Mala (including Agency Malas), (46) Mala Dasu, (47) Malasar, (48) Matangi, (49) Mavilan, (50) Mogar, (51) Muchi, (52) Mundala, (53) Nalakeyava, (54) Nayadi, (55) Pagadai, (56) Paimda, (57) Paky, (58) Pallan, (59) Pambada, (60) Pamidi, (61) Panan, (62) Panchama, (63) Panniandi, (64) Paraiyan, (65) Paravan, (66) Pulayan, (67) Puthirai Vannan, (68) Raneyar, (69) Samagara, (70) Samban, (71) Sapari, (72) Semman, (73) Thoti, (74) Tiruvalluvar, (75) Valluvan, (76) Valmiki, (77) Vettuvan.

(b) SCHEDULED TRIBES.

(Throughout the State.)

(1) Aranadan, (2) Bagata, (3) Bhattada—Boda Bhattada, Maria Bhattada and Sano Bhattada, (4) Bhumias, Bhuri Bhumia and Bodo Bhumia, (5) Chenchu, (6) Gadabas—Boda Gadaba, Cerllam Gadaba, Franji Gadaba, Jodia Gadaba, Olaro Gadaba, Pangi Gadaba and Pranga Gadaba, (7) Gondi—Moda Gonda and Raja Gonda, (8) Goudus Bato, Bhirithya Dudhokouria, Hato, Jatako and Joria, (9) Kosalya Goudus—Bosethoriya Goudus, Chitti Goudus, Dangayath Goudus, Doddu Kamariya, Dodu Kamaro, Ladiya Goudus and Pullesoriya Goudus, (10) Magatha Goudus—

Bernia Goudu, Boddo Magatha, Dongayatta Goudu, Ladya Goudu, Ponna Magatha and Sana Magatha, (11) Holva, (12) Jadapu, (13) Jatapus, (14) Kan.mara, (15) Kattunayakan, (16) Khattis, Khatti, Kommaran and Lohara, (17) Kodu, (18) Kommar, (19) Konda Dhoras, (20) Konda Kapus, (21) Kondareddis, (22) Kondhs—Desaya Kondhs, Dongiriya Kondhs, Kuttiya Kondhs, Tikiriya Kondhs and Yeniti Kondhs, (23) Kota, (24) Kotis, Bartika, Benthoo, Oriya, Dhulia or Dulia, Holva Paiko, Putiya, Senrona and Sidho Paiko, (25) Koya or Goud with its sub-sects Raja or Rasha Koyas, Lingadhari Koyas (Ordinary) and Kottu Koyas, (26) Kudiya, (27) Kurumans, (28) Manna Dhora, (29) Maune, (30) Mukha Dhora—Nooka Dhora, (31) Muria, (32) Paigarapu, (33) Palasi, (34) Paniyan, (35) Porjas—Boda Bonda, Daruva, Didua, Jodia, Mundhili, Pengu, Pydi and Saliya, (36) Reddi Dhoras, (37) Savaras—Kapu Savaras, Khutto Savaras and Maliya Savaras, (38) Sholaga, (39) Toda, (40) Inhabitants of the Laccadive, Minicoy and Aminidivi Islands who and both of whose parents were born in these islands.

(c) OTHER ELIGIBLE COMMUNITIES.

(1) Badaga, (2) Irula, (3) Kani or Kanniyar, (4) Malayali or Malaiali, (5) Marati, (6) Padanna, (7) Yenadi, (8) Criminal tribes (to be specified), (9) Harijan converts, (10) Yerukulas, (11) Paliyars (Hindus and converts).

Appendix II.

SCHOLARSHIPS GRANTED BY THE HARIJAN WELFARE DEPARTMENT

General Education

1. Residential and non-residential scholarships for ordinary education will be awarded during every year to pupils belonging to communities eligible for help by the Harijan Welfare Department, studying in Elementary, Higher Elementary, and Basic schools, and College classes. The District Collectors concerned will award and renew non-residential scholarships to pupils belonging to eligible communities reading in Standards IV to VIII in elementary, higher elementary and basic schools and Classes IV and above in the secondary schools except in the case of Madras City. Applications for the scholarships should be sent to the Collectors concerned. They will be granted only to pupils of promise whose pecuniary circumstances are certified to be such as to prevent them from prosecuting their studies without the assistance of the scholarships. The head of the educational institutions will have to certify (bearing in mind the income limits of parents or guardians prescribed in rule 92 of Madras Educational Rules) that the pupils are too poor to continue their studies without the help of scholarship.

Applications for scholarships should reach the Director of Harijan Welfare, No. 27, Halls Road, Egmore, Madras, and the Collectors concerned on or before the 15th July or within fifteen days after the admission of the students in the institutions concerned every year.

The applicants should not have exceeded the following age-limits on 1st July of the year in which the scholarship is tenable:—

Elementary Basic and Secondary Schools.

<i>Fourth standard.</i>	<i>Fifth standard.</i>	<i>Sixth standard and first form.</i>	<i>Seventh standard and second form.</i>	<i>Eighth standard and third form.</i>
YRS.	YRS.	YRS.	YRS.	YRS.
12	13	14	15	16

Secondary Schools.

<i>Fourth form.</i>	<i>Fifth form.</i>	<i>Sixth form.</i>
YRS.	YRS.	YRS.
17	18	19

Colleges.

<i>First class.</i>	<i>Second class.</i>	<i>Third class.</i>	<i>Fourth class.</i>
YRS.	YRS.	YRS.	YRS.
20	21	22	23

Note.—The age-limit will be relaxed in respect of deserving cases.

Residential Scholarships

Only pupils of Form I and above who are not resident of a place within a radius of five miles of the institution are eligible for the residential scholarships. Residential scholarships in Form IV and above will be granted only to students residing in recognized hostels. Girls studying in high schools and colleges and residing in hostels attached to the institutions are eligible for the residential scholarships even though their parents or guardians are residents of the place in which the institution is located. The rates of the residential scholarships for Forms I to III will be Rs. 150 per annum. This sum is intended to cover boarding and lodging charges, fees, if any, and cost of books, etc. These scholarships will be granted only to pupils residing in hostels attached to or run by the schools. The rate of residential scholarships for Form IV and above will be fixed after taking into account the full lodging and boarding charges in the respective hostels and the amounts intended for fees, if any, special fees and for purposes of books, etc.

Madras Seva Sadan

Ten residential scholarships of the value of Rs. 200 each per annum will be awarded to pupils of the Madras Seva Sadan to cover

expenditure on books, school fees, etc., and for boarding charges for ten months' stay in the hostel attached to the school.

Non-Residential Scholarships

Where the pupil has to pay no fees (except special fees, if any, for games, library, etc.) to the institution, the maximum annual value of the scholarship (intended entirely for the pupil's benefit for the purchase of books, note books, etc., required for the pupil's course of study and for payment of special fees, etc.) will be—

				<i>For pupils in Madras City institutions.</i>	<i>For pupils in mufaseal insti- tutions.</i>
	RS.	A.		RS.	A.
Elementary and basic schools—					
Standard IV	6	0
Standard V	6	0
Standard VI	9	0
Standard VII	12	0
Standard VIII	12	0
Secondary schools—					
Classes IV and V	8	0
Forms I and II	18	11
Form III	21	5
Forms IV to VI	37	5
Colleges—					
Intermediate—					
Junior	49	5
Senior	37	5
B.A. and B.Sc. (Hons.) classes—					
Junior	58	14
Senior	43	7

Where the pupil has to pay any fees besides special fees to the institution, the maximum annual value of the scholarship will be the no fee rate mentioned in the previous column plus the following amount intended for fees payable in cash by the pupil to the institution :

*For pupils in Madras City
institutions.*

*For pupils in mufassal
institutions.*

Elementary and Basic Schools.

RS.	RS.
4½	2¼
6	3
9	4½
10½	5¼
12	6

[These figures are calculated at double the ordinary rates mentioned in rule 73 (1) of the Madras Educational Rules for all the twelve months of the year.]

[These figures are calculated at the ordinary rates mentioned in rule 73 (1) of the Madras Educational Rules for all the twelve months of the year.]

*For pupils in Madras City
institutions.*

*For pupils in mufassal
institutions.*

Secondary Schools.

RS.	RS.
5	5
11	11
11	11
21	21

(These figures are calculated at a half the standard rates mentioned in rule 89-A of the Madras Educational Rules for the year of eight instalments.)

*For pupils in Madras City
institutions.*

*For pupils in mufassal
institutions.*

Colleges.

RS.	RS.
44	46
53	46
65½	56½
61	61

(These are about half the average of the standard rates for the year of nine months or three terms.)

NOTE (1).—Only the 'no fee' rate of scholarships are applicable to pupils of the eligible communities studying in secondary schools and colleges and to Harijan pupils studying in elementary, higher elementary and basic schools as they are entitled to full fee concessions in the institutions.

NOTE (2).--The rates of the various scholarships of this Department are fixed after taking into account the fee concessions to which the pupils belonging to the communities eligible for help by the Harijan Welfare Department are eligible under rule 92 (b), Madras Educational Rules.

Scholarships for Post-graduate studies in M.A. or M.Sc. Course.

Three non-residential or residential scholarship will be awarded to deserving students for post-graduate studies in M.A. or M.Sc. courses. The rates of the scholarships will be based on actual requirements for education including tuition fees, cost of books, etc., in each case and in no case will exceed Rs. 200 per annum in the case of non-residential scholarships. In the case of residential scholarships an extra amount for actual boarding and lodging charges will be sanctioned.

Scholarships for B.Com. (Hons.) Course

Non-residential scholarships of the value shown below will be awarded to students of the eligible communities studying for the B.Com. (Hons.) Course :--

- (a) First year-- Rs. 223-8-0 for books and special fees.
- (b) Second year--Rs. 23-8-0 for special fees only.
- (c) Third year-- Rs. 23-8-0 for special fees only.

The non-residential scholarships will be converted into residential scholarships in deserving cases. The pupils belonging to the communities eligible for help by the Harijan Welfare Department-- Reading in the secondary school course will be allowed the benefit of the scholarships granted by the Harijan Welfare Department for a second year in the same class, subject to the condition that this concession is given only twice during the course-- once in Forms I to III and once in Forms IV to VI. No such concession will be granted to the students studying in Arts Colleges.

Exemption from Payment of Examination fees

The Director of Harijan Welfare grants exemption from payment of examination fees in respect of all Government and University examinations to deserving pupils of the communities eligible for help by the Harijan Welfare Department. The applications for exemption should be sent to this office on or before 10th December in all cases and in the case of Training School-Leaving Certificate Examination on or before 10th October every year.

In cases where preliminary examinations are held for selecting candidates to be sent up for the public examinations, the heads of institutions may, if such selection examinations have to be conducted after the dates mentioned above exercise their discretion and forward to this office applications for exemption from payment of the examination fees not later than the prescribed dates if in their

opinion the students concerned are likely to be sent up for the public examinations. Applications received after the prescribed dates will not be considered.

The Annamalai University grants full-fee exemption from payment of examination fees to the pupils of the Adi-Dravida community only; such pupils are not granted exemptions from payment of the examination fees by the Harijan Welfare Department.

Non-recurring Grants for Books, etc.

Non-recurring grants will be granted to deserving pupils of the communities eligible by the Harijan Welfare Department studying in Standards and classes I, II and III in recognized schools and to pupils studying for Teacher's training for the purchase of books, etc.

The applications for the grants should be sent to the concerned District Collectors. In respect of Madras City, the applications should be sent to the Director of Harijan Welfare, Egmore, Madras.

Forms of applications for grants can be had from the Office of the Director of Harijan Welfare, 27, Halls Road, Egmore, Madras, and from the Collectors of districts.

The applications should reach the Director or the Collector on or before 15th July or within fifteen days after the admission of the students in the institutions concerned, every year.

Commercial and Professional Courses

Ten scholarships each for Commercial and Compounders' training courses and a number of scholarships for midwifery course and the various professional courses of study as detailed below will be awarded by the Director of Harijan Welfare, Madras, every year to the pupils belonging to the eligible communities.

<i>Nature of scholarship.</i>	<i>Period of course.</i>	<i>Value of scholarship.</i>
A. Commercial scholarships for pupils learning Book-keeping, Theory and Practice of Commerce, Banking, Commercial Geography, Shorthand and Typewriting.	9 months in a year.	Rs. 36 a year.
B. Compounders' training course in recognized training centres.	12 months	Rs. 20 each where the pupil has to pay no fee. Rs. 35 each where the pupil has to pay half-fee.

<i>Nature of scholarship.</i>	<i>Period of course.</i>	<i>Value of scholarship.</i>
C. Midwifery scholarships for pupils taking up the midwifery course in any of the recognized training centres.	18 months ..	Initial lump-sum allowance for books and uniform, Rs. 75. Monthly rate of stipend, Rs. 18. Monthly rate of dearness allowance, Rs. 18. Monthly rate of dhoby allowance, Rs. 1-12-0.
D. Professional courses--		
I. Physical Education scholarship for pupils taking the Diploma or Special Certificate or Government Certificate Course in the Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education, Saidapet.	10 months in a year.	(i) Diploma Course, Rs. 650. (ii) Special Certificate (Higher Grade, Rs. 630). (iii) Government Certificate (Lower Grade), Rs. 600.
II. B.Sc. (Agriculture).	3 years ..	Maximum of Rs. 50 per mensem towards boarding and lodging charges, etc.
III. M.B.B.S., Medical College.	First year ..	Special fees, Rs. 14; for essential books, Rs. 250.
	Second year ..	Special fees, Rs. 14 (cost of essential books is already included in the first year).
	Third year ..	Special fees, Rs. 14; for essential books, Rs. 200.
	Fourth year ..	Special fees, Rs. 14; for essential books, Rs. 300.
	Fifth year ..	Special fees, Rs. 14 (cost of essential books is already included in the fourth year).
NOTE.—The residential scholarships sanctioned to the students studying in the III, IV and Final M.B.B.S. Course will be tenable for the actual period of their stay in the hostels for attending to their studies in their respective colleges and examinations, instead of nine months in a year as at present.		
IV. For Sanitary Inspector.	One year ..	Rs. 60 each for the year for books and Rs. 8 for special fees.
V. For B.E. Engineering.	Four years ..	Rs. 123-2-0 each for the year for books, etc., and for special fees.
VI. Vidwan Course ..	Do. ..	Rs. 25 each per year at no fee rate.

NOTE.—Five non-residential scholarships will be granted to eligible communities each year.

<i>Nature of scholarship.</i>	<i>Period of course.</i>	<i>Value of scholarship.</i>
VII. Paadits' training course.	1 year	Five non-residential scholarships at the rate of Rs. 10 each per year will be granted for Harijan and Backward Communities.
VIII. For L.I.M. (School of Indian Medicine).	4 years	Rs. 100 a year for books and Rs. 8 per annum for special fees, etc.
For Apprentice Physicians' Course in the School of Indian Medicine.	9 months for men students and 11 months for women students.	Rs 8 for special fees for the entire course.
IX. For B. V. Sc. Veterinary.	4 years	Rs. 163-12-0 each (Rs. 150 for books and Rs. 13-12-0 for special fees).
X. For B.T. or B.Ed. Course.	1 year	Actual requirements for education special fees, cost of books, etc., subject to a maximum of Rs. 190 in the case of non-residential or in the case of residential scholarship the actual boarding and lodging charges will be sanctioned in addition to non-residential scholarships. (The total number of scholarships both residential and non-residential is three.)
XI. For Law Course	.. 3 years	First-year F.L. Course Rs. 71. No-fee rate. Second-year B.L. Course Rs. 93. No-fee rate. Third-year apprentice Rs. 52. No-fee rate. The total number of non-residential scholarships every year for the Law Course is ten.

NOTE.—The value of the scholarships will be increased by an amount equal to the actual tuition fee, if any, that the students concerned has to pay. *Harijan converts will be treated as Backward Classes for the purpose of scholarship for Law Course.*

<i>Nature of scholarship.</i>	<i>Period of course.</i>	<i>Value of scholarship.</i>									
XII. For Diploma in Medical Radiology and Diploma as Certified Radiological Assistant Courses.	1 year	Two non-residential scholarships of the values shown below will be awarded to the pupils belonging to eligible communities studying for the courses:—									
		<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>D.M.R.</i></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>C.R.A.</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>Course.</i></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>Course.</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">RS.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">RS.</td> </tr> </table>		<i>D.M.R.</i>	<i>C.R.A.</i>		<i>Course.</i>	<i>Course.</i>		RS.	RS.
	<i>D.M.R.</i>	<i>C.R.A.</i>									
	<i>Course.</i>	<i>Course.</i>									
	RS.	RS.									
	Non-residential scholarship at no-fee rates (for books).	150 50									
	Non-residential scholarship at half-fee rate (half tuition fee plus the amount required for books).	350 150									
XIII. For Courses ..	Music, various periods.	Non-residential scholarships of the values shown below will be awarded to girl pupils belonging to eligible communities who take up training courses in music in the following institutions:—									
Madras University Diploma in Indian Music.	2 years	Rs. 30 full-fee rate a year.									
Annamalai University Diploma in Sangeeta Bhushana.	4 years	Rs. 15 no-fee rate in the first year and Rs. 14 no-fee rate a year during the subsequent years.									
Madras Teachers' College of Music—Teachers' Certificate in music.	9 months	Rs. 27 half-fee rate for the whole course.									
XIV. For co-operative training and education.	9 months	Six scholarships of the values shown below will be awarded to Scheduled Caste students for Co-operative Training and Education at three for each of the Co-operative Institutes at Coimbatore, and Tanjore—									
		(a) Tuition fee for the whole course at Rs. 50 each.									

<i>Nature of scholarship.</i>	<i>Period of course.</i>	<i>Value of scholarship.</i>
		(b) Boarding and Lodging charges for nine months at Rs. 30 each per mensem.

NOTE.—The unutilized scholarships of one institute will be utilized in another institute.

XV. For L.C.E. (College of Engineering), Guindy.	3 years	..	First year—No-fee rate Rs. 116-2-0. No-fee rate (Rs. 100 for books plus Rs. 16-2-0 for special fees). Half-fee rate Rs. 152-2-0 half-fee rate (Rs. 100 for books, Rs. 36 for half-fee plus Rs. 16-2-0 special fees)
			Second and third year—No-fee rate Rs. 16-2-0, no-fee rate each year (Special fees). Half-fee rate, Rs. 52-2-0. Half-fee rate each year (Rs. 36 half-fee plus Rs. 16-2-0 for special fees).

NOTE.—The non-residential scholarships will be converted into residential scholarships in deserving cases.

XVI. M.S. Course	2 years	..	Two non-residential scholarships of the value of Rs. 80 each at half-fee rate for the whole course will be awarded to the pupils of the eligible communities.
			The non-residential scholarships will be converted into residential scholarships.
XVII. For Diploma Course in Politics and Public Administration.	2 years	..	Two non-residential scholarships at Rs. 160 for the first year only, for purchase of books. The non-residential scholarships will be converted into residential scholarships.
XVIII. Research work in Economics or Indian History and Archaeology in the University of Madras.	2 years	..	Two non-residential scholarships of Rs. 30 each per annum will be granted.

<i>Nature of scholarship.</i>	<i>Period of course.</i>	<i>Value of scholarship.</i>
XIX. B.Sc. (Tech) Course in the Alagappa Chettiar College of Technology at Guindy.	2 years	<p>The number of scholarships for students taking research work whether in Economics or Indian History and Archaeology will be two for eligible communities.</p> <p>Two non-residential scholarships to students belonging to the eligible communities.</p> <p>First year—Rs. 615 for tuition fees, special fees and cost of books, second year—Rs. 215 for tuition fees and special fees.</p>
XX. B.O.L. (Hons.) Course.	3 years	<p>Non-residential scholarships at no-fee rate—Special fees and cost of books for the first year, Rs. 120-8-0.</p> <p>Special fees and cost of books for the second year, Rs. 20-8-0.</p> <p>Special fees and cost of books for the third year, Rs. 20-8-0.</p> <p>Non-residential scholarships at half-fee rate—</p> <p>Half-fees, special fees and cost of books for the first year, Rs. 237-8-0.</p> <p>Half-fees, special fees and cost of books for the third year, Rs. 137-8-0.</p>
XXI. Training in Sericulture.	....	Two residential scholarships of Rs. 150 each to pupils belonging to eligible communities.
XXII. G.C.I.M. Course (College of Indigenous Medicine, Madras).	5 years	<p>No-fee rate—</p> <p>First year—Rs. 208 (No-fee rate Rs. 200 for books and Rs. 8 for special fees).</p> <p>Second to fifth year—Rs. 108 (No-fee rate each year Rs. 100 for books and Rs. 8 for special fees).</p>

<i>Nature of scholarship.</i>	<i>Period of course.</i>	<i>Value of scholarship.</i>
XXII. G.C.I.M. Course (College of Indigenous Medicine, Madras)-- <i>cont.</i>		Half-fee rate— First year—Rs. 283 (Half-fee rate Rs. 200 for books, Rs. 8 for special fees and Rs. 75 for half-fee). Second to fifth year— Rs. 183 (Half-fee rate each year Rs. 100 for books, Rs. 8 for special fees and Rs. 75 for half-fee).

NOTE (1).—The non-residential scholarships will be converted into residential scholarships in deserving cases.

NOTE (2).—No fees are levied from poor pupils belonging to the communities eligible for help by the Harijan Welfare Department studying in professional colleges.

Applications for the course of study in Midwifery should reach the Director on or before the 15th May every year. In other cases the applications should reach the Director on or before the 15th July or within fifteen days after the admission of the students in the institutions concerned every year.

The physical education scholarships and the midwifery scholarships are residential scholarships and include charges for boarding and lodging. The scholarships for the commercial and other professional courses of study are non-residential ones. Residential scholarships will be granted to deserving students undergoing professional courses of study.

The scholarships for commercial education will be granted only to pupils reading in recognized or approved schools of commerce whose general educational qualifications is Form IV and above. The minimum general educational qualifications required of an applicant for the Physical Education Scholarship is that he should be the holder of a Secondary School-Leaving Certificate (passed) with eligibility for the college course. For other scholarships, the qualification will be that prescribed for admission to that course of study in the institution concerned.

The holders of midwifery scholarships, who fail to pass the examination in the first attempt and are remanded for study for three more months will be granted scholarships for the further period of three months on the recommendation of the heads of the institutions. But no scholarships or allowances will be given if the pupils fail to pass the examination in the second attempt.

The students belonging to the eligible communities studying in the Engineering Colleges will be allowed to retain the scholarships for only one failure and those studying in the Medical Colleges for two failures for the period of the entire course.

Industrial Education

Two hundred industrial scholarships are awarded every year by the Director of Harijan Welfare to pupils belonging to the communities eligible for help by the Harijan Welfare Department seeking industrial education. After making provisions for renewal of the scholarships awarded last year limited number as detailed below in Sections A, B, C, D and E will be available for award every year.

The scholarships will be granted only to pupils of promise whose pecuniary circumstances are certified to be such as to prevent them from learning the particular trade or profession without the assistance of the scholarships.

SECTION A.

About 35 residential scholarships will be awarded to pupils undergoing training in Industrial institutions recognized by the Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras. The actual cost of boarding and lodging charges will be paid besides the non-residential scholarship for which they are eligible.

The selection of pupils for these scholarships will ordinarily be restricted to applicants belonging to the districts in which the institutions are situated. Only those coming from places more than 5 miles away from the institutions concerned and who have passed at least Standard V in a day school and are between 12 and 15 years of age, are eligible for these scholarships. The age-limit will be relaxed in respect of deserving cases.

Applications should be in the prescribed form and should be accompanied by the school-leaving certificate in original and the written consent of the parent, or if no parent is alive, of the guardian, agreeing to send the applicant for residential training in the institution concerned.

Applications for these scholarships should reach the Director of Harijan Welfare on or before the 15th July or within fifteen days after the admission of the students in the institutions concerned every year.

SECTION B.

About 35 non-residential scholarships will be awarded to pupils taking such courses, as carpentry, blacksmithy, etc., in institution recognized by the Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras,

as the Government School of Arts and Crafts, Chengalvaraya Naicker's Technical and Industrial Institute, etc., in the City of Madras and such other in the mufassal.

The maximum annual value of these scholarships will be as follows towards special fees and cost of books, etc. :—

<i>Year of course.</i>	<i>Where the institution levies no fees on account of tuition.</i>
	RS.
First year	18
Second year	24
Third year	36
Fourth year	60
Fifth year	90

NOTE.—The scholarships will be granted after taking into consideration, the fee concessions and rule 92 of the Madras Educational Rules.

In addition, a non-recurring bonus calculated at Rs. 6 for each year of the course during which the pupil was a scholarship holder and subject to a maximum of Rs. 30 will be paid to him on his satisfactorily completing the course. Claims for bonus should be made within a period of twelve months after completion of the course.

Applicants should not have exceeded 20 years of age on the 1st July and should have passed at least Standard V in a day school. The age-limit will be relaxed in respect of deserving cases. Applications in the prescribed form should reach the Director of Harijan Welfare on or before the 15th July or within fifteen days after the admission of the students in the institutions concerned every year.

The Director will also grant scholarships to the students belonging to eligible communities studying for the following industrial courses recognized by the Director of Public Instruction. Madras :—

- (i) Art Master's course in the Teachers' College, Saidapet, Madras. 5 (five only) scholarships at the rate of Rs. 18 per mensem (rupees eighteen only) each. (This rate will cover the boarding charges also.)
- (ii) Engraving course in the School of Arts and Crafts, Kumbakonam, Tanjore. 2 (two only) scholarships (for both lower and higher grades) put together at the rates given below :—
 - (a) Lower grade Rs. 4 (rupees four only) per mensem.
 - (b) Higher grade Rs. 8 (rupees eight only) per mensem.

SECTION C.

A few scholarships will be awarded to pupil selected to undergo apprenticeships in motor car mechanism in the United Motors, Limited Coimbatore, and the Canara Public Conveyance Company, Kodialbail, Mangalore.

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

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

Applicants for these scholarships should have completed Form III or Standard VIII in a day school and should have been declared fit for promotion to the higher class. The scholarships will not be granted to those who are either below 17 or above 18 years of age on the 1st July. Applications in the prescribed form accompanied by school-leaving certificates in original should reach the Director of Harijan Welfare on or before the 15th July or within fifteen days after the admission of the students in the institutions concerned every year.

SECTION D.

Scholarships will be awarded to pupils selected for training as apprentices in the Public Works Department Workshops at Madras.

The selection of candidate for the Madras City workshops will be restricted to applicants from the Tamil districts of the State who have passed Secondary School-Leaving Certificate, and have been declared eligible for the College course. Applicants should not be below 15 or above 20 years of age on 1st July.

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

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

Applications for these scholarships in the prescribed form accompanied by the required documents should reach the Director of Harijan Welfare on or before the 15th July or within fifteen days after the admission of the students in the institutions concerned every year.

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

Appendix III

LIST OF HARIJAN WELFARE SCHOOLS IN MADRAS STATE.

MADRAS CITY.

<i>Name of the school.</i>	<i>Place.</i>
1 Kattukoil Harijan Welfare School	Mylapore.
2 Swaminaickencheri Harijan Welfare School	Vepery.
3 H.P.B. Higher Elementary School	Kodambakkam.
4 Ellis Day Girls' School	Rayapuram.
5 Kunnigapuram Harijan Welfare School	Vyasarpadi.

TANJORE DISTRICT.

<i>Name of the taluk.</i>	<i>Names of the villages wherein Harijan Welfare schools are situated.</i>
Kumbakonam	1 Kodamangalam.
	2 Mangammalparam.
	3 Nachiarkoil.
	4 Nagarasampettai.
	5 Nalladai.
	6 Nedar.
	7 Pudur.
	8 Sikkilnayakanpatti.
	9 Sholapuram.
	10 Tirumalairajapuram.
	11 Tiruneelakudi.
	12 Tiruvidaimarudur.
	13 Villivarambal.

TANJORE DISTRICT—cont.

<i>Name of the taluk.</i>	<i>Names of the villages wherein Harijan Welfare schools are situated.</i>
Mannargudi	14 Orathur. 15 Panaiyur. 16 Savalkkaran. 17 Sholapandi. 18 Thenpathi. 19 Thulajendrapuram.
Mayuram	20 Arivalur. 21 Kullapattamangalam. 22 Kiley. 23 Koothoor. 24 Mahadanapuram. 25 Manakkudi. 26 Melasithakadu. 27 Moovalur. 28 Mudikandanallur. 29 Naduchittu. 30 Nalladai. 31 Medumandur. 32 Oliamputhur. 33 Palaiyur. 34 Perumoolai. 35 Paravur. 36 Sethur. 37 Thathangudi. 38 Tirukolambiam. 39 Tirivalangadu. 40 Tiruvalekali. 41 Vallam.
Nagapattinam	42 Alinjamangalam. 43 Amur. 44 Eravaikadu. 45 Karavelangadai. 46 Palavanakudi. 47 Serugudi. 48 Thevur. 49 Vairavanzhulu. 50 Velangudi.
Nanniam	51 Kollapuram. 52 Koondalur. 53 Koothanur. 54 Mathalangudi. 55 Mathiakudi. 56 Nelungalam. 57 Pathur. 58 Peralam. 59 Periakannumangalan. 60 Pilluramangudi. 61 Reranthuramangalam. 62 Tirukandeeswaram. 63 Tirukammapuram. 64 Vishnupuram.

TANJORE DISTRICT—cont.

<i>Name of the taluk.</i>	<i>Names of the villages wherein Harijan Welfare schools are situated.</i>
Papanasam	65 Adiambanallur.
	66 Aduthuraiiperumalkoila.
	67 Alungudi.
	68 Arundavapuram.
	69 Eachangudi.
	70 Elangargodi.
	71 Melavalathur.
	72 Pappakudi.
Pattukkottai	73 Porasangadu.
	74 Semmangudi.
	75 Soolamangalam.
	76 Sitbakkadu.
	77 Vadakkumangudi.
	78 Vadagarai Alathur.
	79 Adirampattinam.
	80 Andivayal.
	81 Kallurnikadu.
	82 Kalugapulikadu.
Sirkali	83 Karagavayal.
	84 Kuruchi Ermanivayal.
	85 Nadvakuricla.
	86 Nambivayal.
	87 Narandil.
	88 Neduvasal.
	89 Pattukottai.
	90 Puduvudutli.
	91 Veeradipatti.
	92 Agaraparunthottam.
Tanjore	93 Erukkur.
	94 Karaimedu.
	95 Keecharavakudi.
	96 Kondal.
	97 Madanam.
	98 Madiravelur.
	99 Pattavilagam.
	100 Semmangudi.
	101 Thennampattinam.
102 Agarapettai.	
103 Alakkudi.	
104 Alamelupurampoondi.	
105 Anaikudi.	
106 Budalur.	
107 Budarayanallur.	
108 Chitrakudi.	
109 Kadayakudi.	
110 Kalyanapuram.	
111 Kallaperambur.	
112 Kalyirayanpettai.	
113 Kangeyampatti.	
114 Kannanthangudi West.	
115 Kandiyar.	
116 Kilaponavasal.	
117 Kasanadu Pudur.	

Name of the taluk.

*Names of the villages wherein Harijan
Welfare schools are situated.*

TANJORE DISTRICT—cont.

Tanjo. e—cont	..	..	..	118	Konerirajapuram.
				119	Manakkarambai.
				120	Manasupatti.
				121	Manneri.
				122	Marudakkudi.
				123	Mathur.
				124	Melapudukkudi.
				125	Melathiruppanthuruthi.
				126	Muthuveerakandiampatti.
				127	Mullakui.
				128	Nanjikottai.
				129	Omai Aroodu.
				130	Padavattiammankoil.
				131	Palayapatti.
				132	Peramur.
				133	Perumbuliyur.
				134	Pillaiyarpatti.
				135	Ponnapur West.
				136	Royandur.
				137	Sendalai.
				138	Seyyamangalam.
				139	Siolagampatti.
				140	Thennamanadu.
				141	Thogur.
				142	Thirumalaisamudram.
				143	Tiruppayanam.
				144	Vadagal.
				145	Vadugakudi.
				146	Valappakkudi.
				147	Vannarangudi.
				148	Varahur.
				149	Veerasingampettai.
				150	Vilagaudi.
				151	Vilvarayampatti.
Tiruthuraiipundi	..	..	..	152	Abishekakattalai.
				153	Sembadavankadu.
				154	Thalanayar.
				155	Udayamarthandapuram.

TIRUCHIRAPPALLI DISTRICT.

Tiruchirappalli	..	..	..	1	Alathur.
				2	Dharmanathapuram.
				3	Kattoon Papakurichi.
				4	Kondayampatti.
				5	Molagudaru.
				6	Ramanathanallur.
				7	Varaganari (Tiruchirappalli Town).
				8	Allur.
				9	Elamanur.
				10	Ennai.
				11	S. Pudukottai.
				12	Sholamaderi.

Name of the taluk.

*Names of the villages wherein Harijan
Welfare schools are situated.*

TIRUCHINAPPALLI DISTRICT—cont.

Udayarpalayam	.. .. .	13 Anaimangalam. 14 Chettithirukonam. 15 East Kolathur. 16 Elandaikudam. 17 Vandarayan Kattalai. 18 Gangaikondapuram. 19 Jayankondam. 20 Udayarpalayam. 21 Vadaveekam. 22 Vettiyarvettu. 23 Amirtharayanankottai. 24 Elakadambur. 25 Elayaperumal Nallur. 26 Kollapuram. 27 T. Palur. 28 Ponnaipatty. 29 Pukkuli. 30 Pappakudi. 31 Thathanur Keelaveli. 32 Vilandai. 33 Manakai.
Karur	.. .. .	34 Thirukambuliyur. 35 Melapalayam. 36 Punnam. 37 Rajapuram. 38 Senapiratti.
Kulittalai	.. .. .	39 Karuveppanaickanpatti. 40 Kottamedu. 41 Ayanporumai. 42 Chinnamanaickanpatti. 43 Dhoolipatti. 44 Kallapalli. 45 Kelugur. 46 Mavathur. 47 Mavathur. 48 Nandankottai. 49 Neidalur. 50 Pillapalayam. 51 Pambattipatti. 52 Poigaipatty. 53 Sanduvarpatti. 54 Senalur. 55 Thelungipatti. 56 Vengaikurichi. 57 Palayapalayam.
Lalgudi	.. .. .	58 L. Abishekapuram. 59 Kuhur. 60 Melavaladi. 61 Neikuppai. 62 Peruvalanallur. 63 Pudur Uthamanur. 64 Devimangalam.

Name of the taluk.

Names of the villages wherein Harijan Welfare schools are situated.

TIRUCHIRAPPALLI DISTRICT—cont.

Lalgudi—cont	65 Kallagudi.
	66 Kannagudi.
	67 Karuamanickam.
	68 Kalathilvandvanpettai.
	69 Keelambil.
	70 Keeramangalam.
	71 Maramreddipalayam.
	72 Narasingamangalam.
	73 P. K. Agaram.
	74 Perahambi.
	75 Reddimangudi.
	76 Siruganur.
	77 Thiruvasi.
78 Vengangudi.	
79 V. Thuraiyur.	
Musiri	80 Chittoor.
	81 Aruyanampettai.
	82 M. Kalathur.
	83 Kamalapuram.
	84 Kattuputhur.
	85 Mahadevi.
	86 Mahendramangalam.
	87 Melamanjamedu.
	88 Nagayanallur.
	89 Natham.
	90 Perur.
	91 M. Puthur.
	92 Seeplaputhur.
	93 Srinivasanallur.
	94 Thiruthalaiyur.
	95 Thulayanatham.
	96 Kottaiyur.
97 Thuraiyur.	
98 Adanur.	
99 Balakirusbnampatti.	
100 Inam Okkari.	
101 Kannanur.	
102 Koppampatti.	
103 Kottathur.	
104 Maradi.	
105 Muthaiyampalayam.	
106 Ne.tavalampatti.	
107 Nagalapuram.	
108 Packaperumalpatti.	
109 Sikkathampurpalayam.	
110 Sobenapuram.	
111 Sembulichampatti.	
112 Uppliyapuram.	
113 Valayapatti.	
Perambalur	114 Alambadi.
	115 Adanur.
	116 Aiyalur.
	117 Ammapalayam.

Name of the taluk.

Names of the villages wherein Harijan Welfare schools are situated.

TIRUCHIRAPPALLI DISTRICT—cont.

Perambalur—cont.	.. .. .	118 Aiyarapalayam.
		119 T. Kalathur.
		120 Kalarampatti.
		121 Kurur.
		122 Ladapuram.
		123 Muvaligai.
		124 Muttur.
		125 Nathakkadu.
		126 Nekuppai.
		127 Ogalur.
		128 Pasumbalur.
		129 Peraiyur.
		130 Sirugambur.
		131 Sathiramanai.
		132 Velur.
		133 Malayalapatti.

THE NILGIRI DISTRICT.

Village.

Post.

1 Harijan Welfare School, Kunjappanai.	Jackanarai ..	Tuttapalam.
2 Harijan Welfare School, Doddabetta.	Ootacamund.	Ootacamund.
3 Harijan Welfare School, Hooker ..	Naduvattam ..	Naduvattam.
4 Harijan Welfare School, Moyar ..	Do. ..	Do.
5 Harijan Welfare School, Kallichal ..	Cherangode ..	Cherambadi.

Serial number and names of villages wherein Harijan Welfare Schools are situated.

RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT.

1 Idayankulam.	8 A. Thulukkapatti.
2 Karisalkulampanatti.	9 Soorampatti.
3 Keelapottalpanatti.	10 Chockalingampuram.
4 Sundararajapuram.	11 Thikaram.
5 Ahasampatti.	12 Unjanai.
6 Kottaiyur.	13 Sengalpadai.
7 Lakshmiapuram.	

Serial number and name of the Harijan Welfare School.

Name of the village where it is situated.

SOUTH KANARA DISTRICT.

I. Mangalore taluk.

1 Kapikadu	Ullal.
2 Souterpeta	Jappinamogar.
3 Solar	Attavar.
4 Attavar	Do.
5 Solor	Solor.
6 Moolky	Moolky.
7 Haleangadi	Haleangady.
8 Kannori	Teakayedapadava.
9 Kodialbail	Kodialbail.
10 Paduperar	Paduperar.

II. Karkal taluk.

11 Mudabidri	Mudabidri.
12 Mudukanaje	Mudukanaje.
13 Bailur	Bailur.

Serial number and name of the Harijan Welfare school.

Name of the village where it is situated.

SOUTH KANARA DISTRICT—cont.

III. Futtur taluk.

14	Nellyadi	..	..	..	Nellyadi.
15	Ujre	..	..	..	Ujre.
16	Sullia	..	..	..	Sullia.
17	Ragikumeru	..	..	..	Puttur.
18	Kadmatta	..	..	..	Kolnad.

IV. Coondapur taluk.

19	Gangolly	..	..	..	Gangolly.
20	Vederhobli	..	..	..	Coondapur.
21	Halsanad	..	..	..	Nakladi.
22	Nagore	..	..	..	Kirimanjeshwar.
23	Baindur	..	..	..	Baindur.

V. Udupi taluk.

24	Brahmavar	..	..	..	Brahmavar.
25	Barkur	..	..	..	Barkur.
26	Rangercutta	..	..	..	Rangercutta.
27	Bannanje	..	..	..	Mudanidambur.
28	Malpe	..	..	..	Malpe.
29	Puttur	..	..	..	Puttur.
30	Thonse West	..	..	..	Thonse West.
31	Udiavar	..	..	..	Udiavar.

VI. Kasaragod taluk.

32	Bombrana	..	..	..	Bombrana.
33	Bare	..	..	..	Bare.
34	Bela	..	..	..	Bela.
35	Chervathur	..	..	..	Chervathur.
36	Kajampadi	..	..	..	Padre.
37	Kasaragod	..	..	..	Kasaragod.
38	Kodkat	..	..	..	Thimiri.
39	Kuniya	..	..	..	Periya.
40	Kumbla	..	..	..	Kumbla.
41	Mangalpadi	..	..	..	Mangalpadi.
42	Manjeshwar	..	..	..	Manjeshwar.
43	Narampadi	..	..	..	Nekraje.
44	Nileshwar	..	..	..	Nileshwar.
45	Pallikori	..	..	..	Pallikori.
46	Pilicode	..	..	..	Pilicode.
47	South Tricarapur	..	..	..	South Tricarapur.
48	Shiribhagilu	..	..	..	Shrivagilu.
49	Ramanagar	..	..	..	Ajanoor.

TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT.

Serial number and names of villages wherein Harijan Welfare schools are situated.

Serial number and names of villages wherein Harijan Welfare schools are situated.

Tirunelveli taluk.

- 1 Pudupagar.
2 Munnirpallam.

- 3 Thulukkarpatti.

Nanguneri taluk.

- 4 Keelakattalai.
5 Kadambanukulam.

- 6 Kalakkad.
7 South Puliamangulam

Serial number and names of villages wherein Harijan Welfare Schools are situated.

Serial number and names of villages wherein Harijan Welfare Schools are situated.

TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT—cont.

Tiruchendur taluk.

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 8 Mand Thandupathu. | 9 Hanimaharajapuram. |
|---------------------|----------------------|
- Sriwaikuntam taluk.*
- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 10 Puliankulam. | 11 Ualakkudy. |
|-----------------|---------------|
- Koilpatti taluk.*
- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| 12 Thirumangalakurichi. | 13 Karisalkulam. |
|-------------------------|------------------|

CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT.

Saidpet taluk.

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 Vadagari. | 14 Palavedu. |
| 2 Vadaperumbakkam. | 15 M. Paduvancheri. |
| 3 Vilangadupakkam | 16 Maduravoyal. |
| 4 Virugambakkam | 17 Polichalur. |
| 5 Valasaravakkam | 18 Nagalkalani. |
| 6 Mount Battery. | 19 Konnur (Settlement). |
| 7 Anakaputhur. | 20 Thirumangalam. |
| 8 Avanamakkam. | 21 Thirumullavayal. |
| 9 Ayapakkam. | 22 Vellanore. |
| 10 Hittenamallee. | 23 Hadapperi. |
| 11 Mōrai. | 24 Chittlapakkam. |
| 12 K. Madanankuppam. | 25 Meenambakkam. |
| 13 Palavakkam. | 26 Arambakkam. |

Ma tarantakam taluk.

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 27 Pathur. | 38 Devadur. |
| 28 Palayanur. | 39 Kuvathur. |
| 29 Poongunam. | 40 Thollupedu. |
| 30 Porayur. | 41 Vettur. |
| 31 Netrambakkam. | 42 Nedumaram. |
| 32 Kolmaruvathur. | 43 Sanur. |
| 33 Kadagapattu. | 44 Irumbedu. |
| 34 Thonnadu. | 45 Vilangadu. |
| 35 Isur. | 46 Thandarli. |
| 36 Thuraiyur. | 47 Arasur. |
| 37 Kayapakkam. | 48 Palliagaram. |

Sriperumbudur taluk.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| 49 Mangadu. | 56 Mowlivakkam. |
| 50 Kiloy. | 57 Sennakuppam. |
| 51 Kattupakkam. | 58 Gerugambakkam. |
| 52 Paruthipattu. | 59 Nandambakkam. |
| 53 Periajembakkam. | 60 Therdalam. |
| 54 M. Malayambakkam. | 61 Naduveerapattu. |
| 55 Kolappancheri. | 62 Srirampalayam. |

Chingleput taluk.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| 63 Alathur. | 72 Pudupakkam. |
| 64 Nandavaram. | 73 Tirukkalikundram. |
| 65 Kilambakkam. | 74 Pulikundram. |
| 66 Mahabalipuram | 75 Perambakkam. |
| 67 Mannivakkam. | 76 Thaiyur. |
| 68 Orhalur. | 77 Herumbur. |
| 69 Pattipulam. | 78 Melakottaiyur. |
| 70 Manamai. | 79 Palur. |
| 71 Vadamemeli. | 80 Ithegarani. |

Serial number and names of villages wherein Harijan Welfare Schools are situated.

Serial number and names of villages wherein Harijan Welfare Schools are situated.

CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT—cont.

Kancheepuram taluk.

81 Asur.	88 Thiruvanganarai.
82 Orikkai.	89 Nathapettai.
83 Malayankulam.	90 Rettamangalam.
84 Marudham.	91 Salavakkam.
85 Agaram.	92 Thalayambattu.
86 Athivakkam.	93 Thjembakkam.
87 Melottivakkam.	

Tiruvallur taluk.

94 Thottiakalai.	100 Puliur.
95 Kerumalapattu.	101 Pungathur.
96 Sivanvoyal.	102 Koduvelli.
97 Sevvet.	103 Kakkavakkam.
98 Thirur.	104 Krishnapuram.
99 Narasingapuram.	105 Kmidhanallur.

Ponneri taluk.

106 Kattur.	112 Arani.
107 Minjur.	113 Siruvada.
108 Thervoy.	114 Shinnamedu.
109 Vallur.	115 Pallipuram.
110 Ponneri.	116 Melur.
111 Sholavaram.	117 Kilmudulambedu.

Serial number and name of the Harijan Welfare School.

Names of the villages.

COIMBATORE DISTRICT.

1 Kolathupalayam	Varapatti.
2 Kolathupudur	Andipalayam.
3 Koilveli	Muthananampalayam.
4 Kandiankoil	Kandiankoil.
5 Odakkadpalayam	Vadambacheri.
6 Andhiyur Colony	Andhiyur.
7 Cettinamudram Colony	Do.
8 Poolapalayam	Nathagoundanpalayam.
9 Pasoor	Pasoor.
10 Ammapatty	Dhali.
11 Marudamalai	Vadavalli.
12 Cinchona	Anamalais Hills.
13 Batear	Do.
14 Kadambarai	Do.
15 Chinnakkallar	Do.
16 Periakallar	Do.
17 Alatti Vachinampalayam (for ex-criminal tribes).	Chikkadamsampalayam.
18 Vedarnagar (for ex-criminal tribes).	Chiekkarasampalayam.
19 Manupatti Residential School (for tribal children).	Anamalais Hills.
20 Valparai Residential School (for tribal children).	Do.
21 Anahallidoddi (for Lambadis and Harijan children).	Bandalli.

NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT.

Vellore taluk.

1 Vellore North	1 Karugampathur.
	2 Kilamanvur.
	3 Perumugai.
	4 Chitteri.
	5 Shenbakkam.
	6 Bekkanur.
	7 Alamelumangapuram
	8 Vesur Venkatapuram.
	9 Sathuvachari.
2 Vellore South	10 Kattuputhur.
	11 Kammasamudram.
	12 Kilvallam.
	13 Kothalampattu.
	14 Veppambattu.
	15 Kahiambadi.
	16 Sholavaram.
3 Odugathur	17 Veppanaguppam.
	18 Ramanayanikuppam.
4 Ambur	19 Sommalapuram.
5 Pallikonda	20 Vettuvanem.
	21 Unani Vaniyambadi.
	22 Mohamedpuram.
	23 Sethuvalai.

Gudiyatham taluk.

1 Gudiyatham East	24 Nagal.
	25 Kanguppam.
	26 R. Venkatapuram.
	27 Pusumathur.
	28 Modicuppam.
	29 Olakasi.
	30 Kilvaidinankuppam.
	31 Ammanankuppam.
	32 Melkavanur.
	33 Mukkundram.
2 Gudiyatham West	34 Settikuppam.
	35 Perumbadi.
	36 Rangasamudram.
	37 Valathur.
3 Katpadi	38 Senoor.
	39 Brahmapuram.
4 Kilvilachur	40 Pillandipattu.
	41 Kilur.
	42 Olakasi.
	43 Vaduganathangal.
	44 Malayapattu.
5 Pernambattu	45 Thottithuraimottur.
	46 Pernambattu.
	47 Masigam.
6 Thuthiapattu	48 Venkatasamudram.

NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT—cont.

Name of firka.

Names of Harijan Welfare Schools.

Tirupathur taluk.

1	Tirupathur	49	Adiyur.
		50	Karuppanur.
		51	Elagiri.
2	Vaniyambadi	52	Valakalanatham.
3	Koratti	53	Kurumberi.
		54	Sowdieuppam.
		55	Perambatti.
		56	Natham.
		57	Jadaganur.

Wallajah taluk.

1	Wallajah	58	Vannivedu.
		59	Ramapuram, hamlet of Kaduperi,
		60	Sathambakkam.
		61	Ammoor.
		62	Musiri.
2	Ranipet	63	Senginaickenpalayam, hamlet of Ponnai.
		64	Kurumbadi.
		65	Veppur.
		66	Krishnapuram, hamlet of Thazhanur.
		67	Karai.
3	Arcot	68	Arcot.
		69	Pudupalayam.
		70	Velur.
		71	Shakramallur.
		72	Valavanur.
4	Kalayai	73	Melnethapakkam.
		74	Nallur.
5	Thimiri	75	Melnaickenpalayam.
		76	Malaiyur.
		77	Varaghur.
6	Sholinghur	78	Jambakulam.
		79	Perunkanchi, hamlet of Kodakal.
		80	Pandianallur.
		81	Govindacherikuppam.

Arkonam taluk.

1	Arkonam	82	Perungalathur.
		83	Arkonam.
		84	Ammanur.
		85	Thakkolam.
		86	Athur.
2	Kilvidhi	87	Kilvidhi.
		88	Elathur.
		89	Ilupaithandalam.
3	Panapakkam	90	Kalathur.
		91	Jagir Tbandalam.
		92	Seddivalam.

NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT—cont.

Arkonam taluk—cont.

4 Kaveripakkam	..	..	..	93 Athipattu.
				94 Vegamangalam.
				95 Kralaeheri.
				96 Sirukarumbur.
5 Paranji	..	..	..	97 Dharmanidi.
				98 Ayal.
				99 Kilavanam.
				100 Kainoor.
				101 Karikkal.

Cheyyar taluk.

1 Cheyyar	..	..	..	102 Arugavoori.
				103 Puliarumbakkam.
2 Dusi	..	..	..	104 Vadagalpakkam.
				105 Koranganilmuttam.
3 Perungattur	..	..	..	106 Perungattur.
				107 Brahmadesan.
4 Anakavur	..	..	..	108 Seyyanur, hamlet of Anakavoor.
				109 Etchur.
5 Venbakkam	..	..	..	110 Tirupanamur.
				111 Vada Illupai.
				112 Arasancuppam.
6 Vakkadai	..	..	..	113 Mukkur.
				114 Kaduganur.
				115 Navalpakkam.

Arni sub-taluk.

1 Arni	..	..	..	116 Irumbedi.
2 Sathivijayanagaram	..	..	..	117 Payyur.
				118 Pappambadi.

Wandiwash taluk.

1 Wandiwash	..	..	..	119 Birudur.
2 Thellar	..	..	..	120 Shro. Kotteri.
				121 Gudalur.
				122 Kilvillivalam.
3 Peramanallur	..	..	..	123 Erumbur.
4 Salavedu	..	..	..	124 Ozur Main Cheri.

Chengam taluk.

1 Chengam	..	..	..	125 Kayambattu.
				126 Melpulidiyur.
				127 Andipattu.
2 Padiagrabaram	..	..	..	128 Ardiarimangalar
3 Thandarampattu	..	..	..	129 Kilvanakambadi.
				130 Bhoomanandal.

Tiruvannamalai taluk.

1 Tiruvannamalai	..	..	..	131 Adyar.
				132 Ayyampalayam.

Name of firka.

Names of Harijan Welfare Schools.

NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT—cont.

Tiruwannamalai taluk—cont.

2 Verayur	133 Palanur.
	134 Shro. Valevetti.
	135 Kalleri.
	136 Panniyur.
3 Kilpennathur	137 Kilpennathur.
	138 Karnampundi.
4 Thuringapuram	139 Mallavadi.
	140 Devanambattu.
	141 Northampundi.
	142 Sorakolathur.

Polur taluk.

1 Polur	143 Potharai.
2 Kalasapakkam	144 Malarni.
	145 Thenpallipattu.
3 Santhavasal	146 Kuppam.
	147 Kolur.
4 Kadaladi	148 Kadaladi.
	149 Veeralur.
	150 Tiruvallur.
	151 Arunagirimangalam.

Names of villages wherein Harijan Welfare Schools are situated.

SALEM DISTRICT.

1 Kelangani.	8 Chikkanampatti.
2 Navani.	9 Maruthipatti.
3 Agaram.	10 Thadangam.
4 Mookaneri Vaikalpatrai.	11 Rajupet.
5 Ettamanaickenpatti.	12 Athipallam.
6 Mattukaranur.	13 Kothambady.
7 Attukaranur.	

Serial number and names of the Harijan Welfare Schools.

Names of the villages wherein Harijan Welfare Schools are situated.

MALABAR DISTRICT.

Chirakkal taluk.

1 Cherukunnu	Cherukunnu.
2 Cheruthazham	Cheruthazham.
3 Ezhome	Ezhome.
4 Madakkara	Irinavu.
5 Pattuvam	Pattuvam.
6 Puzhathi	Puzhathi.
7 Vengara	Madai.
8 Cheruvakkara	Narath.

Kottayam taluk—Nil.

Kurumbranad taluk.

9 Ayinikkad	Ayinikkad.
10 Kolakkad	Edakkara.
11 Kavunthara	Kavunthara.
12 Thurayur	Thurayur.

Serial number and names of the Harijan Welfare Schools.

Names of the villages wherein Harijan Welfare Schools are situated.

MALABAR DISTRICT—cont.

Wynaad taluk.

13	Chelluiyode	..	..	..	..	Nonmeni.
14	Kakkavayal	..	..	..	..	Muttill.
15	Kolagappara	..	..	..	..	Purakkadi.
16	Kuppathode	..	..	..	..	Kuppathode.
17	Munderi	..	..	..	..	Kalpetta.
18	Vengapally	..	..	..	..	Thariyode.

Kozhikode taluk.

19	Chathamangalam	..	..	..	..	Chathamangalam.
20	Nanminda	..	..	..	..	Nanminda.
21	Paimba	..	..	..	..	Kuruvathur.
22	Palath	..	..	..	..	Palath.
23	Thazhekkode	..	..	..	..	Thazhekkode.

Ernad taluk.

24	Feroke	..	..	..	..	Feroke.
25	Peruvallur	..	..	..	..	Peruvallur.
26	Trikkulam	..	..	..	..	Trikkulam.

Walluvanad taluk.

27	Chunangad	..	..	..	..	Chunangad.
28	Kavundikkal	..	..	..	..	Attappadi.
29	Chundembetta	..	..	..	..	Chundembetta.
30	Kulikkur	..	..	..	..	Attappadi.
31	Mattathukad	..	..	..	..	Do.
32	Perumudiyur	..	..	..	..	Perumudiyur.
33	Pulasseri	..	..	..	..	Pulasseri.
34	Pudur	..	..	..	..	Attappadi.
35	Sholayur	..	..	..	..	Do.

Ponnani taluk.

36	Anakkara	..	..	..	..	Anakkara.
37	Annakara	..	..	..	..	Do.
38	Irimbiliyam	..	..	..	..	Irimbiliyam.
39	Kololamba	..	..	..	..	Kololamba.
40	Maravancheri	..	..	..	..	Maravancheri.

Palghat taluk.

41	Elappulli	..	..	..	..	Elappulli.
42	Ezhakkad	..	..	..	..	Ezhakkad.
43	Olavakkot	..	..	..	..	Puduppariyaram.
44	Vilayamchathanur	..	..	..	..	Vilayamchathanur.

Serial number and name of the school. *Name of the village in which the school is actually situated.*

SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT.

Cuddalore taluk.

1	Harijan Welfare School	..	..	..	..	Annavalli.
2	Do.	..	..	..	..	Arangamaangalam.
3	Do.	..	..	..	..	Aviyakulam.

Serial number and name of the school.

Name of the village in which the school is actually situated.

SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT—cont.

Cuddalore taluk—cont.

4	Harijan Welfare School	..	..	Kadampuliyur.
5	Do.	..	..	Kanisapakkam.
6	Do.	..	..	Kannadi.
7	Do.	..	..	Kilinjikuppam.
8	Do.	..	..	Kolipakkam.
9	Do.	..	..	Kongarayanur.
10	Do.	..	..	Kothandaramapuram.
11	Do.	..	..	Lakshminarayanapuram.
12	Do.	..	..	Melpathy.
13	Do.	..	..	Melpudupet.
14	Do.	..	..	Muduveerapattu.
15	Do.	..	..	Ramapuram.
16	Do.	..	..	Sellanjeri.
17	Do.	..	..	Sundaravandi.
18	Do.	..	..	Serakottai.
19	Do.	..	..	Thananjeri.
20	Do.	..	..	Bellankuppam.
21	Do.	..	..	A. Kuchipalayam.
22	Do.	..	..	Elandampattu.

Tindivanam taluk.

23	Harijan Welfare School	..	..	Akshipakkam.
24	Do.	..	..	Kallakolathur.
25	Do.	..	..	Kahikuppam.
26	Do.	..	..	Kilkarana.
27	Do.	..	..	Kondamoor.
28	Do.	..	..	Kottikuppam.
29	Do.	..	..	Nemili.
30	Do.	..	..	Pandamangalam.
31	Do.	..	..	Pankolathur.
32	Do.	..	..	Polakuppam.
33	Do.	..	..	Pomboor.
34	Do.	..	..	Pulichappallam.
35	Do.	..	..	Royapudhupakkam.
36	Do.	..	..	Singanoor.
37	Do.	..	..	Kilsithamoor.
38	Do.	..	..	Thailapuram.
39	Do.	..	..	Thenalpakkam.
40	Do.	..	..	Vanur.
41	Do.	..	..	Vengandoor.
42	Do.	..	..	Kandakadu.

Villupuram taluk.

43	Harijan Welfare School	..	..	Avadayarpattu.
44	Do.	..	..	B. Budhur.
45	Do.	..	..	Kondambakkam.
46	Do.	..	..	Karungalipattu.
47	Do.	..	..	Kodukkoor.
48	Do.	..	..	N. R. Palayam.
49	Do.	..	..	Narayoor.
50	Do.	..	..	V. Nerkunam.
51	Do.	..	..	Panamalai.
52	Do.	..	..	Panambattu.
53	Do.	..	..	Pillur.

Serial number and
name of the school.

Name of the village in which
the school is actually situated.

SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT—cont.

Villupuram taluk—cont.

54	Harijan Welfare School	..	..	V. Puthupalayam.
55	Do.	..	..	Rambakkam.
56	Do.	..	..	Salayampalayam.
57	Do.	..	..	V. Sathanoor.
58	Do.	..	..	Siruvakoor.
59	Do.	..	..	M. Sornavoor.
60	Do.	..	..	V. Salai.
61	Do.	..	..	Vadavambalam.
62	Do.	..	..	Valudareddy.
63	Do.	..	..	P. Villianoor.
64	Do.	..	..	Venkatesapuram

Gingee taluk.

65	Harijan Welfare School	..	..	Jambodi.
66	Do.	..	..	Kallalipattu.
67	Do.	..	..	Kavarai.
68	Do.	..	..	Pullavanur.
69	Do.	..	..	Perambugai.
70	Do.	..	..	Sorathoor.
71	Do.	..	..	Kariamangalam.
72	Do.	..	..	Agaloor.

Kallakurichi taluk.

73	Harijan Welfare School	..	..	Eduthayainatham.
74	Do.	..	..	Kudia Valloor.
75	Do.	..	..	Madam.
76	Do.	..	..	Niramothi.
77	Do.	..	..	Parigam.
78	Do.	..	..	Porumangalam.
79	Do.	..	..	Endal.
80	Do.	..	..	Namasivayapuram.
81	Do.	..	..	Nainarapalayam.
82	Do.	..	..	Kottaiyur.
83	Do.	..	..	Siruvangoor.
84	Do.	..	..	Thenkeeranur.
85	Do.	..	..	Pasar.

Tirukkoyilur taluk.

86	Harijan Welfare School	..	..	Athapur.
87	Do.	..	..	Kadagavoor.
88	Do.	..	..	Katunemili.
89	Do.	..	..	Madianoor.
90	Do.	..	..	Olayanur.
91	Do.	..	..	P. Mambakkam.
92	Do.	..	..	Sendamangalam.
93	Do.	..	..	Vellayoor.
94	Do.	..	..	S. Veerashelapuram.
95	Do.	..	..	Sendanadu.
96	Do.	..	..	Kolathur.
97	Do.	..	..	Senanganoor.

Vridhachalam taluk.

98	Harijan Welfare School	..	..	Avanangudi.
99	Do.	..	..	Tharmanallur.

Serial number and
name of the school.

Name of the village in which
the school is actually situated.

SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT—cont.

Vridhachalam taluk—cont.

100	Harijan Welfare School	..	..	Deevalur.
101	Do.	..	..	Edaichitoor.
102	Do.	..	..	Eayur.
103	Do.	..	..	Elangianoor.
104	Do.	..	..	Gongaikonda.
105	Do.	..	..	Inathukudi.
106	Do.	..	..	Kaludur.
107	Do.	..	..	Karamangudi.
108	Do.	..	..	Koliyur.
109	Do.	..	..	Komangalam.
110	Do.	..	..	Karnatham.
111	Do.	..	..	Koppoovanur.
112	Do.	..	..	Kumaramangalam.
113	Do.	..	..	Kargudal.
114	Do.	..	..	Maligaimedu.
115	Do.	..	..	Mudanai.
116	Do.	..	..	Nallur.
117	Do.	..	..	Naranjoor.
118	Do.	..	..	Perianesaloor.
119	Do.	..	..	Ma. Padayar.
120	Do.	..	..	Oomangalam.
121	Do.	..	..	Sepakam.
122	Do.	..	..	Sirumangalam.
123	Do.	..	..	Sirumalai.
124	Do.	..	..	Sirunesaloor.
125	Do.	..	..	Thachoor.
126	Do.	..	..	Thohudoor.
127	Do.	..	..	Vadaganpoondi.
128	Do.	..	..	Pattikudikadu.

Chidumbaram taluk.

129	Harijan Welfare School	..	..	B. Adivarhamallur.
130	Do.	..	..	K. Adoor.
131	Do.	..	..	C. Alambadi.
132	Do.	..	..	A. A. Mangalam.
133	Do.	..	..	Bachampoondi.
134	Do.	..	..	Ellari.
135	Do.	..	..	Gavarapattu.
136	Do.	..	..	Karuppur.
137	Do.	..	..	Kilalithicka.
138	Do.	..	..	Kilakudamboor.
139	Do.	..	..	Kilanatham.
140	Do.	..	..	Kilporambai.
141	Do.	..	..	Kolipakkam.
142	Do.	..	..	Konanesai.
143	Do.	..	..	Kurinjikudi.
144	Do.	..	..	M. Nallur.
145	Do.	..	..	Ma. Kolakudi.
146	Do.	..	..	T. Manalur.
147	Do.	..	..	Ma. Melavanniyur.
148	Do.	..	..	Miraloor.
149	Do.	..	..	Mudikandanallur.
150	Do.	..	..	Mugaiyur.
151	Do.	..	..	N. M. Valkai.
152	Do.	..	..	Pannapattu.

*Serial number and
name of the school.*

*Name of the village in which
the school is actually situated.*

SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT—cont.

Chidambaram taluk—cont.

153	Harijan Welfare School	..	..	Poradur.
154	Do.	..	..	Perungaloor.
155	Do.	..	..	Pinnaloor.
156	Do.	..	..	Porto Novo.
157	Do.	..	..	Rajachoodamani.
158	Do.	..	..	C. Sathamangalam.
159	Do.	..	..	Settikattalai.
160	Do.	..	..	Srimushnam.
161	Do.	..	..	Sriputhur.
162	Do.	..	..	T. N. Puthur.
163	Do.	..	..	Thurinjikollai.
164	Do.	..	..	Thorakuli.
165	Do.	..	..	Valayamadevi.
166	Do.	..	..	Vendarayampattu.
167	Do.	..	..	Vorahoor.
168	Do.	..	..	Vasaputhur.
169	Do.	..	..	Veyyaloor.
170	Do.	..	..	B. Odayur.
171	Do.	..	..	Thiruvakulam.
172	Do.	..	..	Thillanayagapuram.
173	Do.	..	..	Thiruvakulam.

Serial number and name of school.

Name of village.

MADURAI DISTRICT.

Dindigul taluk.

1	Harijan Welfare School	..	..	Nandavanapatty.
2	Do.	..	..	Koolampatty.
3	Do.	..	..	Murugampatty.

Nilakkottai taluk.

4	Harijan Welfare School	..	..	Alegampatty.
5	Do.	..	..	Anaikulam.
6	Do.	..	..	Achampatty.
7	Do.	..	..	Kulumbapatty.
8	Do.	..	..	Natchikulam.

Madurai taluk.

9	Harijan Welfare School	..	..	Elamanur.
10	Do.	..	..	Elumbur.
11	Do.	..	..	Meenakshipuram

Periakulam taluk.

12	Harijan Welfare School	T. Bomminaiickenpatti.
13	Do.	Theni.

Tirumangalam taluk.

14	Harijan Welfare School	S. Keelapatty.
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Appendix III-A

LIST OF GOVERNMENT HOSTELS.

<i>Serial number and names of the hostels.</i>	<i>Sanctioned strength.</i>	<i>Average expenditure.</i>
		RS. A. P.
1 Government Harijan Hostel, Pooneri, Chingleput district.	30 (including the 10 sanctioned in the Part II Scheme, 1954-55).	3,500 0 0
2 Government Harijan Hostel, Kozhikode, Malabar district.	45	10,000 0 0
3 Government Harijan Hostel, Palghat, Malabar district.	30	8,600 0 0
4 Government Harijan Hostel for Girls, Palghat, Malabar.	20	3,600 0 0
5 Government Harijan Hostel, Kotagiri, Nilgiris district.	30	8,700 0 0
6 Government Harijan Hostel, Ootacamund, The Nilgiris district.	58	5,400 0 0
7 Government Sundaracharu Hostel, Salem, Salem district.	60	21,000 0 0
8 Government Harijan Hostel, Krishnagiri, Salem district.	20	4,600 0 0
9 Government Harijan Hostel, Coondapur, South Kanara district.	25	4,161 2 6
10 Government Boy's Boarding Home, Kadiri, Mangalore.	45	} 20,700 0 0
11 Government Girls' Boarding Home, Kodialbail, Mangalore, South Kanara district.	45	
12 Government Naudanar Boys' Hostel, Chidambaram, South Arcot district.	370 (including the 50 additional strength sanctioned in the Part II Scheme, 1954-55).	} 72,300 0 0
13 Government Nandanar Girls' Hostel, Chidambaram, South Arcot district.	170 (including the 25 additional strength sanctioned in the Part II Scheme for 1954-55).	
14 Government Harijan Hostel, Villupuram, South Arcot district.	30	6,200 0 0
15 Government Harijan Hostel for Girls, Tiruchirappalli, Tiruchirappalli district.	30	9,000 0 0
16 Government Irular Hostel, Chinathadagam, Coimbatore district.	35 (including the 10 additional strength sanctioned in Part II Scheme for 1954-55).	} 16,400 0 0
17 Government Harijan Hostel (for Boys), Coimbatore.	50	

Serial number and names of the hostels.	Sanctioned strength.	Average expenditure.		
		RS.	A.	P.
18 Government Harijan Hostel (for Boys), Mayuram, Tanjore district.	40	7,500	0	0
19 Government Harijan Hostel (for Boys), Srivilliputtur, Ramapathapuram district.	200	30,700	0	0
20 M. C. Rajah Hostel, Madras ..	100	28,000	0	0
21 Slater Hostel, Madras	35 free boarders, 50 paying boarders.	21,000	0	0
22 Government Harijan Girls' Hostel, Tanjore district.	60	11,100	0	0
23 Government Harijan Girls' Hostel, Tirunelveli district.	25	5,000	0	0

Appendix III-B

LIST OF SUBSIDISED HOSTELS.

Names of hostels.	Number of grants renewed for 1954-55.		Number of grants renewed for 1954-55.	
	Scheduled Cates.	Amount.	Backward Classes.	Amount.
COIMBATORE DISTRICT.				
Gandhi Harijan Hostel, Pol-lachi.	28	RS. 4,200	3	RS. 450
Harijan Hostel, Tiruppur ..	16	2,400	..	..
Harijan Hostel, Anamalai ..	26	3,900	..	..
Harijan Hostel, Gobichettipalayam.	79	11,850	7	1,050
Harijan Munnetra Nilayam, Karungalpalayam, Erode.	35	5,250	..	..
Harijan Hostel, Dharapuram.	17	2,550	..	..
Harijan Hostel, Valparai ..	26	3,900	1	150
Sayee Kaunya Gurukulam, Coimbatore.	22	3,300	3	450
Sri Mahadeva Desai Manavar Nilayam, Lakshminaikapalayam.	15	2,250	..	..
Sri Ramakrishna Harijan Students' Home, Bhavani.	15	2,250	2	300
Sri Sadhguru Harijan Hostel, Kallimalai, Coimbatore.	19	2,850	..	..
Kaunya Gurukulam Boarding Home, Gandhinagar, Peela-medu P.O.	15	2,250	10	1,500
Harijan Hostel, Udamalpet ..	30	4,500	2	300
Irular Hostel, Perianaickenpalayam.	20	3,000	..	..

Names of hostels.	Number of grants renewed for 1954-55.		Number of grants renewed for 1954-55.	
	Scheduled Castes.	Amount.	Backward Classes.	Amount.

CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT.

		RS.		RS.
Adi-Dravida Kalaga Kalvi Padukappu Hostel, Uthiramerur.	25	3,750	..	..
Christ King Boarding Home, Tambaram.	2	300	..	..
Valluvar Gurukulam, Tambaram.	42	6,300	27	4,050
Hostel attached to the Hindu Religious School, Walajabad.	179	26,850	45	6,750
C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliar Harijan Hostel, Walajabad.	7	1,050	..	..
Hostel attached to the Kanakasabapathy Nagar Harijan Industrial School, Kancheepuram.	18	2,700	..	..
Madras Hindu Sevak Sangh Orphanage for Boys, Meenambedu.	23	3,450	12	1,800
Methodist Mission Girls' Boarding Home, St. Thomas Mount.	9	1,350	..	..
Ramakrishna Harijan Hostel, Malliankarana.	25	3,750	..	..
Robinson Orphanage, Pallavaram.	15	2,250	..	..
St. Mary's Girls' High School Boarding Home, Chingleput.	14	2,100	2	300
Tiruvalluvar Students' Hostel, Chingleput.	49	7,350	..	..
Vanniar Students Hostel, Chingleput.	..	..	7	1,050
Sivanandha Saraswathi Sevashram Hostel, Kattupakkam.	14	2,100	8	1,200
Gandhi Memorial Hostel, Tiruvallur.	17	2,550	..	..
Gandhi Kasturbha Hostel, Cheyyur.	21	3,150	..	..
Adi-Dravida Harijan Hostel, Acharapakkam.	10	1,500	..	..
Speaker Sivashanmugam Pillai Hostel, Tirupporur.	10	1,500	..	..

MALABAR DISTRICT.

Gandhi Seva Sadhan Hostel, Perur.	10	1,500	9	1,350
Pakkavarpuram Harijan Hostel, Payyoli.	18	2,700	..	..
Sri Narayana Vidyalaya, Payyanur.	30	4,500	5	750
Harijan Balika Sadan, Puthiyara, Kozhikode.	42	6,300	..	..

Names of hostels.	Number of grants renewed for 1954-55.		Number of grants renewed for 1954-55.	
	Scheduled Castes.	Amount.	Backward Classes.	Amount.

MALABAR DISTRICT—cont.

		RS.		RS.
Poor Homes Society, West Hill, Kozhikode.	32	4,800	..	..
Sri Ramakrishna Mission Students' Home, Kozhikode.	16	2,400	2	300
Harijan Hostel, Cherukkanur, Chirakkal taluk.	14	2,100	..	..
Nayanar Girls' Home, Eranhipalam.	26	3,900	8	1,200
Sabari Ashram, Olavakkode ..	24	3,600	..	..
Grama Seva Kendram, Kalpathy.	26	3,900	1	150

MADURAI DISTRICT.

A.M.C.C. Boarding House, Dindigul.	8	1,200	..	..
Bharathy Hostel, Dindigul ..	95	14,250	14	2,100
St. Mary's Boarding Home, Dindigul.	3	450	..	..
Kasturibai Harijan Girls' Hostel, Dindigul.	26	3,900	10	1,500
A.M.C.C. Boarding Home, Battalagundu.	7	1,050	..	..
A.M.C.C. Boarding Home, Tirumangalam.	8	1,200	..	..
Poor Students' Home, Tirumangalam.	40	6,000	3	450
Andavar Hostel, Palni ..	47	7,050	4	600
Girls' Hostel, Devi Nilayam, Palni.	18	2,700	..	..
Arsaradi Boarding Home, Madurai.	1	150	10	1,500
Meenakshi Hostel for Girls, Madurai.	41	6,150	6	900
Sevalaya Hostel, Madurai ..	123	18,450	8	1,200
Gandigram Basic School Hostel, Madurai.	13	1,950	10	2,850
Asoka Illam, Gopalapuram, Periyakulam taluk.	18	2,700	3	450
Nandanar Boarding Home, Periyakulam.	43	6,450	5	750
C.S.M. Boarding Home (Girls), Usilampatti.	1	150	3	450
Harijan Hostel, Usilampatti ..	114	17,100	3	450
R.C. Little Flower Girls' School Boarding Home, Usilampatti.	2	300	..	..
Rajan Babu Manavar Illam, Usilampatti.	9	1,350	11	1,650
Harijan Boys' Hostel, Melur ..	58	8,700	14	2,100
Harijan Girls' Hostel, Melur ..	44	6,600	6	900
Harijan Hostel, Sholavandan	39	5,850	4	600
Iyer Harijan Hostel, Theni ..	41	6,150	6	900

Names of hostels	Number of grants renewed for 1954-55.		Number of grants renewed for 1954-55.	
	Scheduled Castes.	Amount.	Backward Classes.	Amount.

MADURAI DISTRICT—cont.

		RS.		RS.
Mahatmaji Girls' Ashram, Theni.	32	4,800	3	450
Murphy Memorial Hostel, Pasumalai.	7	1,050	..	..
Pasumalai Boarding Home, Pasumalai.	6	800	..	..
Sethu Ram Memorial Hostel, Bodinaikanur.	14	2,100	8	1,200
Vivekanandha Hostel, Cumbum	41	6,150	12	1,800
Santhi Manavar Illam, Nilakkottai.	20	3,000	3	450
Harijan Hostel, Thandikudy ..	20	3,000	..	..
Mahadeva Desai Hostel, Batlagundu.	29	4,350	5	750
Chaduragiri Hostel, Peraiyur.	26	3,900	12	1,800
Kamala Nehru Girls' Hostel, Tirumangalam.	2	300	5	750
Gandhiji Manavar Nilayam, Peraiyur, Tirumangalam taluk.	8	1,200	..	..

NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT.

Hostel attached to the Board High School, Polur.	27	4,050	..	..
Kulala Students' Hostel, Vaniambadi.	..	..	21	3,150
Ramadoss Hostel, Vellore ..	45	6,750	..	..
St. Joseph's Harijan Hostel, Vellore.	30	4,500	..	..
Tamil Nad Harijan Sevak Sangh Hostel, Vellore.	85	12,750	..	..
Rettamalai Srinivasan Hostel, Ranipet.	40	6,000	..	..
Sri Nammalvar Hostel, Sholinghur.	13	1,950	..	..
Harijan Hostel, Cheyyur ..	30	4,500	..	..
Harijan Hostel, Wandiwash ..	16	2,400	..	..
Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Harijan Hostel, Ambur.	17	2,550	..	..
Gandhi Memorial Hostel, Gudiyatham.	10	1,500	..	..
Kasturibai Gandhi Memorial Harijan Hostel, Arkonam.	10	1,500	..	..
Harijan Hostel, Tiruppattur ..	10	1,500	..	..

SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT.

Gandhi Poor Girls' Hostel, Kattumannarkoil.	19	2,850	..	..
Gandhi Poor Students' Hostel, Kattumannarkoil.	48	7,200	1	150
Paravathrajakulam Orphanage, Kattumannarkoil.	9	1,350	123	18,450

Names of hostels.	Number of grants renewed for 1954-55.		Number of grants renewed for 1954-55.	
	Scheduled Castes.	Amount.	Backward Classes.	Amount.

SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT—cont.

		RS.		RS.
Kasturba Basic School Hostel, Kilamoongilady.	18	2,700	..	..
Sivashanmuga Harijan Boys' Hostel, Kallakurichi.	15	2,250	..	..
Harijan Hostel, Tirukoilur ..	17	2,550	2	300
Kasthurba Harijan Girls' Hostel, Pudupet, Vriddhachalam.	17	2,550	..	..
Thirumalaipavar Harijan Hostel, Bhuvanagiri.	25	3,750	..	..
Nethaji Harijan Hostel, Cuddalore N T.	20	3,000	..	..
Victory Memorial Scheduled Classes Hostel, Vriddhachalam.	85	12,750	1	150
S. K. Velayutham High School Hostel, Kurinjipadi.	1	150	1	150

RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT.

A.M.C.C. Boarding Home, Aruppukkottai.	3	450	9	1,350
Gandhi Harijan Hostel, Aruppukkottai.	25	3,750	..	..
Poor Boys' Hostel, Mallanginar.	9	1,350	5	750
Bharathy Hostel, Keelayur ..	17	2,550	1	150
Gandhi Manavar Illam, Devakottai.	29	4,350	..	..
Gandhi Seva Sangh Harijan Hostel, Watrap.	14	2,100	3	450
Gandhi Hostel, Rajapalayam.	12	1,800	4	600
Saithur Sevagapandya Board High School, Rajapalayam (subsidy for midday meals).	35	532	..	..
Gandhi Hostel, Paramakudi ..	30	4,500	1	150
Harijan Hostel, Virudhunagar.	21	3,150	..	..
Poor Boys' Hostel, Sivaganga.	3	450	12	1,800
Rajaji Harijan Hostel, Tirupattur.	22	3,300	2	300
Thakkar Baba Hostel, Manamadurai.	18	2,700	2	300
Sri Rajaji Hostel, Kamuthi ..	27	4,050	3	450
A.V. High School Hostel, Sathur.	4	600	16	2,400
The Harijan Hostel, Ramanathapuram.	10	1,500	..	..

Names of hostels.	Number of grants renewed for 1954-55.		Number of grants renewed for 1954-55.	
	Scheduled Castes.	Amount.	Backward Classes.	Amount.
SALEM DISTRICT.				
		RS.		RS.
Gandhi Ashram Hostel, Tiruchengode.	31	4,650	2	300
Harijan Orphanage, Dharmapuri.	26	3,900	..	..
Harijan Hostel, Namakkal ..	37	5,550	..	..
Kasthurba Girls' Hostel, Namakkal.	27	4,050	1	150
Harijan Students' Hostel, Rasiapuram.	53	7,950	..	..
S.B.M. Girl's Boarding Home and Orphanage, Sendamangalam.	2	300	..	..
Harijan Hostel, Omalur ..	48	7,200	..	..
Malayalee Boarding Home, Yercaud.	20	3,000	..	..
Harijan Hostel, Harur ..	10	1,500	2	300
SOUTH KANARA DISTRICT.				
Harijan Boarding Home, Udipi.	27	4,050	..	..
Harijan Hostel, Kasargod ..	31	4,650	..	..
Harijan Hostel, Cheravthur ..	13	1,950	..	..
Harijan Hostel, Puttur ..	11	1,650	..	..
Sabari Ashram, Karkala ..	18	2,700	..	..
Sri Saradha Marati Hostel, Perla.	22	3,300	..	..
THE NILGIBIS DISTRICT.				
C.E.Z.M. Boarding Home ..	40	6,000	..	..
(33 grants for Todas and 7 grants for other pupils.)				
Government Labour Hostel, Ootacamund.	75	19,670	..	..
Government Labour Hostel, Hubathalai.				
Harijan Hostel, Manjur ..	25	5,750	..	..
St. Mary's Hostel, Kotagiri ..	32	4,800	..	..
Harijan Hostel, Gudalur ..	18	4,140	1	220
Servindia Toda Residential School, Niragacimund.	35	5,250	..	..
C.M.S. Hostel, Ootacamund ..	13	1,950	..	..
TANJORE DISTRICT.				
L.M.C. High School, Boarding Home, Sirkali.	26	3,900	7	1,050
Sattuvar Poor Students' Hostel, Sirkali.	30	4,500	6	900
S.P.G. Orphanage, Nagur ..	22	3,300	..	..
Sreyas Chatram Hostel, Tanjore.	20	3,000	..	..
Samy Vivekanandha Manavar Illam, Thillayandi, Mayuram.	9	1,350	16	2,400
Khasthuribai Gandhi Kanga Gurukulam, Vedaranyam.	70	10,500	71	10,650

Names of hostels.	Number of grants renewed for 1954-55.		Number of grants renewed for 1954-55.	
	Scheduled Castes.	Amount.	Backward Classes.	Amount.
TANJORE DISTRICT—cont.				
		RS.		RS.
Meiporul Kalvi Kazhagam, Thiruvarur.	8	1,200	6	900
Rettamalai Sreenivasam Harijan Hostel, Pattukkottai.	15	2,250	..	..
Periyar Ramaswamy Student Home, Tiruturaipundi.	14	2,100	..	..
Arantangi Poor Pupils Home, Arantangi.	7	1,050	12	1,800
Agasthiar Manavar Illam, Vedaranyam.	9	1,350	4	600
Valluwar Illam, Akkur ..	9	1,350	1	150
Mahatmaji Harijan Hostel, Kooramangalam.	78	11,700	13	1,950
Hostel at Thiruvayaru ..	25	..	4	..
Hostel at Thirukkattupalli ..	26	..	4	..
Hostel at Vallam ..	26	..	3	..
Hostel at Mannarperlam ..	20	..	3	..
Hostel at Papanasam ..	20	..	3	..
Hostel at Mannargudi ..	20	..	3	..

TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT.

A.V. Joseph's High School, Boarding Home, Ittamalai.	12	1,800	1	150
Thayammal Dausan Girls' Boarding Home and Orphanage, Ittamalai.	8	1,200	3	450
Adi-Dravida Mahajana Sangham, Nanguneri.	19	2,850	..	..
Amirtha Gauri Girls' Hostel, Sikkanarasayyan village, Tirunelveli taluk.	23	3,450	..	..

* The grant in this case should not be disbursed pending orders on the proposal to start Government Girls' Hostel at Palayamkottai.

Boarding Home attached to Model Bishop Sergeant Training School, Palayamkottai.	10	1,500	8	1,200
Central Harijan Hostel, Palayamkottai.	57	8,650	..	..
Christian Hostel attached to Caldwell High School, Tuticorin.	15	2,250	7	1,050
Depressed Classes Hostel, Koilpatti.	29	4,350	..	..
District Board Harijan Hostel, Tirunelveli.	..	1,128	..	..
Gandhi Harijan Hostel, Krishnapuram.	50	7,500	5	750
Harijan Hostel, Kallidai kurichi.	54	8,100	..	..

Names of hostels:	Number of grants renewed for 1954-55.		Number of grants renewed for 1954-55.	
	Scheduled Castes.	Amount.	Backward Classes.	Amount.
TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT—cont.				
		RS.		RS.
Rajahji Harijan Hostel, Pulian-gudy.	30	4,500	..	..
St. Michael's Boarding Home, Kailasapuram.	16	2,400	3	450
Sri V. V. S. Iyer Memorial Harijan Hostel, Shermadevi.	35	5,250	..	..
Rukmani Orphanage Boarding Home, Mangalapuram.	9	1,350	1	150
TIRUCHIRAPPALLI DISTRICT.				
The Dr. Ambedkar Students Home, Tiruchirappalli.	39	5,850	..	..
Meenambal Swaraj Hostel, Turaiyur.	22	3,300	..	..
Gandhiji Hostel, Pottenampatty, Musiri taluk.	15	2,250	..	..
Harijan Hostel, Musiri ..	73	10,950	..	..
Tamil Nad Harijan Sevak Sangh Hostel, Lalgudi.	82	12,300	3	450
Gandhiji Hostel, Kattuputhur.	27	4,050	..	..
Sarojini Girls' Hostel, Perambalur.	23	3,450	2	300
Vivekanandha Hostel, Perambalur.	68	10,200	..	..
Scheduled Castes Students' Home, Karur.	17	2,550	..	..
The Mahatmaji Harijan Hostel, Turaiyur.	15	2,250	..	..
Urumu Seshachalam Chettiar Orphanage, Tiruchirappalli.	..	..	20	3,000
The Tamil Nad Mukkulathur Sangham Hostel, Thirave-rambur.	6	900	4	600
MADRAS.				
Hostel attached to C.S.M. Girls' High School, Northwick.	5	750	..	..
Sri Lakshmi Indian Women's Hostel, Purasawalkam.	17	2,550	11	1,650
The Gokulam Welfare Association, Teynampet.	27	4,050	1	150
The Gokulam Narigur Hostel, Teynampet.	27	4,050	..	..
Ramakrishna Mission Students' Home, Mylapore.	..	..	8	1,200
Madurai Meenakshi Girls' Hostel, Adyar.	27	4,050	3	450
Hostel attached to Harijan Industrial School (Thakkar Baba Vidyalaya), T. Nagar.	124	18,600	16	2400

Names of hostels.	Number of grants renewed for 1954-55.		Number of grants renewed for 1954-55.	
	Scheduled Castes.	Amount.	Backward Classes.	Amount.
MADRAS—cont.				
		RS.		RS.
T. Nagar Boarding Home, T. Nagar.	91	13,650	9	1,350
Orphanage of the Madras Hindu Sevak Sangh, Madras.	18	2,700	18	2,700
Hostel attached to Adi-Dravida Samooka Sevakar Sangham, Washermanpet.	106	15,906	..	..
Rao Sahib V. Dharmalingam Pillai Memorial Students' Hostel, Washermanpet.	152	22,800	5	750
Hostel attached to Bentick Girls' High School, Vepery.	9	1,350	1	150
Methodist Girls' High School, Royapetta.	14	2,100	..	..
Harijan Girls' Hostel, Egmore.	104	15,600	6	900
Speaker Sivashanmugam Pillai Harijan Hostel, Washermanpet.	13	1,950	1	150
Young Women Harijan Association Hostel.	22	3,300	4	600

Abstract.

1	Coimbatore	363	54,450	28	4,020
2	Chingleput	480	72,000	101	15,150
3	Malabar	238	35,700	25	3,750
4	North Arcot	333	49,950	21	3,150
5	Madurai	1,012	1,51,800	184	27,600
6	South Arcot	274	41,100	128	19,200
7	Ramanathapuram	279	37,132	58	8,700
8	Salem	318	47,700	5	750
9	South Kanara	122	18,300	..	..
10	The Nilgiris	238	47,560	1	230
11	Tanjore	466	69,900	166	24,900
12	Tirunelveli	394	60,228	30	4,500
13	Tiruchirappalli	387	58,050	29	4,350
14	Madras	739	1,10,850	72	10,800
	Total ..	5,643	8,54,720	848	1,27,280

Appendix IV

THE REMOVAL OF CIVIL DISABILITIES ACT, 1938 (MADRAS ACT XXI OF 1938).

(As modified up to the 20th January 1955).

REFERENCES TO PAPERS CONNECTED WITH THE PRINCIPAL ACT AND THE AMENDING ACT.

1. *The Removal of Civil Disabilities Act, 1938 (Madras Act XXI of 1938).*

[For Statement of Objects and Reasons, see Part IV of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 12th October 1937, page 54; for proceedings in Assembly, see *Madras Legislative Assembly Debates*, Volume VI, dated the 30th March 1938, pages 1169-1185; Volume VII, dated the 17th August 1938, pages 160-167; for report of the Select Committee, see *ibid.*, pages 242-243; for proceedings in Council, see *Madras Legislative Council Debates*, Volume V, dated the 12th December 1939, pages 46-56; for Act, see Part IV of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 7th February 1939, pages 47-48.]

2. *The Madras Removal of Civil Disabilities (Amendment) Act, 1947*
(*Madras Act XI of 1947*).

[For Statement of Objects and Reasons, please see Part IV-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 21st January 1947, page 42; for proceedings in Assembly, see *Madras Legislative Assembly Debates*, Volume V, dated the 31st March 1949, pages 395-440; for proceedings in Council, see *Madras Legislative Council Debates*, Volume XXII, No. 4, dated the 10th February 1947, pages 154-160; Volume XII, No. 5, dated the 1st February 1947, pages 189-203; for Act, see Part IV-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 10th June 1947, pages 25-26.]

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

SECTIONS.

- 1 Short title and extent.
- 2 Social disabilities not to be recognised by law.
- 3 Discrimination against Harijans, etc., prohibited.
- 4 'Secular institution' explained.
- 5 Refusal of sale of articles to Harijans, etc., prohibited.
- 6 Penalties.
- 7 Offences under the Act to be cognizable.

PASSED BY THE MADRAS LEGISLATURE.

(Received the assent of the Governor-General on the 24th January 1939, first published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* on the 7th February 1939.)

An Act to provide for the removal of civil disabilities among certain classes of Hindus.

WHEREAS it is increasingly felt by the Hindu community that the disabilities, which are imposed by social custom and usage on

certain classes of Hindus commonly known as Harijans, Untouchables or Depressed Classes, and which have been in certain matters even legally recognized in the adjudication of rights and duties in civil and criminal proceedings, are repugnant to modern conditions and ideas of justice and social solidarity, and should no longer be recognized by law or otherwise enforced; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. *Short title and extent.*—(1) This Act may be called the Removal of Civil Disabilities Act, 1938.

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

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

3. *Discrimination against Harijans, etc., prohibited.*—No person owning, or being in charges of, any secular institution referred to in section 2, shall—

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

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

4. *Secular institution, explained.*—For the purpose of this Act, the expression 'Secular institution' includes among others—

(i) any refreshment room, restaurant, cafe, coffee house, eating house, boarding house, lodging house, hostel, hotel or any

other place where persons are provided with food, drink, shelter or sleeping or other accommodation ;

(ii) any place of public entertainment or amusement ;

(iii) any premises where goods are sold, any laundry, any shaving or hair dressing saloon or any other place where services are rendered to customers ;

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

5. *Refusal of sale of articles to Harijans, etc., prohibited*—No dealer shall refuse to sell, or withhold from sale any article which is kept by him for sale, to any person belonging to any community on the ground that he belongs to such community.

6. *Penalties.*—Whoever—

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

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

(iii) Contravenes the provisions of sections 3 and 5 shall be punishable, in the case of first offence, with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and in the case of a second or subsequent offence, with imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or with both.

7. *Offences under the Act to be cognizable.*—All offences punishable under this Act shall be cognizable.

Appendix V.

MADRAS ACT No. V OF 1947 (AS AMENDED BY
MADRAS ACT XIII OF 1949).

(Received the assent of the Governor-General on the 11th May 1947, first published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* on the 13th May 1947.)

An Act to authorize entry into Hindu temples in the Province of Madras and the offer of worship therein by all classes of Hindus.

WHEREAS it is the policy of the Provincial Government to remove the disabilities imposed on certain classes of Hindus against entry into Hindu temples in the Province :

AND WHEREAS the Provincial Government are satisfied, from the rapidity with which, under pressure of Hindu public opinion,

a number of temples have been thrown open to certain classes of Hindus in recent months, under the provisions of the Madras Temple Entry Authorization and Indemnity Act, 1939, that the time has now arrived for throwing open to all classes of Hindus, every Hindu temple in the Province ;

AND WHEREAS THE Provincial Government consider that the provisions of the said Act are inadequate for the early and complete implementation of the policy of the Provincial Government aforesaid : It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. *Short title, extent and commencement.*—(1) This Act may be called the Madras Temple Entry Authorization Act, 1947.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(1) Notwithstanding any law, custom or usage to the contrary every Hindu irrespective of the caste or sect to which he belongs shall be entitled to enter any Hindu temple and offer worship therein in the same manner and to the same extent as Hindus in general or any section of Hindus and no Hindu by reason only of such entry or worship whether before or after the commencement of this Act, be deemed to have committed any actionable wrong or offence or be sued or prosecuted therefor.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provision, it is hereby declared that the right conferred by subsection (1) shall include the following rights if, and to the extent to which, they are enjoyed by Hindus in general or any section of Hindus :—

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

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

4. *Power of trustees to make regulations for the maintenance of order and decorum and the due performance of rites and ceremonies in temples.*—The trustee or other authority in charge of a temple shall have power, subject to the control of the Provincial Government and to any rules which may be made by them, to make regulations for the maintenance of order and decorum in the temple and the due observance of the religious rites and ceremonies performed in the temple, but such regulations shall not discriminate in any way against any Hindu on the ground that he belongs to a particular caste or sect.

5. *Sanction for institution or continuance of suits, prosecutions, etc.*—(1) No suit for damages, injunction or declaration or for any other relief, no prosecution for any offence, and no application or other proceeding under the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 1926, or any other Law, shall be instituted in respect of any entry into or worship in any temple, whether before or after the commencement of this Act, on the sole ground that such entry or worship is by a Hindu belonging to a particular caste or sect.

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

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

7. *Penalties.*—Whoever—

(i) prevents a Hindu from exercising any right conferred by this Act, or

(ii) molests or obstructs a Hindu in the exercise of any such right shall be punishable, in the case of a first offence, with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, and in the case of a second or subsequent offence, with imprisonment which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

7 A. All offences punishable under section 7 shall be cognizable.

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

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

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

10. *Repeals.*—The Malabar Temple Entry Act, 1938, and the Madras Temple Entry Authorization and Indemnity Act, 1930, are hereby repealed.

11. *Amendment of section 40, Madras Act II of 1927.*—In section 40 of the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 1926, for the words and figures “subject to the provision of the Malabar Temple Entry Act, 1938” and the Madras Temple Entry Authorization and Indemnity Act, 1939”, the words and figures “Subject to the provision of the Madras Temple Entry Authorization Act, 1947” shall be substituted.

LIST OF BACKWARD CLASSES.

(1) Agamudayans (including Tuluva Vellalas), (2) Agasa, (3) Ambalakaran, (4) Annadan, (5) Are Mahrati, (6) Arya (South Kanara), (7) Atagara, (8) Archukatlavandu, (9) Balolika, (10) Bestha, (11) Bhandari, (12) Billava, (13) Bissoy, (14) Bondil, (15) Boya, (16) Chaptogara, (17) Chatadi (Chattada Srivaishnava), (18) Dasari, (19) Devadiga, (20) Devalkar, (21) Devanga, (22) Dhakkada, (23) Dommara, (24) Dudekula, (25) Galada Konkani, (26) Gandla, (27) Gangavars, (28) Ganika (including Nagavamsam), (29) Gatti, (30) Gavara, (31) Godaba, (32) Gonde, (33) Gowda (including Gamalla or Kelali), (34) Gudigara, (35) Hegde, (36) Idiga (including Setti Baliya), (37) Isai Vallalar or Melakarar, (38) Illuvan (Ezhuvan), (39) Jakkulas (Guntur district), (40) Jandara, (41) Jangam, (42) Jhetty, (43) Jogi, (44) Kabbera, (45) Kadaiyan, (46) Kaduppattan (Malabar), (47) Kaikolan (Sengunthar), (48) Kalavanthula, (49) Kalingi, (50) Kallan, (51) Kammalans or Kamsalas or Viswa Brahmans or Viswakarma, (52) Kanisu or Kaniyar Panikkar, (53) Kannadiyan, (54) Kavuthiyan, (55) Kelasi, (56) Kharvi, (57) Khatri, (58) Khodala, (59) Kolaries or Muniyanies, (60) Koppalavelamas, (61) Koracha, (62) Koteyar (Sheragara, Kshatriya of South Kanara), (63) Kulala, (64) Kurumba, (65) Kurumba, (66) Labbai, (67) Lambadis, (68) Madivala, (69) Madugar or Medavar, (70) Mahendra (Medara), (71) Mahratta (Non-Brahman), (72) Malayan (Malabar), (73) Male, (74) Mangala, (75) Mappilla, (76) Maravar, (77) Maruthuvar, (78) Melakudi or Kudiyan, (79) Modi Banda, (79-a) Mogaveera, (80) Moili, (80-a) Moniagar, (81) Muduva, (82) Mukhari, (83) Mukkuvan or Mukayan alias Mogayan (including Bovis), (84) Mutracha, (85) Muttiriyar, (86) Nagaram, (87) Nakkale, (88) Nalkodaya,

(89) Namdev Mahratta, (90) Oddan (Donga), (91) Odde (Vodde or Vadde or Vaddai), (92) Odiya, (93) Oiulu, (94) Omanaito, (95) Oriya, (96) Padayachi (Villayan Kuppam), (97) Palli, (98) Pamula, (99) Pangadikara, (100) Panniyar or Pannayar, (101) Parkavakulam (Surithiman, Malayaman, Nathaman, Moopnar and Nainar), (102) Patnulkaran, (103) Pattanavan, (104) Pontias, (105), Perike, (106) Peruvannan, (107) Picchigunta, (108) Poraya, (109) Pulluvan, (110) Pusala (Pusalavadu), (111) Rajapur, (112) Reddi (Ganjam), (113) Ronas, (114) Sadhu Chetty (including Telugu Chetty or 24 Manai Telugu Chetty), (115) Saliyan (Padmasali, Pattusali Thogata, Karnibhaktulu Senapathulu, Sali, Sale and Karikalabhaktulu), (116) Sedan, (117) Parvatharajakulam, (118) Senaithalavar (Senaikudayan), (119) Settibalijas of Visakhapatnam, East and West Godavari and Krishna districts, (120) Siviari, (121) Sowrashtira, (122) Srisayana, (123) Sugalis, (124) Tatapu, (125) Tolikula, (126) Thogata Veerakshatriya, (127) Tholuva Naicker and Vettalakara Naicker, (128) Thoriyan, (129) Thurpu Kapus, (130) Tigala (Tigla), (131) Tondaman, (132) Rajaka, (133) Uppara (Sagara), (134) Ural Goundan, (135) Vada Balija of Ganjam and Visakhapatnam districts, (136) Vaduvan (Vadugan), (137) Vakkaliga, (138) Valaiyan, (139) Vaniar, (140) Vannan, (141) Vanniyakula Kshatriya (in Tamil districts), Agnikula Kshatriya (in Telugu districts), (142) Velakatalavan, (143) Veluthadan, (144) Virakodi Vellalars, (145) Vathis, (146) Yadava, (147) Thiyyas of Ponnani, Palghat, Walluvanad and Ernad taluks in Malabar, (148) Puragiri Kshatriya and (149) Perike Balija.