APPENDIX I

WOMEN'S INDIA ASSOCIATION'S QUESTIONNAIRE TO MEN CANDIDATES WHO STOOD FOR MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ELECTIONS

1. Would you introduce and support all measures for developing the higher education for women?

2. Would you introduce and support all schemes for extending modern scientific medical relief to Indian mothers and children? e.g. children's hospital, maternity and child-welfare centers, training of nurses, midwives, health visitors, and medical inspection for school children.

3. Will you support Sarda's Bill and the Select Committee Report on that Bill that the marriagable age of girls be raised to 14 and that of boys to 18?

4. Are you for penalising marriage between minor girls and old men over forty years?

5. Would you try your best to put down the sordid custom of buying bride-grooms?

6. Are you for raising the age of consent over 18 or atleast to 18 outside marital bond?
7. Would you encourage widow remarriage and take steps to remove the stigma that is attached to widowhood in this country?

8. Are you for the closing up of the brothels and for penalising commercialised vice?

9. Would you introduce legislation or support any legislation for the rescuing and protection of minor girls from immoral surroundings and introduce the necessary amendments in the Madras Children's Act?

10. Are you for doing away with the present degenerate Devadasi institution in the Hindu temples and for enacting more stringent measures for disallowing the 'Pottu Ceremony' within temples, for major girls also?

11. Are you for making the Hindu marriage laws just and equal between wife and husband?

12. Are you for giving inheritance rights to wives and daughters and owners and disposers of husband's and father's property?

13. Are you for prohibition and total abstinence from drink?

14. Will you introduce legislation to improve the condition of factory women and child-labour in this country?

15. Are you for encouraging indigenous industries and knaddar?
16. Do you realise that untouchability, caste and communalism are a great hindrance to the attainment of India's freedom, and would you work for the speedy eradication of the same?

In 1927, Harisingh Gour, proposed a Bill at the Simla Legislative Assembly, to raise the Age of consent, i.e., the age at which sexual intercourse should be allowed for girls. According to the Bill the Age of consent was to be raised to 14 years within marriage and 16 years outside marriage. The Government of India referred this Bill to the Select Committee. In the meantime, Rai Sahib Harbilas Sarada introduced the Hindu Child marriage Bill on 15 September 1927 at the Simla Legislative Assembly to prevent the marriage of girls below twelve years. While introducing the Bill, Sarada explained the primary object of the bill was to put an end to child widowhood and to remove the "principal impediment to the physical and mental growth of the youth of both sexes and the chief cause of their premature decay and death". The Bill identified the District Magistrate as the agent to issue license in case of marriages to be performed at the age of twelve for girls.

On 25 June 1928, the Government appointed an Age of consent Committee, consisting of Sir. Moropant Joshi, A. Ramasamy Mudaliar, Mrs. Rameshwari Nehru and a few others. In order to gauge public opinion on raising the marriageable age, age of consent for sexual intercourse, and on the nature of sexual relations existing in families, they provided 6,000 questionnaires to people all over India, besides conducting enquiries with 400 prominent individuals. After this historic enquiry, the Age of consent Committee submitted a nine volume report of oral and written evidences. The Age of Consent Committee, in its report, recommended that the
minimum age of marriage for girls should be 14; the age of consent for sexual intercourse was to be fixed at 15 years, and any violation to be considered as rape; outside marriage the minimum age for sexual intercourse was to be fixed at 18 years. The Report also recommended compulsory registration of births, marriages and deaths. It also declared that no court shall entertain a suit by the husband for the restitution of conjugal rights if her age was below 15 years. After the Age of Consent Committee recommended the raising the age at marriage, the Sarada Bill of 1927 was put forward for discussion and finally passed in the assembly as Child Marriage Restraint Act of 1928 which was to be implemented from 1st April 1930. The Act fixed the minimum age at marriage for girls at 14 and for boys at 18 years. The violators of the Act were to be punished with simple imprisonment for one month with or without the fine of Rs 1000. According to the Act, only the Presidency and District Magistrates could try offences committed under the Act, for which all complaints should be made within one year of the solemnisation of the marriage. The complaint under the Act, had to execute a bond of a sum of Rs 100 as security deposit.
## APPENDIX III

### E.V. RAMASAMY NAICKER'S OR PERIYAR'S WORKS

**UPTO 1948**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the book or pamphlet</th>
<th>Year of Publication</th>
<th>Publishers</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vaikkam Veerar Sorpozivu</td>
<td>1928</td>
<td>South Indian Liberation Federation, Karaikudi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramayana Aabasam</td>
<td>1929</td>
<td>Dravidan Publication, Madras.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karpa Aatchi</td>
<td>1930</td>
<td>Kudi Arasu Publication Erode.</td>
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| Dharma Paritchai Allathu Puraana Aabasam | 1934 | -do-
| Ec. Ve. Ra. Illangai Upanyakam | 1934 | -do-
| Pankajam Allathu Parpanak Kodumai | 1934 | -do-
| Ec. Ve. Ra. Seerthirutha Maanaatu Upanyakam | 1934 | -do-
| Samadharma Upanyakam         | 1934                | -do-
| Socialism                    | 1934                | -do-
| Sothidap Purattu             | 1934                | -do-
| Pothu Udaimai Thathuvangal   | 1934                | -do-
| Pen Yean Adimaiyanal?        | 1934                | -d-
| Prakudhi Vadam               | 1934                | Pakutharivu, Erode. |
| Matham Enral Enna?           | 1934                | -do-
| Kudi Arasu Kalambagam       | 1934                | -do-
| Sothida Aaraichi             | 1936                | Kudi Arasu, Erode |
| Tamiznadu Tamizarukke        | 1939                | -do-
| Thiruvarur Maanattu Thalaimai Urai | 1940 | -do-
| Panam Pidungi Parpanar       | 1942                | -do-

20. Eni Varum Ulagam  1943  - do -  
22. Ramayana Paathirangal  1944  - do -  
23. Tamil Isai Naddipuk Kalaigal  1944  - do -  
26. Ena Izhivu Necnga Islamme Nan Marunthu  1947  -d-  
27. Thattuva Villakam  1947  Nathan and co., Erode.  
29. Thillaiyil Periyar  1948  Thiravida Mani, Trichi.  
31. Dravidar Ariyar Unmai  1948  -d-  
32. Mozhi - Ezuthu  1948  - do -  
33. Tuutukudi Mahaanaatu Thalaimai Urai  1948  - do -  
34. Hindipor Murasu  1948  Viduthalai, Madras.  
36. Mozhi Araichi  1948  - do -  
39. Vazkkai Oppandam  1950  -  
41. Chithira Puthiran Katturaigal  1959  Pakutharivu, Madras.  
42. Sudanthirath Tamilnadu yean?  1960  Kudi Arasu, Erode.
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<th>No.</th>
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<th>Publisher/Location</th>
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<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Vazkkai Thunai Nalam (part II)</td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>Pakutharivu, Madras.</td>
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<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>Thaaippal Paiyithiyam</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>45</td>
<td>Suyamariyadai Iyakkathai Thorruvithathcan?</td>
<td>1975</td>
<td>Periyar Suyamariyadai Prachara Veliyedhu, Madras.</td>
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<td>46</td>
<td>Suyamariyadai Thirumam yean?</td>
<td>1987</td>
<td>Dravidar Kazhagam,</td>
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