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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

AT THE MEETINGS OF THE

Council of the Governor of Fort St. George

ASSEMBLED

FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS

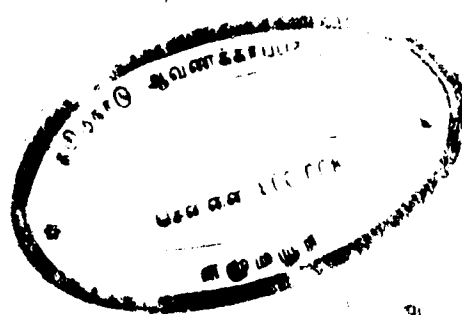
VOL. XI

(JULY 1918 TO JUNE 1919)

WITH INDEX

MADRAS:
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1919.



PREFATORY NOTES.

The questions and answers for each meeting are serially numbered.

2. Where in a question or answer reference is made to another question or answer at the same or at a different meeting, the page of the volume at which the question or answer so referred to appears has been noted at the foot of the page.

3. The date of the meeting to which the questions on a page relate has been noted on the top of the page.

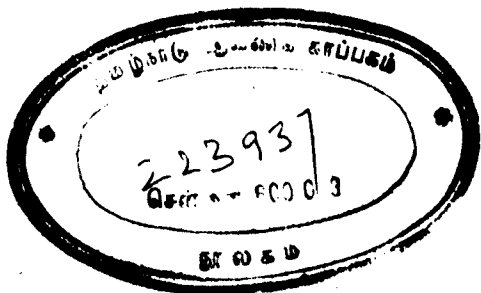
4. In the index, the entries have been arranged in alphabetical order of the subjects to which they relate.

5. The references in the last column of the index are entered for convenience of reference only and are not necessarily exhaustive. In this column, the references to "other similar questions" in volumes I—VI are to the numbers of the questions, while as regards volumes VII—X in which the questions at all the meetings are not numbered continuously, references are given only to the pages on which the questions appear.

LIST OF ADDITIONAL MEMBERS.

I.—Officials.

Name.	Period of office	
	From	To
Azis-ud-din Husain Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E., I.C.S., the Hon'ble Muhammad.	3rd April 1917	10th June 1919. (Died)
Buckley, C.S.I., the Hon'ble Mr. Llewellyn Eddison	1st August 1916	31st July 1919.
Butterworth, C.S.I., the Hon'ble Mr. Alan	6th November 1917	15th October 1918.
Campbell, C.I.E., the Hon'ble Mr. Archibald Young Gipps ..	14th January 1919	31st July 1919.
Couchman, the Hon'ble Mr. Malcolm Edward.. ..	{ 12th October 1916 20th November 1917	{ 4th September 1917. 28th January 1919.
Davidson, C.S.I., the Hon'ble Mr. Lionel	{ 1st August 1916 22nd May 1917	{ 23rd January 1917. 1st November 1918.
Duncan, the Hon'ble Mr. Herbert Spencer	24th September 1918	4th February 1919.
Giffard, C.S.I., I.M.S., the Hon'ble Lieut.-Col. Gerald Godfrey ..	15th January 1918	11th March 1919.
Graham, the Hon'ble Mr. Robert Arthur	5th February 1918	14th January 1919.
Harris, the Hon'ble Mr. Leonard Tatham	1st April 1919	31st July 1919.
Howley, the Hon'ble Mr. William John Joseph	30th October 1917	Do.
Hutton, the Hon'ble Mr. William	4th February 1919	Do.
Knapp, the Hon'ble Mr. Arthur Rowland	30th January 1917	14th January 1919.
Littlehales, the Hon'ble Mr. Richard	4th February 1919	31st July 1919.
Marjoribanks, C.I.E., the Hon'ble Mr. Norman Edward	12th November 1918	Do.
Marshall, the Hon'ble Mr. Dalrymple	24th December 1918	4th February 1919.
Molony, the Hon'ble Mr. John Chartres	4th February 1919	14th March 1919.
Moscardi, the Hon'ble Mr. Alexander Francis George	1st April 1919	5th November 1920.
Murray, the Hon'ble Mr. Stewart Binny	1st August 1916	24th December 1918.
Niblock, I.M.S., the Hon'ble Lieut.-Col. William James	11th March 1919	31st July 1919.
Ramachandra Rao Ayargal, the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Raghu-natha Rao.	{ 3rd April 1917 23rd April 1918	{ 12th March 1918. 31st July 1919.
Srinivasa Ayyangar (Advocate-General), the Hon'ble Mr. Seshadri.	1st August 1916	Do.
Stokes, C.I.E., the Hon'ble Mr. Hopetoun Gabriel	28th January 1919	Do.
Stone, K., C.I.E., the Hon'ble Sir Joseph Henry	1st August 1916	24th September 1918.
Todhunter, the Hon'ble Mr. Charles George	1st August 1916	28th March 1919.
Wood, the Hon'ble Mr. Richard Boardman	14th January 1919	31st July 1919.
Young, I.C.S., (Retired), the Hon'ble Mr. Mathew	15th October 1918	1st April 1919.



LIST OF ADDITIONAL MEMBERS—cont.

II.—Non-officials—cont.

LIST OF ADDITIONAL MEMBERS—cont.

II.—Non-officials.

Name.	Name of local body that elected, if any.	Period of office	
		From	To
Aelen, D.D., the Hon'ble the Most Reverend John.	....	1st August 1916	31st July 1919.
Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar Sahib Bahadur, the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Ahmad Tambi Ghulam Mubi-ud-din.	The Muhammadan Community in group (2)—Salem, Coimbatore, South Kanara, Malabar (including Anjengo and Tangasseri), The Nilgiris, South Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevely districts.	Do.	Do.
Annamalai Chettiyar Avargal, the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Sathappa Chetti Ramanathan Chettiyar Muthayya Chetti.	....	Do.	Do.
Barber, Kt. the Hon'ble Sir Fairless ..	The Planting Community.	Do.	Do.
Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, the Hon'ble Mr. Krishnaswami.	The landholders other than zamindars in group (2)—Madras, Chingleput, Salem, Coimbatore, The Nilgiris, South Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevely districts.	Do.	Do.
Fraser, Kt. the Hon'ble Sir Gordon ..	The Madras Chamber of Commerce.	Do.	Do.
Ghulam Muhammad Ali Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur, C.C.I.B., Amir-i-Arcot or Prince of Arcot, the Hon'ble Sir.	....	Do.	Do.
Higginbotham, the Hon'ble Mr. Charles Herbert.	The Madras Trades Association.	6th February 1917 ..	23rd July 1918.
Kavalappara Muppi Nayar, the Hon'ble Mr. Karekka Kumaran Raman.	The landholders other than zamindars in group (3)—Malabar (including Anjengo and Tangasseri) and South Kanara districts.	1st August 1916	31st July 1919.
Krishna Rao Pantulu, the Hon'ble Mr. Amanoharla Subba.	The non-official members of municipal councils and district and taluk boards and certain other electors in group (3)—Nellore, Cuddapah and Chittoor districts.	Do.	Do.
Krishna Rao Pantulu, the Hon'ble Mr. Kochharlakota Ramachandra Venkata.	The zamindars in group (1)—Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari, Kistna, Guntur, Nellore, North Arcot, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary and Anantapur districts.	Do.	24th October 1918. (Died).
Narasimha Ayyar, the Hon'ble Mr. Bhavani Venkatagiri Ayyar.	The non-official members of municipal councils and district and taluk boards and certain other electors in group (6)—Salem, Coimbatore and the Nilgiri districts.	Do.	31st July 1919.
Nayar, the Hon'ble Dr. Taravath Madhavan.	....	4th February 191 ..	14th March 1919.
Pittendrigh, the Hon'ble Rev. George.	The University of Madras.	Do.	18th February 1919.
Raja Rajeswara Setupati alias Muttu-ramalinga Setupati Avargal, the Hon'ble B., Raja of Ramnad.	The zamindars in group (2)—Madras, Chingleput, Salem, Coimbatore, South Kanara, Malabar (including Anjengo and Tangasseri), The Nilgiris, South Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevely districts.	Do.	31st July 1919.

Name.	Name of local body that elected, if any.	Period of office	
		From	To
Rama Ayyangar, the Hon'ble Mr. Krishnaswami.	The non-official members of municipal councils and district and taluk boards and certain other electors in group (9)—Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevely districts.	1st August 1916	31st July 1919.
Ramachandra Rao Pantulu Garu, the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Moosherla.	The non-official members of municipal councils and district and taluk boards and certain other electors in group (2)—Godavari, Kistna and Guntur districts.	Do.	Do.
Ramannja Achariyar Avargal, the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Valuttur Krishna Ayyangar.	The non-official members of municipal councils and district and taluk boards and certain other electors in group (8)—Tanjore and Trichinopoly districts.	Do.	Do.
Ramaswami Ayyar, the Hon'ble Mr. Chetpat Pattabhirama Ayyar.	The University of Madras.	25th March 1919	Do.
Ranga Achariyar Avargal, the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Tiruvengada.	The Corporation of Madras.	1st August 1916	Do.
Ranga Rao Bahadur, of Bobbili, the Hon'ble Raja Sri Ravu Venkata Kumara Krishna.	....	7th November 1916 ..	6th Nov. 1919.
Richmond, the Hon'ble Mr. Thomas ..	....	1st August 1916	31st July 1919.
Sadasiva Bhat, the Hon'ble Mr. Kasargod.	The non-official members of municipal councils and district and taluk boards and certain other electors in group (7)—South Kanara and Malabar (including Anjengo and Tangasseri) districts.	Do.	Do.
Siva Rao, the Hon'ble Mr. Pulamati ..	The non-official members of municipal councils and district and taluk boards and certain other electors in group (4)—Kurnool, Bellary and Anantapur districts.	Do.	Do.
Spring, K.C.I.B., the Hon'ble Sir Francis Joseph Edward.	....	Do.	Do.
Sobha Chandra Singh Deo, the Hon'ble Sri, Zamindar of Serugada.	....	Do.	Do.
Subbarayulu Reddiyar Avargal, the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Agaram.	The non-official members of municipal councils and district and taluk boards and certain other electors in group (5)—Chingleput, North Arcot and South Arcot districts.	Do.	Do.
Suryanarayana Murthi Nayudu Garu, the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Kommi Reddi.	....	Do.	Do.
Suryanarayana Rao Pantulu, the Hon'ble Mr. Akella.	The non-official members of municipal councils and district and taluk boards and certain other electors in group (1)—Ganjam and Vizagapatam districts.	Do.	Do.
Surya Rao Bahadur, the Hon'ble Sri Raja Rao Venkata Kumara Mahipati, Raja of Pithapuram.	The zamindars in group (1)—Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari, Kistna, Guntur, Nellore, North Arcot, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary and Anantapur districts.	21st January 1919 ..	Do.
Thonger, the Hon'ble Mr. James Herbert.	The Madras Trades Association.	6th August 1918	Do.

LIST OF ADDITIONAL MEMBERS—cont.

II.—Non-officials—cont.

Name.	Name of local body that elected, if any.	Period of office.	
		From	To
Venkatapati Raju, the Hon'ble Mr. Bhapatiraju.	The landholders other than samindars in group (1)—Ganjam, Visagapatam, Godavari, Kistna, Gunthar, Nellore, North Arcot, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Karnool, Bellary and Anantapur districts.	1st August 1916	31st July 1919.
Yaqub Hasan Sahib Bahadur, the Hon'ble.	The Muhammadan Community in group (1)—Ganjam, Visagapatam, Godavari, Kistna, Gunthar, Nellore, Madras, Chingleput, North Arcot, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Karnool, Bellary and Anantapur districts.	Do.	

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

AT MEETINGS OF

THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF FORT ST. GEORGE FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS

VOLUME XI.

(From 1st July 1918 to 30th June 1919.)

1. MEETING OF THE 13TH AUGUST 1918.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar.

1 Q.—(a) In view of the fact that registering officers should attend at private residences out of office hours, will the Government be pleased to state whether the registering officers are eligible for compensation leave for the period they spend at private residences?

Compensation leave to registering officers attending at private residences.

(b) If not, will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of granting leave to them with a view to compensate for the overtime work which they are required to perform?

1 A.—(a) Registering officers are not granted compensation leave for the period they spend at private residences.

(b) The proposal does not commend itself to the Government.

2 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a brief account of the death of lightkeeper C. Francis that happened at the Manapad lighthouse, Tinnevely district, on 26th February 1918?

Death of a lighthouse-keeper, Tinnevely district.

(b) Is it a fact that the lightkeeper when he fell ill requested to be relieved at once with a view to his seeking admission in the General Hospital at Madras for treatment; that it took more than a fortnight for a relief to be ordered; that before the reliever came, Francis expired; that the deceased wished a tombstone to be erected out of his security money which the Presidency Port Officer is not pleased to sanction?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to inquire into the above?

(d) Will the Government be further pleased to issue orders for avoiding delays in such matters?

2 A.—(a) & (b) Lightkeeper Francis was apparently in good health in November 1917 when the Inspector of Lighthouses visited Manapad. On the 5th of February 1918 he wrote to the Presidency Port Officer stating that he was ill and asking to be transferred to Madras where he could get better medical aid. He did not ask to be relieved of work, but merely for a change of appointment and there was nothing in his application to suggest that immediate relief was necessary on medical grounds. In accordance with his request a transfer was arranged and an order to that effect was issued on the 21st February. Meanwhile, however, Francis sent another application, which reached the Presidency Port Officer on the 21st February in which he stated that his illness was increasing and he asked for relief so as to enable him to proceed to Madras and be admitted into the General Hospital as an in-patient. Orders were issued by telegram on the following day directing his relief, but in the meanwhile the head lightkeeper had himself relieved Francis on the 19th of February on the report of the local medical officer.

As regards the erection of a tombstone the property of the late lighthouse-keeper, including his security money, is at the disposal of his heirs. It is in no way under the control of the Presidency Port Officer and that officer's sanction to the erection of a tombstone is unnecessary.

(c) & (d) The Government, having examined all the facts, do not find that there was any undue delay in dealing with the lighthouse-keeper's application.

LIST OF MEETINGS.

Date of meeting.

Number of questions asked.

1918-19.

JULY 1918 TO JUNE 1919.

13th August 1918 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	187
* 14th ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
* 15th ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
* 16th ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
22nd October 1918 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
* 23rd ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
19th November 1918 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	154
* 20th ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
* 21st ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
5th February 1919 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
* 6th ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
* 7th ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
* 8th ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
* 10th ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
* 11th ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
* 12th ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
* 13th ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
* 14th ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
11th March 1919 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	172
* 12th ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
* 13th ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
* 14th ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
3rd April 1919 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55
* 4th ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
* 5th ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
* 7th ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.

* These were adjourned meetings.

(Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar.)

Issue of
sovereigns.

3 Q.—(a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to an article in the *Justice* of the 18th June 1918 regarding the sale of sovereigns at increased prices?

(b) Are the Government aware that sovereigns are sold by sowcars at Rs. 19 each and even more sometimes?

(c) Are the Government also aware that the Currency office issued a large number of sovereigns to sowcars at Rs. 15 each in exchange for silver, sometime in April?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to take necessary steps to put a stop to sovereigns being sold at more than Rs. 15?

(e) Will the Government also be pleased to arrange to issue necessary instructions not to issue sovereigns to sowcars who are doing regular business on sovereigns, but to issue sovereigns to banks who can issue them to their customers at not more than 20 sovereigns at a time for bona fide purposes at Rs. 15?

3 A.—(a) The Government have perused the article in question.

(b) The Government are aware that sovereigns are being sold at a premium.

(c) Sovereigns were issued from the Currency office in exchange for notes in April 1918, but no discrimination was made as to the identity or occupation of the persons presenting notes for encashment.

(d) & (e) These are not matters which are within the province of the Local Government.

A high school
for Muham-
madans at
Trichinopoly.

4 Q.—(a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to an article headed "Education in Trichinopoly" in the *Hindu*, dated 26th June 1918, publishing the resolution passed by the Moslem Literary Society of Trichinopoly?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to make necessary arrangements to open a high school for Muhammadans at Trichinopoly out of the eighteen high schools recently sanctioned for the Presidency?

4 A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The new schools to which the Honourable Member refers are intended to provide instruction for all classes. At Trichinopoly there is already an incomplete secondary school for Muhammadans under private management and the Government have approved a proposal to take over the institution under departmental control and develop it suitably. Arrangements for its transfer to Government are in progress.

Land customs
on the Karaikal
frontier.

5 Q.—(a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to an article in the *Hindu* dated 26th June 1918, headed "Karaikal Land Customs"?

(b) For reasons explained in the article, will the Government be pleased to arrange to abolish the land customs and bring sea customs into force in the interests of all concerned?

5 A.—(a) The Government have perused the article.

(b) The question of improving the Customs arrangements on the frontiers of the French Settlements in the Madras Presidency is engaging the attention of Government.

Tuticorin
water-supply
scheme.

6 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) whether the experiment of water-works for Tuticorin at Morappanad is successful;

(b) if so, whether protected water-supply can be given under present conditions within a

reasonable period of, say, five years; and

(c) if not, will it not be feasible to give Tuticorin a supply similar to the one that is now

under execution for Rāmēsvaram as such supply should be possible to get from the fresh water

area near Alangarathattu?

6 A.—The tests conducted show that an adequate supply will be available at Morappanad: but it is not possible to say when the works will be completed. According to expert opinion the scheme of supply from wells sunk in the sandy area near Tuticorin is not practicable.

Closure of a
public pathway
in Trichino-
poly.

7 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that Mr. T. C. Tangavelu Pillai, B.A., Bar-at-Law, has submitted to Government a copy of the resolution passed by the citizens of Trichinopoly in a public meeting held on the 16th June 1918 protesting against the action of the headmaster, Aryan secondary school, in closing the public pathway leading to the western side of the Bathway Godown lane, Trichinopoly?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to inquire into the matter and take the necessary action?

7 A.—(a) Yes.

(b) A report has been called for.

(Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar.)

8 Q.—(a) With reference to a resolution passed at the North Arcot Moslem Educational Conference held at Vellore in February last, are the Government aware that the Taluk Board of Vellore amalgamated some of the Moslem elementary schools under the control of the board with those of the Hindus against the wishes of the Moslems of the locality?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to order the said taluk board not to do so in future?

8 A.—(a) The Government understand that the Muhammadan school at Pallikonda has been combined with the Hindu school there, a special Muhammadan teacher being provided to teach Urdu as second language to Muhammadan children. The Government have no further information.

(b) The Government do not propose to interfere with the discretion of the local body.

9 Q.—In view of the limited number of qualified elementary school teachers in the North Arcot district, will the Government be pleased to retain the Board Sessional school, started as a temporary measure, as a permanent institution?

9 A.—The matter is for the consideration and decision of the Vellore Taluk Board. The Government do not propose to interfere.

10 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to appoint a Muhammadan as a Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction to help and advise the Director on all matters affecting Moslem education?

10 A.—The Government are not, as at present advised, prepared to accept the Honourable Member's suggestion.

11 Q.—With reference to the recommendations made to the Government by the Muhammadan Educational Conference held at Vellore, will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of

(a) reserving a certain number of seats in Government and other aided colleges for Moslem students specially as is done in Bengal;

(b) increasing the number and scale of Government scholarships awarded to Moslem students in colleges;

(c) affording special facilities to Moslem students studying in law, medical, engineering and agricultural colleges by instituting scholarships on a liberal scale; and

(d) establishing hostels in schools and colleges where a sufficient number of Moslem students attend?

11 A.—(a) The question of reserving seats has already been considered and the Government are of opinion that it is unnecessary, particularly in view of the recent establishment of a Muhammadan College

(b) & (c) The Government consider that the provision of scholarships for Muhammadans in Arts Colleges and in the Law, Medical and Engineering Colleges is sufficient. They will, however, watch the development of the Muhammadan College and take such action in regard to scholarships as may prove necessary.

No scholarships are at present awarded at the Agricultural College and the Government do not consider that any need be created specially for Muhammadans.

(d) The Government are prepared to consider any specific proposals for the establishment of hostels whether for Muhammadans or others.

12 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that the Government have consented to postpone the collection of water-tax in the Chingleput municipality until supply of water is commenced?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to approve the proposal made by the Municipal Council, Tuticorin, some time last year to suspend collection of water-tax until the supply of water is actually made?

12 A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Government are unable to approve the suggestion. There is no similarity between the conditions existing at Tuticorin and those of Chingleput. The scheme for the supply of water to Tuticorin is very much larger and more costly than that for Chingleput, and, unless the Council builds up a reserve fund towards the capital cost, it will be unable to carry the project through.

13 Q.—(a) Are the Government aware

(i) that the Municipal hospital of Tuticorin is situated in the most congested part of the town and in the busiest thoroughfare called Great Cotton Road;

(ii) that the hospital building is in a dilapidated condition and old-fashioned; and

(iii) that the whole ground of the hospital is damp and water-logged?

The Vellore
Taluk Board
and Muham-
madan
elementary
schools.

Board Sessional
school, North
Arcot.

A Muham-
madan officer as
Personal Assist-
ant to the
Director of
Public
Instruction.

Encouragement
of Muham-
madan
education.

Water-tax in
the Chingleput
municipality.

Tuticorin
Municipal
hospital.

(Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar.)

(b) Will the Government be pleased to make immediate arrangements to acquire land in the Victoria Extension road for the construction of a new hospital?

(c) If the Government find it difficult to provide funds for the construction of a hospital at present, will the Government be pleased to provide a sufficient sum to acquire the site?

13 A.—(a) The Government understand the facts to be approximately as alleged.

(b) & (c) The Government have received no proposals from the municipal council with regard to the construction of a new hospital near the Victoria Extension road and are unable to consider the question of financial assistance in the absence of a definite scheme.

Report of committee for inspection of food arrangements at railway stations.

14 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the report of the committee for the inspection of Indian refreshments at the railway platforms has been received? If so, will the Government be pleased to place it on the table?

(b) If not, will the Government be pleased to state when they are likely to receive the same?

14 A.—(a) The report by the Senior Government Inspector of Railways and M.R. Ry. Rao Bahadur K. S. Venkatarama Ayyar of Negapatam on the subject has not yet been received.

(b) The Government understand that the inspection is almost completed and that the report may be expected shortly.

Reorganization of the Provincial Judicial Service.

15 Q.—Is it a fact that a large number of Sub-Judges and District Munsifs sent a memorial to the Government regarding the reorganization of the Judicial Department, and, if so, how many Sub-Judges and Munsifs, and will the Government be pleased to state what action they have taken in the matter?

15 A.—Memorials from 21 Sub-Judges and 72 District Munsifs regarding the recommendations of the Public Services Commission for the reorganization of the Provincial Judicial Service have been received by Government and will be considered in connexion with the recommendations of the Public Services Commission.

Pay of peons in District Munsifs' and Sub-Judges' offices.

16 Q.—In view of the fact that the Government has increased the pay of the process-service establishment, will the Government be pleased also to increase the pay of the court peons and court-keepers attached to the munsif and sub-courts?

16 A.—The matter is engaging the attention of Government.

Reorganization of the Provincial Judicial Service.

17 Q.—With reference to the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman's speech at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 6th April 1918 saying that the proposals in regard to the reorganization of the Judicial Department were complete and would be sent to the Government of India and the Secretary of State in the next month, will the Government be pleased to state whether the proposals have since been sent up and, if so, when?

17 A.—The Government of India were addressed on the subject on the 5th August 1918.

Revision of pay of Port officers.

18 Q.—(a) Is there a proposal now before Government for revising the scale of pay of Port officers in this Presidency?

(b) In refixing the scale, will the Government be pleased to take into consideration the scale recently sanctioned for the Madras Pilot Service, who also draw an overtime allowance?

(c) In view of the exceptional local circumstances prevailing in some of the ports such as Tuticorin, Cochin, Calicut and Negapatam, will the Government be pleased to attach a local allowance payable to the Port officers serving at these ports?

18 A.—(a) & (b) Yes.

(c) The Government do not consider it necessary to make such a distinction as is suggested by the Honourable Member.

Authorizing Port officers to survey sea-damaged cargo, etc.

19 Q.—In view of G.O. No. 200, Public (Marine), dated 12th June 1918, will the Government be pleased to authorize the Port officers in this Presidency to survey sea-damaged cargo also and grant certificates, cancelling paragraph 28 of the Madras Port Manual?

19 A.—The Government will consider the suggestion.

A Moslem leader and the Tirupattur Munsif.

20 Q.—With reference to my question* at the meeting of the Council held on 12th February 1918 regarding "Insult to a Moslem Leader" and the Government's reply thereto that the matter had been referred to the High Court, will the Government be pleased to state how the matter has been disposed of?

20 A.—The High Court after due inquiry saw no need to take any action.

(Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar; Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao; Sir Alexander Cardew.)

21 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to say if paragraph 12 of G.O. No. 245, Marine, dated 8th April 1896, holding Port officers responsible for inspecting coast light stations is still in force?

Inspection of coast light stations by Port officers.

(b) Are the Government aware that the Presidency Port Officer by a departmental order has prohibited such inspection by Port officers?

(c) Is it within the power of the Presidency Port Officer to pass such an order?

21 A.—(a) The orders in question are in force.

(b) & (c) The Government will inquire.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao.

22 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether a request has been made by the Taluk Board of Cocanada for the separate constitution of a taluk board for the Cocanada taluk, Gōdāvari district, and whether a similar request has been made for the separate constitution of a taluk board for the Rāmachandrapuram taluk, Gōdāvari district?

Splitting up of taluk boards, Gōdāvari and Kistna districts.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to consider the questions favourably?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state when the taluk board for the Bhīmavaram division, Kistna district, is likely to be constituted?

22 A.—(a) No such request has been received from the Cocanada Taluk Board.

(b) The President of the Gōdāvari district board has been asked, along with other presidents, whether there are any taluk boards in his district which in his opinion are unwieldy and could with advantage be made into smaller units.

(c) The question of the bifurcation of the Kistna district and the formation of new revenue divisions and taluks therein is still under consideration. After this question is settled, the question of the reconstitution of all the taluk boards including Bhīmavaram will be considered.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"With reference to the constitution of a separate taluk board for the Bhīmavaram division, the Government say that it depends upon the question of the bifurcation of the Kistna district. May I know when this question is likely to be settled?"

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW:—"The matter is under reference to the Board of Revenue and as soon as the Board make their report we are ready to carry it out, if funds permit. I cannot give a definite date, but I trust it will be before long."

23 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to place on the table a statement showing the number of voters in each taluk board area in the Presidency on the 1st April 1917 and also on the 1st April 1918 and the voting qualifications for each area?

Electorate to taluk boards.

23 A.—The property qualification for voters prior to 1918 is shown in the schedule to G.O. No. 1668 L., dated 10th November 1915, which has been placed on the Editors' Table. The qualification was reduced to the possession of property of an annual rental value of Rs. 30 for all taluk board areas in notification No. 75 published at page 38 of Part I-A of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 22nd January 1918. Information in regard to the number of voters in each taluk board area on 1st April 1917 and on 1st April 1918 is not available. It has been called for and will be laid on the Editors' Table as soon as it is received.

24 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state the total extent of land in each of the delta taluks of the Public Works divisions in the Gōdāvari, Kistna and Guntūr districts and in regard to which applications for water for the first crop were rejected in the official years 1916-17, 1917-18 and in 1918-19?

Water applications in delta taluks of Gōdāvari, Kistna and Guntūr.

24 A.—The information asked for has been called for from the local officers and will be furnished when received.

25 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state in how many districts in this Presidency normal, warning and scarcity rates prevailed on the 1st August 1918 in regard to principal food-grains?

Prices of food-grains.

25 A.—The following statement will be laid on the table:—

Principal food-grains.	Number of districts in which normal rates prevailed on 27th July 1918.	Number of districts in which the rates ranged between normal and warning.	Number of districts in which warning rates prevailed on 27th July 1918.	Number of districts in which the rates ranged between warning and scarcity.	Number of districts in which scarcity rates prevailed on 27th July 1918.
Rice ..	1	21	1	2	..
Ragi ..	5	13	..	2	..
Cholam ..	..	4	..	8	2
Cumbu ..	..	10	..	5	..

[13TH AUGUST 1918.]

(Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao.)

Adequacy of stock of food-grains and their export.

26 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state the stocks available in each district on the 1st August 1918 of the principal food-grains, namely, rice, ragi, cholam and cumbu?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state how much of the stocks available are required for local consumption in each district till the next harvest or till December 1918 and how much may be made available for export outside the district?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the export of the food-grains from this Presidency to stations outside the Presidency has been prohibited? If so, when and of what articles?

26 A.—(a) & (b) The Government are not in possession of this information which could only be obtained by taking a grain census.

(c) The export of all food-grains from this Presidency to the Bombay Presidency, Hyderabad State and the north of India was prohibited on 27th May 1918 with the exception of rice from Cocanada to Bombay. The question how far this prohibition may be further relaxed is now under consideration.

Control of prices of food-grain.

27 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any request has been made by the Collectors of districts for controlling the prices of food-grains or acquiring the stocks? If so, in what districts such request been made?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to make a statement on the situation that has arisen on account of high prices now prevailing in the Presidency and what action the Government propose taking in the matter besides what has been done already?

27 A.—(a) The Collector of South Kanara has asked that he should be vested with power to acquire stocks of food-grains and thereby control the local prices. No similar request has been received from any other Collector.

(b) The Honourable Member is referred to the press communiqué issued on the 27th July 1918 which furnishes the information required.

Stocks of articles of clothing and control of their prices.

28 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any estimate of the stocks of yarn and articles of clothing available in this Presidency has been made? If so, will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement of the available stocks on the 1st August 1918 and also to state how long they are likely to last?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether, in view of the great scarcity and of high prices of all articles of clothing, Government contemplate taking any action, and, if so, the steps proposed to be taken?

28 A.—(a) A rough estimate of the stocks of piece-goods was taken on 6th July 1918 and shows the following results:—

Grey, unbleached—20,834,000 yards.

White, bleached—16,497,000 yards.

Coloured, printed or dyed—22,951,000 yards.

Fents—421,000 yards.

The Government have not sufficient data on which to state how long these stocks will last. They have no information as to stocks of yarn.

(b) The question is under the consideration of the Government of India.

Admissions to the Medical and Engineering Colleges and Schools.

29 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state the number of applications received in 1918 for admission and the number actually admitted into

(1) the Medical College and the Medical schools in this Presidency;

(2) the Engineering College, Madras, and the Engineering School, Vizagapatam; and

(3) the Arts colleges in this Presidency?

(b) Has a Medical school in Bellary been started? If not, when is it likely to be started?

29 A.—(a) (1) & (2) The following statement gives the information desired:—

	Number of applications for admission.	Number admitted.
The Medical College and Medical Schools	2,090	375
The Engineering College and the Engineering School at Vizagapatam.	702	164

(3) The Government regret that they are not in a position to furnish reliable statistics.

(b) The Medical School at Bellary has not been started, as the Surgeon-General advised that until the hospital there is enlarged and improved there would not be sufficient clinical material for a medical school. It cannot at present be said when it will be started. In lieu of this medical school, classes for third and fourth-year students have been opened at Madura and special stipends tenable at Vizagapatam Medical School have been sanctioned for Telugu and Kanarese students belonging to the Ceded districts.

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(Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao; Sir Alexander Cardew; Mr. Ranga Achariyar.)

30 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether a decision has been come to in regard to the allotment of the Imperial grant of 5½ lakhs of rupees for elementary education?

Allotment of the Imperial grant for elementary education.

30 A.—The answer is in the negative.

31 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of the recruits from the Telugu districts being formed into a Telugu regiment or regiments? Are there any proposals now in the matter under consideration?

Formation of a Telugu regiment.

31 A.—The proposal to form a regiment from the Northern Circars is under discussion with the Military authorities.

32 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

Proposed scale of water-rates.

(a) how much of land in the Godavari, Kistna and Guntur districts coming under sections B, C and D of the Appendix I to the Board's Standing Order No. 4 falls under groups I, II and III as suggested in notification No. 345, dated 18th July 1918, published at page 757 of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 23rd July 1918;

(b) how much land coming under sections G and H of Appendix I to the Board's Standing Order No. 4 falls under groups I, II and III as suggested in notification No. 345, dated 18th July 1918, published at page 757 of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 23rd July 1918; and

(c) what is the probable amount of revenue derived by the adoption of the new water-rates proposed in the above notification?

32 A.—The Government are not in possession of the information asked for.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"Regarding the proposed scale of new water-rates, the answer of the Government is 'the Government are not in possession of the information asked for.' May I ask the Government whether they will call for this information?"

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW:—"I am afraid that to obtain the information which the Honourable Member asks for will mean an elaborate inquiry and will take a very long time. It is only on that ground that it is not possible for us to call for that information. When the Honourable Member's resolution is debated we shall be able to give him further details why it is so."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Ranga Achariyar.

33 Q.—With reference to the remarks of the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman on the budget for 1918-19 made at the meeting of the Council on the 6th April 1918 about sandalwood oil (published on page 701 of the Proceedings), will the Government be pleased to state the policy they intend to pursue towards developing that industry?

Development of sandalwood oil industry.

33 A.—A special officer has been deputed to collect information regarding the trade in sandalwood. The Government await his report before coming to a final decision.

34 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state what practical steps they have taken since the outbreak of the war to take advantage of the opportunity afforded by it

Development of industries and technical and industrial education.

(a) for starting new industries,

(b) for improving existing industries, and

(c) for imparting technical and industrial education?

34 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to the annual reports of the Department of Industries published since 1914.

35 Q.—With reference to statement of the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman in the course of his reply to my resolution regarding reorganization of the Judicial Branch of the Provincial Service moved at the meeting of the Council on the 22nd November 1916 (published on pages 221 and 222 of the Proceedings) and with reference to my question No. 58* at the meeting of the 22nd May 1917 and question No. 8† of the Hon'ble Mr. V. K. Ramanuja Achariyar at the meeting of the 12th February 1918 and the answers thereto, will the Government be pleased to state what steps they have taken in the matter of reorganization of the Provincial Service (Judicial Branch), the revision of salary of its members, and the making of temporary courts permanent?

Reorganization of the Provincial Judicial Service.

35 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to the reply given to question No. 17.‡ As regards the revision of salary, the Government propose to consider the matter along with the recommendations of the Public Services Commission.

36 Q.—With reference to my resolution No. XIX moved at the meeting of the Council on the 14th February 1918, will the Government be pleased to state what steps they have taken in the matter of giving effect to that portion of the resolution accepted by Government for giving additional powers to Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs over their establishments?

Sub-Judges and District Munsifs and their establishments.

36 A.—The matter is still under the consideration of the Government.

(Mr. Ranga Achariyar.)

Opening of a fourth form in a school, Tiruvallur.

37 Q.—With reference to the proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction referred to in the correspondence published at page 7 of the *Indian Patriot* of the 5th July 1918, headed "The C.C.C.H. School, Tiruvallur", will the Government be pleased to state

- (a) what were "the present circumstances which do not justify the opening in that school of forms higher than the third" referred to in the said proceedings of the Director;
- (b) whether the circumstances included the probable withdrawal of students from the mission school in that place;
- (c) whether, in view of the matters stated in the correspondence, the Government will be pleased to instruct the Director of Public Instruction to cancel his former order and sanction the opening of the fourth form in that school; and
- (d) whether the Hindu and Muhammadan students in the Christian Mission High school will be given the option of not attending the classes for religious instruction?

37 A.—(a) The smallness of the town suggests that there is no need for two high schools in it. The higher classes of the mission high school are by no means full. Very few, if any, boys are going from Tiruvallur to Madras or elsewhere for high school education, while a considerable number are coming to Tiruvallur from the surrounding villages.

- (b) Yes, it was anticipated that some pupils would be withdrawn from the mission school with the result that there would be two sets of small high school classes in the town involving ultimately an unnecessary additional charge on public funds and increased difficulty in staffing high school classes which, in view of the opening of the new board secondary schools, is at this time particularly to be avoided.
- (c) The Government are not prepared to instruct the Director of Public Instruction as requested. No request for a reconsideration of the Director of Public Instruction's order has been received from the manager of the school.
- (d) The policy of the mission is, it is understood, to accord sympathetic consideration to any application for exemption from religious instruction, based upon conscientious grounds: but as a matter of fact no parent or bona fide guardian of any boy in the school has applied for such exemption.

Inquiry into economic condition of ryots in South Arcot.

38 Q.—With reference to the resolution * moved by the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur A. Subbarayalu Reddiyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council on the 22nd November 1916 and the promise of the Government thereat to make a further inquiry into the economic condition of the South Arcot district, with special reference to the indebtedness of the ryots, and with reference to G.O. No. 476, Revenue, dated the 4th February 1918, will the Government be pleased to lay the report of the further inquiry on the table?

38 A.—The report is contained in G.O. No. 601, Revenue, dated 12th February 1918, which has been placed on the Editors' Table.

Settlement parties and their programme.

39 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

- (a) how many settlement parties are at present working in the Presidency;
- (b) how they are distributed over the Presidency, giving the headquarter station of each settlement officer; and
- (c) what their programme of work, if any, during the current year and the next five years is?

39 A.—(a) & (b)—

Number of party.	Districts in which the parties are working.	Headquarters of each party.
I	Tanjore.	Tanjore.
II	South Arcot and North Arcot.	Cuddalore.
III	Bellary.	Bellary.
IV	Tinnevely, Ramnad and Madura.	Madura.
V	Ganjam and Vizagapatam.	Vizagapatam.

In addition a special settlement officer is making a preliminary investigation in the Nilgiri and Malabar Wynads with headquarters at Ootacamund.

- (c) A provisional programme of work is laid on the table.†

Assessment of backyards in Tanjore.

40 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

- (a) what the number of backyards exceeding 25 cents in the Tanjore district is;
- (b) when the practice began of assessing backyards;
- (c) for what crops the assessment is levied;
- (d) what the total amount collected as assessment on backyards for fasli 1327 is;
- (e) whether it was included in the budget items of the budget for 1917-18; and
- (f) whether it is included in the budget items of the budget for 1918-19 and, if so, under what head?

40 A.—The information is not available.

* No. XII, pages 222-234 of the Council Proceedings for 1916-17.

† Printed as Appendix I, page i infra.

(Mr. Ranga Achariyar.)

41 Q.—(a) With reference to G.O. No. 2466, Revenue, dated the 29th June 1918, will the Government be pleased to state

- (1) what is the total annual additional cost incurred by the Government on account of the new branch of the Secretariat constituted thereby;
- (2) whether it is intended to make it a permanent arrangement;
- (3) from what items in the budget estimate the Government propose to meet the extra expenditure;
- (4) when the proposal to constitute a new Secretariat was made;
- (5) whether the sanction of the Secretary of State and the Government of India has been obtained for the same; and
- (6) why the matter was not placed either before the Finance Committee or at the Budget meeting of the Legislative Council?
- (b) Will the Government be pleased to lay the correspondence on the table?

Creation of the new Secretariat.

41 A.—As was stated in the press communiqué, dated the 29th June 1918, the new branch of the Secretariat has been created to deal with work connected with the War and is mainly a consequence of the resolutions of the Conference which was held at Delhi at the end of April last. The matter could not, therefore, be placed either before the Finance Committee or at the Budget meeting of the Legislative Council, as the proposal had not then arisen. The additional annual cost of the department, which is on a temporary basis, has not yet been fully ascertained, but it is estimated at about Rs. 60,000 a year, against which will be set the saving of part of the cost of the temporary Deputy Secretary, Revenue Department, for whom Rs. 31,600 was provided in the budget estimates for 1918-19. Any excess cost will be met by reappropriation. As the scheme was within the financial competence of this Government, the sanction of the Government of India or the Secretary of State was not necessary and consequently there is no correspondence to be laid on the table.

42 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

- (a) whether they are aware that in the last harvest season in the Tanjore district the yield from lands cultivated with the newly imported variety of paddy known as 'Kurangusemba' was very far below the average and quite contrary to all expectations based on (pulli) estimates formed with the crops standing on the land and much of the grain turned out to be chaff and in most of the cases the outturn falling much lower than 2 to 4 annas; and
- (b) whether they will be pleased to have the matter investigated by their experts in the Agricultural Department?

Cultivation of a variety of paddy in Tanjore.

42 A.—(a) The Government have no information.

- (b) A report will be called for from the Director of Agriculture.

43 Q.—With reference to the discussion on my resolution regarding appointment of instructors in physical training moved at the meeting of the Legislative Council on the 13th March 1917, and the assurance given by His Excellency the Governor as published at page 555, will the Government be pleased to state whether any and what steps have been taken to secure the services of competent instructors in physical training in schools and colleges and generally to give effect to the policy of extending physical education?

Appointment of instructors in physical training.

43 A.—A post of Assistant Physical Director has been created for a period of two years and arrangements have been made under which Mr. Noehren gives, instead of one-third, at least half his time to the service of Government.

Mr. Noehren has been actively engaged in giving lectures and demonstrations to teachers, in training gymnastic instructors and in touring, and proposals for further measures for the improvement of gymnastic instructors are now under consideration.

44 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to give the exchange value of the rupee as it prevailed in Madras during each quarter of the years 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917 and the first two quarters of 1918?

Exchange value of the rupee.

44 A.—The only information officially available relates to the rates at which Bills and Telegraphic transfers on Madras were drawn by the Secretary of State in London, and the statement placed on the table shows for each month from January 1914 to June 1918 the highest rate, the lowest rate, and the average of these two rates.

45 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state

- (1) whether they have considered the question of the desirability and necessity of continuing the payment of exchange compensation allowance to the European and Anglo-Indian servants of the Government; and

Exchange compensation allowances.

(Mr. Ranga Achariyar ; Mr. Ramanuja Achariyar.)

(2) whether they have made any recommendations to the Government of India and the Secretary of State on the subject and, if so, whether they will be pleased to lay the papers on the table?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to consider and examine the question?

45 A.—The Honourable Member's attention is invited to rule VII in Government of India Resolution No. 2422-Ex., Finance and Commerce, dated 31st May 1897, and to Government of India Resolution, Finance Department, No. 1175-F.E., dated 30th October 1917. The compensation for exchange allowance depends on the amount by which the average demand rate of exchange for each quarter falls short of the privileged rate of exchange, viz., 1s 6d. per rupee. Owing to the rise in the average demand rate of exchange, the rate of compensation for exchange allowance paid to Government servants has already much diminished, and if that average rate amounts to 1s. 6d. the rupee for the rest of the current quarter the compensation for exchange allowance will automatically cease. In these circumstances the Government see no reason to take the action suggested.

Imposition of a penalty on primary school pupils seeking admission to secondary schools.

46 Q.—With reference to my questions No. 155* at the meeting of the Council on the 21st November 1916 and No. 162† at the meeting of the Council on the 20th November 1917 and the answers thereto, will the Government be pleased to state what steps they have taken in the matter of the amendment of rule 99 of the Madras Educational Rules on the recommendations of the Conference appointed by the Government to discuss educational questions, especially with regard to the imposition of penalty on primary school pupils seeking admission into secondary schools and the abolition thereof?

46 A.—The matter is still under the consideration of Government.

Publication of Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms in vernaculars.

47 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to order the publication, in all the vernaculars of the Presidency, of the Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State and His Excellency the Viceroy?

47 A.—Vernacular translations of a summary of the report are under preparation. The Government do not at present propose to arrange for the publication of the report *in extenso* in the vernaculars.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramanuja Achariyar.

Provision of house-sites for Panchamas in Tanjore.

48 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state
(i) whether they have received a memorial from the landholders of the Tanjore district objecting to the acquisition of the house-sites now occupied by their Paraiya farm-servants; and
(ii) whether they have passed orders on the same?

48 A.—More than one memorial has been received. The Government have informed the memorialists that their representations will receive due consideration.

Licensing steamer companies to touch at Tirumullavasal.

49 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state, with reference to the reply to question No. 14‡ put at the meeting of the Council on the 3rd April 1918,
(i) whether they are aware of the great difficulty in procuring railway wagons for the transport of rice from Shiyali to Colombo; and
(ii) whether they will therefore issue licences to steamer companies, other than the B.I.S.N. whose steamers touch at Negapatnam, to enable them to call at Tirumullavasal?

49 A.—(i) The Government are not aware that there is any special difficulty in procuring wagons at Shiyali. The Director of Civil Supplies has been invested with the power to grant priority certificates in order to give precedence to essential traffic and, in case of difficulty, application should be made to him.
(ii) No licence is necessary to enable the steamships of any company to call at the port of Tirumullavasal.

Extensions of service to officers on Rs. 200 and above.

50 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the name, age and designation of the officers of the Judicial Department on Rs. 200 and above and of deputy collectors in the Land Revenue Department who were retired or were given extensions during the last three years ending 31st July?

50 A.—A statement of officers on Rs. 200 per mensem and above in the Judicial Department and of deputy collectors in the Land Revenue Department who were retired or were granted extensions of service during the three years ending 31st July 1918 is laid on the table.§

* 158, Volume IX, page 43. † 162, Volume X, page 31. ‡ 14, Volume X, page 79.
§ Printed as Appendix III, page iii infra.

(Mr. Ramanuja Achariyar.)

51 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state the grounds on which they refused the usual Government teaching grant to the Sarasvati Patasala Girls' school at Kumbakonam for the year ending 31st March 1918?

Refusal of grant to a girls' school, Kumbakonam.

51 A.—The Government saw no reason to treat the Sri Sarasvati Patasala for girls at Kumbakonam differently from the other institutions under the management of the Theosophical Educational Trust.

52 Q.—With reference to the answer to question No. 8* put at the meeting of the Council on the 12th February 1918, will the Government be pleased to state what further action has been taken in the reorganization of the Provincial Judicial Service?

Reorganization of the Provincial Judicial Service.

52 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to the reply given to question No. 17.†

53 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state
(i) whether at present an extra allowance is given in any department either by the Local Government or the Government of India to the poorer clerks in Government service in consideration of high war prices; and
(ii) whether any such proposal is under consideration by this Government for any department?

War allowances to clerks in Government service.

53 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to G.O. No. 535, Financial, dated the 26th June 1918, which has been placed on the Editors' Table.

54 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state
(i) whether their attention has been drawn to the correspondence published on page 6 of the *Hindu* newspaper of the 3rd May 1918 under the heading "The Police and Women";
(ii) whether there is any legislative provision authorizing police officers to compel the occupants of a carriage to come out and put them to inconvenience out of consideration for the animal drawing the carriage; and
(iii) whether Government will take steps to prevent a recurrence of the complaint made?

The conduct of a police officer in Madras City.

54 A.—(i) The Government have seen the correspondence.
(ii) The Honourable Member is referred to sections 22 and 53 of the Madras City Police Act, 1888.
(iii) The Government consider that no action is required.

55 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state
(i) whether they have received a memorial from the villagers of Sinnathadagam, Nanjundapuram, Virapandi and Anaikatti, Coimbatore taluk, objecting to the introduction of the forest village system into their village forests;
(ii) whether orders have been passed thereon; and
(iii) whether pending the passing of orders the introduction of the forest village system will be held in abeyance?

Introduction of the forest village system in certain areas, Coimbatore.

55 A.—(i) Yes.
(ii) & (iii) Orders were passed on the memorial on 25th June 1918.

56 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state
(i) whether the District Board of Tanjore has made a representation on the subject of the proportion of the gross receipts claimed by the South Indian Railway Company for working the railway line of the board;
(ii) what is the proportion fixed by the model agreement;
(iii) whether orders have been passed on the representation; and
(iv) whether the Nidamangalam-Mannargudi line is worked on the same system as the Mayavaram-Arantangi line or in accordance with the model agreement?

Terms of working of the Tanjore District Board Railway line.

56 A.—(i) Yes.
(ii) The model agreement is still under consideration and final orders have not yet been passed thereon.
(iii) Not yet. The matter is under the consideration of the Railway Board.
(iv) The Nidamangalam-Mannargudi line is being worked on the same terms as the Mayavaram-Muttupet section.

57 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state
(i) whether any orders have been issued directing magistrates to offer pardon to persons convicted of offences on condition of their enlisting themselves as soldiers; and
(ii) whether the orders will be laid on the table?

Persons convicted of offences and enlistment.

57 A.—No such orders have been issued.

* 8, Volume X, page 50.

† Page 4 supra.

(Mr. Ramanuja Achariyar ; the Raja of Ramnad.)

Government
grant to the
Nilgiri Library,
Ootacamund.

- 58 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state
(a) whether the Committee of the Nilgiri Library at Ootacamund receive an annual grant of Rs. 600 from Government ;
(b) whether the Government are aware that the committee refuse to permit Indians to become subscribing members so long as they wear the *dhoti*, and that they insist on their wearing trousers and European dress to be eligible for membership ; and
(c) whether they will consider the advisability of withdrawing the grant ?

- 58 A.—(a) The Nilgiri Library is in receipt of a temporary annual grant of Rs. 600.
(b) & (c) The answer is in the negative.

The Hon'ble the Raja of Ramnad.

Appointment
of Inspector-
General of
Prisons.

- 59 Q.—Will the Government kindly state
(a) why a retired Indian Medical Service officer is appointed as Inspector-General of Prisons ;
(b) whether an Indian Medical Service officer in regular service cannot be appointed for the office, his place being given to one in Provincial Service ; and
(c) whether the retired officer is now permitted to draw the full pay of the office in addition to the pension he draws ?

- 59 A.—(a) & (b) No Indian Medical Service officer suitable for the post of Inspector-General of Prisons could be spared without detriment to the public service. The officer who has been appointed was selected as the most suitable officer available. Although he is on the retired list, he volunteered to return to active duty at the commencement of the war and has been in service ever since.
(c) Yes.

Extensions of
service to
officers.

- 60 Q.—(a) Have the Government received instructions either from the Secretary of State for India or from the Governor-General in Council that extensions of service should not be granted to officers when they are about to retire except on indisputable public grounds ?
(b) Will the Government kindly give the names of persons to whom they have given extensions since the receipt of the order, with such public grounds in the case of each ?

- 60 A.—(a) The Honourable Member will be furnished with a copy * of the latest instructions on the subject which are embodied in article 459 of the Civil Service Regulations.
(b) The Government are not prepared to give the information desired.

A Coroner for
Madras City.

- 61 Q.—Will the Government kindly consider the desirability of the restoration of the Coroner's appointment for the City of Madras ?

- 61 A.—The Government do not consider the restoration of the Coroner's office to be necessary.

The case of a
policeman.

- 62 Q.—(a) Did the Government peruse the article headed "Policeman stabs himself (suicide case)" appearing in page 5 of the *Madras Mail*, dated 10th June 1918 ?
(b) Are the statements given there, regarding recognition of his good services, correct ?
(c) Was his promotion ever overlooked ?
(d) If the answer to clause (c) is in the affirmative, will the Government kindly state the cause for overlooking his claims for promotion ?

- 62 A.—(a) Yes.
(b), (c) & (d) The Government have no information.

List of persons
who have
rendered war
services.

- 63 Q.—With reference to the list containing the names of persons who have done valuable service in connexion with the war till August 1917, appearing in page 5 of the *Madras Mail*, dated 8th June 1918, will the Government kindly state whether it contains all the names brought to the notice of the Government of India by the Madras Government, or only a few names ?

- 63 A.—As correspondence on the subject of such recommendations is confidential, the information sought cannot be supplied.

Establishment
attached to the
Sivaganga
estate.

- 64 Q.—Will the Government kindly lay on the table a proposition statement giving a list of persons to be employed for the management of the Sivaganga zamindari with their pay, which to my question No. 3, † dated 3rd April 1918, they answered was not then complete ?

- 64 A.—A statement of the establishment which the Court of Wards propose to employ in the Sivaganga estate is laid on the table.‡

* Printed as Appendix IV, page iv infra. † 3, Volume X, page 77. ‡ Printed as Appendix V, pages v-vi infra.

(The Raja of Ramnad ; Mr. Subbarayalu Reddiyar ;
Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.)

- 65 Q.—(a) Will the Government kindly publish the medical certificate produced by Doctor Nayar for getting passport to go to England for treatment ?
(b) Will the Government kindly state which medical officer gave the certificate ?

Passport to
Dr. T. M.
Nayar.

- 65 A.—The Government are in possession of a certificate signed by an Indian Medical Service officer as to the condition of Doctor Nayar's health, but must decline to publish it as it is a confidential document.

- 66 Q.—(a) Have the Government perused the notifications inviting applicants for appointments, made by the Registrar of Madura and the Revenue Divisional Officer of Peddapur in pages 1040 and 1041, respectively, of the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated 2nd July 1918, and by the Collector of Anantapur in the *Madras Mail*, dated 5th July 1918 ?

Notifications
inviting
applications for
appointments
from particular
castes.

- (b) Will the Government kindly state whether such notifications, inviting candidates only from particular castes, are authorized by the Government ?
(c) Will the Government kindly issue orders that officers inviting applicants for appointments should not state in future that any one particular community alone should respond to the notification ?

- 66 A.—(a) The Government have now perused the notifications in question.
(b) & (c) The Honourable Member's attention is drawn to Board's Standing Order No. 128 (2) under which it is a standing instruction of the Government that the appointments in any district should be distributed among the several castes. The Government presume that the object of the officers who issued these advertisements was to enable them to comply with this direction and they see no reason to take the action which is suggested.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur A. Subbarayalu Reddiyar.

- 67 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that the student T. D. Krishnaswami Mudali, L. 346, 1917, of the Lower Subordinate class of the College of Engineering, Madras, was, after he has duly completed his three years' course, struck off the list in his class ?

Removal of a
student
from the
Engineering
College.

- (b) Were charges duly framed against him and was opportunity given as required to explain why his name should not be struck off the list before his name was so struck off ?
(c) Is it true that the student applied more than once to be given such an opportunity ?

- 67 A.—(a) The student in question was struck off the list in his class for malpractices in a college examination.
(b) The Government are not aware of any rule governing inquiry into cases of this kind. They are, however, satisfied that sufficient and impartial inquiry was made and that the student was given every opportunity of proving his innocence.
(c) Yes : his petitions were disposed of by the Director of Public Instruction.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.

- 68 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table copy of G.O. No. 541 I., dated 11th September 1913, which is quoted by the Public Works Department officers in the Gōdāvari delta as authority for refusing water for lands classified as irrigable dry in the last resettlement as it does not appear to have been published in the Fort St. George or the district gazettes or issued as a press communiqué ?

Lands
classified
as irrigable
dry in the
Gōdāvari
delta.

- 68 A.—The Government are not prepared to place on the table the Government Order because it is largely out of date. The localization of the irrigable ayacut of the Gōdāvari Western delta is at present under inquiry by a special staff.

- 69 Q.—With reference to Government answer to question No. 28* asked by me at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 3rd April 1918, has the attention of the Government been drawn to resolution No. 16-A passed at the Twelfth Gōdāvari District Conference held at Razole from which it would appear that a relaxation of the rule was made in the Gōdāvari district in favour of a certain lanka lease-holder and, if so, the circumstances under which that relaxation has been permitted may be stated ?

Place at which
kist should be
paid.

- 69 A.—The Government have received a copy of the resolution. They have no information as to the alleged relaxation of the rule referred to, but will call for a report.

- 70 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state why the publication of the statement of water-readings in the several channels of the Gōdāvari delta published in June 1916 has not been continued thereafter and whether they will be pleased to order its regular publication at least during first crop cultivation season hereafter on account of its usefulness as a permanent record for reference ?

Water-readings
in the channels
of Gōdāvari
delta.

(Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao ; Mr. Annamalai Chettiyar.)

70 A.—Considerable expenditure and increase in press staffs would be necessary to permit of the statements referred to being published regularly. The Government do not consider that the advantages obtainable from the publication of these statistics would be commensurate with the cost.

Tahsildar's powers to dispose of water applications in certain cases.

71 Q.—Is it a fact that the Tahsildars are not now empowered to directly dispose of applications for water for the first crop when a wet crop is raised in a field classified at the last joint inspection as irrigable dry and shown as commandable by a certain pipe of certain channel in the Gōdāvari delta and whether it has been brought to the notice of the Government that this restriction is felt as a hardship both by the taluk officers and the agriculturists alike and whether Government will be pleased to empower Tahsildars to deal with such applications hereafter without the intervention of the Public Works Department as prayed for in the last Gōdāvari District Conference?

71 A.—The Government have no information that the transfer of the disposal of water applications from Tahsildars to Executive Engineers has caused any hardship. The subject will, however, be further considered when the permanent localization of the irrigable area in the Gōdāvari Western and Kistna Eastern deltas, now in progress, has been completed.

Extension of irrigation to Coringa and Polavaram islands.

72 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the estimates for the extension of irrigation to Coringa and Polavaram islands of the Gōdāvari which would appear to have been submitted to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation towards the end of 1915-16 were sanctioned and, if so, when the works may be expected to be undertaken?

72 A.—The estimates for the Polavaram island project have been returned to the Superintending Engineer for revision. Those for the Coringa island project will be taken up after the Polavaram island project is disposed of.

Remodelling of channels in Gōdāvari deltas.

73 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state the names of the channels which have been remodelled in the three deltas of the Gōdāvari district in 1916-17 and 1917-18 and the approximate outlay incurred during the said period?

73 A.—The Government have not got the information asked for, but will call for it.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur S. R. M. Annamalai Chettiyar.

Levy of profession-tax on pensioners.

74 Q.—(a) Has the Government perused a letter published in the correspondence columns of the *Hindu*, dated 24th June 1918, under the headline "A Suggestion" and signed by Mr. Sundara Rao, pensioner, bringing to the notice of the authorities and of the public that, while pensioners in Presidency towns are not assessed to profession-tax on their pensions, pensioners in the mufassal are assessed to profession-tax on their pensions, and giving his reasons for amending the law in such a manner as to place the pensioners in the mufassal on a footing of equality with the pensioners in the Presidency towns?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to so amend the District Municipalities Act as to relieve the pensioners in the mufassal of the burden of such municipal taxation on their pensions unless it is found that the pensioners actually pursue some trade or calling in their places of residence?

74 A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The suggestion will be examined.

Control of sale of arrack and toddy in municipal areas.

75 Q.—(a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to an 'editorial note' appearing in the *Hindu* of the 28th June 1918, in which the fact of the Government accepting the programme of arrangements submitted by the Salem Municipal Council for the control of the sale of arrack and toddy in that town has been announced and urging on the other municipalities the importance of submitting similar programmes to Government and achieving similar results in this important direction?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state how many other municipalities have submitted so far to Government programmes for controlling sale of arrack and toddy to the public in their respective municipal limits and how many of them have been approved by Government?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to call for such proposals from municipalities which have not submitted them till now and accept them in the same manner in which they have dealt with the programme of the Salem Municipal Council?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to issue a general circular to all executive officers of the Abkari Department to co-operate with municipal councils and other local bodies for achieving substantial results in effecting this reform?

75 A.—(a) Yes.

(b) No other municipal council has submitted similar proposals.

(Mr. Annamalai Chettiyar ; Sir Alexander Cardew.)

(c) The Government are not prepared to make any suggestions to municipal councils in the matter.

(d) No such general circular is called for.

76 Q.—(a) Has the Government perused a summary of the memorial submitted by the South Indian tanners to His Excellency the Viceroy, communicated to and published in the *Hindu* of the 28th June 1918, submitting their grievances and praying for permission being granted to them for exporting their present stocks of tanned skins on private account, placing their prayer on the ground that such a step will not in any way affect the output of tanned hides?

Grievances of tanners in South India.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to make such recommendations as lie in their power to the Government of India for redressing the grievances of South Indian tanners in this direction?

76 A.—(a) The Government have perused the communication referred to.

(b) The Government of India are in possession of full information on the subject and the Government do not consider it necessary to move in the matter.

77 Q.—Considering the difficulty that is being experienced by the public for some time in the past in obtaining, either in the treasuries or banks or post offices or the bazaar, rupees, smaller silver and other coins in exchange for currency notes, will the Government be pleased to issue the necessary instructions to the departments concerned to take the necessary steps in the matter at an early date?

Difficulty in obtaining coins.

77 A.—The regulation of currency is vested in the Controller of Currency who is an officer of the Government of India and the Local Government are therefore not able to issue the instructions desired. The Honourable Member's attention is drawn however to the press communiqué, dated 14th June 1918, issued by the Government of India which shows that large consignments of silver have been received from America and that the mints are turning out rupees and other coins as far as possible. These supplies will gradually relieve the existing stringency. The Honourable Member's attention is also drawn to the leaflet, dated the 15th June 1918, issued by the Central Publicity Board and entitled "How hoarding rupees helps the Germans." This shows that the scarcity of metallic currency referred to in the question has occurred in spite of the issue by the Government of India of immense quantities of metallic coinage and is largely due to rupees and other coins being hoarded by people in India.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur S. R. M. ANNAMALAI CHETTIYAR:—"Will the Government be pleased to state whether they will at least order the issue of small coins, 4 annas, 2 annas and 1 anna?"

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW:—"So far as the coins are available they will be issued. The mints are turning them out fast. Until the mints are able to overtake the demand it is impossible for the Government to ask the Collectors to issue the coins."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur S. R. M. ANNAMALAI CHETTIYAR:—"Will the Government ask the Collectors?"

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW:—"It is not proposed to make a reference to the Collectors; each Collector will have a discretion to come up if necessary."

78 Q.—(a) Referring to G.O. No. 2078 of 29th May 1918 (Revenue Department), will the Government be pleased to give a list of articles with reference to the high prices of which the Government have decided so far to exercise control?

Control of prices.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state the results obtained so far by the Director of Civil Supplies and his Advisory Committee in controlling the high prices of commodities of general use in this Presidency?

(c) Referring to a paragraph under "News in Brief" column of the *Hindu* of the 29th June 1918, stating that the Government of Bombay are collecting information regarding some lines of cotton piece-goods with a view to consider the desirability of controlling the prices of such goods under War Emergency Acts, will the Government be pleased to state whether they have already taken similar steps for controlling the prices of similar goods in this Presidency and with what result?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to order such steps be taken without further delay for controlling the high prices of piece-goods for popular consumption in this Presidency?

78 A.—(a) & (b) The Honourable Member is referred to a press communiqué issued on the 27th July 1918, which furnishes the information he desires.

(c) & (d) The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to question No. 28.*

(Mr. Annamalai Chettiyar ; Sir Alexander Cardew.)

Converting the elementary school, Devakottai, into a middle school.

79 Q.—(a) Referring to G.O. No. 757, dated 11th June 1918, Home (Education) Department, sanctioning the proposals of the Director of Public Instruction for the opening of new high and middle schools under the management of the local bodies, will the Government be pleased to state the reasons for omitting the Ramnad district from the list of schools brought under such management?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to arrange for raising to the status of a middle school the elementary school in Devakottai in view of the population and youth of school-going age resident in that Nattukottai Chetti centre?

79 A.—The absence of any substantial demand for increased facilities for secondary education in Ramnad is indicated by the facts that it already has twelve secondary schools and that no elementary school under board management was found to be in such a stage of development as would justify its being raised in grade. The elementary school at Devakottai is one of the schools that has not yet sufficiently developed to be raised in grade.

Handing over the Government Soap Works, Calicut, to private enterprise.

80 Q.—(a) Referring to paragraph 30 appearing on page 10 of the annual report for 1916-17, submitted to Government by the Honorary Director of Fisheries, embodied in G.O. No. 285, dated 21st January 1918, will the Government be pleased to state whether arrangements have since been made for admitting students for training to the Government Soap Works at Calicut?

(b) If no arrangements have been made till now to admit students to the Soap Works, will the Government be pleased to issue the necessary instructions to the Honorary Director of Fisheries to admit students for training in the said industry for the purpose of aiding and encouraging private Indian capitalists to invest largely in this line of enterprise and develop it for the benefit of the country?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state whether, with a view to encourage the flow of the indigenous capital in this very desirable direction, they will hand over the industry to any respectable Indian capitalist for working the factory and developing it on a commercial scale?

80 A.—(a) & (b) Arrangements for admissions will be made as soon as practicable.
(c) Not at present.

Taluk committees to assist in controlling prices.

81 Q.—Referring to G.O. No. 2258, dated 13th June 1918, regarding the constitution of emergency committees, will the Government be pleased to take steps to organize taluk committees also for co-operating with the district committees for attaining the object desired?

81 A.—The Government consider it desirable to leave to Collectors and their emergency committees a free hand to introduce any organization that may be most suitable to the conditions of the district. While having no objection to the formation of taluk or local committees where that step seems desirable, the Government do not consider it necessary to issue any precise instructions in the matter.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur S. R. M. ANNAMALAI CHETTIYAR :—" With reference to question No. 81, I should like to know if the Government would consult Collectors on the subject."

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW :—" It is not proposed to make a reference to Collectors. Each Collector will have discretion in the matter, and will appoint committees, if necessary."

Lists of charitable endowments.

82 Q.—(a) Referring to G.O. No. 1535, dated 6th July 1916, referred to in the resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao at the meeting of this Council held on the 21st November 1916 (vide page 168 of the report of Proceedings) and the observations of the Hon'ble Mr. R. B. Clegg and the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew during the debate on this resolution appearing on page 183 of the same report, and also of the resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar as finally accepted by the Government (vide page 184) on the above subject, will the Government be pleased to state whether they have received from the Board of Revenue the lists of charities and charitable endowments and other particulars concerning them for all the districts of this Presidency?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to place those lists on the table of this House?

82 A.—The Honourable Member's attention is invited to paragraph 2 of the Board's reference printed in G.O. No. 2505, dated 2nd July 1918, which has been placed on the Editors' Table.

Reorganization of the Madura Technical Institute.

83 Q.—Referring to paragraphs 2 and 3 of G.O. No. 723, dated 6th June 1918, Home (Education) Department, will the Government be pleased to make a complete statement of the proposals approved by Government for the reorganization of the Madura Technical Institute?

83 A.—The proposals on the subject are under consideration.

(Mr. Annamalai Chettiyar ; Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar ; Mr. Venkatapati Raju.)

84 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it has received from the non-official members of the Devakottai Taluk Board, Ramnad district, a memorial objecting to the appointment as President of M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur M. R. Govinda Rao Avargal, a retired deputy collector, now holding the office of Receiver of Kunnakudi devasthanam under the Ramnad Temporary Sub-Court at Madura, who has been recommended for the office of president of the said taluk board by the Revenue Divisional Officer of Devakottai?

Non-official president for Devakottai Taluk Board.

(b) Is it a fact that, before making the recommendation, the Divisional Officer did not consult the wishes of the non-official members of the said taluk board but brought this question to their notice, when the Divisional Officer's proposal for the removal of the headquarters of the taluk board from Devakottai to Kunnakudi, which is Mr. Govinda Rao's present official residence, came for consideration before the board at their meeting of the 6th July 1918?

(c) Was this proposal of the Revenue Divisional Officer for the change of headquarters of the taluk board from Devakottai to Kunnakudi referred to the taluk board by Government and was it vetoed by a resolution of the taluk board?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to grant the Devakottai Taluk Board the privilege of electing its president from among the non-official members of that board?

84 A.—(a) Four non-official members of the Devakottai Taluk Board have submitted a memorial objecting to the appointment of M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur M. R. Govinda Rao Avargal as president of the board.

(b) The Government have no information.

(c) Yes.

(d) The Government do not propose to make any change just now in regard to the office of president of the Devakottai Taluk Board.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur S. R. M. ANNAMALAI CHETTIYAR :—" Will the Government be pleased to state whether they will consult the wishes of the non-official members of the board when they propose to make a change in the office of president?"

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR :—" I cannot commit the Government now to any promise in the matter."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkatapati Raju.

85 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state when they propose to establish an agricultural farm in the Ganjam district in view of the statement of the Government in 1916 that one would be opened as the requisite funds and staff became available?

Agricultural farm for Ganjam.

85 A.—It is not possible at present to specify a date.

86 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Government received a report on the condition of Kuntikutta channel, Ganjam district, and what measures, if any, have been taken by the Government to remedy the defects complained of?

Condition of Kuntikutta channel, Ganjam.

86 A.—Yes. The supply to the Kuntikutta nalla has been improved by means of a diversion channel and an estimate for further improving the supply is under consideration by the local officers.

87 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Government propose to take any and, if so, what action regarding the low percentage of successes in the Intermediate examination in recent years?

Results of the Intermediate examination.

87 A.—The Government do not propose to take any action in the matter.

88 Q.—Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the appointment of ladies of educational distinction as Fellows of the Bombay University? Will the Government be pleased to state whether they would adopt it in this Presidency?

Appointment of lady fellows.

88 A.—Yes. Nominations are made by the Chancellor of the University and not by the Government.

89 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state, with regard to the observation of His Excellency the President in the matter of withdrawing the resolution regarding a Bill for compulsory elementary education on the 4th April 1918 that the Government are engaged in framing a scheme for the reorganization of elementary education which will include a provision for compulsion, whether compulsion refers to the compulsion of parents for sending their boys where schools are available or whether it merely refers to the compulsion of boards and municipalities to provide schools to accommodate the boys that are willing to study?

Compulsory elementary education.

89 A.—The former was intended.

(Mr. Venkatapati Raju ; Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar ;
the President.)

Muhammadans
in Provincial
Educational
Service.

90 Q.—(1) Will the Government be pleased to state
(a) whether any Muhammadan is serving in the Provincial Educational Service ; and
(b) whether Mr. Abdur Rahim, Sub-Assistant, Madras Muhammadan range, lent to His
Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government, has rejoined the appointment in the Provincial
Educational Service ?
(2) If he has not joined, will the Government be pleased to appoint a Muhammadan in
his stead temporarily or permanently ?

90 A.—(1) (a) The only Muhammadan member of the Provincial Educational Service is
Mr. Abdur Rahim.

(b) He has not yet rejoined his appointment in the Provincial Service.

(2) The matter will be considered.

Lecturers, etc.,
in Government
colleges in
Telugu
districts.

91 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state
(a) whether it is not possible to secure qualified Andhras to be lecturers and assistant
lecturers in Government colleges in Telugu districts by preference ; and
(b) whether there have been sufficient applications from qualified Andhras ?

91 A.—Other things being equal, Telugu men are appointed by preference to Telugu
districts.

The Gosha
Hospital,
Vizagapatam.

92 Q.—(a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the communication, dated
17th June 1918, of the central committee of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund to the President of
the Thirteenth Vizagapatam District Conference about the necessity of having a well-equipped
women's hospital under a competent lady doctor of the Women's Medical Service at Vizagapatam
and stating

(1) that the present Victoria Gosha Hospital in Vizagapatam is deficient in suitable staff
and equipment ;

(2) that a nurse-matron should be appointed in the hospital for having nurses and
midwives trained ; and

(3) that there is need for an operation room ?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they propose to take any and, if so,
what action in the matter ?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to direct the endowment of Rs. 20,000 of the late
Maharaja of Vizianagram given to the local civil hospital, which is now vested in the Govern-
ment, to the Gosha Hospital for working the same efficiently ?

92 A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The letter has been transferred for disposal to the district board to whom the
institution belongs.

(c) The answer is in the negative.

Penalty for
over-tapping
palmyra trees.

93 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to issue instructions to their subordinates not to
levy and credit to Government penalty from tappers for over-tapping and killing palmyra trees
of private owners or in the alternative direct the payment of the penalty to the owners either in
whole or in part ?

93 A.—No penalty is levied from tappers for over-tapping and killing palmyra trees of
private owners.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—“ Am I to understand that no amount is
levied ? ”

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR :—“ The answer is there is no
penalty.”

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—“ I want to know whether in any shape any
amount has been levied from palmyra trees.”

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—“ The Honourable Member wants to know whether there
is any penalty in any shape.”

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR :—“ I regret I am not able to
amplify the answer. The Honourable Member must give notice if he wants further
information.”

Certain resolu-
tions of the
Gōdāvari
District
Conference.

94 Q.—Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the resolution XVII, Land
and Land Registers, and XIX and XX, Irrigation, passed by the Twelfth Gōdāvari District
Conference in May 1918 and will the Government be pleased to state whether they propose
to take any action in the matter ?

(Mr. Venkatapati Raju ; Sir Gordon Fraser ; Sir Alexander Cardew.)

94 A.—A copy of the resolutions has been received ; but in the absence of any statement of
the reasons for the numerous proposals brought forward, the Government are not
in a position to take any action in the matter.

95 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of adopting ‘ trial
borings ’ at Government expense in places where there is water scarcity so that their success
might induce the people to have borings in their own fields at their own expense ?

Demonstration
in boring for
water.

95 A.—The rules allow for the remission of the fees when the resources of applicants are
slender. It does not seem to be necessary to make any further concession. The
Honourable Member's suggestion does not commend itself to the Government.

96 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the ‘ water-finder ’ is used at all
by the Agricultural Engineering Department and, if so, at what places and with what results ?

Use of the
‘ water-
finder.’

96 A.—The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to the concluding portion of
paragraph 58 of the report on the administration of the Agricultural Department
for 1916-17, which has been placed on the Editors' Table. No further inform-
ation is available at present.

97 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether they made any arrangements
for having necessary supply of pipes to the Boring Department as they are priced high and
moreover scarce in the market owing to war ?

Supply of pipes
to the Boring
Department.

97 A.—The pipes required are either obtained on indent from the Director-General of Stores
or are purchased locally if available.

98 Q.—Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the abnormal prices fixed by
the firms and scarcity in some instances of text-books prescribed by the Educational authorities in
schools and colleges ? Will the Government be pleased to state whether they propose to take
any action in the matter ?

Scarcity of
text-books
prescribed in
schools, etc.

98 A.—Yes. The matter has been examined by the Director of Public Instruction and it
does not appear that any action is called for. The rise of prices of books seems
inevitable under existing conditions.

99 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether they would consider the
desirability of paying the full salary of the appointment of persons appointed as acting District
Munsifs without a substantive appointment ?

Salary of
acting District
Munsifs.

99 A.—Orders have already issued fixing Rs. 200 as the minimum salary of District
Munsifs in this Presidency whether holding a substantive appointment under
Government or only temporarily employed as such.

100 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether they would consider the advisa-
bility of extending the system of paying grants by monthly instalments to aided elementary
schools instead of by annual grants to all districts in the Presidency ?

Monthly grants
to aided
elementary
schools.

100 A.—The method adopted in four selected districts for paying elementary school grants
monthly having been found unsatisfactory, such payment has, pending the
consideration of alternative methods of payment, been discontinued.

101 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether they would encourage the
raising of second-grade colleges to first-grade colleges in places where there are no first-grade
colleges at present, by offering such terms as are contemplated for the Kollikōta College,
Berhampur ?

Raising of
second-grade
colleges to the
first grade.

101 A.—The Government are not prepared to make any such general statement as that
asked for by the Honourable Member.

The Hon'ble Sir Gordon Fraser, Kt

102 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a detailed statement showing
the names, in chronological order, of officers who have acted as Collectors of Madras during the
five years ending 30th June 1918 with the period of each appointment ?

Changes in
the personnel
of Collector
of Madras.

102 A.—The statement asked for is laid on the table.*

The Hon'ble Sir GORDON FRASER :—“ In view of the numerous changes shown in this
statement, fifteen officers in a short period of five years, and the inconvenience caused thereby
to the public, will your Excellency's Government endeavour to make the appointments more
permanent ? ”

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW :—“ The Government will certainly endeavour to
carry out the suggestion of the Honourable Member.”

(Sri Sobha Chandra Singh Deo.)

The Hon'ble Sri Sobha Chandrá Singh Deo.Separate taluk
board for
Parlakimedi.

103 Q.—Regarding the Government Memorandum No. 145-1 L., dated 1st June 1918, requesting the district boards to report on the advisability of dividing unwieldy taluk boards into smaller ones, will the Government be pleased to give a separate taluk board for Parlakimedi by splitting up the jurisdiction of the present Chicacole Taluk Board?

103 A.—The matter will be considered after the reply of the Ganjam District Board to the Government memorandum referred to is received.

Uriya as the
court language
of Chatrapur
division.

104 Q.—(i) Will the Government be pleased to state
(a) whether the Collector of Ganjam has reported on the advisability of adopting Uriya as the sole court language of the Chatrapur division of Ganjam; and
(b) whether the Government has passed orders declining to accept the proposal?
(ii) Will the Government be pleased to place on the table the Collector's report and a statement of the reasons for the orders passed?

104 A.—(i) (a) & (b) Yes.

(ii) The Government did not approve of the proposal, as a strong body of public opinion was against the change and as there was an appreciable Telugu element in the Chatrapur division. The Government do not consider it desirable to publish the Collector's report.

Uriyas on
local bodies.

105 Q.—(a) Considering the population and the importance of the Uriya community, are the Government aware that the representation of the community in the various local bodies is extremely inadequate?

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to grant special electorates to the community, especially in the Berhampur municipality, with reference to my question No. 85 in the last meeting of this Council?

105 A.—(a) The Government have no information on the point.

(b) The Government do not propose to take action in the manner suggested.

Constitution of
the Jeypore
Agency into a
separate
district.

106 Q.—With regard to my question No. 77* put at the last meeting of this Council regarding the grant of an independent status of a district to the Jeypore Agency in Vizagapatam, will the Government be pleased to state whether they have arrived at any definite conclusion on the subject?

106 A.—The question is still under consideration.

Scholarships
for Uriyas in
the Engineer-
ing school,
Vizagapatam.

107 Q.—Considering the answer to my question No. 79† in the last meeting of the Council regarding the Engineering school at Vizagapatam, will the Government be pleased to lighten the disadvantages of the Uriyas joining the school away from their homes, as compared with the Telugus, by the creation of a few special scholarships?

107 A.—The matter will receive the consideration of Government.

Provision for
medical
education
of Uriyas.

108 Q.—In view of the inadequacy of the provision for the medical education of the Uriyas and the paucity of Uriya medical men, will the Government be pleased to make increased provision to meet the wants of the community?

108 A.—The Honourable Member's attention is drawn to G.O. No. 81, Medical, dated the 28th September 1916, a copy of which is placed on the table.‡ The rate of the stipends has since been increased to Rs. 15 a month.

System of levy
of grazing fees.

109 Q.—(i) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Forest officers require the ryots along reserved forests to pay grazing fees for the whole year though, in extraordinary cases, the ryots utilize the privileges, if at all, only in paddy season, i.e., from September to January?

(ii) Will the Government be pleased to remedy this state of things

(a) by limiting the levy of fees to the number of months during which grazing is resorted to; and

(b) by requiring that applications for pasture rights should be made as a condition precedent for the grant of permits, such applications specifying the months for which grazing is required?

(iii) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the panchayat system regarding the Ballipodro forest was unacceptable, because the terms offered by the Forest Department were not considered favourable enough?

(iv) Will the Government be pleased to show some concession regarding the collection of fees so as to facilitate the working of the panchayat system in these backward areas?

(Sri Sobha Chandra Singh Deo; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; the President.)

109 A.—(i) & (ii) Grazing fees are usually levied for the year as a whole and the Government see no reason to modify these rates.
(iii) & (iv) The Government have no information, but the Honourable Member's suggestion will be remitted to the Forest Commissioner for consideration.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar.

110 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state
(a) whether a number of respectable gentlemen of Namakkal apprehending internal disorder joined together as one body and applied to the Collector of Salem for assistance in the shape of officers and arms to drill, train and equip that body;
(b) what action, if any, was taken on that by the said Collector; and
(c) whether the Government would be pleased to issue directions to the said Collector and others to render such assistance whenever the same is practicable?

Training
and supply
of arms to
certain
gentlemen
in Namakkal.

110 A.—(a) & (b) The Government have no information regarding any such joint representation to the Collector of Salem. They have received through the Collector a scheme devised by an Indian resident of the district for the periodical training of the Salem members of the Indian Defence Force.

(c) The Government are not in a position to issue any instructions to the Collector. A scheme for the periodical training of the 1st Madras Infantry, Indian Defence Force, will be prescribed by the Government of India in due course.

111 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have received a proposal from the Erode Municipal Council to increase its elective proportion, and whether they will increase it to the maximum permitted by the law or at least the proportion asked for by the council?

Increase of
elective
strength of the
Erode Municipal
Council.

111 A.—A proposal on the subject was received from the Erode Municipal Council on the 9th instant. The question will be considered.

112 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state when their Elementary Education Bill will be placed before the Legislative Council?

The Element-
ary Education
Bill.

112 A.—The Bill is under preparation and will be placed before the Legislative Council as soon as possible.

113 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state
(a) whether any cases have occurred in which the Government exercised their power under section 93 (2) of the Government of India Act, 1915, or the previously existing provision corresponding thereto;
(b) whether during the last ten years any nominated or elected members of this Council were "for a period of two consecutive months" "absent from India" or "unable to attend to the duties of his office" during the last ten years;
(c) whether any of these applied for permission to be absent or intimated such absence or inability, and what proceedings were taken by His Excellency in each of these cases; and
(d) whether the Government will place on the table all such intimations, or applications and proceedings including the application by the Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar and the reply thereto?

Exercise of
the power
conferred
by section
93 (2) of the
Government
of India Act.

113 A.—(a) One, which was in the case of an official member. The powers referred to are vested not in the Government but in His Excellency the Governor.

(b) Yes; so far as the records in the Government office show, seven nominated and six elected non-official additional members were absent from India for a period of two consecutive months during the last ten years.

(c) No permission to be absent from the meetings of Legislative Council is required by the Act. Nine of the non-official members referred to above tendered resignation of their seats; and in eight instances the resignation was accepted; while in the remaining instance and also in the four additional cases which make up the total of thirteen, that is to say in five cases, no action was taken under section 93 (2) of the Act.

(d) The answer is in the negative.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"The answer to clause (c) is 'Nine of the non-official members referred to above tendered resignation of their seats.' May I know how many of them were elected non-official members and for what period they were absent?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Will the honourable gentleman put a fresh question?"

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar ; Mr. Yaqub Hasan ;
Mr. Gillman ; Sir Alexander Cardew.)

Opening of
Government
high schools.

114 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state if, in pursuance of their recent decision to open more high schools, such institutions have been started in any place in which a high school run by private agency was already in existence ; and, if so, in what places ?

114 A.—No such school has been started in a place where a recognized school of the same grade is already working.

Exodus to the
Hills.

115 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state
(a) if they received the proceedings of a public meeting held at Madras protesting against the Government's summer exodus to Ootacamund even during the present war conditions and if they will place the same on the table ;

(b) what action they have taken thereon ; and

(c) what extra expenditure has already been incurred by reason of the exodus ?

115 A.—(a) Yes. As the proceedings have been already published in the newspapers, the Government see no object in placing them on the table.

(b) No action was considered necessary.

(c) The extra expenditure incurred from 1st April to the 30th June 1918, the period for which alone accounts are now complete, is Rs. 28,320.

Opening of
fourth form in
a school,
Tiruvallur.

116 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state if their attention has been drawn to an article in *Hindu* of 6th July 1918 at page 6 headed "The C.C.C.H. School, Tiruvallur," and to the reasons given by Diwan Bahadur T. T. Ranga Achariyar for a reconsideration of the Director's refusal to recognize Rao Bahadur Cunnan Chettiyar's school and will the Government be pleased to order the matter to be reconsidered for the above reasons ?

116 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer to question No. 37.*

List of persons
granted
passports to
England.

117 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to place on the table a list of the persons who have been given passports for a voyage to England since 1st March 1918 mentioning their names, addresses and purpose of their voyage ?

117 A.—The Government see no reason to publish this information.

The Hon'ble Yaqub Hasan Sahib Bahadur.

Lists of Kazis,
etc.

118 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a list of (1) Kazis appointed by the Government in accordance with the Government of India Act XII of 1880, (2) of other Kazis whose appointment is reported to the Government and also of the (3) Naibkazis appointed by the Kazis as their assistants ?

118 A.—(1) A list of Kazis appointed under Act XII of 1880 in each district is under compilation and will, when ready, be furnished to the Honourable Member if he will repeat his question.

(2) & (3) The Government have no information as no reports are made to Government of such appointments.

The Hon'ble YAQUB HASAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"As regards clause (3), will the Government be pleased to get information from parties concerned ?"

The Hon'ble M. H. F. W. GILLMAN :—"I do not think it is necessary for the Government to interfere in a matter like this, because the appointment of Kazis is a matter with which they have nothing to do."

Endowments
for maintenance
of Kazis.

119 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement giving the number, nature, origin and description of the jaghirs and other endowments for the maintenance of Kazis in this Presidency ?

119 A.—The Government are not in possession of the information asked for.

The Hon'ble YAQUB HASAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"Will the Government be pleased to get that information for me ? They are in a better position to get the information than I am."

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW :—"I am not quite sure that any useful purpose will be served by getting the information. What does the Honourable Member want the information for ? If he will communicate with me as to what he wants it for, I will consider whether it is possible or whether it is worth while to call for it."

Muhammadian
charitable
endowments.

120 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a descriptive list of Muhammadian charitable endowments under the management and control of the Government, local boards and municipalities ?

(Mr. Yaqub Hasan ; Mr. Stone ; the President.)

120 A.—The Honourable Member's attention is drawn to G.O. No. 2505, Revenue, dated 2nd July 1918, which has been placed on the Editors' table.
No further information is at present available.

121 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state if they have recently received a memorial from the Muhammadans of Nellore praying for the conversion of the first-grade municipal elementary school for Muhammadans into an incomplete secondary school ? Will the Government be pleased to direct the municipality of Nellore to accede to this request and, if necessary, to subsidize the said municipality for this purpose as a part of the scheme lately inaugurated for raising some of the municipal and local board elementary schools to the status of secondary schools ?

Converting the
Municipal
elementary
school,
Nellore, into a
secondary
school.

121 A.—The memorial has been received and is under reference to the Director of Public Instruction.

122 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state the number of Muslim and non-Muslim students who were declared 'eligible' as the result of the last S.S.L.C. examination and the number of Muslim and non-Muslim students admitted this year in the Junior Intermediate class of each of the Arts colleges in Madras Presidency including the Madrasa-i-Azam ?

Muhammadian
candidates
admitted into
colleges.

122 A.—The Government are not in possession of the information asked for. A list of Muslim and non-Muslim students who are declared eligible will duly appear in the *Port St. George Gazette*.

The Hon'ble YAQUB HASAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"Will the Government be pleased to get the information applied for in question No. 122 from the various colleges ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE :—"I would suggest that the Honourable Member should ask the University for the information. The University has a machinery for replying to questions on University matters. It is not a matter with which I am particularly concerned. The information can be got from the University."

The Hon'ble YAQUB HASAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"It refers to the number of students admitted into the various colleges."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE :—"The colleges are under the University. The University assumes responsibility over the colleges. The University will have in its office a record of the admissions into the colleges. I have not got any such record."

The Hon'ble YAQUB HASAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"Will the Government be pleased to call for the information from the University ? I am not a member of the Senate and cannot therefore negotiate with the University direct."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"If the Honourable Member wishes to have any further information, he may put a further question later on."

123 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state the number of Mussalmans in the Judicial service holding (1) the acting and (2) permanent appointments of District Munsifs, (3) the acting and (4) permanent appointments of Sub-Judges, the total number of each of these appointments and the proportion the number of Mussalman incumbents bears to the total number in each ?

Muham-
madans in the
Judicial
service.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to draw the attention of the High Court to the necessity of increasing the number of Mussalman Munsifs ?

123 A.—(a)

	Number of Muhammadans.		Total number of appointments.	Proportion.
	Acting.	Permanent.		
District Munsifs	3	1	158	4 : 158 or 2.5 per cent.
Sub-Judges	1	Nil.	39	1 : 39 or 2.5 per cent.

(b) The matter is already before the High Court.

124 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(1) the amount of money put into the Soap Factory attached to the Department of Fisheries in Malabar ;

(2) value of the turnover every year since it was started ;

(3) cost of establishment and working expenditure (exclusive of the cost of raw materials) each year ;

(4) number of persons trained up to date in the factory in the art of soap-making ; and

(5) the number of the trained persons that have gone out of the factory and the number of those employed in the factory ?

124 A.—(1), (2) & (3) The particulars required are not available.

(4) & (5) The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to clauses (a) and (b) of question No. 80.*

The Malabar
Soap Factory.

(Mr. Yaqub Hasan ; Mr. Kavalappara Muppil Nayar.)

Grievances of
tanners in the
Presidency.

125 Q.—Have the Government perused the communication in the *Hindu, New India, Indian Patriot* and *Swadesha Mitran* of the 28th June 1918 headed "Tanners' Memorial"? Will the Government be pleased to recommend to the Government of India the favourable consideration of the memorial in view of the importance of the industry to this Presidency and to allow the export of the present stock of tanned skins?

125 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer to question No. 76.*

The New Beach
station and its
location, etc.

126 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that the piece of land lying between Springhaven Road and North Beach Road to the east of the High Court as well as the land to its north with buildings, etc., thereon formerly belonging to the General Post office and the Harbour Trust have been sold to the South Indian Railway Company for constructing large station premises thereon?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state if the station will be a joint property of the South Indian Railway and Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Companies?

(c) Will the station be only a sub-station for local train service or the principal station of both the lines for the town?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a map showing the location and dimensions of the station premises, goods shed and other buildings that are proposed to be constructed on the above land?

(e) Will the Government be pleased to direct that the lines are so laid out and building and platforms so located as to facilitate double tracks of both the companies being laid in future for local train service?

(f) Will the Government be pleased to direct that the Beach Railway Station buildings and other connected buildings are put up as near the present station building as possible in any case to the north of the point at which there was formerly a crossing road from the Harbour to the China Bazaar Road, so that the land to the south of this point may remain an open maidan with nothing on it but the railway, and telegraph lines and fencing?

126 A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The station will not be the principal station for the town. It will serve

- (1) existing metre gauge local traffic, South Indian Railway,
- (2) existing broad gauge traffic, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway,
- (3) the harbour traffic from the existing metre gauge, South Indian Railway, and the proposed Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway metre gauge line from Renigunta when constructed.

(d) No such map is available. The proposals are at present being framed by the South Indian Railway.

(e) The suggestion will be remitted to the railway companies for consideration.

(f) As the Government are not aware of the details of the scheme, they are not prepared to make any recommendations at present.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. K. R. Kavalappara Muppil Nayar.

Opening of a
high school at
Manjeri,
Malabar.

127 Q.—(a) With reference to the recent Government Order sanctioning 18 new high schools for the Presidency, will the Government be pleased to state whether the allocation of the schools has been settled and whether any new high schools have been allowed for Malabar and South Kanara, and in what places in these districts?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to order one of these high schools to be located at Manjeri, the headquarter of the Ernad taluk?

127 A.—(a) The Honourable Member is referred to G.O. No. 757, Home (Education), dated the 11th June 1918, which has been placed on the Editors' Table.

(b) As the location of the new high schools already sanctioned has been settled, it is not possible to adopt the suggestion of the Honourable Member. The Board school at Angadipuram was recently made a high school with a special view to the development of Mappilla education.

Simplification
of the Civil
Judicial test.

128 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that under the present rules persons aspiring only to posts of ministerial officers of civil courts, such as sarishtadars, head clerks, central nazars, etc., have to pass the Civil Judicial test for which the Indian Evidence Act, Contract Act, Negotiable Instruments Act, Transfer of Property Act and Provincial Insolvency Act are among other subjects for examination?

(b) In view of the practical inutility of these subjects for persons holding low ministerial offices, will Government be pleased to consider the feasibility of eliminating these subjects from the curriculum and retaining only the rest?

128 A.—The question of simplifying the Civil Judicial test is under consideration.

* Page 16 supra.

(Mr. Kavalappara Muppil Nayar ; Mr. Rama Ayyangar.)

129 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the preliminary survey of the railway line from Shoranur to Manantoddy has been completed?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of the proposed line passing through the headquarters of Ernad and Walavanad taluks and the Mappilla outbreak zone of Pandikad and Melattur and also touching the important markets and trading centres in those taluks, which lie more or less on the way?

129 A.—(a) A reconnaissance survey of the line is being made by the South Indian Railway Company and has not yet been completed.

(b) The suggestions will be considered.

130 Q.—(a) With reference to G.O. No. 1870, Revenue, dated 13th May 1918, regarding the resettlement of the Wynad, will the Government be pleased to state whether any inquiry was made by the Special Settlement Officer regarding the economic condition of the people and the effects of the last settlement?

(b) Have the Government been pleased to consider the representations of the janmis of the Nilgiri and Malabar Wynads in their petition of 28th January 1918 in passing orders regarding the resettlement?

(c) Have the janmis submitted their observations in reply to Government reference? Will the Government be pleased to consider the matter sympathetically?

130 A.—(a) The report of the Special Settlement Officer, Nilgiri and Malabar Wynads, which is recorded in G.O. No. 1870, Revenue, dated 13th May 1918, is, as the Government Order shows, merely a preliminary one and is directed mainly to the question of the staff required for the work. The Government cannot say to what extent the Special Settlement Officer has yet inquired into the economic condition of the tract. That subject will be dealt with in the scheme report which has not yet been received.

(b) Yes.

(c) The observations have not yet been received.

131 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to inquire if all the Malayalis who have enlisted from Malabar during the last three or more years are given the option of joining the new West Coast Regiment?

(b) Will the Government, in view of the essential principle which led to the formation of the fresh regiment and in justice to the early recruits, be placed to recommend to the Army authorities the desirability of adopting the course?

131 A.—The constitution of the new regiment referred to by the Honourable Member is under discussion with the Military authorities and the Government are unable to make any statement on the subject. The suggestion contained in the Honourable Member's question will, however, be borne in mind.

132 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that, in view to encourage recruitment for the Indian Army, the Bombay Government have ordered exemption from payment of fees in primary schools to children of those enlisted in the combatant branches of the Army?

(b) Has any similar concession been allowed in this Presidency to children of those serving in combatant forces? If so, have arrangements been made with managers of private schools for exemption of such children from fees in their schools also?

(c) In view of the Marumakkattayam system in Malabar and South Kanara, will the Government be pleased to recommend that, so far as those districts are concerned, the recruit may be given the choice of those to be benefited by the above concession limiting the number for each recruit?

132 A.—(a) The Government have seen a report to this effect in the newspapers.

(b) Yes. G.Os. No. 402, Home (Education), dated 23rd March 1918, and No. 973, Home (Education), dated 24th July 1918, will be placed on the Editors' Table.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar.

133 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that the Government Technical Institute at Madura was proposed to be extended by putting up a series of buildings for use to educate boys in various technical subjects such as carpentry, weaving and smithy, etc.?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the various estimates for buildings, the dates on which they were prepared and the progress that has been made year after year in the construction of these buildings?

Survey of a
railway line
from Shoranur
to Manantoddy.

Resettlement
of the Wynad.

Malayalis
already
enlisted to be
allowed to join
new West Coast
Regiment.

Free education
of children of
persons serving
in combatant
forces.

Government
Technical
Institute,
Madura.

(Mr. Rama Ayyangar ; Mr. Gillman.)

(c) Is it a fact that there has been delay in the construction of the several portions of these buildings and their delivery for commencing the various branches of works proposed to be started? Will the Government be pleased to issue orders to see that the buildings are completed at once and delivered?

133 A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Honourable Member will be furnished with copies of G.Os. No. 1519 W., dated 30th July 1913, No. 2380 W., dated 7th December 1914, and No. 957 W., dated 26th June 1916, sanctioning the estimates (original and revised) for the buildings in connexion with the Technical Institute. During 1916-17 and 1917-18 an expenditure of Rs. 1.41 and .63 lakhs respectively was incurred on the work, and there is a provision of .5 lakh in the current year's budget.

(c) The Government are not aware of any avoidable delay in the execution of this work which is expected to be completed by the end of the current official year.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"As regards clause (c), will the Government be pleased to call for a report as to the delay that occurred?"

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN:—"We have already inquired into the matter, and, as stated in the answer, there was no avoidable delay in the execution of the work."

Improvement of an irrigation source in Ramnad district.

134 Q.—With respect to question No. 31* put by me in the meeting of the Legislative Council, dated 3rd April 1918, regarding the Eluntharai Kondan tank, will the Government be pleased to state whether any decision has been come to and whether the Government will take up the improvement of the tank on hand immediately?

134 A.—The question is still under consideration by the local officers. The Collector reported in June last that the Revenue Divisional Officer who had been asked to examine the proposals for improving the supply to the tank could not do so as the supply was very scanty last year and that the matter would be examined in the current year.

Reservation of Arugupulli tope, Ramnad, for grazing purposes.

135 Q.—With respect to question No. 33† in the same meeting regarding the Arugupulli tope, will the Government be pleased to state whether the same has been set apart for grazing purposes or if any other orders have been passed?

135 A.—Proposals for the disafforestation of the Arugupulli tope are under the consideration of the local officers and the Board of Revenue. No orders have yet been passed on the subject.

Publication of certain statements in Local Fund administration reports.

136 Q.—With respect to question No. 35‡ in the said meeting regarding the publication of certain statements in Local Fund administration reports, will the Government be pleased to state what inquiry has been made and what orders passed?

136 A.—All the statements which are compiled and furnished to district boards will be made available to Honourable Members.

Water-supply to the Palayakayal tank.

137 Q.—With respect to question No. 38§ in the said meeting regarding the water-supply to the Palayakayal tank, will the Government be pleased to state whether the investigation has been completed and if any final scheme has been adopted?

137 A.—The investigation has not yet been completed.

Central nazarat and copyist establishments.

138 Q.—(a) With respect to the discussions in the meeting of the Legislative Council at its meeting, dated 21st November 1917, regarding the splitting up, wherever possible, of the central nazarat and the central copyist establishments, will the Government be pleased to state what action has been taken since then?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the correspondence on the subject and the final decision, if any, arrived at?

138 A.—The High Court has been addressed on the subject.

The Police and the District Conference at Thottiyam.

139 Q.—Is it a fact that, during the sittings of the District Conference held recently at Thottiyam in the Trichinopoly district, armed reserved police was taken to that place? Will the Government be pleased to explain the circumstances under which this action was taken?

139 A.—A detachment of reserve police was sent for because the proceedings on the second day of the conference indicated the possibility of a disturbance with which the local police might not have been competent to deal.

(Mr. Rama Ayyangar ; Mr. Suryanarayanamurti Nayudu ; Mr. Siva Rao.)

140 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that the Government are selling salt of the Ennore licensees at Madras depot by a system of auction sales from 18th July 1917 to date?

(b) Is it a fact that the average price of these sales work out to Re. 1 per maund *ex duty* as contrasted with 3 annas during pre-war years?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to quote the prices at these various sales per maund *ex duty* from the said 17th July 1917 to date?

140 A.—(a) Ennore being a monopoly factory, the licensees manufacture salt for sale to Government. The salt is the property of the Government, not of the licensees. The Ennore salt has been sold at the Madras depot by auction from the 24th July 1917.

(b) & (c) The Government have no accurate information but will call for the same.

141 Q.—Are the Government aware that the licensees of salt under excise system have been selling their salt for the last two years and more at nearly the rate fetched at the abovesaid auction sales?

141 A.—The Government have no accurate information but will call for the same.

142 Q.—(a) Are the Government aware that unseasonable rains in the best part of the season having been proving disastrous to salt manufacture in this year also in the said circle and the said licensees are very badly hit?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to quote the estimated quantity of salt scraped up to the present time in the current season in the said circle and also the average for the preceding five years?

142 A.—(a) It is true that the weather has been unfavourable for the manufacture of salt in the Ennore circle in the current year.

(b) The Government have no accurate information but will call for the same.

143 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that Ennore licensees petitioned to the Board for an increase of kudivaram and that only a very slight excess of about 10 pies per maund has been promised to them for salt scraped after July 1918 only?

(b) Will the Government be pleased in view of two adverse seasons to order a higher rate of kudivaram for all salt of season 1918, securing to the said licensees at least 25 per cent of the profits made by the salt in their auction sales as a temporary measure for the current year?

143 A.—(a) The Government have no accurate information but will call for the same.

(b) The Government will inquire if any relief is necessary to the licensees.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur K. R. Suryanarayanamurti Nayudu.

144 Q.—With reference to G.O. No. 326 W., dated 6th March 1918, regarding the construction of a new general hospital at Cocanada, will the Government be pleased to state when the construction is likely to be started?

144 A.—Detailed plans and estimates for the new hospital buildings are not yet ready and it is not possible to say now when construction is likely to be started.

145 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state as to how the proposal to construct a bridge between Neelapally and Yanam, a French town in Gōdāvari district, was decided upon?

145 A.—The district board has been advised to postpone consideration of the construction of the bridge near Yanam till conditions become normal, as the prices of steel work and cement are prohibitive just now.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao.

146 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the question of the restoration of the 'Kinni Vattan' channel in Kaliyampundi and other villages in the Uttiramerur division, Chingleput district, has been investigated; if so, with what result?

146 A.—The investigation has not yet been completed.

147 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that the Government recently sanctioned a war allowance for one year from the 1st of March last to all Government servants drawing a pay up to Rs. 50?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to sanction it in the case of employees of the local bodies also?

147 A.—(a) The Honourable Member is referred to the answer to question No. 53.*

(b) The Government have authorized local bodies to sanction similar allowances where necessary and where they can afford the additional expenditure.

(Mr. Siva Rao.)

Grain compensation and house-rent allowances to compounders.

148 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that the grain compensation allowance is denied to the class of compounders though their maximum salary falls below Rs. 30? If so, will the Government be pleased to extend it to them?

(b) Is it a fact that there is no provision for payment of "house-rent allowance" to the compounders? Will the Government be pleased to sanction it in their case?

148 A.—(a) An improved scale of salary having been sanctioned for compounders with effect from 1st March 1918, compensation for dearness of grain ceased to be payable from the same date, the higher rates of pay having been fixed with reference to the fact that upon their introduction the special allowance would cease.

(b) Compounders may be provided with free quarters where available, but no house-rent allowance is payable where free quarters cannot be provided. The Government are not prepared to revise the existing rules.

Permission to retired officials to practise as vakils.

149 Q.—Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the articles in the *New India* under date 21st February 1918 and in the *Hindu* under dates 4th March 1918 and 10th April 1918 regarding "Retired Government officials"? If so, will the Government be pleased to grant to those retired officials, who have passed the Criminal Judicial test, general permission to practise before magistrates?

149 A.—The Government have perused the articles. The Code of Criminal Procedure gives every magistrate a discretion qualified by certain rules to permit persons other than qualified legal practitioners to act in criminal proceedings before him. The Government are not prepared to interfere.

Typists in Revenue Divisional offices.

150 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state the scale of pay sanctioned in the case of typists employed in the Revenue Divisional offices and the scale allowed in the other Government offices in the districts?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to equalize the scale in the offices of the same grade?

150 A.—No typists have been sanctioned for Revenue Divisional offices. The scale of pay in other Government offices is—

	RS.
(1) For clerks who have passed elementary test in type-writing.	20—1—25
(2) Do. intermediate test in type-writing.	25—1—30
(3) Do. advanced test in type-writing ..	30—1—50

Building for Municipal High School, Bellary.

151 Q.—Is it a fact that the Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 50,000 in the current year's budget for the construction of a building for the Municipal High School at Bellary? Will the Government be pleased to issue instructions forthwith to the Public Works Department to start the work?

151 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to G.O. No. 206, Financial, dated the 19th March 1918, in which a subsidy of Rs. 50,000 was sanctioned for the purpose. Plans and estimates for the work are under preparation.

Reorganization of the Registration department.

152 Q.—Have the Government received a memorial from the district and the sub-registrars regarding the reorganization of their salary, emoluments and prospects? Will the Government be pleased to pass favourable orders thereon?

152 A.—Memorials have been received from both district and sub-registrars and they are under consideration.

Abolition of the plague notification system.

153 Q.—Is it a fact that the recent "Plague Committee" concluded, among other matters that the notification system and the inspection at the frontier stations might be dispensed with? Will the Government be pleased to discontinue the inspection and the issue of notifications at Hindupur in the Anantapur district?

153 A.—Yes. Orders have been issued directing the closure of the notification station at Hindupur.

Revision of the Plague Regulations.

154 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the "Plague Regulations" have been recast in the light of the recommendations of the said committee? Will the Government be pleased to place them on the table?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the apportionment of "plague charges" between the Government and the "local bodies" has been settled, and in what manner?

154 A.—(a) Yes; the Honourable Member is referred to the revised Regulations published in notification No. 125 on pages 430-32 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 16th July 1918.

(Mr. Siva Rao; Mr. Gillman.)

(b) Yes. So far as can be foreseen expenditure will only be needed for the following purposes:—

- (1) observation, including the pay of plague inspectors;
- (2) inoculation;
- (3) the provision of shelter for persons leaving their houses;
- (4) police to guard evacuated houses and approved camps;
- (5) rat destruction, including the cost of traps and poison and the pay of any staff employed;
- (6) hospitals, appliances and staff for the care of patients; and
- (7) measures taken to ensure the breaking of bulk of consignments of grain.

Expenditure on the first four items will be borne from Provincial funds. The cost of the fifth and sixth will be borne by municipal funds in municipal areas and by local funds in rural areas. That of the seventh will fall on Provincial funds if the measures are undertaken by the Collector under Plague Regulation 8 and on the municipal or local authority concerned if they are carried out under Regulation 10.

155 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the grant of the free studentships up to 10 per cent on the rolls in all the secondary schools has been sanctioned by the Government as recommended by the Educational Conference of 1916 and in the resolutions moved by me in May 1917 and in March 1918? If not, will the Government be pleased to sanction them forthwith?

155 A.—The matter is still under consideration.

156 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the question of the opening of agricultural schools has been decided; if so, in what manner?

156 A.—The Government have decided to open two agricultural middle schools in the Presidency, one near the Central Farm at Coimbatore and the second near the Anakapalle farm in the Vizagapatam district.

157 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether they propose to start any agricultural farms or veterinary institutions during the current year; if so, in which localities? Will the Government be pleased to sanction an agricultural farm and a veterinary hospital at Anantapur?

157 A.—It is expected that the following farms will be started during the current year:—

- (1) a demonstration farm near Gudiyattam in the North Arcot district,
- (2) a cattle-breeding farm in the Kāvali taluk of the Nellore district, and
- (3) a Cambodia cotton farm in the Pollachi taluk of the Coimbatore district.

A veterinary institution has already been opened at Dēvakōttai in the Ramnad district in the current-year. Sanction has been accorded to the opening of veterinary institutions at (1) Ootacamund, (2) Pollachi, (3) Cuddapah and (4) Bezvada, but the Government have no information when they will start work.

It is hoped that an agricultural farm will eventually be established in the Anantapur district. There is no prospect at present of a veterinary hospital being sanctioned for Anantapur.

158 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the scheme to open a separate District and Sessions Court at Anantapur has been sent up to the Government of India for sanction? If so, whether the sanction has been received?

158 A.—The subject is still under consideration.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"Will the Government be pleased to state whether the scheme to open a separate District and Sessions Court at Anantapur has been sent up to the Government of India for sanction?"

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN:—"It has not yet been sent up."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"Which is under consideration? Is it the scheme itself? Is it with the Local Government or the Government of India?"

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN:—"The scheme for opening a District and Sessions Court in Anantapur has not yet assumed a final shape."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"Has it been sanctioned by the Local Government?"

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN:—"It has to be sanctioned not by the Local Government but by the Secretary of State. The proposal of the Local Government has not yet been sent up."

Free studentships in secondary schools.

Agricultural schools.

Agricultural farms and veterinary institutions to be opened in current year.

A separate District and Sessions Court for Anantapur.

(Mr. Siva Rao; the President.)

Girls' high schools and manual training centres.

159 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the location of the four high schools for girls and of the six manual training centres sanctioned in the current year's budget has been decided? If so, at which places?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to open a high school for girls and a manual training centre in the Ceded districts?

159 A.—The consideration of these matters has not been completed.

Mortality in jails.

160 Q.—Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the increasing mortality in the jails? Will the Government be pleased to state what steps it proposes to take in the matter?

160 A.—Yes. The Inspector-General of Prisons has been requested to give this matter his special attention while inspecting such jails as have shown unsatisfactory statistics.

Investigation of indigenous systems of medicine.

161 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state what progress has been made in the investigation undertaken by them of the "indigenous systems" of medicine?

161 A.—M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib M. C. Koman has recently been placed on special duty to obtain information with regard to the drugs used by Ayurvedic practitioners.

Condition of Indian refreshment rooms on railways.

162 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state the result of the inquiry recently undertaken by them as to the sufficiency of accommodation of the Indian refreshment rooms on the railways and the quality of food supplied therein: and to place the report, if any, on the table?

162 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to question No. 14.

Recommendations of the Pilgrims Committee.

163 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state what action, if any, has been taken on the recommendations of the Pilgrims Committee?

163 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to G.Os. No. 1658 M., dated 21st September 1916, and No. 955 L., dated 2nd July 1917, which have been placed on the Editors' Table.

The suggestions made in regard to individual places have been examined or are under examination by the local bodies concerned. The Government of India have recently given a grant of rupees one lakh for improving the sanitation of pilgrim centres and it is proposed to distribute this amount to local bodies for urgent sanitary works in important pilgrim centres.

Control of prices.

164 Q.—Will the Government be pleased

(a) to make full statement as to the steps taken in regard to the abnormal rise of prices of foodstuffs and the other necessities of life on account of the war and the result arrived at with a comparative table of the prices prevailing before and after their action;

(b) to lay on the table the reports, if any, received by the Collectors of the districts in the same connexion; and

(c) to consider the desirability of appointing a Controller as in Bombay, with the necessary powers for fixing prices and with the requisite staff working under him and also the desirability of organizing local committees to help him?

164 A.—(a) The Honourable Member is referred to the press communiqué issued on the 27th July 1918 and to the table of prices of the staple food-grains published every week in the *Port St. George Gazette*.

(b) The reports received by the Collectors are not before the Government.

(c) So far as the Government are aware there is no Controller of Prices in Bombay. The officer who at one time was so designated has now become the Director of Civil Supplies. A Director of Civil Supplies has similarly been appointed for this Presidency and has been given the necessary staff. The Directors have no power to fix prices, but exercise their control chiefly through the regulation of railway traffic. Mr. Wood, the Director of Civil Supplies for Madras, is assisted by a Traffic and Priority Committee. In addition Emergency Committees have been constituted in the districts among whose duties is to advise Mr. Wood as to the state of supplies in the various parts of each district and the need for priority over the railways for the replenishment of depleted stocks.

Special Legislative Council meeting for considering Report on Constitutional Reforms.

165 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to convene a special meeting of the Legislative Council to enable the non-official members to express their views on the Report on the Indian Constitutional Reforms?

165 A.—There is no such intention at present.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—"Will the Government be pleased to call a meeting of the Council to discuss the report on the Indian Constitutional Reforms?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"The answer is on the paper."

(Mr. Siva Rao; the President.)

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—"The answer is that there is no such intention. Is the matter under consideration?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"I cannot say; consideration is not barred."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—"Will the Government be pleased to consider it?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"I cannot answer it."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—"Are the Government aware that the report does contemplate the discussion of these matters in the Imperial and Provincial Legislative Councils?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"I am not prepared to argue with the honourable gentleman. The honourable gentleman has put a question on paper, and the answer on behalf of the Government is perfectly plain, there is no such intention at present."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—"I wish to ask a supplemental question whether the Government will consider it hereafter."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"If the honourable gentleman will put this question at the next meeting, an answer will be given."

166 Q.—(a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the policy laid down in the Report on the Indian Constitutional Reforms and in the recent resolution of the Government of India "that the reformed and representative district boards of the future could and should be utilized by the district officer for purposes of advice and consultation"?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to give immediate effect to it?

District boards to be utilized by Collectors for advice and consultation.

166 A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Government do not propose to take any immediate action in the matter.

167 Q.—(a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the abnormal rate of mortality now prevailing in the City of Madras?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to depute a special officer to investigate into the causes and to propose the requisite preventive and remedial measures?

Mortality in Madras City.

167 A.—(a) The Honourable Member presumably refers to the high death-rate which has prevailed since the outbreak of an epidemic resembling influenza.

(b) The Surgeon-General has been asked to report on this epidemic and an officer was recently deputed to Bombay to ascertain the results of investigations carried out there.

168 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any and if so what steps are taken or proposed to be taken to improve the staff, the equipment, the accommodation and the general condition of the district headquarter hospitals recently taken over by the Government?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to appoint hospital committees and non-official visitors in respect of all of them?

Improvements to headquarter hospitals.

168 A.—Steps will be taken to improve the staff and other conditions of the hospitals in question when that course seems to be necessary and so far as funds allow. Each case will be considered on its merits and the Government are unable to make any general statement that would be applicable to all cases. The question of appointing committees or otherwise will likewise be decided in accordance with the circumstances of individual hospitals.

169 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of appointing non-official visitors to all the war recruiting offices?

Non-official visitors for recruiting offices.

169 A.—The Government do not consider that the appointment of non-official visitors to recruiting offices would serve any useful purpose.

170 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the following Bills are ready and have received the sanction of the Government of India and when they are likely to be introduced in the Legislative Council :—

Bills relating to local self-government.

(i) The Madras City Municipal Bill;

(ii) The Madras District Municipalities Bill;

(iii) The Madras Local Boards Bill?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of recasting them in the light of the policy announced in the recent resolution of the Government of India on local self-government?

170 A.—(a) (i) The Madras City Municipal Bill has been approved by the Government of India and is being introduced at this meeting.

[18TH AUGUST 1918.]

(Mr. Siva Rao.)

(ii) & (iii) The Madras District Municipalities Bill and the Madras Local Boards Bill will be submitted to the Government of India shortly. It cannot be definitely stated when these Bills will be introduced in the Legislative Council.

(b) The two last-named Bills are being re-examined in the light of the recent resolution of the Government of India.

Informal
panchayats and
their working.

171 Q.—Will the Government be pleased

(a) to furnish a list of all the 'informal panchayats' organized in the province;
(b) to state whether any reports have been received as to their working; if so, to place them on the table; if not, to call for the reports; and also
(c) to state whether any money has been hitherto sanctioned to 'finance' them; if so, how the money has been distributed?

171 A.—(a) The Honourable Member's attention is invited to the statements laid on the table in reply to questions Nos. 12* and 74† asked at the meetings held on the 2nd April 1917 and on the 3rd April 1918, respectively.

(b) The Government have not yet received any report and do not propose to call for reports before December 1918.

(c) G.O. No. 178, Financial, dated the 13th March 1918, sanctioning a grant of 1.25 lakhs to district boards in 1917-18 for aid to informal panchayats will be placed on the Editors' Table.

Recurring
grant for
improving pay
of teachers.

172 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that the Government of India made a 'recurring' grant of four lakhs for improving the salary and the emoluments of the teachers?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state fully as to how the grant has been or is proposed to be utilized with the past and the present scale of pay of the teachers of various grades in the several schools?

172 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to paragraph 60 of the Revised Financial Statement for the current year and to G.O. No. 361, Home (Education), dated the 18th March 1918, which has been placed on the Editors' Table.

Additional
Secretary to
Government.

173 Q.—Is it a fact that the Government propose to appoint an Additional Secretary in the Government office; if so, will the Government be pleased to bestow it on an Indian?

173 A.—The Government do not propose to create any additional post of Secretary beyond that referred to in their press communiqué of the 29th June. As therein stated, the Hon'ble Mr. A. R. Knapp was appointed Secretary in the new branch styled the Revenue (Special) Department with effect from the 1st July and his place in the Revenue Department proper was on the following day taken by Mr. M. Young.

Changes
proposed in the
Board of
Revenue.

174 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state the changes, if any, they propose in the constitution of the Board of Revenue?

174 A.—The subject is under consideration.

Mr. Phillips's
report on civil
courts and
Provincial
Judicial
Service.

175 Q.—Will the Government be pleased

(a) to publish the report of Mr. Justice Phillips regarding the distribution of the civil courts in the mufassal and the reorganization of the Provincial Judicial Service and the ministerial services;

(b) to state whether any action has so far been taken upon the recommendations contained in it; and also

(c) to state whether his report is under correspondence with the Government of India; if so, in what connexion?

175 A.—(a) The papers cannot yet be published.

(b) & (c) The Government of India have been addressed.

Reorganization
of Provincial
Judicial
Service.

176 Q.—Will the Government be pleased

(a) to state whether the High Court have sent up recommendations for the recruitment and the reorganization of the Provincial Judicial Service;

(b) if so, whether any action has been taken upon it;

(c) to publish the report of the High Court in the same matter; and also

(d) to state what steps, if any, they propose to take for the reorganization of the Provincial Judicial Service?

176 A.—Certain recommendations on the subject were received from the High Court in 1912 and 1916 and will be considered along with those made by the Public Services Commission. The Government are not prepared to publish the reports.

* 12, Volume IX, page 128.

† 74, Volume X, page 91.

[18TH AUGUST 1918.]

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.

177 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state what steps have been taken to control the rise of prices of foodstuffs in the Presidency? Control of prices.

177 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to the press communiqué issued on the 27th July 1918.

178 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether any and, if so, what further restrictions on railway traffic are contemplated in the immediate future? Restrictions on railway traffic.

178 A.—The possibility that more stringent control may be found necessary has been under consideration, but no such measure has at present been decided upon.

179 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether any and, if so, what steps have been taken to improve canal traffic? Improvement of canal traffic.

179 A.—The only canal for which any improvements were considered necessary was the Buckingham canal; this canal has been put in thorough working order and a suction dredger is under construction to deal with any silting at river crossings that may be caused by floods.

180 Q.—(i) Will the Government be pleased to state for how many students of the secondary grade is accommodation provided in the Government Training School, Nellore? Accommodation in Government Training School, Nellore.

(ii) Will the Government be pleased to state (a) how many applications were received for admission into the Government Training School, Nellore, from persons in the Nellore district, (b) how many of them were allowed and (c) how many of them were rejected?

(iii) Will the Government be pleased to state how many applications were received for admission into that school from (a) Guntur district, (b) Kistna district or (c) other districts, how many of them were allowed and how many of them were rejected?

(iv) Is it a fact that some applicants who were previously working as teachers were refused admission into the training school and, if so, how many?

(v) Is it a fact that some applicants who were not teachers but were clerks in other departments were granted admission and, if so, how many?

180 A.—The information is not available.

181 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that there has been no revision of pay of clerks of Inspectors of Schools for several years, except in the case of clerks of the lowest grade? Pay of clerks of Inspectors of Schools.

(b) Have any proposals been made to the Government for raising the pay of those clerks, in view of the present conditions?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of revising their scale at an early date?

181 A.—(a) No general revision has been made. The pay of the clerks in the office of the Inspector of European and Training Schools was raised in 1914.

(b) No.

(c) The Government will give due consideration to any representations that may be made.

182 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that the karnams of Madanapalle and Vayalpad taluks in the Chittoor district presented memorials to the Government praying that they might be relieved of land records work? Memorials from certain karnams in regard to land records work.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any and, if so, what orders have been passed in the matter?

182 A.—No such memorial has been received by the Government.

183 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any steps have been taken to bring into operation the scheme for the reorganization of the male and female inspecting agencies, Education Department? Reorganization of inspecting staff.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to publish all the papers relating to those schemes before further action is taken?

183 A.—(a) No action has been taken recently in regard to the reorganization of the male inspecting agency. The strengthening of the female inspecting agency is under consideration.

(b) The Government are unable to entertain the suggestion.

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao ; Mr. Chidambaramatha Mudaliyar.)

Assistant
Inspectors and
Provincial
Educational
Service.

184 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state how many Assistant Inspectors of Schools in the Presidency are in the Provincial Educational Service and how many of them are in the cadre of Sub-Assistant Inspectors?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state how many of the Assistant Inspectors recruited prior to the reorganization of 1909 are in the Provincial Educational Service and how many of those recruited subsequent to it are in the cadre of Sub-Assistant Inspectors?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state whether there are any reasons for maintaining such distinctions between Assistant Inspectors when they have to discharge the same duties?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to take steps to remove such inequalities and include all Assistant Inspectors of Schools in the Provincial Educational Service?

184 A.—(a) Including the Assistant Inspector of European and Training Schools and the Assistant Inspector, Coorg, there are 14 Assistant Inspectors in the Provincial Educational Service and 11 Assistant Inspectors in the Subordinate Educational Service.

(b) The Honourable Member is referred to the History of Services of Gazetted Officers and the quarterly list of officers in the Educational Department for the particulars required.

(c) & (d) The matter is under the consideration of Government.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Chidambaramatha Mudaliyar.

Assessment of
backyard culti-
vation.

185 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state if reply has been received to the reference regarding the assessment of backyard cultivation from the Board of Revenue and, if so, lay the papers on the table?

185 A.—The Board's report, dated 31st July 1918, has just been received and the Government have not yet been able to consider it. Moreover the returns from the districts are not yet complete. The papers will be laid on the table or published in due course.

Floods in the
Cauvery.

186 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to ascertain whether there are any special causes either avoidable or unavoidable which have led to this abnormal and almost total failure of floods in the Cauvery till now?

186 A.—The low supply in the Cauvery has been due to the rainfall in its catchment being much below the average.

Rainfall in
catchment areas
of the Cauvery.

187 Q.—In view of the hardship and loss landholders are put to for want of timely and reliable intimation regarding rainfall in the catchment areas of the Cauvery and its feeders in this year, will the Government be pleased to see that henceforth such information is published every week at every Tahsildar's and Deputy Tahsildar's office in the areas fed by every river which commands an appreciable extent of irrigation in this Presidency?

187 A.—The Government do not consider that the publication of the weekly statistics of rainfall asked for would serve any useful purpose.

2. MEETING OF THE 19TH NOVEMBER 1918.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar.

1 Q.—(i) Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) what report Mr. Paddison has made as to the responsibility of (1) the District Superintendent of Police, (2) the Inspectors, (3) Sergeants, (4) and other officers and (5) the Reserve Police in regard to the incidents in Madura on the 27th of September 1918;

(b) whether all or any of the Inspectors, Sergeants and other officers present on the occasion and of the policemen then present were examined by Mr. Paddison, and, if so, which of them;

(c) whether these persons have been examined by Mr. Pelly or by any other officer on the above matter, and, if so, who; and by whom; and when; and

(d) what representations have been received by the Government in the matter of the Madura incident, from whom and to what effect?

(ii) Will the Government be pleased to place on the table the reports made by Mr. Paddison and Mr. C. B. Pelly, and the representations received from the public?

1 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to G.O. No. 2549, Home (Judicial), dated 15th November 1918, which has been laid on the Editors' Table, from which he will see that Mr. Paddison personally took statements from the Reserve Inspector and two sergeants as well as the District Superintendent of Police himself. Mr. Paddison, when writing his report, had also before him 32 statements taken by Mr. Pelly from the same officers and from 28 members of the reserve police. Mr. Pelly's inquiry began on the 29th September and copies of the statements were sent to the District Magistrate on the 8th October. The Government do not propose to hold any further inquiry or to publish Mr. Pelly's departmental report. The representations received from the public are laid on the table together with the orders passed thereon by Government.

2 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to make a statement, preferably in a tabular form, showing in what places in the mufassal in this Presidency looting took place and the prices of food-grains prevailing at the time in each place, since the meeting of this Council in August last?

2 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to question No. 37† in regard to the places where cases of looting have occurred. Exact information as to the prices of foodstuffs prevailing at the time of the disturbances is not available.

3 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) whether, in the matter of the police firing on the Madura crowd on 27th September 1918, the complaint filed against the police has since been disposed of by the District Magistrate and how;

(b) whether after such disposal there is any objection to the examination of the policemen and police officers present at the firing; and

(c) whether the Government would be pleased to direct Mr. Paddison to resume his inquiry to examine the above witnesses and submit a further report in the matter?

3 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to G.O. No. 2549, Home (Judicial), dated 15th November 1918, which has been laid on the Editors' Table.

4 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether, in view of the opinions of the local bodies consulted by Government on the question whether supplemental questions may be permitted by rules, the rules relating to interpellations in local bodies will be amended by the addition of a rule providing for such supplementary questions?

4 A.—In pursuance of the undertaking given at the meeting of this Council in November last, the resolution on this subject moved by the Honourable Member, with the report of the discussion thereon, was communicated to all local bodies. Only 21 out of 72 municipal councils and 10 out of 25 district boards expressed any opinion on the subject. Having regard to the general lack of interest shown in the matter, the Government have decided that no further action is necessary.

5 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) whether in the weekly returns of deaths from local boards and municipalities now published in the Fort St. George Gazette it is not possible or desirable to include one or more columns headed 'Influenza' and 'Other prevailing epidemics if any'; and

(b) whether steps will be taken for an early modification of the returns to make them up to date and useful in respect of 'Influenza' and 'Other epidemics' not mentioned in the usual return?

Inquiry into
the recent
incidents in
Madura.

Places where
looting took
place.

Inquiry into
the recent
incidents in
Madura.

Supplementary
questions at
meetings of
municipal
councils and
local boards.

Statistics of
influenza and
other epide-
mics to be
furnished by
local bodies.

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar ; Mr. Richmond.)

5 A.—The weekly return referred to relates only to municipalities containing 25,000 inhabitants and over and also to the Ootacamund municipality. In this return statistics are not given for other municipalities or for local boards. Having regard to the qualifications of the staff available for registration of vital statistics, the Government do not consider it practicable to adopt the Honourable Member's suggestion.

Employment of Indians and Eurasians as port and coast light-keepers.

6 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state in tabular form, in each of the departments of Port lights and Coast lights,
(a) how many Indians,
(b) how many Eurasians are employed, and
(c) how many transfers were made among coast light-keepers and how many among port light-keepers during the last twelve months?

6 A.—The Government are not in possession of the information.

Water difficulties and the raising of grazing fees in reserved forests.

7 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state
(i) how many representations they have received and from whom regarding (a) the absence of grazing facilities and water in the same reserve block and (b) the hardship caused to ryots by raising grazing fees recently from annas three or four per head of cattle to annas eight or nine or one rupee; and
(ii) what orders have been passed thereon?

7 A.—In the course of the past twelve months one representation in regard to the absence of grazing facilities and five in respect of the raising of grazing fees have been received by the Government. In two of the latter the Government declined to interfere. The remaining petitions were either transferred to the Board of Revenue for disposal or returned to the writers with the intimation that they should move the local officers in the first instance.

Abolition of grazing fees and relaxation of the rules in regard to permits for grazing of cattle.

8 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether, in view of the failure of rains they would consider the feasibility of (1) abolishing grazing fees and (2) permitting the grazing in any block in the district of cattle that may have permits for any other block in which facilities for watering and grazing cattle are not found?

8 A.—Under the general rules printed on page 383 of the Forest Manual which regulate the grazing of cattle in Government forests in times of drought, the local officers have been empowered to grant such grazing concessions as may be suited to the circumstances of each locality. The Government do not consider any further action on their part necessary.

Suspension of kist collection.

9 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state
(1) what representations they have received regarding the grant of suspension of kist collection and of ultimate remission (a) for wet and (b) for dry lands; and
(2) what steps they have taken or propose to take in the matter?

9 A.—(1) A representation on the subject in question has been received from the Tanjore Landholders, Industrialists, etc., Association.
(2) That representation is under consideration.

Mahazar from the ryots of Sinnathadagam, etc., villages in Coimbatore district.

10 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state if they have received a mahazar from the ryots of Sinnathadagam, Nanjundapuram, etc., of Coimbatore taluk, dated 6th June 1918, and what orders, if any, have been passed thereon?

10 A.—The mahazar referred to was received and the Government passed orders declining to interfere.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Richmond.

European High School Examination.

11 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have examined the question of changing the date of the European High School Examination from December to April as promised in reply to question No. 382,* dated 2nd April 1914, and question No. 15,† dated 2nd April 1917, and if so with what result?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the papers connected with the subject?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have perused the articles and correspondence that have appeared on this subject in the *Madras Times* since September?

* 382, Vol. VI, page 116.

† 15, Vol. IX, page 124.

(Mr. Richmond; Mr. Ramachandra Rao; Mr. Duncan; the President.)

11 A.—(a) & (b) As stated in the answer to question No. 45* asked by the Honourable Member at the meeting of the Council held on the 3rd April 1918, the orders of the Government of India on the recommendations of the Simla Conference are awaited.

(c) The Government have perused some of the articles and correspondence.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao.

12 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state
(a) the number of special police officers enlisted under section 16 of Madras Police Act XXIV of 1859 in each revenue division of this Presidency excluding municipalities and the number so enlisted in the area included in each municipality since April last up to date; and
(b) the duties generally assigned to the special officers?

Special police officers enlisted under the Madras Police Act, 1859.

12 A.—Under section 17 of the Madras District Police Act, 1859, the powers and duties of special police officers are identical with those of ordinary officers of police, and as provided by section 16 they are employed temporarily on occasions of special emergency for the preservation of the peace, the protection of the public and the security of property. The exact duties entrusted to them necessarily vary with the circumstances of particular cases and the number appointed since last April could not be ascertained without calling for details from every district in the Presidency.

13 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether any report has been received from the District Magistrate of Madura in regard to the incidents that took place in Madura on the 27th September last? Will the Government be pleased to publish the report?

Inquiry into the recent incidents in Madura.

13 A.—A report has been received and published with G.O. No. 2549, Home (Judicial), dated 15th November 1918.

14 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state what measures of legislation are likely to be introduced in 1918-19?

Statement of legislation for 1918-19.

14 A.—(i) The Koodalmanickam Devaswom Bill.

(ii) A Bill to amend the Madras Outports Landing and Shipping Fees Act, 1885.

(iii) A Bill to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884.

15 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state when the Bill for the expansion of elementary education is likely to be introduced in the Council?

Introduction of the Elementary Education Bill.

15 A.—The Bill will shortly be submitted to the Government of India and will, it is hoped, be introduced in this Council during this cold weather.

16 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether any final decision has been come to in regard to the recommendations of the Educational Conference held in March 1916? Will the Government be pleased to place the orders of the Government, if any, on the table? If no orders have been passed, will the Government be pleased to pass early orders on the subject of the recommendations of the Conference?

Giving effect to the recommendations of the Educational Conference.

16 A.—The matter is still under consideration.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"With reference to my question No. 16 about the recommendations of the Educational Conference, may I know when the orders of the Government are likely to be issued? It is now two and a half years since the Conference sent its report to Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. S. DUNCAN:—"These matters are under consideration of Government. I cannot give a definite answer."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"We will do our best to expedite the matter."

17 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state the extent of land which has not been cultivated for the paddy first crop in each district in the Presidency in the current fasli?

Extent of land uncultivated for the paddy first crop.

17 A.—The Government are not in possession of the information asked for.

18 Q.—Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the proceedings of a public meeting held on 21st October last at Madras under the presidency of Diwan Bahadur Govindass Chaturbujadass and will the Government be pleased to state what action has been taken with reference to the resolutions passed at that meeting,

Reduction of steamer freight charges and certain other matters dealt with at a public meeting in Madras.

(1) regarding the reduction of steamer freight charges from Rangoon to Madras;

(2) regarding the measures to be taken to co-ordinate the powers of the Directors of Civil Supplies in all the provinces with a view to regulate the supplies of wagons; and

(3) regarding the reduction of the *penal* storage charges by the Port Trust?

* 45, Vol. X, page 85.

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao ; Mr. Yaqub Hasan.)

- 18 A.—(1) The Government have seen the proceedings of the meeting. As regards the reduction of freights the matter is under correspondence, but the local freights depend ultimately on the rates in force in other parts of the world and it does not therefore seem likely that any substantial reduction in the freight from Burma can be effected at present.
- (2) The work of the Directors of Civil Supplies will in future be co-ordinated by the Foodstuffs Commissioner appointed by the Government of India.
- (3) The rule of the Port Trust regarding penal storage charges has since been modified.

Statistics of import of paddy and rice into the Presidency.

- 19 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state the quantity of paddy and rice imported into this Presidency in each of the months from August to November both inclusive from (1) Burma, (2) Orissa and (3) Bengal?

- 19 A.—Twenty-two thousand and sixteen tons and 8,691 tons of rice were imported from Burma by sea in August and September respectively. Two thousand five hundred and seventy-three tons and 20,599 tons of rice were imported by rail from Bengal and Orissa respectively in August and September together. These figures do not include imports by Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway in the month of September, figures for which are not yet available. Figures of imports for October and November have not yet been received.

The Hon'ble Yaqub Hasan Sahib Bahadur.

Proportion of Muhammadan students admitted into colleges.

- 20 Q.—With reference to the answer to my supplementary question No. 122 * put at the meeting of the Council held on the 13th August 1918, will the Government be pleased to state the number of Muslim and non-Muslim students admitted this year in the Junior Intermediate class in each of the Arts colleges in this Presidency?

- 20 A.—The Government are not in possession of the information asked for. They would suggest that the Honourable Member address the University authorities.

Lists of kasis, etc.

- 21 Q.—With reference to the answer to my question No. 118† at the meeting of the Council held on the 13th August 1918, will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a list of (1) kasis appointed by the Government in accordance with the Government of India Act XII of 1880 and (2) naib kasis appointed by the Government Kasis according to the said Kasis' Act?

- 21 A.—The compilation of the list of kasis appointed by Government is approaching completion, the only report still outstanding being a supplemental statement promised by the District Magistrate of Chingleput. As soon as this is received, the list will be completed and a copy furnished to the Honourable Member in accordance with the undertaking given in the answer to his previous question on this subject. No particulars have been collected regarding the appointments of naib kasis for the reason given by the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman when replying to the supplementary question then put, viz., that Government have no concern with these appointments, which are made by kasis.

Endowments for maintenance of kasis.

- 22 Q.—With reference to the answer to my supplementary question No. 119† at the meeting of the Council held on the 13th August 1918, will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement giving the number, nature, origin and description of the jagirs and other endowments that exist in this Presidency for the maintenance of kasis?

- 22 A.—The Government will endeavour to procure the information asked for and will lay it on the table, so far as it can be obtained.

Affiliation of the Presidency College in Arabic language and literature under Branch IX of the B.A. (Honours) course.

- 23 Q.—Is it a fact that the Director of Public Instruction applied in 1916 to the University of Madras for the further affiliation of the Presidency College in Branch IX—Arabic language and literature of the B.A. (Honours) course, but subsequently withdrew the application chiefly owing to the non-provision of sufficient staff?

- 23 A.—The lack of candidates and of justification for incurring a considerable increase of expenditure on the staff during a period of financial stringency were the main reasons for the withdrawal of the original application.

Affiliation of the Presidency College in Persian and Arabic under group VI of the B.A. course.

- 24 Q.—Is it a fact that the Presidency College was affiliated in March 1917 in Persian and Arabic under group VI of the B.A. Degree course on the Director of Public Instruction giving assurance "that the present staff would be strengthened next year by the appointment of an additional lecturer who will be a native of Persia"?

- 24 A.—Yes; but such undertaking was subject to the conditions that the strength of the Persian and Arabic classes warranted the appointment of an additional lecturer and that the services of a native of Persia were available.

(Mr. Yaqub Hasan ; Mr. Ramanuja Achariyar.)

- 25 Q.—Is it a fact that Mr. Naimur Rahman's services have been transferred to the second-grade college recently opened by Government in connexion with the Madrasa-i-Azam?

- 25 A.—Yes.

Transfer of Mr. Naimur Rahman to the second-grade college connected with the Madrasa-i-Azam.

- 26 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to appoint Professors of Arabic and Persian in the Presidency College in place of Mr. Naimur Rahman?

- 26 A.—The Government will be prepared to consider the question, provided there is sufficient demand for the study of Persian and Arabic.

Chair of Arabic and Persian at the Presidency College.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramanuja Achariyar.

- 27 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement of work up to 1st November 1918 in regard to the High Court of Madras similar to that appended to G.O. No. 2809, Judicial, dated 15th November 1915, and to the answer given to a similar question on 6th February 1917?

- 27 A.—A statement * is laid on the table.

Statement of work in the High Court.

- 28 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the number of cases actually ready and awaiting disposal for want of a Judge to hear them, on the 1st November 1918, under Appeals, Second Appeals, Letters Patent Appeals, Civil Revision Petitions, Civil Miscellaneous Appeals, Civil Miscellaneous Second Appeals, Referred trials, Criminal Appeals and Criminal Revision Petitions?

- 28 A.—The Government are not in possession of the information called for.

Arrears of work in the High Court.

- 29 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state (i) what they propose to do in regard to the temporary Judges of the Madras High Court at the end of their present temporary period; (ii) whether they have sent up any proposal regarding the same to the Government of India and when; and (iii) whether they will make a statement to this Council on the subject?

- 29 A.—The matter is under correspondence with the Government of India and this Government regret that they are not in a position at present to furnish additional information.

Temporary judgeships at the High Court.

- 30 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the reorganization of the nazarat establishments in the Presidency has been sanctioned and whether effect has been given to such reorganization?

- 30 A.—The reorganization has been sanctioned and the revised scale of pay took effect from April last.

Reorganization of the nazarat establishments.

- 31 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to inform this Council what steps have been taken by Government to provide separate nazarat and copyist establishments for each individual court?

- 31 A.—The matter is still under the consideration of the Government.

Separate nazarat and copyist establishments for each court.

- 32 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the reply of the High Court on (i) the amendment of the Civil Courts Act to give power to the subordinate judicial officers to appoint their clerks, and (ii) on the general advisability of transferring District Court Barishtadars once in three years as in the case of certain other judicial officers?

- 32 A.—The Government are not prepared to lay any papers on the table.

Views of the High Court on certain questions.

- 33 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement of the amount collected in the various districts of the Presidency, especially in Coimbatore and North Arcot, on account of the removal of prickly-pear on the bunds of channels and irrigation tanks?

- 33 A.—The Government are not in possession of separate figures showing the recoveries made from ryots on account of the removal of prickly-pear from the bunds of channels and irrigation tanks.

Revenue from removal of prickly-pear on the bunds of channels and irrigation tanks.

- 34 Q.—With reference to the reply to question No. 58† put at the meeting of the Council held on 13th August 1918, regarding a Government grant to the Nilgiri Library at Ootacamund will the Government be pleased to state

- (i) whether any grant was given ten years ago to the library attached to the Students' Literary Association, Coimbatore; (ii) what are the reasons for the discontinuance of the grant; and (iii) whether the circumstances of this library differ from those of the Nilgiri Library at Ootacamund, which receives a grant?

Government grant to the Nilgiri Library, Ootacamund.

(Mr. Ramanuja Achariyar; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)

34 A.—(i) Yes.

(ii) The grant was one given under the Grant-in-Aid Code and it was decided that grants under that Code should not be given for assistance to associations or libraries not attached to educational institutions.

(iii) Yes.

Prohibition of export of rice from Muttupet to Colombo.

35 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have received a memorial from the merchants of Muttupet, Tanjore district, in regard to the prohibition of the export of rice from Muttupet to Colombo, and whether orders have been passed thereon?

35 A.—Yes. The memorialists were informed that their request could not be granted.

Defective irrigation in certain villages in Tiruturai-pundi taluk, Tanjore district.

36 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(i) whether they are aware of the defective irrigation of the villages of Pangal, Panangudi, Aiyur, Kothangudi, Sakkannathan Koil, Kachanam, Koodakudi, Panchaganthallur and Alathambadi from the Pallavanar river in the Tiruturai-pundi taluk, Tanjore district;

(ii) whether the Revenue Settlement Officer remarked in 1893 in the Samjaish accounts of the said villages that the Pallavanar irrigation was defective, and that it should be improved;

(iii) whether the landholders concerned have been complaining to the Revenue and Public Works authorities of the district on the subject from 1877;

(iv) what steps the Government have taken till now to remedy the defect;

(v) why the improvements sanctioned by the Government in 1906 have not been carried out; and

(vi) what steps the Government propose to take in the matter?

36 A.—No information is available on the subject, but a report will be called for.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.

Places where looting took place.

37 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing (a) the places where looting took place in the Presidency within the last six months, (b) the amount of loss or damage which was caused by those looters, and (c) the steps taken by the authorities to prevent looting in those places?

37 A.—A statement* is laid on the table showing the places where looting is known to have occurred and the extent of the damage so far as information is available. All possible steps were taken by the authorities to prevent the spread of disorder.

Inquiry into deaths caused by the police firing on looters.

38 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state (1) whether any persons were killed owing to the action of the Magistrates or police officers in ordering fire to prevent such looting, and if so (2) how many and (3) in what places?

(b) If the answer to the above question is in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to state whether any inquiries were held as to the circumstances under which those persons were killed?

(c) If such inquiries were held, will the Government be pleased to state (1) who held inquiries in each of those cases, (2) how many persons were examined as witnesses, (3) how many of the persons examined are officials and how many of them are non-officials, (4) whether members of the public were given any opportunity to give evidence and (5) the result of those inquiries?

38 A.—The only such case reported relates to a riot at Chagalmarri in the Kurnool district on the 8th June where one person was killed owing to the action of police engaged in quelling an outbreak of looting. The District Magistrate considered that the police were fully justified in firing but erred in failing to ensure that their fire in the first instance was effective. In this respect the conduct of the head constable in charge of the party has formed the subject of a departmental inquiry, but the Government have no particulars of the investigation held.

Control of prices of food-stuffs.

39 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they called for and obtained reports from the Collectors of districts before issuing the press communiqué, dated 28th September 1918, as to the control of prices of foodstuffs?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to lay those reports on the table?

39 A.—The collection of information regarding the stocks of food-grains in the districts, the prices of food-grains and the control of transport of food-grains has been entrusted to the Director of Civil Supplies, who is in constant communication with Collectors and it was therefore unnecessary to call for direct reports from Collectors before the issue of the communiqué in question.

* Printed as Appendix X, pages xii and xiii, infra.

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)

40 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state in what districts emergency committees of officials and non-officials were constituted to advise Collectors in matters affecting prices of foodstuffs?

Emergency committees to advise Collectors on prices of food-stuffs.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether, before issuing the press communiqué referred to in the preceding question, they (1) called for or (2) obtained the opinions of such emergency committees regarding the necessity to control the prices of foodstuffs?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to lay those opinions on the table?

40 A.—The Honourable Member's attention is drawn to G.O. No. 2258, Revenue, dated the 13th June 1918, in which the formation of emergency committees was decided upon. It was there stated that the principal duty of these committees would be to bring home to the people of the district the need for economy, for avoidance of unnecessary demands on the railways, and for use of home products instead of imported supplies. It was added that the local experience of the members would enable them to advise the Collector and through him the Director of Civil Supplies as to the state of supplies and the need for priority certificates, but it was no part of the duties of the committees to advise regarding the necessity to control the prices of foodstuffs, and no reference was made to them on that question.

41 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state the number of criminals in each of the criminal settlements in the Presidency?

Grant to the American Baptist Mission for the management of criminal settlements.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state on what basis a recurring monthly grant of Rs. 3,250 to the American Baptist Mission was provided in the budget for 1918-19 for the management of the criminal settlement at Kavali, Nellore district?

(c) Is it a fact that the above criminal settlement is more expensive to the Government than the criminal settlements under the Salvation Army?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to state reasons for the same?

41 A.—(a) A statement* compiled from the latest administration reports is laid on the table. The figures entered in column (2) represent the state of affairs at the end of 1917.

(b) The combined strength of the Kavali, Allur and Bitragunta settlements was expected to be about 1,300 and a recurring monthly grant of Rs. 3,250 was provided in the budget for 1918-19 towards the maintenance of the settlers at Rs. 2-8-0 per head.

(c) The answer is in the affirmative.

(d) The greater expense is due chiefly to the fact that at Kavali there is neither a plentiful or regular demand for unskilled labour nor enough cultivable land to form a genuine agricultural settlement as in the case of settlements managed by the Salvation Army.

42 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether effect has been given to the resolution† for the appointment of non-official visitors for the criminal settlements, moved by me and accepted by the Council at the meeting held on 4th April 1918?

Non-official visitors to criminal settlements.

42 A.—The selection of non-official visitors has formed the subject of correspondence with the local officers which is now nearly complete and the Government hope shortly to make appointments.

43 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is proposed to increase the strength of the regular police to effect better surveillance over bad characters, and, if so, to what extent?

Increase of the strength of the regular police.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is proposed to increase the number of outposts in the Presidency, and, if so, to what extent and in what districts?

43 A.—The Government have no such proposals at present under consideration.

44 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that there has recently been a general revision of the house and land tax assessment books in the Tirupati Municipality?

Revision of taxes in the Tirupati Municipality.

(b) Is it a fact that the water and drainage tax has been recently raised from 4 to 6 per cent?

(c) Is it a fact that there has been no corresponding increase in the annual values of buildings and lands there?

(d) Is it a fact that the Pilgrims Committee and the Tirupati Municipal Council have recommended the imposition of a pilgrim tax?

(e) Has any inquiry been held as to the capacity of the rate-payers of Tirupati to bear additional municipal taxation after or before the receipt of the report of the Collector of Chittoor recommending the increase of the house-tax and the water and drainage tax?

* Printed as Appendix XI, page xiv, infra.

† Resolution No. XVII.

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)

(f) Have representations been received from the Municipal Council and the rate-payers of Tirupati objecting to the increase of tax on buildings and lands to 8½ per cent and of the water and drainage tax to 7 per cent after the issue of a notice by the Government under section 49 of the District Municipalities Act?

(g) Will the Government be pleased to suspend further action under section 49 of the District Municipalities Act pending further inquiry into the matter and the contemplated revision of the District Municipalities Act?

44 A.—(a) The house and land tax assessment books are reported to have been revised in 1917-18.

(b) The rate of the water and drainage tax was raised from 4 to 6 per cent on the annual value of buildings and lands with effect from the 1st April 1914. There has been no increase subsequent to that date.

(c) The Government have no information on the subject.

(d) Yes.

(e) No special inquiry has been made on the subject.

(f) No representation has been received from the Municipal Council; but one has been received from certain rate-payers.

(g) The Government are unable to accept the suggestion.

Statement of
training
schools.

45 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing

- the training schools for masters and mistresses in the Presidency;
- the number of applications received for admission into each of these schools; and
- the number of students admitted into each of these schools for training?

45 A.—(a) The Honourable Member is referred to the supplemental statistics published with the Reports on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency.

(b) & (c) The Government are not in possession of the information.

Opening of
additional
training
schools.

46 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether there are any proposals to open additional training schools for masters and mistresses during the next year; and, if so, in what places?

46 A.—Proposals are under formulation.

Elementary
schools for the
children of
depressed
classes.

47 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state

- the number of elementary schools for the children of depressed classes in the various districts of the Presidency during years 1916-17, 1917-18 and 1918-19, and
- the number of pupils therein during these years?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state what steps, if any, they wish to take to increase the number of such schools and of the pupils therein?

47 A.—(a) In 1916-17 there were 5,454 elementary schools for the children of Panchamas with a strength of 152,998 pupils: for 1917-18 the figures were 5,618 and 160,972 respectively. These figures do not take account of Panchama children who attend general elementary schools. Similar figures for 1918-19 are not available. The figures for 1917-18 for the several districts are shown in the annexed statement.* District figures for the other years are not available.

(b) The Government propose to continue the policy which has in the past led to a progressive increase in the number of schools specially provided for Panchama children.

Statement of
irrigation
projects under
investigation.

48 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

- what irrigation projects in the various districts of the Presidency are still under investigation,
- what progress has been achieved in their investigation,
- why there has been any delay in their investigation, and
- when their investigation is likely to be completed?

48 A.—A statement† giving the information asked for so far as it is available is laid on the table.

Statement of
irrigation
projects
abandoned or
postponed.

49 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

- what irrigation projects have been considered by the Government during the last ten years but have been abandoned or indefinitely postponed; and
- why those projects were so abandoned or postponed?

49 A.—A statement‡ giving the information asked for is laid on the table.

* Printed as Appendix XII, page xiv, infra.

† Printed as Appendix XIII, pages xv to xvii, infra.

‡ Printed as Appendix XIV, pages xviii to xx, infra.

(Mr. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar; the Raja of Ramnad.)

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.

50 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to ascertain and state the extent under wet cultivation in each revenue firka, and under dry cultivation in each taluk, under the chief crops of this Presidency in each district on the 31st of October 1918, or other latest date possible, as also the extent harvested, if any, under each?

Area under
wet and dry
cultivation
in this Presi-
dency.

50 A.—The Government do not consider it necessary to call for the information asked for.

51 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state the progress that has been made since 1st January 1918, up till now in the matter of securing to the Panchamas of the Tanjore district, as well as to other labourers, the ownership of the sites of the houses in which they live?

Houses-sites for
Panchamas,
Tanjore
district.

51 A.—The appended statement* shows the progress made since 4th March 1918—the date on which the special deputy collector joined duty.

52 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state the chief points considered by the Director of Civil Supplies, in his issue of certificates, allowing export of articles to prohibited areas?

Issue of
certificates by
the Director of
Civil Supplies.

52 A.—The issue of certificates for food grains in the case referred to is regulated by the consideration of (1) the surplus available for export from the locality of export, (2) the necessity for the import of such grain into the locality of import, and (3) the maximum economy in the use of the railway.

53 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have taken or are prepared to take any steps to check the general rise in prices now prevailing?

Rise in prices
of foodstuffs.

53 A.—The subject is under close consideration.

54 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state the extent under wet cultivation in each revenue firka and under dry cultivation in each taluk under the chief crops of this Presidency on the 31st of October in the years 1916 and 1917 together with the extents harvested under each on that date?

Details of wet
and dry
cultivation in
the Presidency.

54 A.—The Government are not in possession of the information asked for.

55 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state the average water-readings in the Cauvery at Kannambadi and at the Upper, Grand and Lower anicuts during each week in the months of June, July, August, September and October during this year with the average water-readings of the corresponding weeks during 1916 and 1917?

Average water-
readings in the
Cauvery at
Kannambadi,
etc.

55 A.—Statements† giving the information asked for are laid on the table.

56 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state fully

- the progress that has been made till now in the compilation of the Tamil Lexicon entrusted to the Syndicate of the University of Madras as per G.O. No. 991, Educational, dated 11th November 1912;
- the date by which it may be expected to be published; and
- the expenditure till now incurred with the probable expenditure that may be incurred till its publication?

Progress in the
compilation of
the Tamil
Lexicon.

56 A.—(a) The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to the periodical reports of the Tamil Lexicon Committee, printed in G.Os. No. 1368, Educational, dated the 31st October 1917, No. 1186, Educational, dated the 14th November 1916, No. 535, Educational, dated the 18th May 1915, and No. 532, Educational, dated the 9th May 1914, which have all been placed on the Editors' Table. Later reports have not yet been received. Some revised arrangements for the future conduct and management of the work have recently been sanctioned.

(b) According to present calculations, the Lexicon will not be ready for the press before January 1921.

(c) A sum of Rs. 53,500 has, till 1st April 1918, been placed at the disposal of the University for expenditure on the Lexicon. It is not possible to forecast with accuracy the further expenditure that may have to be incurred.

The Hon'ble the Raja of Ramnad.

57 Q.—(a) Have the Government perused the leaderette in the *Madras Mail*, dated 6th August 1918, regarding the proposal for conserving power in the Periyar project for electric lighting and industrial purposes, made by Major Joly de Lotbinière?

Utilisation
of water
power available
at Periyar.

(b) Will the Government kindly make a statement upon the subject?

* Printed as Appendix XV, page xxi, infra.

† Printed as Appendix XVI, pages xxii and xxiii, infra.

(The Raja of Ramnad.)

57 A.—At the request of the Madras Government, Major Joly de Lotbinière submitted, in the year 1904, a report on the utilization of water power at the Periyar Lake. Proposals in conformity with his recommendations were submitted to the Government of India in the year 1905, but they were disallowed on the ground that they involved a diminution in the supply of water available for irrigational purposes in years of short rainfall.

Lecturer in Gothic and Anglo-Saxon at the Presidency College.

58 Q.—(a) Are the Government aware that students of the Presidency College, Madras, go to the Madras Christian College to attend lectures on Gothic and Anglo-Saxon languages, ever since the departure of Professor Mark Hunter to Burma?

(b) Will the Government kindly appoint a suitable person in the Presidency College?

(c) If one should not be available from the Indian Educational Service for the purpose, will they kindly consider the desirability of appointing one from the Provincial Service?

58 A.—(a) Yes. The arrangement is only temporary.

(b) & (c) Action has been taken to obtain a suitable successor.

Circular of the District Magistrate, Ramnad, regarding copies of criminal complaints and first information reports.

59 Q.—Will the Government kindly call for the Ramnad District Magistrate's circular asking magistrates not to give copies of complaints or first information reports to accused before trial?

59 A.—The Government understand that no such circular was issued by the District Magistrate, Ramnad.

Public criticism on the Reforms Report.

60 Q.—Will the Government kindly give a list of persons and public bodies who are invited by them to offer remarks on the Reforms Report of His Excellency Lord Chelmsford and the Right Hon'ble E. S. Montagu?

60 A.—A list is laid on the table.*

Correspondence with the Madras Zamindars and Landholders' Association on reforms.

61 Q.—Will the Government kindly lay on the table a copy of their communication to the Madras Zamindars and Landholders' Association, No. 647, dated 25th July 1918, and of the reply memorandum, particulars of which appeared in *Justice* of the 10th September 1918?

61 A.—A copy† of the communication referred to, which was in terms similar to that addressed to other associations and individuals consulted regarding the report on Indian constitutional reforms is laid on the table. The replies cannot at present be published.

Listing of posts from the Provincial Service.

62 Q.—(a) Will the Government kindly state whether the appointment of three Collectors from the Provincial Service includes, or not, the present Secretary to Government in the Home Department?

(b) Will the Government kindly state why a third Collector has not been appointed from the Provincial Service?

62 A.—The subject is under correspondence with the Government of India.

Information regarding District Superintendents of Police recruited from Provincial Service.

63 Q.—(a) Will the Government kindly state

(1) the number of District Superintendents of Police recruited from the Provincial Service; and

(2) the names of persons who are holding the appointment permanently during the last ten years, excluding Mr. A. Subba Rao of the Imperial Service?

(b) If no one held the appointment permanently, will the Government kindly give the reasons?

(c) Will the Government kindly lay on the table the rules relating to these appointments?

63 A.—(a) (1) One.

(2) M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur P. Parankusam Nayudu Garu.

(c) The Honourable Member is referred to order No. 43 of the Orders of the Madras Police, Volume I.

Payment by Government to religious institutions in respect of villages administered by Government on their behalf.

64 Q.—Will the Government kindly furnish the following:—

(1) a list of villages which are at present under the administration of Government, and which belong to religious institutions;

(2) the amount paid by Government as consolidated sum to each of these institutions every year; and

(3) copies of the agreements, if any, between the trustees of the several institutions and the Government regarding such arrangement?

64 A.—The Government are not in possession of the information asked for.

(Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar; Mr. Siva Rao.)

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar.

65 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that at the Engan regulator in the Vettar river where Odambogiyar takes off, morai is observed between Vettar and Odambogiyar?

(b) Is it a fact that the head of the Odambogiyar being an open head (without any regulator), the bed of the Odambogiyar has (since the construction of the regulator) been gradually becoming lower than the sill of the regulator at the Vettar (which is a fixed level)?

(c) Is it a fact that even on Vettar morai days, no water can go in Vettar unless the water in the river above the regulator is higher than two feet and that if the water is less all the water goes only in Odambogiyar?

(d) Is it a fact that the Public Works Department has already proposed to construct a regulator across the Odambogiyar at its head to regulate the morai proportionately to the irrigated area?

(e) If an estimate is ready, will Government direct the execution of the work at the next working season (February to May 1919)?

65 A.—(a) Yes.

(b), (c), (d) & (e) The information asked for is not available, but a report has been called for.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao.

66 Q.—(i) With reference to the question No. 150* put by me at the meeting of 13th August 1918 regarding typists in revenue divisional offices, will the Government be pleased to state whether there are clerks who are now doing 'typist's' work in the revenue divisional offices?

(ii) Will the Government be pleased to sanction 'typists' formally in the revenue divisional offices and allow them same scale of pay as in other offices?

66 A.—(i) Yes.

(ii) The Government will consider the suggestion.

67 Q.—(i) Will the Government be pleased to state whether permit-fee for grazing a cow in the Yerramalai hills in the Kurnool range has been raised in the current year from 3 annas to one rupee in the case of 'Sugalis,' while it is only 3 annas in the case of others?

(ii) If so, will the Government be pleased to state why the increase was made in the case of 'Sugalis' alone and lay on the table all the papers relating to it?

(iii) Are the Government aware that these 'Sugalis' live chiefly by cowherding and supply bulls and manure to agriculturists?

(iv) Will the Government be pleased to reduce the permit-fee to 3 annas in the case of the 'Sugalis' as before?

67 A.—(i) & (ii) The Government have recently given their sanction to the levy of a special grazing rate of Re. 1 per cow unit in the case of all Lambady (Sugali) cattle excepting those required for bona fide cultivation. The object of this special rate which is reported to have been substantially in force since 1912 under orders issued by the Collector, was to induce the Lambadies to resort to the *pentas* in the reserved forests rather than continue the practice which has recently grown up of penning their cattle in the neighbourhood of the already overcrowded village grazing grounds, and so depriving the village cattle of their pasture.

The rate for ordinary cattle has now been raised to 8 annas.

The Government do not consider it necessary to publish the papers.

(iii) The Government are aware that the Lambadies are professional graziers.

(iv) They are not prepared to take the action suggested.

68 Q.—(i) Is it a fact that in the Kurnool range the permit-fee for one cartload of 'green-manure' has been recently raised from Re. 1 to Rs. 2? If so, will the Government be pleased to state what led to this increase and to lay on the table all the papers relating to this matter?

(ii) Will the Government be pleased to reduce the permit-fee to the former rate of Re. 1?

68 A.—The removal of green manure leaves from reserved forests is incompatible with real protection of forest growth. The policy of Government supported by the opinion of the Forest Committee has therefore been to restrict the removal as much as possible by gradually raising the seigniorage. Indirectly this should induce the ryots to grow their own green manure. In accordance with this policy, the Board of Revenue issued orders on 9th April 1918 raising the seigniorage rate in the Kurnool district from Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per cartload. The Government do not consider it necessary to publish the papers or to examine the question of reducing the rate.

(Mr. Siva Rao ; Mr. Howley ; Mr. Kavalappara Muppil Nayar.)

Reorganisation
of the Registra-
tion Depart-
ment.

69 Q.—With reference to the question No. 152* put by me at the last meeting of the Legislative Council held on 13th August 1918, will the Government be pleased to state whether they have since considered the memorial submitted by the district registrars and sub-registrars? If so, what orders have been passed thereon?

69 A.—The memorials of the district registrars have been considered and the Government of India are being addressed on the subject. The memorials of the sub-registrars will be dealt with after the memorials of the district registrars are disposed of.

Investigation
of the Kinni
Vattam
channel,
Chingleput.

70 Q.—With reference to the question No. 146† put by me at the last meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 13th of August 1918, will the Government be pleased to state whether the investigation of the Kinni Vattam channel in Kallianpundi and other villages has been completed? If so, with what result?

70 A.—Plans and estimates are under preparation by the Executive Engineer, Chingleput division.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—“ With reference to question No. 70 may I know whether the scheme has been sanctioned? The answer to my question is ‘plans and estimates are under preparation by the Executive Engineer, Chingleput division.’ I wish to know whether any scheme has been sanctioned by the Government and whether the repair will be taken up.”

The Hon'ble Mr. W. J. J. HOWLEY :—“ The scheme has not yet been sanctioned. The report has not yet come in from the Executive Engineer.”

Free-student-
ships in
secondary
schools.

71 Q.—With reference to my question No. 155‡ put at the last meeting held on August 1918, will the Government be pleased to state whether the free-studentships up to 10 per cent on the rolls in secondary schools have been sanctioned by the Government? If not, will the Government be pleased to give their early and favourable consideration to the matter?

71 A.—The matter is still under consideration.

Girls' high
schools and
manual
training
centres.

72 Q.—With reference to the question No. 159§ put by me at the last meeting held in August 1918, will the Government be pleased to state whether the location of the four high schools for girls and of the six manual training centres has now been settled? Will the Government be pleased to locate a girls' school and a manual training centre in the Ceded Districts?

72 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to G.O. No. 1276, Home (Education), dated the 25th September 1918, which has been placed on the Editors' Table, as regards the new secondary schools for girls. The consideration of the questions connected with the opening of manual training centres has not yet been completed. The claims of the Ceded Districts will receive due consideration.

Report on the
condition of
Indian refresh-
ment rooms on
railways.

73 Q.—In relation to questions Nos. 162§ and 14|| put at the last meeting held in August, will the Government be pleased to state whether the report on the question of the Indian refreshment rooms has been received? If so, will the Government be pleased to place it on the table and to state what action has been taken thereon?

73 A.—The Government have just received a copy of the Senior Government Inspector's report to the Railway Board. The Railway Board's intentions as to publication are not yet known.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. K. R. Kavalappara Muppil Nayar.

Construction
of the
Pulamanthol
bridge in
Malabar
district.

74 Q.—In view of the remarks of the President, District Board, Malabar, in his last administration report, and in view of the great difficulty experienced by the public, will Government be pleased to recommend the starting of the construction of the Pulamanthol bridge, as soon as the plans and estimates are ready, in the hope that iron materials may be procured by the time they become necessary?

74 A.—The suggestion made by the Honourable Member at the budget meeting last April that an arched masonry bridge should be constructed over the Pulamanthol river has been referred to the Malabar District Board for consideration together with the plans and estimates for a girder bridge received from the Superintending Engineer. The further action to be taken now rests with the district board.

Disposal of
the industries
owned by
the Basel
Mission.

75 Q.—With reference to Government's answer to my question No. 87¶ at the Council meeting on 12th February 1918, will the Government be pleased to state what decision, if any, has been arrived at in the matter of the disposal of more of the industries owned or controlled by the Basel German Mission in Malabar?

75 A.—The matter is still under the consideration of higher authorities.

* Page 28 supra.

† Page 27 supra.
|| Page 4 supra.

‡ Page 29 supra.
§ 87, Vol. X, page 64.

¶ Page 30 supra.

(Mr. Kavalappara Muppil Nayar ; Mr. Rama Ayyangar.)

76 Q.—With reference to Government's answer to my question No. 49* at the Council meeting on 6th February 1917, will the Government be pleased to state whether the inquiry referred to has been completed and whether Government is now in a position to furnish the information?

Private jeh-
mam lands in
Malabar
transferred to
Government
for public
purposes.

76 A.—The reply to clauses (a) to (d) of the Honourable Member's question No. 49 at the Council meeting of 6th February 1917 is as follows :—

(a) Such cases may have occurred but are not on record.

(b), (c) & (d) The answer is in the negative.

77 Q.—(a) With reference to the recent Government Order regarding minute subdivision of agricultural holdings, will the Government be pleased to state the nature of Mr. Paddison's proposals and the rearrangement referred to in paragraph 4 of the Government Order?

Minute sub-
division of
agricultural
holdings.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to order the papers on the subject to be placed on the table?

77 A.—The reports † of the officers consulted including that of Mr. Paddison are laid on the table.

78 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that the pay of sanitary inspectors in this Presidency is nearly a half of what their brethren are paid in other Presidencies?

Pay of sanitary
inspectors.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to consider an improvement in their case as soon as financial conditions permit?

78 A.—(a) The Government have no information.

(b) The pay of sanitary inspectors in municipalities was fixed on a time scale in February 1917. The minimum pay of sanitary inspectors employed under local boards has been fixed and it is open to a local board, for sufficient reasons, to give higher pay in individual cases. The Government are not aware of any reason why the matter should now be further considered.

79 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that Local Governments were empowered by the Government of India in 1914 to promote sub-assistant surgeons to the rank of civil assistant surgeons under certain conditions?

Promotion of
sub-assistant
surgeons to the
rank of civil
assistant
surgeons.

(b) If the answer is in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to state whether the benefit of this concession has been allowed in any; if so, in how many cases in this Presidency?

79 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer to question No. 138‡ put by him at the meeting of this Council on the 21st November 1916. There has been no promotion of this kind since that date.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar.

80 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the several reports of the District Magistrate, the District Superintendent of Police and the Deputy Inspector-General of Police on the incident of shooting in the Madura Collector's office compound on the 27th of September last?

Reports on the
recent incidents
in Madura.

80 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to G.O. No. 2549, Home (Judicial), dated 15th November 1918, which has been placed on the Editors' Table.

81 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

Of the
recent incidents
in Madura.

(a) At what hour and how many of the reserve constables were taken to the Collector's office compound on the 27th September—the day of the incident referred to in the preceding question?

(b) What equipment did each of the officers and the reserve police men take with him when proceeding to the Collector's office compound?

(c) When and by whom was it decided that fire-arms would have to be loaded and used that day? Where were the carbines that were used that day kept before they were taken to the Collector's office compound?

(d) Who gave the orders to get those carbines to the Collector's office compound and who actually brought them there and when?

(e) When (at what hour to the minute) were the cartridges distributed to the policemen? How many were so distributed and how many rifles were in the compound that day and with whom?

(f) Were all the rifles examined before and after the incident and by whom, and were any bullets discharged from the rifles?

(g) Were all the muskets examined before and after the incident and by whom? Who were the constables whose muskets had been emptied by firing?

(h) How many muskets remained unloaded? Who gave the order to fire?

* 49, Vol. IX, page 88.

† Printed as Appendix XIX, pages xxv to liv infra.
‡ 188, Vol. IX, page 38.

(Mr. Rama Ayyangar.)

(i) Was any precautionary action taken to see that only a few cartridges were used at first or that notice of firing was given beforehand? Did any of the police constables come with loaded muskets in the compound? Was there an order to load? Did all persons load only after the order to load was given?

(j) Is it a fact that the shots were all sent in the direction in which Dr. P. Varadarajulu's carriage went out? If so, is there any reason ascertained for that direction being aimed at?

81 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to G.O. No. 2549, Home (Judicial), dated 15th November 1918, which has been placed on the Editors' Table. The Government have received from the Inspector-General of Police Mr. Pelly's report of the results of the departmental inquiry held with regard to the conduct of the police. This confirms the District Magistrate's view and the Government accept the joint conclusions arrived at by Mr. Pelly and the Inspector-General that no order to load or to fire was given, that in the excitement of the moment certain constables loaded their carbines without orders and that the first shot was accidental, being followed by other shots fired under the mistaken impression that a proper order to fire had been given.

Service of the District Superintendent of Police at Madura.

82 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state
(a) What is the total service of the District Superintendent of Police at Madura?
(b) How long had he acted as Superintendent of Police, in what places, and during what periods before he was posted to Madura?

82 A.—(a) Nearly eight years.

(b) He had not acted as Superintendent of Police in any other district before he was posted to Madura.

Particulars regarding the sending of military troops to Madura.

83 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the report by which the military troops were asked to be sent to Madura and the date on which they reached Madura? What were all the subsequent communications which desired further despatch of military troops to Madura?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the number and equipments and the dates of the despatch of the various troops that were sent?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state how many of the troops have been since withdrawn?

83 A.—The District Magistrate telegraphed on the 26th September to the Officer Commanding, Trichinopoly, in the following terms:—
“Please send immediately Madura 200 troops for ten days.”

The troops asked for arrived on the following day. The Government have no details as to their equipment. It has been ascertained that the only troops now remaining in Madura are three officers and 103 men.

Reports on the recent incidents in Madura.

84 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that about the time of the firing the European residents of the town came dressed in military uniform towards the Thamukkam?

(b) If so, has there been an inquiry made to ascertain the reason for such action?

84 A.—The presence of some troopers of the Southern Provinces Mounted Rifles was due to the orders of the District Magistrate.

Inquiry into the state of unrest in Madura.

85 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to order a thorough inquiry into the condition of the state of unrest in Madura from the time of the mill strike to the date of the shooting incident?

85 A.—The Government do not consider it necessary to adopt the suggestion of the Honourable Member.

Failure of the Barur tank project.

86 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state
(a) whether it is a fact that the present irrigable area and the revenue derived from the Barur tank project has considerably fallen short of the original expectations;
(b) if the answer is in the affirmative, whether any investigation has been made in the past to ascertain the cause of the failure of the scheme;
(c) whether any representation has been received in the matter from persons interested in the project complaining of irregular distribution of water and defects in the system; and
(d) what action the Government have taken or propose to take in the matter to make the project financially successful?

86 A.—(a) to (c) Yes.

(d) The question of the reduction of the ayaat of the tank to the limit up to which irrigation can ordinarily be guaranteed is now under correspondence. There seems no prospect of the system ever becoming a financial success.

(Mr. Rama Ayyangar.)

87 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the original G.O. No. 124 I., Public Works, dated 11th February 1881, sanctioning the Barur tank project and all subsequent correspondence which might have led to the project being condemned as a failure?

Failure of the Barur tank project.

87 A.—The Government do not think that any useful purpose would be served by printing the Government Order referred to and the voluminous subsequent correspondence; but they will endeavour to arrange for the issue of a press communiqué giving a history of the project and its working up to date.

88 Q.—Whether the Government would be pleased to depute a special officer not below the rank of an Executive Engineer to investigate the possibilities of extension of irrigation under the Barur tank project in association with the Revenue Divisional Officer and other non-official gentlemen who might be selected?

Proposal to extend irrigation under the Barur tank project.

88 A.—The Government are not prepared to adopt the suggestion.

89 Q.—Whether the Government would independently of the investigation referred to in the preceding question order the establishment of water meters to determine the supply of water available both from the Ponnai river under the Barur tank system, and from the drainage of the catchment area of the tank; and whether they will order the readings to be taken by the Public Works Department Subdivisional office once in a fortnight for three or four years in the event of the Government deciding not to undertake any scheme of importance for increasing the supply for the successful irrigation of the entire area commanded by the project?

Establishment of water meters to determine the supply from the Ponnai river and the catchment area of the Barur tank.

89 A.—No object would be gained by installing water meters and taking fortnightly readings, as gauges in the supply channel and tank are now read daily.

90 Q.—Whether the Government would consider the advisability of transferring the duty of distributing water to the Revenue Department under the Barur tank system in view of possible abuse of authority on the part of lascars and sub-overseers in regulating water?

Transfer to the Revenue Department of the duty of distributing water under the Barur tank.

90 A.—The advisability of transferring to the Revenue Department the duty of distributing water will be considered.

91 Q.—Was there a strike among the labourers in the Madura Mills in August last? How many labourers were affected? When did the Government first have information about the strike?

Labour strike in the Madura Mills.

91 A.—A strike which ultimately involved 5,000 hands occurred in August and was reported to the Government at the time.

92 Q.—(a) Did the mill owners inform the Government that the mill hands had no grievances? Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the correspondence (telegrams and letters) from the mill authorities to all the officers of Government?

Labour strike in the Madura Mills.

(b) Did the Government ascertain whether the mill hands had grievances and what action did they take?

92 A.—(a) The answer to both portions is in the negative.

(b) The endeavours of the Government have been limited to the promotion, through the agency of the District Magistrate, of an amicable settlement in the interests of public order.

93 Q.—(a) How many hours do the labourers work in the Madura Mills? from what hour to what hour? What is the condition of the health of the labourers?

Labour conditions in the Madura Mills.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to inquire into the physical condition of the labourers and children in the Madura Mills and take steps to assure themselves of the safety and health of the labourers and proper education of the children employed? How many of the children go to school?

93 A.—The Government are not in full possession of the information requested but will consult the District Magistrate.

94 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a full report of the causes that led to the recent disturbances at Kamuthi and the steps that have been taken to ensure peace in Kamuthi and the surrounding parts?

Disturbances at Kamuthi, Ramnad district.

94 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to G.O. No. 2550, Home (Judicial), dated 15th November 1918, which has been placed on the Editors' Table.

95 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state
(a) if any decision has been arrived at about the reorganization of the Police department by dividing districts into subdivisional charges under Assistant or Deputy Superintendents of Police;

Reorganization of the Police department.

(b) if, in such reorganization, the District Superintendents of Police will be in charge of any subdivision with power to take charge of any of the other subdivisions, that he might like, exchanging his charge with that of an Assistant or Deputy Superintendent of Police;

(Mr. Rama Ayyangar; Mr. Venkatapati Raju.)

(c) if the system of inspectors being placed in charge of circles over a number of Station-house officers is proposed to be continued, and, if so, to what extent?

95 A.—The matter is still under the consideration of Government.

Drainage under Perunkulam, Marudur anicut system.

96 Q.—With reference to the answers to questions Nos. 78* and 146† at the meeting of the Legislative Council, dated 25th May 1915 and 23rd November 1915, respectively, regarding a scheme of drainage to wet lands under Perunkulam tank, Marudur anicut system, will the Government be pleased to state

(a) whether the detailed plans and estimates called for have been prepared and approved;

(b) when the Government expects the scheme to be taken on hand and finished; and

(c) in view of the delay in taking up the matter, will the Government be pleased to issue strict orders that the work must be carried out within a time to be prescribed by the Government?

96 A.—An estimate amounting to Rs. 46,870 for improving the drainage of wet land under the Perunkulam tank has been sanctioned for execution as a part-contribution work. The ryots' share is Rs. 23,435 and the Superintending Engineer has been instructed to put the work in hand as soon as their contribution has been collected. The work will be carried out as expeditiously as possible.

Particulars regarding port and coast lights-keepers.

97 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to place on the table statements showing (1) particulars of men employed in various lighthouses in the Presidency, with their service, pay and educational qualifications, giving reasons, where necessary, for promotions withheld, if any, (2) the number of Europeans and Indians employed severally in the port and coast lights, and (3) the maximum pay provided for and actually given to Indians and Eurasians, respectively?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to issue orders that Indians and Eurasians in the lighthouse service be given the same footing with regard to pay, and prospects and in reference to transfers from one group to the other?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to issue orders that transfers of light-keepers in future be restricted as far as possible to their own neighbourhood or at least to the same language area?

97 A.—(a) The Government have no information on the subject, as the appointment, promotion and transfer of light-keepers are in the hands of the Presidency Port Officer.

(b) The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to his question No. 41‡ put at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 3rd April 1918. So far as the Government are aware, these appointments, promotions and transfers are governed by considerations of fitness.

(c) As stated in answer to clause (a), the transfer of light-keepers is in the hands of the Presidency Port Officer and the Government are not prepared to restrict the discretion of that officer by executive instructions of the kind suggested by the Honourable Member.

Transfers of lighthouse-keepers.

98 Q.—(a) Are the Government aware of the fact that several transfers of light-keepers were lately ordered from one end of the Presidency to the other not apparently in view of economical working of the department and that reasonable applications for re-transfers have been left unnoticed?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to place on the table a statement showing the number of senior light-keepers who lost their promotions and were passed over by juniors, for having pleaded their inability to accept transfers to distant places?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state on what grounds such wholesale transfers were made?

98 A.—(a) The Government have no information on the subject.

(b) & (c) No.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkatapati Raju.

Estimated revenue from the proposed water-rates.

99 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state the amount of revenue that is estimated to be realized by the water-rates recently proposed to be levied?

99 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to the answers given to question No. 32 § asked at the meeting of the Council held in August 1918.

Water-rates levied under first-class irrigation sources.

100 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to publish a comparative table of water-rates levied in several provinces under first-class irrigation sources?

100 A.—The Government are not in possession of any such comparative table of water-rates.

(Mr. Venkatapati Raju.)

101 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to publish the average net returns of last year in several provinces on productive irrigation works?

101 A.—The average net return of last year 1917-18 in the Madras Presidency on productive irrigation works is 9.95 per cent. The figures for other provinces are not available.

Average net returns on productive irrigation works.

102 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether any arrangements are made to facilitate the maintenance and rearing of goats as they are absolutely prohibited from entering the reserved forests?

Facilities for goat rearing.

102 A.—No special arrangements have been made, but large areas of reserved forests have been disafforested during the last three years and are now open to goat browsing.

103 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether any Uriya pandit is engaged to look after Uriya works in the Oriental Manuscripts Library?

Uriya pandit for the Oriental Manuscripts Library.

103 A.—The answer is in the negative.

104 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to publish the market prices prevalent in Madras and other municipal towns during the months of July, August, September and October 1918 of the foodstuffs, cloths and other necessities of life so far as they are available?

Publication of the market prices of foodstuffs, etc., in the Presidency.

104 A.—The market prices of the chief food-grains and salt have been published each month in the *Fort St. George Gazette*. The Government do not receive regular returns of the price of cloths and other necessities of life.

105 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state the localities where scarcity rates of foodstuffs are prevalent?

Localities where scarcity rates of foodstuffs prevail.

105 A.—The following statement is laid on the table:—

Foodstuffs.	Districts in which scarcity rate prevailed on 4th November 1918.
Rice	Kurnool, Madura and Tinnevely.
Ragi	Anantapur.
Cholam	Godavari, Guntur, Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Salem, Coimbatore and Tinnevely.
Cumbu	Guntur, Kurnool, Anantapur and Salem.

106 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state the taluks where paddy cultivation suffered for want of timely rains?

Taluks where paddy cultivation suffered for want of rains.

106 A.—The information, so far as it is yet available, will be found in the weekly season reports published in each issue of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, but as the agricultural season is not yet over, information cannot at present be complete.

107 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to start a coconut agricultural station either in Amalapur or Razole taluk where coconut plantation is extensive?

A coconut agricultural station in the Amalapur or Razole taluk.

107 A.—The Government do not propose to open coconut stations at Amalapur or Razole just now.

108 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether there is any veterinary hospital or dispensary in the Agency tracts and whether it is proposed to open one at an early date?

Opening of a veterinary hospital or dispensary in the Agency tracts.

108 A.—There is a veterinary dispensary at Bhadrachalam and one will be opened at Polavaram during 1919.

109 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Boggeru project and Vengalapuram project of Nellore district are given up or will be pushed through?

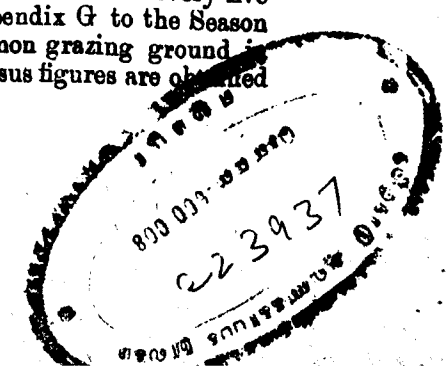
State of the Boggeru and Vengalapuram projects in Nellore district.

109 A.—It was decided in November 1918 to abandon the Boggeru project as it did not fulfil the conditions of a productive, protective, or even a famine-relief work. As regards the Vengalapuram project, final orders on the plans and estimates are held over pending the result of an inquiry whether the ryots concerned are willing to pay the rates necessary to make the scheme productive.

110 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether any public accounts are available to find out the existing number of agricultural live-stock and available pasturage for the same, by villages, and whether the figures are arrived at by actual census and survey or by guess work of karnam?

Information on agricultural live-stock and pasturage.

110 A.—A census of the agricultural live-stock in every village is taken once in every five years and the figures for districts are published in Appendix G to the Season and Crop report. The extent of land reserved as common grazing ground in each village is given in Village Account No. 2. The census figures are obtained by the usual census methods.



(Mr. Venkatapati Raju.)

Maintenance
of stud-bulls.

111 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to make arrangements for maintaining stud-bulls either by the Government or local bodies at every veterinary hospital or dispensary instead of abolishing breeding operations altogether by selling the existing seven stud-bulls?

111 A.—The seven stud-bulls referred to have already been disposed of as they were found unserviceable by the Agricultural department which has assumed control of stock-breeding operations in the Presidency. Stud-bulls are maintained at the Coimbatore, Anakapalle, Hagari, Nandyal, Manganallur and Kovilpatti agricultural stations.

A scheme for encouraging the better maintenance of stud-bulls by agricultural and co-operative societies and by private individuals has been sanctioned in G.O. No. 2477, dated 4th November 1916, placed on the Editors' Table.

The Government do not consider it necessary to maintain stud-bulls at veterinary institutions.

Expenditure
under breeding
operations.

112 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state the nature of expenditure of Rupees 1,291-11-0 under the head of Breeding operation simultaneously with its obituary notice in the administration report of the Civil Veterinary department for 1917-18?

112 A.—The amount represents the charges incurred in the maintenance of breeding bulls till they were disposed of during the latter part of the year.

Reorganization
of the inspec-
torate of
schools.

113 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether there is any proposal for a reorganization of the inspectorate of schools and whether it will be published for public criticism before final acceptance?

113 A.—The question of the general reorganization of the inspecting agency is being held in abeyance pending receipt of the orders of the Government of India on the recommendations of the Public Services Commission in regard to educational services. The Government are unable to entertain the suggestion contained in the latter part of the question.

Preservation
of pasturage in
villages.

114 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether there is any order of Government that a definite area shall be kept as pasture land in every village, and, if so, whether any steps are taken to preserve the pasturage thereon?

114 A.—There is no rule requiring a definite area to be kept as pasture land in every village. The Honourable Member will find the rules regarding repression of encroachment on porambokes in Board's Standing Order No. 26.

Lease of
Government
channel bunds
in the
Godavari and
Kistna deltas
for planting
coconut trees.

115 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state
(a) whether the available Government channel bunds in the Godavari and Kistna deltas are utilized by planting coconut trees; and
(b) whether the Government is prepared to lease out the same for private parties for planting coconuts on such terms approved by the Government as to avoid obstructions to traffic and repairs and on payment of revenue on graduated scale?

115 A.—(a) Material is not available to answer so general a question.
(b) Each case will be considered on its merits as it arises.

Plantation of
road avenues.

116 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether local boards will be instructed to employ private agency for the planting of road avenues in the localities where shade avenue growing is neither profitable nor self-supporting?

116 A.—G.O. No. 107 L., dated 24th January 1918, is laid on the table.

Silk industry
in the
Presidency.

117 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state
(a) whether a Sericultural Superintendent has been appointed in our Presidency to look after silk industries;

(b) whether steps will be taken to establish nurseries to supply the seeds required by the rearers;

(c) whether loans will be granted under the Land Improvement Loans Act for building silk-rearing houses; and

(d) whether district overseers will be appointed to educate the rearers in the improved method of reeling process and to look after the growth of silk industry in various directions?

117 A.—(a) The Government have decided to appoint a Sericultural Expert for the Presidency.

(b), (c) & (d) The preparation of a detailed scheme of work can be considered only after the expert has reported.

(Mr. Venkatapati Raju; Mr. Sadasiva Bhat.)

118 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether co-operative educational committees will be started in localities where co-operative banks are established for the purpose of organizing free night schools and technical classes and reading rooms or libraries where works on co-operation are made available in vernaculars and whether the Government will contribute a moiety of the expenditure for the aforesaid purpose?

Establishment
of co-operative
educational
committees.

118 A.—No such proposals as are referred to in the question seem to have reached the Government at present and therefore the question of a Government contribution for such purposes has not been considered.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Sadasiva Bhat.

119 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to make a statement with reference to Malabar and South Kanara as to

Outturn of
crops in
Malabar and
South Kanara.

(a) the approximate outturn of the last crop as compared with the outturn in ordinary years;

(b) the condition of the standing crops; and

(c) the stocks of food-grains available in the two districts and their sufficiency till the next harvest?

119 A.—(a) & (b) The information, so far as it is yet available, will be found in the weekly season reports which are published in each issue of the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

(c) A revised estimate of the stock of foodstuffs has been called for from all districts. Pending its receipt the Government are unable to furnish the information asked for.

120 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to ascertain and state the approximate extent of the area in the districts of Malabar and South Kanara of land cultivated in normal years but left uncultivated or which yielded no crop owing to unseasonal or deficient rainfall?

Decrease of
cultivated area
in Malabar and
South Kanara
owing to
unfavourable
season.

120 A.—The Honourable Member's attention is invited to the monthly cultivation statement which is published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*. The statement for September shows the following results:—

	South Kanara.	Malabar.
	ACS.	ACS.
Cultivation up to the month	497,509	1,344,985
Average of previous five years	522,988	1,357,433
Reduction in 1918	4.8 per cent.	0.9 per cent.

No other information is available or can be obtained until the next monthly statement is published.

121 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state if final orders have been passed in the matter of revising the sandalwood transport rules in South Kanara? If any orders have been passed, will the Government be pleased to place them on the table?

Revision of
sandalwood
transport
rules in
South Kanara.

121 A.—Final orders have not yet been passed.

122 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that it has been proposed to depute about 25 deputy collectors for training in survey and settlement work in a special survey school?

Training of
deputy
collectors
in survey and
settlement
work.

(b) What is the estimated expenditure of the scheme including the travelling allowances and the higher salaries to be paid to the relieving officers?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to restrict the training to such officers only as are likely to be actually employed on special settlement duty?

122 A.—(a) No.

(b) & (c) The Government decided in August last that the training in survey and settlement, which, under orders hitherto in force, had been compulsory on all deputy collectors, shall in future be obligatory only in the case of deputy collectors who are appointed direct and who therefore have not served in the grade of revenue inspector. Only one deputy collector is accordingly being trained this year.

123 Q.—(a) Has the Kerala Janmi Sabha submitted a memorial to Government dated 9th September 1918 regarding the grant of quit-rent pattas in respect of certain sites and other grievances of the janmis of Malabar?

Grievances of
janmis of
Malabar.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state if it has held any inquiry into these grievances and if so with what result?

(c) If not, will the Government be pleased to direct an inquiry into the grievances referred to?

123 A.—The memorial referred to in the question has not been received.

(Mr. Sadasiva Bhat; Mr. Ranga Achariyar; the President.)

Extension of elementary education.

124 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state (i) what steps are proposed to be taken or whether they have framed any programme in the light of the Government of India resolution for the extension of elementary education and (ii) for the utilization of the Imperial grant of Rs. 5½ lakhs for elementary education?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to ascertain the number of villages with a population of over 1,000 in Malabar and South Kanara which have no public elementary schools and call for proposals or suggestions from the local and other public bodies in the districts regarding their needs in that direction?

124 A.—(a) (i) No separate action has been taken on the resolution in question. The Bill to provide for the expansion and development of elementary education in the Presidency which is now under the consideration of Government will indicate the necessary action in this respect. (ii) The Director of Public Instruction has been asked to submit proposals for the distribution of the grant. These have not been received in full.

(b) The Honourable Member is referred to the supplemental statistics issued with the annual report on Public Instruction. The Government do not consider it necessary to take any special action as suggested by the Honourable Member.

Stipends for Malabar and South Kanara students in the Coimbatore Medical school.

125 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to offer special stipends for Malabar and South Kanara students at the Coimbatore Medical school as is done in the case of Telugu and Kanarese students from the Ceded districts at the Vizagapatam school?

125 A.—The supply of west coast students being sufficient, the Government do not consider that the course suggested is necessary.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Ranga Achariyar.

Development of sandalwood oil industry.

126 Q.—With reference to my question No. 33* put at the meeting of the Legislative Council on the 13th August 1918 and the answer thereto, regarding the development of the sandalwood oil industry will the Government be pleased to state whether any report has been received from the Special officer deputed to collect information regarding the trade in sandalwood oil, and if so, whether they will lay the same on the table; and also state what action they propose to take in order to develop that industry?

126 A.—The report has been received and is under the consideration of Government.

Cultivation of a variety of paddy in Tanjore.

127 Q.—With reference to my question No. 42† put at the meeting of the Council on the 13th August 1918, and the answer thereto, regarding the cultivation of a certain variety of paddy in the Tanjore district will the Government be pleased to state whether they have received any report from the Director of Agriculture, and if so, whether they will lay the same on the table?

127 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to paragraph 34 on page 17, paragraph 9 on page 61, and paragraph 9 on page 79 of the report on the operations of the Agricultural Department for 1917-18 which has been placed on the Editors' Table.

Penalty on primary school pupils seeking admission into secondary schools.

128 Q.—With reference to my question No. 46‡ put at the meeting of the Council on the 13th August 1918, and the answer thereto, will the Government be pleased to state whether any and what orders they have passed on the recommendations of the conference appointed by Government to discuss educational matters especially with regard to the imposition of penalty on primary school pupils seeking admission into secondary schools and the abolition thereof?

128 A.—The matter is still under consideration.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR :—“With reference to question No. 128, may I know when the orders of the Government may be expected? The matter has been long under consideration.”

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—“The same question has been put by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao. The matter will be expedited as far as possible.”

Elementary Education Bill.

129 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) whether the committee appointed by the Government to consider the proposed Elementary Education Bill have made any report, and, if so, what action has been taken in the matter; and

(b) what were the recommendations of the conference on the subject assembled by the Government in May last and what action has been taken in the matter?

* Page 7 supra.

† Page 9 supra.

‡ Page 10 supra.

(Mr. Ranga Achariyar; Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar; Mr. Annamalai Chettiyar.)

129 A.—There have been two conferences of officials and non-officials on the subject of the proposed Elementary Education Bill; the first was held at Madras in November 1917, and the second in May 1918 at Ootacamund; these conferences were informal, and they did not draw up any reports. It is not intended to publish their proceedings which will be treated as confidential; but they have been fully and carefully considered in the drafting of the Bill.

130 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing

(a) the number of voters for the election of members to each of the taluk boards in the Presidency;

(b) the number of electors for the election of members of municipalities in each of the district municipalities in the Presidency; and

(c) the number of income-tax assesses within the limits of each taluk board or municipality in the Presidency, giving details of the member paying

(i) over Rs. 30 and under Rs. 50, and

(ii) over Rs. 50?

130 A.—(a) The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to question No. 23* asked at the meeting held on the 13th August 1918. The information required has not yet been received from all districts.

(b) A statement† showing the number of electors in district municipalities in 1917-18, as compiled from the administration report statements, is placed on the table.

(c) The Government are not in possession of the information.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR :—“With reference to question No. 130, clause (c), will the Government be pleased to call for information?”

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR :—“If the Honourable Member will write and say why he wants the information, the Government will consider whether it is worth while to call for the information. He will kindly write and tell me.”

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur S. R. M. Annamalai Chettiyar.

131 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to make a full statement of the methods they have adopted or intend to adopt for the alleviation of the suffering of the people caused by the high price of food-grains and the total failure of the monsoon?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to direct Collectors to collect statistics of the approximate consumption of food-grains and garden crops during the past year, and of the actual stocks held thereof at present and of the quantities likely to be harvested in each district, and if the supply would not meet the immediate and the future demand in the various districts of this Presidency on the basis of the above statistics, will the Government be pleased to arrange for the importation from all available sources both from within and outside this province the quantities required?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to issue immediately an order absolutely prohibiting the exportation of the commodities referred to above except in cases where there are surpluses to places outside this province, either by land or by sea?

(d) Will Government be pleased to take power if necessary to compel producers to sell all their surplus stock both present and incoming and to fix their sale prices on an average rate of prices based upon those that prevailed in the districts during the five years of 1911 to 1915?

(e) Will the Government be pleased to take power if necessary to fix the quantities to be sold at a time and the percentage of profits at which traders in these commodities should sell them to the public in the several districts, and to permit such sale to be carried on only by traders licensed by the Collectors, the licence to contain the necessary penal clauses if the restrictions suggested above are infringed by them?

131 A.—(a) to (e) A statement on these points will be made in connexion with the resolutions on the subject which appear on the agenda paper.

132 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to make a full statement of all the powers exercised at present by the Director of Civil Supplies and the advisory and the publicity boards with reference to the supply and transport of commodities within and to places outside the province?

132 A.—The duties of Directors of Civil Supplies are to consider stocks of foodstuffs and other necessities, to receive and examine applications from merchants and others for the movement of traffic, to scrutinize demands and reports sent by district officers, to consult with the Railway authorities as to the movement of traffic and to issue certificates for traffic. The Directors of Civil Supplies are empowered to prohibit or restrict the movement of such commodities as are non-essential in order to facilitate the movement of commodities which are essential.

* Page 5 supra.

† Printed as Appendix XXI, page lix infra.

Statistics of voters and electors in taluk boards and municipalities.

Statistics in regard to stocks of food-grains, etc.

Supply and transport of commodities.

(Mr. Annamalai Chettiyar.)

Emergency committees in districts.

132 Q.—(1) Will the Government be pleased to name the districts in which emergency committees have been already formed to co-operate with the Collectors and the results achieved by them so far?

(2) Will the Government be pleased to direct the immediate formation of the emergency committees in the districts in which they have not been formed till now?

133 A.—So far as the Government are aware, emergency committees have been formed in all districts.

Facilities for transport of food-grains.

134 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to increase the railway and canal facilities for the transport of food-grains and other articles to places that require them?

134 A.—Yes, so far as the supply of rolling-stock and existence and capacity of canals permit.

Facilities for transport of Madras piece-goods.

135 Q.—With a view to relieve the tension caused in the Madras piece-goods market by a glut of these goods held up by speculative and other purchasers and to replenish the stocks in the mufassal consuming centres, will the Government be pleased to direct the Director of Civil Supplies to afford merchants promptly the necessary transport facilities?

135 A.—No such instructions are necessary as the Director of Civil Supplies is already issuing certificates freely for the purpose indicated.

Restrictions on the export of piece-goods from Madras.

136 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any and what kind of restrictions are placed on the export of piece-goods from the City of Madras (1) to places outside Madras and (2) to places outside this Presidency?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they intend to exercise any and what kind of control over the prices of cotton-cloth stocks in Madras?

136 A.—(a) The Government are not aware of any restrictions on the movement of piece-goods.

(b) The control of the prices of piece-goods, if any, will be exercised by the Controller of Cotton Cloth with the Government of India.

Names and addresses of accountants approved by Government for income-tax purposes.

137 Q.—(a) For the benefit of the assesses to income-tax who desire to get their accounts properly audited and certified, will the Government be pleased to give the names of the accountants with their addresses as approved by them under rules 14 and 15 published by them on page 57 of the new Income-tax Manual?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state the number of applications received from accountants and the number of them approved by the committee appointed under rule 15 referred to above for income-tax purposes?

137 A.—The Government are not in possession of the information, but will call for it.

Issue of passports to persons engaged in overseas trade.

138 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to make a statement regarding their object in introducing the passport system and the policy pursued by them in the matter of issuing passports to enable persons engaged in overseas trade to go over themselves or send their agents and clerks engaged in this province for carrying on their trade in Penang, Singapore and other places in the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States and in French Cochin China?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have issued any definite instructions to Collectors and District Magistrates to be carried out by them in disposing of the applications made to them for passports for voyaging to the above places for trade purposes?

(c) If the answer to (b) is in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to lay a copy of such instructions on the table of this House?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to issue the necessary instructions to the District Magistrates to grant freely all bona fide applications for such passports except in the cases of persons who are certified by the District Medical and Sanitary Officers to be unfit for undertaking the voyage on account of ill-health or disease?

138 A.—The passport system, which is based on the orders of the Government of India, and the expressed wishes of the Home Government, has for its main purpose the 'restriction of journeyings, both for unnecessary and undesirable objects.' Instructions have from time to time been issued to Collectors in accordance with the rules originally laid down by the Government of India in this matter and modifications therein subsequently directed. According to the latest orders, which have been duly communicated to Collectors, the principle governing the issue of passports to persons engaged in overseas trade is to avoid unnecessary interference with legitimate livelihood. Passports are now freely issued to all persons who have bona fide reasons of business for journeys to the countries mentioned in the question and the Government believe there is no longer any legitimate ground for grievance.

(Mr. Annamalai Chettiyar ; Mr. Suryanarayana Rao.)

139 Q.—(a) Has Government perused the report of the proceedings of a meeting of cloth merchants of the Sowrashtta community held on the 4th October 1918 at Madura, published on page 7 of the *Hindu* of the 9th October 1918?

(b) Has Government received the resolutions passed at that meeting requesting Government to take the necessary steps for the transmission by railway parcel Indian hand-made cloths from Madura to other consuming centres?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state what steps they have taken for remedying the grievances embodied in the resolutions referred to above and also the grievances in other places in the province where merchants dealing in similar goods are labouring under the same difficulties of transport of their goods by railway to other places within this province?

139 A.—(a) Yes.

(b) No; but the Government received through the Collector of Madura a copy of a memorial addressed by the weavers of Madura to the General Traffic Manager, Trichinopoly, on the subject.

(c) The Government addressed the Agent, South Indian Railway, and he relaxed the rule prohibiting the booking of cloth by passenger trains temporarily until the Dipavali season was over. Further inquiries are being made.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. Suryanarayana Rao.

140 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state when the Government would arrange for the election or nomination of presidents of district boards as recommended by the Government of India in their Resolution dated 16th May 1918?

140 A.—Non-official gentlemen are now presidents of the district boards of North Arcot, South Arcot, Godavari, South Kanara and Trichinopoly. The policy is being continuously kept in view and acted on whenever a suitable opportunity occurs.

141 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to publish the opinions of the presidents of district boards and non-official presidents of taluk boards recently called for by the Government regarding the appointment of special executive officers to the district boards and big taluk boards when they have got non-official presidents?

141 A.—Government Order No. 1510 L., dated 8th November 1918, containing these opinions will be placed on the Editors' Table.

142 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state when amending Bills to give effect to the suggestion in the Government of India Resolution, dated 16th May 1918, regarding local self-government will be introduced?

142 A.—The Bill to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, has been forwarded to the Government of India, and the Bill to amend the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, will, it is hoped, be soon forwarded to that Government. The two Bills contain, along with other matters, such changes in the working of district municipalities and rural boards as the Government consider it necessary to make in pursuance of the resolution of the Government of India.

143 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether they permit informal panchayats to raise money for their purposes?

143 A.—Such panchayats are free to raise money by voluntary means for their own purposes.

144 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to take the opinion of the local boards regarding the contribution of a portion of land-cess raised within the limits of union panchayats to the union funds?

144 A.—The Government do not consider it necessary to do so, as each taluk board is competent to give such subventions as it deems necessary to a union under it.

145 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state the reasons why a kisthandi is allowed only in the case of the Sarvasiddhi taluk of the Vizagapatam district and not with respect to the whole district and more especially with regard to Narasapatam which is contiguous with the Sarvasiddhi taluk and also why three instalments were fixed in the case of Sarvasiddhi instead of four as was done in some other districts recently?

(Mr. Suryanarayana Rao ; Sir Alexander Cardew.)

145 A.—In the case of the Sarvasiddhi taluk the December kist was abolished because it was reported that paddy which is the principal kist-paying crop of that taluk is not generally brought to market before January. On the other hand the principal kist-paying crops of the Golconda (Narasapatnam) taluk especially gingelly and greengram are said to be usually brought to market in or before December and there was therefore no need to abolish the December kist in this case. The decision to levy the assessment in Sarvasiddhi taluk in three instalments instead of four was based on the fact that, if the December kist was abolished, a fourth kist must be postponed to April, an arrangement which was not considered advisable.

Bill for compulsory elementary education.

146 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether any Bill with provisions for compulsory elementary education, as the outcome of the educational conference held at Ootacamund in May last, is under preparation, and if so, when it will be published and introduced into the Legislative Council?

146 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer to question No. 15.

Magisterial powers exercised by the Tahsildars of Sarvasiddhi and Golconda taluks, Vizagapatam district.

147 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to call for a report and place it on the table, for what periods the Tahsildars of Sarvasiddhi and Golconda taluks in the Vizagapatam district have exercised second-class magisterial powers within the last two years, and also whether the tahsildars of the said stations exercised such powers previously since the appointment of stationary sub-magistrates to those two taluks?

147 A.—The Tahsildars of Sarvasiddhi and Golconda, like other tahsildars, are ex-officio second-class magistrates, but the Government have no information as to the extent to which they have actually exercised their magisterial powers and, in the absence of special reasons for inquiry, do not think it necessary to call for a report on the point.

Vacancies among deputy tahsildars in the Vizagapatam district.

148 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state how many posts of deputy tahsildars in the Vizagapatam district have not yet been filled up and for what period and the reasons for not filling up the same?

148 A.—The Government are not in possession of the information asked for.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ With reference to question No. 148, which is ‘ will the Government be pleased to state how many posts of deputy tahsildars in the Vizagapatam district have not yet been filled up and for what period and the reasons for not filling up the same ? ’ It is said ‘ The Government are not in possession of the information asked for. ’ Will the Government be pleased to call for the information ? ”

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW :—“ Yes, I have no objection to call for the information.”

Prohibition of export of grain from the Godavari to the Vizagapatam district.

149 Q.—Is the Government aware that the Collector of the Godavari district has prohibited the export of grain to the Vizagapatam district even by carts, and the people of the Vizagapatam district, especially in the immediate neighbourhood of the Godavari district, are suffering on account of failure of the paddy crop in the Sarvasiddhi and Golconda taluks this year?

Will the Government be pleased to call for a report from the Collectors of Vizagapatam and Godavari districts on the subject and pass such orders as it deems fit?

149 A.—The Government will make inquiries.

Scheme report regarding the settlement of Vizagapatam district.

150 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state when the scheme report regarding the settlement of the Vizagapatam district will be published?

150 A.—It is not possible now to say when the scheme report will be published.

Appointment of special executive officers to local boards which have non-official presidents.

151 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to place on the table the opinions submitted by the presidents of district boards and the non-official presidents of taluk boards regarding the appointment of an executive officer for district boards and large taluk boards as suggested by the Government of India in their recent resolution on local self-government?

151 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to question No. 141.†

Reports regarding Thandava and other irrigation projects in the Vizagapatam district.

152 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to place on the table the preliminary report regarding Thandava project in Vizagapatam district, and also reports giving information as far as it is available, in regard to irrigation projects in the Vizagapatam district at the time of the Irrigation Commission and subsequently?

* Page 37 supra.

† Page 57 supra.

(Mr. Suryanarayana Rao.)

152 A.—No orders have yet been passed on the preliminary report on the Thandava project pending receipt of forecast statements of revenue, which are awaited. The report cannot be published at this stage.

The Nagavalli project has been sanctioned and carried out, and further inquiries are being made in connexion with the Kondakarla Ava, but no useful purpose would be served by publishing the correspondence.

153 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state the reasons for a reduction in the number of the principal forms of licences in force under the Indian Arms Act in the Vizagapatam district as per statement II attached to G.O. No. 1888, dated 20th August 1918?

Arms Act licence forms.

153 A.—In his annual report the District Magistrate noted that the reduction was due to the expiry of old licences which there were no sufficient grounds to renew and the exercise of care in granting new ones.

154 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state what the activities of the Fisheries Department have been in the Northern Circars in general, and the Vizagapatam and Ganjam districts in particular, since the opening of the department?

Activities of the Fisheries Department in the Northern Circars.

154 A.—The only scheme taken up by the Fisheries Department in the Northern Circars up till now is the Collair scheme mentioned at page 12 of G.O. No. 3461, Revenue, dated 17th October 1918, which has been placed on the Editors' Table.

3. MEETING OF THE 11TH MARCH 1919.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur S. R. M. Annamalai Chettiyar.

1 Q.—Referring to the answer given to my question No. 137* appearing in the Agenda of the meeting of this Council held on the 18th November 1918 regarding the names and addresses of accountants approved by Government for income-tax purposes, will the Government be pleased to furnish me now with the information I required?

Accountants approved by Government for income-tax purposes.

1 A.—(a) The names and addresses of the accountants who have been approved under rules 14 and 15 of the Income-tax Rules are published on pages 362-363 of Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 18th February 1919.

(b) Twenty applications for approval under rule 15 were received up to the 4th February 1919. The Committee have approved seven of the applicants. Four more applications have since been received and these will be placed before the Committee at its next meeting.

2 Q.—Now that hostilities have ceased and peace is in sight, will the Government be pleased to take the necessary steps for the total abolition of the passport system and for the restoration of the original freedom to persons desiring to voyage to places in the Straits Settlements, the Federated Malay States and French Cochin-China for business or for other purposes?

Abolition of passports for travellers to the Straits Settlements, etc.

2 A.—The Honourable Member referred to the answer given to his question No. 138 at the Legislative Council meeting of the 19th November 1918. It is understood that the Government of India have now under consideration the general question of the future of the passport system.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur S. R. M. ANNAMALAI CHETTIYAR:—"With reference to question No. 2, will the Government be pleased to instruct the Collectors to issue passports more freely than they are doing at present?"

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON:—"I do not quite know what the Honourable Member wants. Collectors have already been instructed that passports are to be given as freely as possible."

3 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to name the district municipalities to which they intend granting in the near future the privilege of electing their chairmen?
(b) Is the municipality of Palni in the Madura district one to which the above privilege will shortly be granted?

Municipalities in which the privilege of electing chairmen is to be granted.

3 A.—(a) The Government are unable to forecast the future. Sixty-one out of the 72 municipal councils of the Presidency now elect the chairman.

(b) The matter of allowing the Palni Council to elect its chairman is under correspondence.

4 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to name the taluk boards to which they intend granting in the near future the privilege of electing their presidents?

Taluk boards in which the privilege of electing presidents is to be granted.

4 A.—The Government are unable to forecast the future in this matter, even the near future. The question of substituting non-official for official presidents and elected for nominated non-official presidents is under continuous consideration.

5 Q.—Now that the cessation of hostilities is freeing more steamers for their normal purposes, will the Government be pleased to take the necessary steps to get restored as early as possible the Madras-Rangoon weekly steamer service for passengers, cargo and mails?

Restoration of the Madras-Rangoon weekly steamer service.

5 A.—This Government have no control over the movements of shipping and are unable to give any indication of the prospects of an early resumption of the weekly mail service to Rangoon, having in view the fact that the strain of demobilization on the world's shipping resources is almost equal to the strain imposed by war conditions.

6 Q.—(a) For the convenience of a large number of suitors, will the Government be pleased to order the retransfer from Chidambaram and the permanent location in Mannargudi itself as before the Mannargudi District Munsif's Court, now located at Chidambaram?

Retransfer of the District Munsif's Court from Chidambaram to Mannargudi

(b) If the answer to the above is in the negative, will the Government be pleased to give its reasons for the same?

6 A.—Under section 5 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873, the location of District Munsifs' courts is determined by the High Court to whom a copy of the question will be communicated.

(Mr. Annamalai Chettiar ; Sir Alexander Cardew.)

Religious and charitable institutions that receive grants from Government.

7 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to place on the table of this house a complete list of all Hindu, Muhammadan and Christian religious and charitable institutions to which an annual Mohini or Cash grant is given by the Government, with the respective amounts of such grants shown against each institution?

7 A.—The Government are not in possession of the information asked for.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur S. R. M. ANNAMALAI CHETTIYAR :—“ Will the Government be pleased to issue orders to the District Collectors to furnish a complete list of religious and charitable institutions which receive grants from the Government?”

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW :—“ No, sir, I am not prepared to issue such orders.”

Reopening of the Tiruturaipundi-Vedaranniyam railway line for traffic.

8 Q.—(a) Has Government perused a letter from Rao Bahadur K. S. Venkatarama Ayyar of Negapatam appearing in the correspondence column of the *Madras Mail* of the 24th December 1918 assigning reasons for running at present goods trains at least on the Tiruturaipundi-Vedaranniyam railway line for the transport of food-grains, salt and other commodities necessary for popular consumption?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to say whether and when arrangements could be made for the transport of goods and for passenger traffic?

8 A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Government are addressing the Agent, South Indian Railway, with a view to the line being opened for traffic at the earliest possible date, but are not in a position at present to say when this will be practicable.

Economic distress and steps to alleviate it.

9 Q.—(a) Have the Government perused the editorial article under the head-line ‘Economic Distress’ which appears in the *Hindu* of the 15th February 1919, giving important particulars of the rising prices of certain necessary commodities of consumption and their scarcity in the city of Madras and several mufassal centres and requesting Government to take prompt and effective steps to alleviate public suffering?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state what steps they have already taken or intend to take for the alleviation of the distress particularly in the matter of supplies and prices of rice, dholl, pulses, chillies, vegetable-oils and kerosene oil?

9 A.—(a) Yes.

(b) It is impossible to include in the answer to a question any adequate account of the steps taken and proposed to be taken on a matter of such complexity, but a statement will be made on these points in the Council in connexion with a resolution on the agenda.

Requests of the Ryotwari Landholders' Association to relieve distress.

10 Q.—(a) Have the Government perused the proceedings of a meeting of the Ryotwari Landholders' Association held in Madras on the 10th February 1919 under the presidency of the Hon'ble Mr. Chidambaramatha Mudaliyar published in the morning edition of the *Madras Times* of the 17th February 1919 embodying resolutions requesting Government—

(1) to start test relief works in various places, particularly in the dry tracts,

(2) to remove the inter-district restrictions to the export of grain,

(3) to fix the maximum prices of food-grains in suitable areas and to open in urban and rural centres grain shops for selling grain to the poor, and

(4) to suspend collection of kist in dry and wet tracts where there has been a failure of rain or water-supply and consequent non-cultivation or serious failure of crops, with a view to eventual remission after inquiry?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state what steps they intend to take for granting the requests of the above Association?

10 A.—(a) The Government have now perused the proceedings of the meeting of the Association referred to.

(b) (1) Test works have been started in areas where it appears probable that it will be necessary for the State to provide employment under the Famine Code.

(2) & (3) The Government do not consider it desirable to take action in the manner suggested.

(4) In areas adversely affected by the monsoon, action is being taken as regards suspension or remission of revenue in accordance with the rules contained in Board's Standing Orders Nos. 13 and 14.

Scarcity of kerosene oil.

11 Q.—Are the Government aware of the great inflation in the price of kerosene oil in many localities, and will the Government be pleased to state the causes that have led to this distress and the steps they intend to take to remedy the same?

(Mr. Annamalai Chettiar ; Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar.)

11 A.—Yes. The chief cause that has led to the shortage of the stocks of kerosene oil is the reduction owing to the war in the amount of shipping available for the transport of oil to this Presidency. This cause has been lately made serious by one of the few available steamers having been temporarily put out of use by an accident. It is, however, believed that improved shipping arrangements will shortly enable the transport of kerosene oil to India in total quantities nearly equal to those of 1916-17.

Rules for the regulation and control of the sale of kerosene oil were issued in the Kerosene oil order which was published in notification No. 36, dated 24th August 1918, at page 913 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 27th August 1918.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar
Sahib Bahadur.

12 Q.—(a) Are the Government aware that Special Police Force and a section of Anglo-Indian Force from Malappuram (Malabar) shot and killed eight Mappillas and wounded one at a Kalam recently?

Shooting of eight Mappillas by the Police.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to make inquiries and place on the table information as to the killing of these men?

12 A.—The preliminary reports received by the Government show that the Mappilla outbreak referred to commenced on the early morning of the 7th February not far from Malappuram. The fanatics, who were nine in number, were led by an ex-convict actuated by feelings of strong personal enmity against certain Nambudris and others whom he believed to have done him injustice. They set out with guns, knives and other weapons including dynamite and began by murdering five Nambudris, wounding a sixth person and burning part of a temple. Proceeding in the direction of Pandalur they committed two more murders and burnt a number of houses and at least one more temple, after which they took up a strong position in a farm-house, where by the evening of the same day they were rounded up by a small cycle section from the Malappuram Special Police. Reinforcements arrived during the night including a detachment brought from Calicut by the District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police and early next morning the District Magistrate decided to send to Malappuram for a field-gun to dislodge the fanatics from their stronghold as it could not have been rushed without risk of heavy loss of life to the police and all endeavours to bring about a surrender had proved useless. The District Magistrate warned the Mappillas that the gun had been sent for and would be used against them if they did not come out and give themselves up, but they refused to entertain the idea of surrender and announced their intention to meet their adversaries face to face and die fighting. The gun arrived about 3 p.m. in charge of a section of the Anglo-Indian Force and a few shells induced the fanatics to throw open the doors of the gate house in which they were crowded together: simultaneously they burst into the customary chant and discharged a volley. After a brief exchange of rifle-fire the farm-house was stormed and it was found that of the nine occupants eight had been killed and the ninth was wounded so severely that on the following day he died.

The formal inquiry into this outbreak is not yet complete but when the final official report has been received the Government will consider the question of publishing papers.

13 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to inquire of the Presidency Port Officer the reasons that prompted him to import outsiders in preference to the clerks already in office and duly qualified?

Recruitment of clerks in the Presidency Port Office.

13 A.—No.

14 Q.—With reference to the answer to question No. 41* put by the Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar at the meeting of the Council, dated 3rd April 1918, will the Government be pleased to state if Indians were at all recruited and admitted to Coast Light Service since 1904, and how many now serve in the several coast lighthouses and at what rates of pay?

Recruitment of Indians for the Coast Light Service and their pay.

14 A.—Yes. Two Indians are at present serving in the Coast Light Service, drawing salaries of Rs. 50 and Rs. 65 per mensem. Promotion to the Coast Light Service was also offered recently to another Indian who is a member of the Port Light Service, but the transfer was declined.

(Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar.)

Revision of pay of the staff in the Presidency Port Service.

15 Q.—With reference to the answer to question No. 42* put by the said Honourable Member in the same meeting, will the Government be pleased to state if they are aware (1) that the grading and distribution now obtaining in the consolidated Presidency Port Service is causing great discontent and heartburn and (2) that the transfers of the low-paid clerks from one end of the Presidency to other tells very severely on the life and comforts of these clerks and (3) will they be pleased to move early in the matter for an early revision of the scale and distribution?

15 A.—The Government have no information but will inquire.

Inspection of coastlights by Port officers.

16 Q.—With reference to the answer to question No. 21† put by me at the meeting of 13th August regarding the order of the Presidency Port Officer prohibiting the inspection of coastlights by Port officers, will Government be pleased to state if the matter has been inquired into and with what result?

16 A.—The Government have inquired and have ascertained that the Presidency Port Officer has not prohibited the inspection of coast lighthouses by Port officers. Such inspections will continue to be made.

Extension of war allowance to clerks whose pay is Rs. 75 and less.

17 Q.—In view of the costliness of living due to war, will Government be pleased to extend the concession referred to in G.O. No. 16, Financial, dated 7th January 1919, to those whose pay is Rs. 75 per mensem and below that sum?

17 A.—The Government regret that the financial position renders it impracticable to adopt this suggestion.

Increase of pay of head clerks in out-port offices.

18 Q.—(a) Will Government be pleased to state if they have recently sanctioned any increased scale of pay to the head clerk in the Deputy Port Conservator's office, Madras? and (b) Will Government be pleased, in fairness to the service as a whole, to order an adequate increase in the pay of the head clerks in some of the out-port offices?

18 A.—(a) No.

(b) The pay of these head clerks is fixed in accordance with the importance of their work. In several ports the pay of the head clerk has been revised in recent years and the Government see no sufficient reason to order any general revision now.

Appointments of Presidency Port Officer and Deputy Port Conservator.

19 Q.—Will Government be pleased to state if there are any special reasons, and the nature of such, for preferring a Royal Indian Marine Officer for the post of Presidency Port Officer and Deputy Port Conservator at Madras?

19 A.—The Government of India have reserved the two appointments for officers of the Royal Indian Marine.

Status of the Deputy Port Conservator, Madras.

20 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state why the Deputy Port Conservator, Madras, is not under the administrative control of the Presidency Port Officer who is the Marine Adviser to Government and the Administrative Head of the Department?

20 A.—The Deputy Conservator of the Port of Madras is under the administrative control of the Madras Port Trust Board, because that body is entrusted with the management of the port. The Presidency Port Officer is a member of the Port Trust Board.

Harbour improvements at Tuticorin.

21 Q.—With reference to the question of harbour improvements at the port of Tuticorin (1) will the Government be pleased to state at what stage the matter now is; (2) are the Government aware of the recent visit to Tuticorin of the Hon'ble Sir George Buchanan, K.C.I.E., and of the interest that he evinced in studying the existing facilities for harbour developments at that port; (3) will the Government be pleased to depute that officer in preference to any other for thorough investigation of the proposals with a view to a definite scheme being formulated for early action as desired by the merchant population at Tuticorin?

21 A.—(1) The Government are in correspondence with the Government of India with a view to secure the services of an expert to advise regarding the development of the harbour.

(2) Yes

(3) The Government will consider the suggestion.

Withdrawal of passport regulations to Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States.

22 Q.—In view of the termination of the war and of the great inconvenience that the travelling public are put to, will Government be pleased to consider the desirability of withdrawing the passport regulations now in force for those proceeding to the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States?

22 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to question No. 2. ‡

* 42, Vol. X, page 84.

† Page 5 supra.

‡ Page 61 supra.

(Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar; Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao.)

23 Q.—(a) Are Government aware that the Commanders and officers of the B.I.S.N. Company's steamers were given handsome increases in their salaries recently? Increased salary to Port officers.

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of increasing the salaries of the Port officers in this Presidency as memorialized by them?

23 A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu.

24 Q.—Is it a fact that the Municipal Council, Masulipatam, has asked for a grant of Rs. 60,000 for the improvement of drainage? Will the Government be pleased to state in what state the proposals are and to consider the request favourably? Grant to the Masulipatam municipality to improve drainage.

24 A.—In February 1917 the Masulipatam Municipal Council applied for a grant of Rs. 60,000 for the improvement of certain storm water drains. The Council was asked to renew the application after revising the plans and estimates as recommended by the Sanitary Board in their Resolution No. 514 S., dated 31st August 1917. The Council has not yet renewed its application for a grant.

25 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state in what state of progress the schemes for the improvement of the water-supply for Narasaraopet and Peddapuram are and when they are likely to be finally sanctioned? Water-supply scheme for Narasaraopet and Peddapuram.

25 A.—The scheme for the water-supply of Narasaraopet is under execution by the Public Works Department. A full-power test is now being made. A sum of Rupees 14,000 has been spent on the works, and a sum of Rs. 24,800 has been provided for expenditure in 1919-20. The scheme for Peddapuram is still under investigation by the Sanitary Engineer.

26 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to place a statement on the table (1) containing the programme of work of the Sanitary Engineer for the year 1919-20; (2) showing the scheme of water-supply and drainage that are now under investigation by the Sanitary Engineer and which may not be ready in the year 1919-20; (3) the water-supply and the drainage schemes that are likely to be ready in the year 1919-20 for execution? Programme of sanitary works under investigation and ready for execution for 1919-20.

26 A.—(1) The annual programme is under preparation and will be published in due course.

(2) & (3) A statement will be prepared and laid on the Editors' Table.

27 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to publish, before passing final orders, Mr. Tampoe's reports in 1916 and 1917 and the Special Officer's report in 1918 on the agricultural practices in the Godavari Western delta? Publication of Mr. Tampoe's reports on the agricultural practices in the Godavari Western delta.

27 A.—The Government have not yet received the Special Officer's report and are not in a position to decide whether it will be expedient to publish the papers before orders are passed. The inquiries made in 1916 and 1917 were inconclusive owing to the nature of the seasons in issue and it was therefore found necessary to continue the investigation in 1918.

28 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state when legislation for the improvement of the elementary education is likely to be introduced? Introduction of the Elementary Education Bill.

28 A.—The draft Elementary Education Bill prepared by the Local Government is now under the consideration of the Government of India.

29 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(1) whether the committee appointed to revise the Agency rules made its recommendations;

(2) the date on which the recommendations were made and when the orders of the Government are likely to be passed; and

(3) whether the Government will publish the recommendations for criticism before passing final orders? Recommendations by the Committee to revise the Agency rules.

29 A.—(1) Yes.

(2) The recommendations reached the Government on the 17th August 1918. They are under correspondence with the Government Agents and the Government are not in a position to say when orders will be passed.

(3) The Government will consider the suggestion when the Agents' reports are received.

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar ; Mr. Davidson.)

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar.Publication of
a book by a
District Judge.

30 Q.—(a) Is the Government aware that Mr. Srinivasa Rao, District Judge, has issued a new edition of his book "Crisis in India" with addition of new matter?

- (b) Did he apply for any permission for this issue; if so, to whom and when?
- (c) Was permission granted? If so, when and by whom?

30 A.—(a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) No.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"With regard to question No. 30, the answer is 'No permission was asked for or granted.' May I know whether any explanation was called for?"

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON:—"Yes, an explanation was called for."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Will the Government be pleased to give us any information on that point?"

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON:—"The Government do not consider it desirable to give any information on that point."

Memorial from
the employees
in the Govern-
ment Press,
Mount Road.

31 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) whether they have received a memorial from the Mount Road Government Press employees dated February 1919;

(b) what action has been taken thereon; and

(c) whether they will be pleased to consider the same favourably?

31 A.—The memorial in question has been received and is under the consideration of the Government.

Extension of
the Malabar
Tenants
Improvement
Act to the
Nilgiri district.

32 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have received petitions for extension of the Malabar Tenants Improvement Act to the Nilgiri district? From whom?

(b) What is the action, if any, taken or proposed to be taken thereupon?

32 A.—(a) The Government have received a petition from some tenants of the Gudalur taluk for the extension of the Malabar Compensation for Tenants Improvement Act to that taluk.

(b) A report has been called for from the Collector of The Nilgiris.

Drinking water
for cattle in
reserved
forests.

23 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state what steps, if any, have been taken to carry out the recommendation in Resolution No. 11 of this Council moved by me on 19th November 1918 regarding drinking water for cattle in reserved forests?

33 A.—The attention of the Board of Revenue and of all Conservators and District Forest Officers has been drawn to the discussion that took place on the Honourable Member's resolution about the provision of drinking water for cattle-grazing in the reserved forests. A provision of about Rs. 20,000 has been made in the budget for 1919-20 for the purpose.

Scarcity of
kerosene oil
in the
mufassal.

34 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) whether their attention has been drawn to the grievances of the public in the mufassal by reason of vendors' refusal to supply kerosene oil and the disturbances that have taken place in some cases;

(b) whether they will make a statement as to the quantities made available for distribution in each district during the last fifteen weeks and the quantities usually supplied each corresponding week last year to each district on an average; and

(c) what steps, if any, have been taken by the Government for redressing the grievances brought to their notice?

34 A.—(a) The Government are aware of the difficulties to which the public have been exposed through the shortage of kerosene oil but they have no information as to any disturbance having been caused by the alleged refusal of vendors to supply the oil.

(b) A statement * showing the sales in each district between 1st November 1918 and 26th February 1919 and the corresponding period in the previous year is laid on the table.

(c) The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to question No. 11. †

* Printed as Appendix XXII, page ix infra.

† Page 63 supra.

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar ; Mr. Ranga Achariyar ; Mr. Davidson.)

35 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state in tabular form the average price of food-grains in each taluk centre for the last eight months and the prices prevailing in the corresponding months of last year and the previous year?

Average price
of food-grains
at taluk
centres.

35 A.—The average prices for each district are published monthly in the *Fort St. George Gazette*. The Government are not at present convinced that it would serve any useful purpose to publish the prices for each taluk.

36 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to place on the table their correspondence with the Government of India for preventing the export of food-grains from this Presidency within the last twelve months?

Correspondence
with the
Government of
India regarding
export of
food-grains
from this
Presidency.

36 A.—The Government of India have sanctioned the publication of some recent correspondence which has now been laid on the Editors' Table.

37 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

Reduction of
railway rates.

(a) whether they have calculated the extent to which the present railway rates raise the price of food-grains in the mufassal; and

(b) whether they have made or would make representations to the Government of India or the Railway Board for abolition or reduction of such rates during times of pressure like the present?

37 A.—The Government are aware that railway rates necessarily raise the price of food-grains which have to be carried by rail. Representations on the subject were made to the Railway Board in December last and as a result the rates over the Bengal-Nagpur Railway for grain were considerably reduced. The Railway Board have also directed that the railway surcharge of 2 pies per maund should not be levied in future on food-grains covered by a certificate from the Director of Civil Supplies or carried under the authority of the Foodstuffs Commissioner.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. Ranga Achariyar.

38 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a return showing the amount spent by each district board during the financial years 1917-18 and 1918-19 in opening new village roads?

Expenditure
incurred by
district boards
on new village
roads.

38 A.—The information has been called for and will be published when received.

39 Q.—(a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to a letter, dated the 20th December 1918, addressed by the Registrar of the High Court to the Vakils' Association showing the difficulty of getting enough cases ready for disposal by the Judges, published in the "Madras Weekly Notes" of the 19th January 1919?

Arrears of
work in the
High Court.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to call for and lay on the table returns showing the arrears and institutions of cases in the High Court for the years 1917 and 1918 in the form set out in the annexures to G.O. No. 2809, Judicial, dated 15th November 1915, and also at page 377 of the Proceedings of the Legislative Council dated the 6th February 1917?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to call for and lay on the table a return showing the number of cases pending disposal in the High Court on the 1st of March 1919 and the number of cases ready for hearing on that date under the different headings found in the statement furnished on page 377 of the Proceedings of the Legislative Council dated the 6th February 1917?

39 A.—(a) Yes.

(b) A statement * is laid on the table.

(c) The Government do not propose to call for the special return desired; they are already in possession of detailed figures showing the pendency at the end of December 1918.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"With regard to question No. 39, are the Government aware that monthly ready lists are prepared in the High Court?"

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON:—"The Government are not officially aware of the internal arrangements of the High Court. That may be the case."

40 Q.—(a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the draft memorandum purporting to be issued by the Indian Civil Service Association and published at page 6 of the *Hindu* of the 13th January 1919?

Memorandum
of the Indian
Civil Service
Association.

* Printed as Appendix XXII, page ix infra.

(Mr. Ranga Achariyar ; Sir Alexander Cardew ;
Mr. Ramanuja Achariyar.)

(b) Will the Government be pleased to publish a statement explaining the actual facts annexed therewith and the attitude of the Government in relation thereto?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state whether there are any rules regulating the conduct of officers belonging to the Indian Civil Service in respect of such matters and, if so, will the Government be pleased to lay the same on the table?

40 A.—The Honourable Member's attention is drawn to the answer to question No. 62.*

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"With reference to question No. 40, I am referred to the answer to question No. 62. I do not find any answer to clause (b) of my question in that."

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW:—"I do not know whether the Honourable Member has seen the Government Order referred to in the first part of the answer to question No. 62. That Government Order shows the facts of the case and that is intended to be the reply to clause (b) of the Honourable Member's question."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"I have read that Government Order only this morning. I do not know whether any memorial was sent at all."

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW:—"What is the Honourable Member's question?"

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"Was any memorial submitted?"

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW:—"So far as I am aware, no memorial was submitted."

Increased pay of
clerks in Gov-
ernment offices
in Presidency
town.

41 Q.—Has the Government considered the question of raising the pay of the clerks employed in Government offices in the Presidency town to make due provision for the increased cost of living? If not, will the Government be pleased to consider the same?

41 A.—Clerks employed in Government offices in the Presidency town are eligible for the war allowance recently sanctioned for all lower paid subordinates throughout the Presidency. The Government regret that they cannot go further.

Extensions of
service to
officers in the
Judicial
Department.

42 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether there are any rules observed by it in granting extensions of service to officers in the Judicial Department, Provincial Service, after they attain the age of 55 and, if so, will the Government be pleased to state what the rules are?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Mr. T. Srinivasa Ayyangar (Provincial Service, Judicial Department) applied for extension of service and the Government declined to grant the same?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to lay his application and the order of the Government passed thereon on the table?

(d) Will the Government be further pleased to state whether the principle or rule, if any, observed in his case was observed in similar cases which came up to the Government later? If it was not so observed, will the Government be pleased to state why it was not so observed?

42 A.—The rule governing such cases is stated in article 459 of the Civil Service Regulations. The Government must decline to discuss orders passed in particular cases.

Prices of food-
stuffs.

43 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of fixing the maximum prices at which foodstuffs should be sold in retail in the bazaars in the different district centres including the Presidency town?

43 A.—The Government have considered the question and do not consider it desirable to take action in the manner suggested.

Exodus to the
Hills.

44 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether, in view to the economic situation of the Presidency, the Government will be pleased to consider the desirability of abandoning the usual exodus to the Hills, or at any rate to shorten its duration to two months?

44 A.—The Government do not propose to depart from the usual practice.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramanuja Achariyar.

Defective
irrigation
of the
Pallavanar,
Tanjore
district.

45 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state with reference to their reply to question No. 36† put at the meeting of the Council held on 19th November 1918 regarding the defective irrigation of the Pallavanar, Tanjore district, whether the report called for has been received, and whether it will be laid on the table?

45 A.—The report called for was received on the 7th instant. A copy will be furnished to the Honourable Member.

* Page 71 infra.

† Page 40 supra.

(Mr. Ramanuja Achariyar ; the Raja of Bobbili.)

46 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether transfers of district munsifs are made with the approval of all the Judges of the High Court, or by one Judge only on behalf of the High Court, and whether there is authority for delegating the power of making the transfers to one Judge only?

Transfers of
district munsifs.

46 A.—The Government have no information.

47 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether any orders have been issued to district officers since the date of the Council meeting held on 13th March 1918 requesting them to take steps

Encroachments
on poramboke
lands.

(a) to reduce the number of encroachments on poramboke land; and
(b) to apprise landholders of the number of field stones which they have to maintain and of their position?

47 A.—(a) The Government called for a report in April 1918 from the Board of Revenue whether more effective measures can be devised for preventing encroachments on porambokes. The Board's report has been received and is under the consideration of the Government.

(b) The Honourable Member is referred to Notification No. 354, dated 10th July 1918, published on page 800 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 30th July 1918.

48 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether orders have been passed on the recommendations of the Survey Committee to bring registration of revenue-paying ryotwari lands into accord with occupation?

Recommendations of the
Survey
Committee in
regard to
revenue-paying
ryotwari lands.

48 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to G.O. No. 53, Revenue, dated the 7th January 1919, which has been placed on the Editors' Table.

49 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state, with reference to the provision of Rupees 26,000 made in the civil budget estimate for conducting survey operations in the Madras City, whether the city was surveyed previously and what is the need for a resurvey? Will the papers on the subject be placed on the table?

Survey
operations in
the Madras
City.

49 A.—The Madras City was surveyed in 1854—64 and resurveyed in 1895—97, but many defects were afterwards discovered which prevented the proper maintenance of the land records of the city and a resurvey of the city was therefore ordered in 1914.

The Government do not consider it necessary to place the papers on the table.

50 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the papers on the subject of the experimental registration of vital statistics in selected typical areas, for which provision has been made in the civil budget estimate for 1919—1920?

Experimental
registration
of vital
statistics
in certain
areas.

50 A.—The correspondence on the subject is contained in G.O. No. 3139, Revenue, dated the 4th October 1917, which has now been placed on the Editors' Table. It is, however, observed that no such provision as is referred to by the Honourable Member has been made in the budget estimate for 1919—1920.

51 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have received a memorial of the non-Brahmana Mahattas of Tanjore City for the establishment of a free boarding school exclusively for the benefit of their children and whether orders have been passed thereon?

Establishment
of a free
boarding
school for the
children of
non-Brahmana
Mahattas of
Tanjore.

51 A.—The memorial has been received and referred to the Tanjore District Board for remarks.

52 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether any memorial has been received from the ryots of Tanjore complaining of the defective irrigation of the Pettarasarnar and what action has been taken on the same?

Defective
irrigation of
the Petta-
rasarnar,
Tanjore.

52 A.—A memorial on the subject was received in November last and referred to the Superintending Engineer, whose report thereon is awaited.

The Hon'ble the Raja of Bobbili.

53 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of including in the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate syllabus an elementary course on Ambulance and First-aid?

Inclusion in
Secondary
School-Leaving
Certificate
syllabus an
elementary
course on
Ambulance and
First-aid.

53 A.—An elementary course in First-aid is included in the syllabus in elementary science under the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate scheme which was published in 1917 and is still in force.

(The Raja of Bobbili; Mr. Siva Rao.)

Cash to be kept on hand by the district co-operative banking unions.

54 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that the district co-operative banking unions are now required to keep in hand cash equivalent to half the deposits to be paid during the year?

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to reconsider their orders in view of the fact that unions have to finance societies which depend greatly on them for their needs?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to at least modify the rule so as to require that district co-operative banking unions should keep in hand cash equivalent to the deposits to be paid by them during the month?

54 A.—(a) No. Central banks are required to keep available in an easily realizable form a sum sufficient to meet half the fixed deposits falling due during the ensuing year, but this sum need not be in cash.

(b) & (c) The question of the standard of fluid resources will be considered on receipt of the final orders of the Government of India on the recommendations of the Imperial Committee on Co-operation.

Investment of the deposits of toll-gate contractors in district banking unions.

55 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of advising the presidents of district boards to place the deposits made by the toll-gate contractors in the district banking unions, a step which was recently taken by the Collector of Nellore?

55 A.—The Government will inquire.

An agricultural farm for the Vizagapatam Agency.

56 Q.—Considering the vast difference in the modes of cultivation in the Agency tracts and in the plains, will the Government be pleased to start an experimental agricultural farm at a suitable place in the Vizagapatam Agency?

56 A.—A similar proposal made by the Collector of Vizagapatam has been recently investigated by the Government, but owing to want of trained staff it was found impracticable to adopt it.

Reduction of arrack shops in the Vizagapatam Agency.

57 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to consult the Collector of Vizagapatam and the Divisional Officer of Koraput in view of reducing the arrack shops in parts of the Vizagapatam Agency where people are averse to their existence?

57 A.—The Board of Revenue consults the Collector every year before approving the list of arrack shops to be opened. The number of arrack shops in the Vizagapatam Agency has been reduced from 1,008 in 1901-1902 to 218 in 1918-19, and it is proposed to open only 123 shops for 1919-20. The Government have no reason to think that shops exist in places where people do not want them.

Juvenile smoking

58 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state what steps have been taken by the Educational Department to check the spread of cigarette or bidi smoking among school boys?

58 A.—In 1914 the Director of Public Instruction issued a circular to all Inspectors and heads of secondary and training schools requesting the heads of educational institutions to prohibit boys from smoking in the school premises or in the playgrounds.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao.

Investigation of the Kinnivattam channel project, Chingleput.

59 Q.—With reference to the question No. 70 * put by me at the meeting held on the 19th of November 1918 and the reply given thereto, will the Government be pleased to state whether the plans and estimates and the report regarding the Kinnivattam channel in the Kalianpundi and other villages have been received from the Executive Engineer, Chingleput division; if so, will the Government be pleased to consider the scheme favourably?

59 A.—The plans and estimates are expected to reach the Government shortly. They were received by the Superintending Engineer on the 1st February last.

Report on the condition of Indian refreshment rooms on railways.

60 Q.—With reference to the question No. 78 * put by me at the meeting held on 19th of November last, will the Government be pleased to state what action has been taken on the Senior Government Inspector's report to the Railway Board on the question of the Indian refreshment rooms and whether the report will be published?

60 A.—The Government have as yet heard nothing from the Railway Board but will make inquiries.

On the Indian Civil Service Association, its objects and aims.

61 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state (i) whether they are aware of the existence of the 'Indian Civil Service Association' in this Presidency; and

(ii) if so, will the Government be pleased to state its objects and aims?

61 A.—The Honourable Member's attention is drawn to G.O. No. 115, Public, dated the 6th March 1919, which is laid on the Editors' Table.

(Mr. Siva Rao.)

62 Q.—(i) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to a memorandum recently published in the columns of *New India* and purporting to have been sent up by the members of the Indian Civil Service in this Presidency to the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India regarding the Reform scheme?

Memorandum of the Indian Civil Service officers on the Reform scheme.

(ii) Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) whether any such memorandum was really sent up; and

(b) if so, whether the transmission of the memorandum is not opposed to the regulations governing the conduct of the public servants in this Presidency?

(iii) Will the Government be pleased to lay the said regulations on the table and also to take such action as it deems necessary in order to prevent the members of the said service joining in an agitation against the Reform scheme?

62 A.—(i) The attention of the Honourable Member is drawn to G.O. No. 115, Public, dated 6th March 1919, which has been placed on the Editors' Table. From the papers therein recorded, the Honourable Member will observe that the draft memorandum in question did not purport to have been sent up by the members of the Indian Civil Service in this Presidency to the Government of India and the Secretary of State but was headed 'A rough draft intended as the basis of a memorial' and was circulated in a letter marked confidential which expressly stated that 'the document enclosed had not yet been cast in the form of a memorial but was intended only as a rough draft.' The memorandum was not published by the Indian Civil Service Association but published by *New India* without permission or authority of the association. The covering letter was not published.

(ii) (a) & (b) The draft memorial has not been sent in by the Indian Civil Service Association or by any member thereof.

(iii) There is no rule prohibiting Government officers from forming an association for the protection of the interests of their service nor is there any rule prohibiting them from consulting together regarding the preparation of a memorial to the Government, but by rule 5 of the Petition Rules every officer in civil employ wishing to petition the Government should do so separately.

63 Q.—(a) Are the Government aware that the Provident fund scheme does not benefit old teachers or other servants of local bodies who were about 35 years of age at the time of starting it?

Pension to teachers and other servants of local bodies not benefited by the Provident fund scheme.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to sanction some scheme of pension in their case?

63 A.—(a) The Government do not consider that the Provident fund fails to benefit servants of the kind referred to.

(b) The Government do not propose to take the action suggested.

64 Q.—(i) Are the Government aware that there is a great shortage of rice in the town of Kurnool?

Import of rice into Kurnool from Kistna.

(ii) Will the Government be pleased to instruct the Director of Civil Supplies to allow the export of rice from the Kistna district to licensed dealers in the Kurnool town?

(iii) (a) Is it a fact that the Kurnool merchants purchased large stocks of rice in Ellore between the 1st and the 25th of January last for import into the town of Kurnool and that the application for wagons made to the Director of Civil Supplies for the purpose was refused by him?

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to instruct the Director to sanction the requisite number of wagons for the purpose?

64 A.—(i) The Government do not possess special information regarding the town of Kurnool but are aware that the price of rice is very high there, as in many other places.

(ii) The export of rice from the Kistna district to licensed dealers in Kurnool town is already permitted up to 5,000 bags a month and 1,600 bags have been actually certificated for the Kurnool district since 2nd February.

(iii) (a) & (b) The Government are not aware of the circumstances under which the purchases referred to were made and therefore cannot undertake to interfere with the orders of the Director of Civil Supplies.

65 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state what amounts have been sanctioned or spent in the current and in the previous three years for removing the silt from and otherwise repairing the Tungabhadra channels in the Hospet taluk in the Bellary district, and how much has been sanctioned in the coming year?

Expenditure incurred in repairing the Tungabhadra channels.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to sanction liberal allotments for the purpose in view of the large amount of silt to be removed from the said channels?

(Mr. Siva Rao ; the Zamindar of Serugada.)

- 65 A.—The Government are not in possession of the information desired. The channels in question are controlled partly by the Public Works Department and partly by the Revenue Department, and so far as the Government are aware, there is no reason to suppose that the provision made for the purpose is inadequate. If any application for additional grants should be made by the local officers, it will receive full consideration.

The Hon'ble the Zamindar of Serugada.

- 66 Q.—The Oriya District Association, Ganjam, and Hitaisini Samaj, Parlakimedi, waited on and placed the grievances of the Oriyas before His Excellency the Governor during his recent tour in Ganjam. Have the representations received the consideration of Government as promised?

- 66 A.—The representations made on the occasion in question are under consideration.

- 67 Q.—Considering the paucity of Oriyas in the public service and that vacancies in Government appointments are few and far between, will Government be pleased to reserve certain higher posts in all departments for Oriyas in the district of Ganjam and Jeypore Agency?

- 67 A.—It is a rule of long standing that educated Oriyas should be employed as much as possible in the Oriya-speaking parts of Ganjam and the same principle is applicable to Jeypore, but its application is necessarily limited by the fact that an Oriya cannot be employed in any post unless he possesses the qualifications required for it. No reservation of particular posts for Oriyas can be sanctioned.

- 68 Q.—Considering the absence of Oriyas in the higher posts of the Salt Department, Ganjam, will the Government be pleased to appoint a qualified Oriya as Assistant Inspector of Salt in Ganjam?

- 68 A.—Appointments of Assistant Inspectors in the Salt, Akhri and Customs Department are made by the Commissioner who will consider the claims of Oriyas if qualified men are forthcoming.

- 69 Q.—Considering the language difficulty at present experienced in the administration of Oriya girls' school, will Government be pleased to place all the Oriya girls' schools of Ganjam and Vizagapatam districts under one Oriya Assistant Inspector of Schools?

- 69 A.—The Government do not see their way to entertain the proposal.

- 70 Q.—Considering the paucity of Oriya deputy tahsildars in Ganjam and Jeypore Agency, will the benign Government be pleased to appoint a few Oriya graduates as deputy tahsildars in the Oriya tracts?

- 70 A.—One Oriya graduate has recently been appointed a probationary deputy tahsildar and if suitable candidates appear on future occasions, their claims will be carefully considered. Promotion to the grade of deputy tahsildars from lower grades is in the hands of the Collectors.

- 71 Q.—Are the Government aware of the total failure of paddy, ragi and greengram crops in Goomsur division of Ganjam district by reason of the past drought and present destructive rains?

Will Government be pleased to grant

- (i) remission in case of wet, rainfed and dry lands in the division; and
(ii) takkavi loans on a large scale so as to enable ryots to buy seed grain and other agricultural equipments for the next paddy crop and overcome the widespread distress due to the very high prices of foodstuffs and the scarcity of grains?

- 71 A.—The Government are aware that there has been considerable failure of rainfed crops in Goomsur and the Collector is taking action in the matter. The grant of remission will be regulated by Board's Standing Orders Nos. 13 and 14 and any sums that may be required for takkavi loans will be made available. A special establishment for promoting the grant of loans has already been sanctioned for the Goomsur taluk. Further measures will be taken when necessity arises.

Representations made by the Oriya District Association, Ganjam, and by the Hitaisini Samaj, Parlakimedi.

Provision for the appointment of Oriyas in the public service in the district of Ganjam and in the Jeypore Agency.

Appointment of an Oriya Assistant Inspector of Salt in Ganjam.

An Oriya Assistant Inspector of Schools for the Oriya girls' schools in Ganjam and Vizagapatam.

Appointment of Oriya graduates as deputy tahsildars in Oriya tracts.

Measures for the relief of distress in Goomsur.

(The Zamindar of Serugada.)

- 72 Q.—(1) Are the Government aware that the Government grant sanctioned for the construction of a bridge on the Mahanadi near Aska (Ganjam district) has not been utilized by the District Board, Ganjam, owing to war?

- (2) Considering the famine conditions prevailing in Ganjam, will the Government be pleased to order the immediate commencement of the work as a remedial measure against famine?

- 72 A.—(1) Yes.
(2) No. The work would not be suitable for famine relief and is not included in the list of works selected for that purpose.

- 73 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to open an experimental farm and a school for agricultural training of the Oriyas at some convenient Oriya centre in Ganjam?

- 73 A.—The Government intend to open a farm in Ganjam as soon as possible and the needs of the Oriyas will be considered in selecting its site. Until the farm has been started and an adequate district staff has been employed, it will not be practicable to open a school for Oriyas.

- 74 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state what steps have been taken to constitute Jeypore as a separate Oriya district?

- 74 A.—The Government have under consideration proposals for the constitution of the agency tracts of Vizagapatam into a separate district to be called the Jeypore district but, as at present advised, they do not contemplate forming a separate Oriya district out of the Jeypore estate.

- 75 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to take away the Oriya zamindaris of Nandigam, Tekkali and Tarala from Chicacole Taluk Board and include them in the proposed Parlakimedi Taluk Board for the sake of administrative convenience?

- 75 A.—The Honourable Member's suggestion will be considered when the area of the Chicacole Taluk Board is re-constituted.

- 76 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to declare Oriya the sole court language of the Chatrapur division?

- 76 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer to question No. 104 at the meeting of the 13th August 1918.

- 77 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to reserve a certain number of elective seats in the municipality of Berhampur for the Oriyas in proportion to the Oriya population of the town?

- 77 A.—The Government regret that they cannot take action in the manner suggested.

- 78 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to make provision of a special subsidy for the Oriya middle school at Berhampur now started and maintained by private enterprise so that the municipality might assume its management?

- 78 A.—The question will be considered if and when the Berhampur Municipal Council moves in the matter.

- 79 Q.—(1) Are the Government aware
(a) that the strength of the temporary secondary classes at Berhampur is never below the sanctioned strength for the three years, 1916, 1917 and 1918,

- (b) that this is the only secondary grade training school for the Oriyas in the Presidency,
(c) that during the recent years owing to the opening of new high schools the number of matriculates or school final men requiring secondary training is increasing,

- (d) that since the school is intended solely for the Oriyas it requires only a small staff as at present and get on with the same cost of contingencies of the permanent elementary school now attached to the secondary section, and

- (e) that the school in its present condition with its manual work class recently sanctioned by the Director of Public Instruction is complete and needs only permanent retention without any extra expenditure?

- (2) In consideration of the above facts will the Government be pleased to convert the temporary secondary school into a permanent institution for the benefit of the Oriyas?

- 79 A.—The strength of the secondary training class, which has decreased from 23 in 1916 to 10 in 1918, does not at present justify the consideration of the suggestion made in the question. The higher elementary training class in the school has, however recently been made permanent.

Grant for the construction of a bridge on the Mahanadi near Aska.

Opening of an experimental farm and school for Oriyas in Ganjam.

Constitution of Jeypore as an Oriya district.

Transfer of certain zamindaris from the Chicacole Taluk Board to the Parlakimedi Taluk Board.

Oriya to be the court language of the Chatrapur division.

Reservation of certain elective seats on the Berhampur Municipal Council for Oriyas.

Provision of a special subsidy for the Oriya middle school at Berhampur.

The temporary secondary school for Oriyas at Berhampur to be made permanent.

(The Zamindar of Serugada.)

Scholarships for Oriyas in the Berhampur College.

80 Q.—At the informal conference held during His Excellency the Governor's recent visit to Berhampur, regarding the proposal to raise the local college to a first-grade college it was represented to His Excellency that what the Oriyas urgently needed was the ear-marking for them a few of the scholarships now allotted for the general education of the backward classes. His Excellency then promised consideration of the suggestion. Will the Government be pleased to state whether the matter has received the favourable consideration of Government and with what result?

80 A.—The suggestion will be remitted in due course to the Director of Public Instruction for examination.

Scholarships for Oriyas in the Engineering and Medical schools, Vizagapatam.

81 Q.—(a) Are the Government aware of the absence of the technically qualified Oriyas in the Presidency?

(b) With a view to supply the want, will the Government be pleased

(i) to institute half a dozen scholarships in the Engineering school, Vizagapatam, for the benefit of the Oriyas irrespective of their age,

(ii) to institute half a dozen scholarships in the Medical school, Vizagapatam, for the Oriyas, the value of such scholarships being increased as in the case of students of Ceded districts?

81 A.—(a) The Government are aware of the fact.

(b) (i) Out of nine scholarships awarded in the School of Engineering, Vizagapatam, three are reserved for Oriya students. The question of increasing the number now awarded and of modifying the rules governing the grant of the scholarships will be considered after some experience has been gained of the working of the present system.

(ii) The Honourable Member's attention is drawn to the answer to question No. 108 asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 13th August 1918. The Government will consider whether the provision for Oriya students can advantageously be increased.

Concession rate of school fee to Oriya students.

82 Q.—(a) Are the Government aware that students not knowing a word of Oriya are enjoying the concession rate of school fee?

(b) Will Government be pleased to restrict the concession to Oriya students who have taken up Oriya or Sanskrit in their school course?

82 A.—(a) The Government have no information.

(b) The Government are not prepared to impose such restrictions in the case of Oriya students.

Scholarships for Oriya students joining the School of Arts.

83 Q.—Will Government be pleased to institute two scholarships of Rs. 15 each tenable in the School of Arts, Madras, as an encouragement to the Oriyas who have hitherto not joined the school for want of any facilities for them?

83 A.—There are now 80 open scholarships available in the School of Arts. The Government are not prepared to reserve any of these scholarships as suggested but reasonable consideration will be given to qualified Oriyas in allotting them.

Training of Oriya vaccinators.

84 Q.—Are the Government aware of the difficulties of training Oriya vaccinators required for service in Ganjam and Jeypore districts?

Will the Government be pleased to ask the Sanitary Commissioner to permit such men being trained in the local hospitals and dispensaries of Ganjam as a special case?

84 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to G.O. No. 1843 L., dated 22nd December 1916, which deals with the points referred to by him. The Government Order has been placed on the Editors' Table.

Appointment of Oriya munsifs in Ganjam.

85 Q.—In view of the utter want of Oriya munsifs in Ganjam, will the Government be pleased to suggest to the High Court the desirability of appointing one or two qualified Oriyas to meet the wants of the community?

85 A.—The Honourable Member's suggestion will be remitted to the High Court for consideration.

Transfer of the Additional Munsif's Court at Berhampur to Aska.

86 Q.—(a) Are the Government aware there has been an appreciable decrease in the number of cases filed in the several Munsifs' courts in Ganjam rendering retention of the Additional Court at Berhampur scarcely necessary?

(b) That in consideration of the additional trouble and expense involved in attending the Additional Munsif's Court, Berhampur, for the people of Aska Munsif's jurisdiction specially and those of other jurisdictions generally, will the Government be pleased to transfer the Additional Court to Aska or else abolish it altogether?

(The Zamindar of Serugada; Mr. Rama Ayyangar.)

86 A.—(a) The Government sanctioned the retention of the Additional District Munsif's Court at Berhampur in December last after a full consideration of the statistics of institutions and pendency.

(b) Under section 5 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873, the location of District Munsifs' courts is a matter for determination by the High Court to whom a copy of the question will be communicated.

87 Q.—(a) Are the Government aware that after representations in this Council by the Hon'ble Raja of Dharakota, Government were pleased to appoint an Oriya Prosecuting Inspector of Police for Ganjam district?

(b) Now that that officer is under orders of transfer to Vizagapatam agency, will Government be pleased to appoint another Oriya Inspector in his place?

87 A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The officer who has taken the place of the late incumbent knows Oriya.

Appointment of an Oriya Prosecuting Inspector of Police for Ganjam district.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar.

88 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state

(i) where in India or in this province the following articles sell cheapest:—

1. Rice	5. Bangalgram	9. Tamarind
2. Gingolly	6. Horsegram	10. Cotton seeds;
3. Blackgram	7. Dholl	
4. Greengram	8. Chillies	

Arrangements for the cheap supply of food-stuffs.

(ii) what the rate is at which it sells per rupee in Madras measures or weights; and

(iii) what steps may be taken to procure them to the districts of Madras, Ramnad and Tinnevely?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Director of Civil Supplies has made any arrangements within the last six months to send to the abovementioned districts all these articles from places at which they sell cheaper than in the said districts and, if so, how much of such articles have been so sent and where?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to arrange that the Collectors of districts do get information from the Director of Civil Supplies from time to time in respect of the prices of the said articles and make them publish the same once a month in some public places as also the steps to be taken to procure them?

89 A.—(a) & (b) The Honourable Member's attention is drawn to the weekly price lists published in the Fort St. George Gazette and other official gazettes which show the prices for certain of the articles mentioned. Information regarding the others is not available. The Director of Civil Supplies has made extensive arrangements during the last six months for the import into the Presidency of some of these articles, especially rice, from Burma, Bengal and elsewhere, and large quantities have been imported; but it is impossible to say how much has been sent to the three districts named because such import is in private hands and goes on by road as well as rail.

(c) As prices fluctuate from day to day, the Government do not consider that the publication of prices once a month as proposed would be of much practical advantage.

89 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state

(1) the total number of police stations and outposts now opened in the Presidency outside the metropolis;

(2) the number of sub-inspectors employed;

(3) the highest number of sub-inspectors attached to the big stations;

(4) the number of deputy superintendents and assistant superintendents now in service for the mufassal;

(5) the number of them who are in charge of subdivisions?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state if finally it is proposed to place sub-inspectors directly in charge of subdivisional officers or under circle inspectors?

(c) Is there any proposal to create a separate prosecuting staff, investigating staff and staff to attend the other police duties?

(d) What is the total number of constables proposed to be allotted to each station and what extra staff of head constables and constables is proposed to be kept in the mufassal in the Presidency over and above those in the police stations?

Particulars regarding the organization of the Police force.

(Mr. Rama Ayyangar.)

89 A.—(a) (1) & (2) The Honourable Member is referred to columns 7, 22 and 23 of Statement D appended to the Police Administration Report for 1917.

(3) The Government are not in possession of precise information. Every police station is placed in charge of a sub-inspector who, if necessary, is assisted by additional sub-inspectors, and the general principle underlying the allocation of sub-inspectors is that, if the number of investigations in a police station exceeds 100 per annum, there should ordinarily be an additional sub-inspector for each 100 in excess.

(4) & (5) The information asked for is available in the 'Monthly List of Gazetted Officers of the Police Department.'

(b) The Government are not yet in a position to make any definite pronouncement on the point.

(c) & (d) There is already a separate police prosecuting staff which has been strengthened in some measure recently. No proposals such as those referred to by the Honourable Member are under the consideration of the Government.

Reduction in the cost of encumbrance certificates.

90 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to reduce the cost of taking encumbrance certificates from Registration offices, in view of the fact that recently the Civil Rules of Practice have been modified so as to require encumbrance certificates even for cases of sales of immovable properties in execution when the amount to be realized is only Rs. 100?

90 A.—The Government will inquire.

Jurisdiction of the Srivaikuntam Munsif's Court, Tinnevely.

91 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to order a change in the jurisdiction of the Srivaikuntam Munsif's Court, Tinnevely district, so as to include all the villages near it within a radius of five miles, such as Pudukudi, etc., on the southern side of the river?

91 A.—Under section 11 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873, the power to modify the local jurisdiction of District Munsifs is vested in the High Court to whom a copy of this question will be communicated.

Construction of an anicut across the Chittar river, Tinnevely district.

92 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state at what stage the proposal to construct the anicut across the Chittar river near Gangaikondan in the Tinnevely district and excavate a channel to irrigate Sivalaleri and other villages, stands at present?

(b) Have plans and estimates been prepared?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to expedite the work?

92 A.—The Government are not aware of any such proposal.

Local boards to be permitted to carry out certain works instead of the Public Works Department.

93 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that the Public Works Department in the Tinnevely district demand that the works of constructing bathing ghats in the river Tambraparni and its branches by the union panchayats should be entrusted to them for execution and want 25 per cent of the cost of construction for the supervision charges called "contage charges" even in cases where the local boards have efficient engineering staff?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to order that such works may be left to the local boards themselves?

93 A.—The Government have no information on the subject, but if the Honourable Member will furnish particulars of the case or cases to which his question refers, they will ascertain the facts and consider whether any relaxation of the existing rules relating to contribution works is feasible and expedient.

More non-official presidents of taluk boards to be appointed in the districts of Madura, Tinnevely and Ramnad.

94 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to extend the appointment of non-official presidents to the taluk boards in the districts of Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevely?

94 A.—The Government have carefully considered the question and do not propose to extend the system further at present.

Suspension of a by-law passed by the Ramnad District Board.

95 Q.—(a) Are the Government aware that the District Board of Ramnad propose to give effect to the following by-law from the 1st May 1919?—

"From and after the date which the District Board of Ramnad may notify in the district gazette, no handy or other vehicle shall carry logs of timber, cut-stone or cotton, on any road in the district maintained from the local fund unless it has tyres of at least 3" width"

and that there is no similar by-law in the neighbouring districts?

(Mr. Rama Ayyangar ; Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar.)

(b) In view of the extreme hardship that this rule may cause to the poorer population in that and in neighbouring districts in these days of high prices of foodstuffs and iron materials, will the Government be pleased at least to put off by a year or two, the date on which the by-law is to come into force?

95 A.—In February 1917 the Government approved and confirmed a by-law adopted by the Ramnad District Board to regulate the width of tyres of carts carrying logs of timber, cut-stone or cotton on local fund roads. If, as understood from the question, the district board contemplates bringing the by-law into effect from the 1st May 1919, the Government are not prepared to interfere with the local body's discretion in the matter. There is no similar by-law in the districts of Madura and Tinnevely.

96 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that the readings observed of the water-supply in the Arakulam Odai near the Periyakulam tank in Ottapidaram taluk, Tinnevely district, are sufficient for the supply of that tank without detriment to the other ayacut?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to issue immediate orders to improve the water-supply of the Periyakulam tank by the proposed channel?

Improvement of the water-supply of the Periyakulam tank, Tinnevely district.

96 A.—The question whether the Periyakulam tank can be supplied without prejudice to vested interests awaits the results of the gaging observations for 1918 which are due from the Superintending Engineer. If on an examination of these observations it is found that there is sufficient supply for the tank, orders will be issued for the preparation of an estimate for the work.

97 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that in the village of Perungulam in the Tinnevely district it is proposed to levy a tax on pandals put up for protection from the sun and rain in front of the houses?

(b) Is it a fact that they (the people) have been allowed putting up pandals for a long time past and the same recognized as such in 1905 by the Tahsildar of Srivaikuntam in his D. No. 355 of 1905?

(c) Will the Government be pleased in the circumstances to issue orders that no tax shall be levied against the mamul in respect of the said pandals in that village?

Tax on pandals in the Perungulam village, Tinnevely district.

97 A.—The Government have no information.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"With respect to question No. 97, will the Government be pleased to send for information?"

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"Is not that a matter for the local board? It does not seem to be a matter of sufficient importance to justify our calling for the information unless the Honourable Member has got any specific reasons for thinking that it is necessary that we should intervene. If he can write to us and tell us the reasons why he wants that, I will gladly consider the matter."

98 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that the chairman of Rajapalaiyam union invariably refuses to permit the public to attend the union meetings?

(b) Is it a fact that the Ramnad District Board President has not interfered in such action of the union chairman in spite of that being brought to his notice?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to issue orders that the public must have free access ordinarily to all meetings of the union?

Meetings of the Rajapalaiyam union panchayat to be public.

98 A.—(a) & (b) The Government have no information.

(c) The Government see no reason to intervene.

99 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state what steps have been taken in regard to the copy of the petition forwarded by me with my letter No. 14, dated 14th January 1919, to the Chief Secretary, Government of Madras, regarding cow-killing in the reserved forest limits near the municipality of Tuticorin in Tinnevely district?

Cattle-shooting in the reserved forests near Tuticorin.

99 A.—The original petition was returned under rule II (1) of the Memorial rules governing the case, because it did not appear that the signatories had made any application for redress to the local authorities.

100 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that more than twenty appointments in the various grades of the subordinate collegiate service have remained unfilled since July last?

(b) In view of the fact that the Government of India and the Local Government have repeatedly recognized that the status of the collegiate staffs needs to be improved materially, will the Government, for the present, be pleased to insist at least on timely promotions that may be possible to be given them?

Promotions in the Educational service.

(Mr. Rama Ayyangar; Mr. Suryanarayanamurti Nayudu.)

(c) In view of the recommendations in the Public Service Commission Report will the Government be pleased to take immediate steps to raise the minimum salary in the collegiate service to at least Rs. 125 as in the case of Beogal?

(d) Is it a fact that where vacancies in the Indian Educational Service have occurred and members of the provincial service have been thought fit to act therein, they have done so without receiving any additional allowances at all? Will the Government be pleased to sanction allowances where the acting appointments have entailed additional arduous duties as in the case of Principalships?

100 A.—(a) There have been some vacancies but not as many as stated in the question.

(b) No vacancy remains unfilled longer than is necessary in the public interest.

(c) & (d) The questions herein raised will be considered on receipt of orders in regard to the reorganization of the Educational Services in India.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur K. Suryanarayanamurti Nayudu.

Irrigation channels in the zamindari areas of the Godavari delta. 101 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state the number and mileage of irrigation channels in the zamindari areas of the Godavari delta to which ancient water is supplied for wet cultivation?

(b) Are there proposals before Government to acquire some of them from the zamindars in order to improve them and to introduce the pipe system for better regulation of water; if so at what state does the matter lie?

101 A.—(a) The information is not available.

(b) The Chief Engineer has under consideration certain proposals for remodelling the Duggudurru channel, Godavari Eastern division, belonging to the Raja of Pitapuram, which involve the acquisition of the channel and the provision of pipe sluices.

Improvement of drains in the Godavari Eastern and Central deltas. 102 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether estimates for improving the drains in the Godavari Eastern and Central deltas have been sanctioned by the Government of India and if so, what allotments are made for expenditure during the working season of the current fasli?

102 A.—The Government of India have sanctioned three estimates which contain provision for the improvement of drains in the Godavari Eastern and Central deltas, viz.—

(i) improvements to the Kovvur-Maujair junction canal,

(ii) improvements to the Ainapur drain, and

(iii) improvements to the mouth of the Tulabhaga drain.

The allotments provided in the budget of the current financial year ending on the 31st March 1919 were respectively Rs. 40,000, Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 6,000 while for the first item a further provision of Rs. 22,000 has been included in the budget estimates for 1919-20. As item (ii) was not considered to be of imperative urgency, the current year's grant was surrendered in compliance with a request from the Government of India to postpone expenditure on such public works as were not of an absolutely urgent character, especially new works not yet commenced.

Closure of canals of the Godavari Western delta. 103 Q.—(1) Will the Government be pleased to state (a) whether it is true that the Superintending Engineer, II Circle, has submitted proposals for the closure of canals of the Godavari Western delta for three months or more instead of one month as at present;

(b) whether the Collector of Kistna and the Agricultural Department have been consulted in the matter and whether they are agreeable to the proposal;

(c) whether opportunities have been given to the ryots, merchants and public associations of that delta to express their views on the desirability or otherwise of the proposal?

(2) If so, will the Government be pleased to lay the correspondence on the table?

103 A.—(1) (a) & (b) No definite proposals for the closure of the canals of the Godavari Western division for three months or more have been received by the Government; but it is understood that the Superintending Engineer, II Circle, has proposed to the Collector that, from and after the year 1920, one-fourth of the canals in the delta should be closed each year to second crop, all the canals and channels in the remaining three subdivisions remaining open to second crop.

(c) A number of memorials have been received from ryots in the delta advocating the system of closure referred to in the previous paragraph.

(2) There is no correspondence to be laid on the table now. It is understood that the Collector has not yet given his opinion on the Superintending Engineer's proposal.

(Mr. Suryanarayanamurti Nayudu.)

104 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state the number of Public Works Department Subdivisional officers in Godavari, Kistna and Guntur districts in charge of irrigation works, and the area of jurisdiction of each of these officers?

104 A.—A statement * giving the information asked for is placed on the table.

105 Q.—(a) When and for what reasons was the office of the Superintending Engineer, I Circle, transferred from Dowlaishweram to Vizagapatam?

(b) Has the attention of Government been drawn to resolution No. VI passed at the Ramachandrapur Taluk Conference held on 15th December 1918 in which the necessity of placing the three Godavari deltas under one Superintending Engineer and to this end of re-transferring the headquarters of the Superintending Engineer to Dowlaishweram has been urged?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to give due consideration to that important suggestion made in the interests of delta irrigation?

105 A.—(a) The transfer was directed in 1895 on the joint recommendation of the two Chief Engineers, Colonels Pennyquick and Drake Brockman, who considered that on administrative grounds Waltair was the more suitable headquarters.

(b) & (c) The Government received and examined a copy of the resolution referred to, but did not consider that there were sufficient reasons to take the action suggested.

106 Q.—With reference to paragraph 5 of G.O. No. 3248, Revenue, dated 14th September 1918, will Government be pleased to state whether the Public Works Department (Irrigation Branch) have been directed to suitably modify the rules regarding the supply and distribution of water for first crop so as to facilitate early transplantation in the Godavari deltas? If not, will they be pleased to do so now?

106 A.—The advantage of early transplantation of first crop is fully recognized, but the Government are not aware of any modification of the rules for the supply and distribution of water for first crop in the Godavari delta which would in any way facilitate earlier transplantation than at present. To ensure earlier transplantation, the monsoon must set in earlier and the river begin to rise earlier.

107 Q.—Is it a fact that an irrigation scheme called the Devarapalli project was investigated by the Public Works Department a few years ago in the Godavari Central delta to bring about 1,000 acres of dry land under wet cultivation and estimates got prepared for Rs. 70,000? If so, what delays the project being taken on hand yet?

107 A.—A scheme known as the Devarapalli project underwent preliminary investigation some years ago. The Chief Engineer doubted the practicability of the proposals then formulated and they remained in abeyance pending completion of the remodelling of the delta channels. The Superintending Engineer was subsequently authorized to resume the investigation in general orders directing that preference should be given to those schemes which presented the best prospects of success. The Government have no information what progress has been made with this particular project but will inquire.

108 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether representations have been made to them by the people of Razole taluk protesting against the resolution of the Godavari district board which decided, in recommending the reconstitution of the Rajahmundry taluk board into two units, that the revenue taluk of Razole should be divided into two portions for local fund purposes, one portion of it being added to the new Rajahmundry taluk board and the other to the new Amalapur taluk board?

(b) If so, will they be pleased to sanction the creation of a separate taluk board for the Razole taluk as prayed for by the people?

108 A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The request will be considered before final orders are passed.

109 Q.—With reference to rule 2 of the rules for the transport and possession of liquor framed under section 55 of the Madras Abkari Act, will Government be pleased, in order to minimise temptations to drink, to reduce the quantity of country spirits which one person can possess at a time from 8 to 3 drams?

109 A.—The Government will inquire.

(Mr. Suryanarayanamurti Nayudu ; Mr. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.)

Amendment of section 88 of the Indian Registration Act.

110 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state what orders have been passed on the suggestion of the Gōdāvari District Association contained in its letter No. 8, dated 16th January 1918, to Government to the effect that rule 184 framed under section 88 of the Indian Registration Act be so amended as to operate in the case of non-official presidents of district boards who stepped into the place of Collectors of districts who were hitherto ex officio presidents of those boards?

110 A.—The Gōdāvari District Association was informed that, with reference to section 88 of the Indian Registration Act, rule 184 could not be so amended as to exempt non-official presidents of district boards from personal appearance in registration offices.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.

Improvements to the Ayyavayyanar in the Mayavaram taluk, Tanjore district.

111 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state in what stage the proposals for improvements to the Ayyavayyanar in the Mayavaram taluk of the Tanjore district stand at present and how and when they may be expected to be carried out?

111 A.—An estimate amounting to Rs. 1,12,000 for improvements to the Ayyavayyanar is under scrutiny in the office of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation. The Government are not at present in a position to say whether, and if so when, the project is likely to admit of execution.

Improvements to the Cauvery from below the Mayavaram bridge.

112 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state in what stage the proposals for improvements to the Cauvery from below the Mayavaram bridge to the sea stand at present and how and when they may be expected to be carried out?

112 A.—An estimate amounting to Rs. 1,92,000 for improving the Cauvery from the Ayyavayyanar infall to the sea is now under scrutiny in the office of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation. The work cannot be put in hand until it has received the sanction of the Government of India.

Improvements to the Pokku vaikkal in the Cauvery delta.

113 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state in what stage the proposals for improvements to the Pokku vaikkal in the Cauvery delta stand at present and how and when they may be expected to be carried out?

113 A.—An estimate for this work was sanctioned in May 1916, but execution has been postponed because it is not of an urgent nature and at present rates the cost of making the iron shutters required would be excessive.

Improvements to the Vettangudi drainage, Shiyali taluk.

114 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state to what extent improvements to the Vettangudi drainage, Shiyali taluk, have been carried out and, if anything remains, how and when they may be expected to be carried out?

114 A.—The proposals made in connexion with the Vettangudi drainage comprise improvements to (1) the Vali odai, (2) the Sithanaiperumal drain and (3) the Mudavanar drain. The first item has been practically completed. An estimate for the second was sanctioned by the Government in December 1917, but the work has not been started, as the necessary land has not yet been acquired. The proposals relating to the Mudavanar drain [item (3)] will be considered after the results of the improvements to the other drains are known.

Placing the indigenous systems of medicine on a scientific basis.

115 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state the steps, if any, taken by them to ascertain public opinion regarding the indigenous systems of medicine, the placing of them on a scientific basis and of adding to their usefulness, and lay on the table papers giving the views of the public and the Government on the matter?

115 A.—The Honourable Member's attention is drawn to the debates on resolution No. IV* moved by the Hon'ble Mr. T. Ranga Acharyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 13th August 1918, which contain the views of the Government on the subject of the encouragement of indigenous systems of medicine. The special duty of Doctor Koman for the investigation of drugs has since been extended up to the end of 1919.

Area under cultivation and the normal outturn under the principal foodgrains.

116 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table statistics regarding the area under cultivation during 1918-19 up till now and the normal area under cultivation for the period and the estimated outturn therefrom with the normal outturn under the principal foodgrains (a) dry and (b) wet in each district of the Presidency?

116 A.—The Government are not in possession of the statistics asked for.

Steps to control prices.

117 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state what steps, if any, they have taken or propose to take to check the general rise in prices now prevailing?

117 A.—A statement on the subject will be made in connexion with a resolution on the agenda paper.

* Pages 110-12 of the proceedings of the Council, dated 13th August 1918.

(Mr. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.)

118 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that the merchants of Tirumulavāsāl, Tanjore district, petitioned to Government praying for the cancellation of the agreement existing between the South Indian Railway and the British India Steam Navigation Company and in reply were informed that no benefit would be secured to them by the cancellation and that the Government cannot issue orders compelling steamers to call at the port of Tirumulavāsāl?

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to insist on the cancellation?

118 A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Government have more than once considered the question and they are not prepared to move in the matter.

119 Q.—(a) Is the Government aware of the serious hardship the general public and particularly the poorer among them are put to on account of the scarcity of kerosene oil?

(b) Has the Government ascertained the real causes of this scarcity and what steps, if any, have they taken to relieve the situation and to restore normal conditions?

119 A.—(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) The Honourable Member is referred to the answer to question No. 11.*

120 Q.—Is the Government aware that the price of oil-seeds is prohibitive and people find it hard to procure them, and if so, will the Government consider the desirability of restricting the export of oil-seeds at least till the supply of kerosene oil resumes its normal proportions?

120 A.—Under the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916, this Government have no power to restrict the export of goods from India, and the control is in the hands of the Government of India. It is doubtful whether, in the interests of the ryot population, the prohibition of the export of oil-seeds which the Honourable Member advocates, is advisable.

121 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state what steps, if any, they have taken, or propose to take, to face the situation caused by the abnormal failure of the season during 1918-19 in the affected areas?

121 A.—While it cannot be said that the monsoons in 1918 were a complete failure there was a very considerable deficiency in the rainfall of some districts more especially in the districts of Ganjam, Gōdāvari, Kistna, Guntūr, Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah and Salem. As soon as it was evident that the position was such as to give cause for anxiety the Government ordered very careful inquiries to be made with a view to starting relief operations where necessary. The result of these inquiries can be briefly summarized as follows:—

In Gōdāvari district it was for a time apprehended that famine operations would have to be instituted in the Nugur and Bhadrachalam taluks and arrangements were made for the necessary establishment and funds. But recently the Collector has reported that conditions are not as bad as they were thought to be and that famine operations are not at present necessary. The position in other parts of the district is under consideration. In Bellary the failure of crops was reported to be limited to parts of three taluks and the Collector does not apprehend that even in these taluks there is sufficient distress to make relief operations necessary at present. The situation is being met by an expansion of departmental works. In a small portion of Salem district it was reported that famine operations were urgently necessary and orders were actually issued for the opening of test works, but the situation improved considerably as the result of the rains which fell in December and on the recommendation of the local officers famine-relief operations have been postponed for the present. There was some anxiety in the Chittoor district but recent reports show that special measures are not necessary for the present. The situation is being watched. The Collector of Vizagapatnam has reported that relief measures may be necessary in one portion of the district and inquiries are being made as to the degree of distress which prevails and the likelihood of operations under the Famine Code being required. The only district in which famine relief is actually in operation is Ganjam. Test works have been opened in the Chokkapad kbandam and in the Goomsur taluk and a considerable number of people are either attending the test works or are in receipt of gratuitous relief. The Government are making very careful inquiries into the situation in those districts where anxiety is felt and famine relief will at once be provided wherever it is found necessary.

Arrangements have also been made for the extension of operations under the Agriculturists' Loans Act and a special establishment for this purpose has been sanctioned for the Goomsur taluk in the Ganjam district. The Board of Revenue is also calling for reports as to the necessity for suspension or remission of dry assessment in those districts which have been adversely affected by the season.

* Page 62 supra.

(Mr. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar; the Raja of Ramnad; Mr. Davidson;
Sir Alexander Cardew.)

Special
committees for
the supply of
foodgrains.

122 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of suggesting to local boards and municipalities the formation of special committees of officials and non-officials to ascertain the needs of their respective areas in foodgrains and other chief commodities and suggest the best means of supplying them?

122 A.—The Honourable Member's attention is drawn to G.O. No. 2258, Revenue, dated 18th June 1918, directing the constitution of emergency committees in each district. One of the functions of these committees is to advise the Collector, and through him the Director of Civil Supplies, as to the state of supplies in the various parts of the district and the need for priority over the railways for the replenishment of depleted stocks. These committees already serve the purpose mentioned in the question and the Government consider it unnecessary to form any fresh committees.

The Hon'ble the Raja of Ramnad.

Headquarters
of the Ramnad
district.

123 Q.—With reference to my resolution* moved in the Council on 4th April 1918 regarding the publication of the proposals relating to the location of the headquarters of the Ramnad district, and accepted by Government, will the Government kindly state when they propose to publish the same?

123 A.—The Government have received various proposals but have not yet arrived at a decision regarding their publication.

The Hon'ble the RAJA OF RAMNAD:—"With reference to question No. 123, am I to understand that the Government will eventually publish the proposals about the headquarters of the Ramnad district?"

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON:—"The answer says it has not yet been decided when the proposals will be published. It is not every proposal that will be published, but the proposals which the Government consider *prima facie* to deserve consideration will be published."

Economic
inquiry in
selected areas.

124 Q.—With reference to the resolution† moved by the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao in the Council on 4th April 1918 recommending an economic inquiry in selected areas, and adopted by the Council, will the Government kindly state what steps they have taken in the matter?

124 A.—The Government consider that the present time is not appropriate and that the present circumstances are not suitable for the inquiry contemplated. No steps have therefore been taken in the matter.

Plans and
estimates for
the Ramnad
hospital.

125 Q.—With reference to the statement‡ made by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew at the last meeting of the Council, that the plans and estimates for the Ramnad hospital are not ready, will the Government kindly state when they propose to have them ready and start the building work?

125 A.—The plans and estimates for the hospital will be dealt with as soon as the Surgeon-General is in a position to forward them to Government. Their submission has been delayed by Major-General Giffard's deputation to the Medical Committee and the Government regret therefore that they are unable to say definitely when the building work will be started.

Lease of
villages in the
zamindari of
Sivaganga.

126 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state (1) whether they have, since the assumption of the zamindari from the lessees of Sivaganga, leased or propose leasing any ayan or devasthanam village; and (2) if so, for what period? (b) Will they kindly give the names of such villages as they propose to lease, and also state if such leases will be publicly auctioned?

126 A.—The management of the estate is in the hands of the Court of Wards and the Government are not in possession of the information asked for.

The Hon'ble the RAJA OF RAMNAD:—"May I know if the Government will kindly call for information from the Board of Revenue, the Court of Wards, and publish it?"

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW:—"Yes, I have no objection to call for information."

Reduction of
railway fares
and freight.

127 Q.—Will the Government kindly take early steps to reduce railway fares and freight, now that the demand of the Army Department on the railways must have been considerably decreased?

* Resolution XXXI.

† Resolution XIV.

‡ Page 571 of the Proceedings for the meeting of 5th February 1919.

(The Raja of Ramnad; Sir Alexander Cardew;
Mr. Krishna Rao.)

127 A.—As stated in the answer to question No. 37,* steps have already been taken to reduce railway rates and some reduction has been effected, while considerable reduction has been effected in steamer freights. It is not possible at present to go further, nor is the Honourable Member correct in assuming that the demands of the Army on the railways have diminished so far as to have any appreciable effect on the available supply of wagons which is still very short. It should be remembered that the demands in connexion with demobilization are still heavy.

128 Q.—Will the Government kindly arrange with the South Indian Railway to increase railway service by running a few more trains for passengers and goods at least in the main line on the South Indian Railway?

Increase of
railway service
in the main
line of the
South Indian
Railway.

128 A.—A copy of the question will be communicated to the Agent of the South Indian Railway, but the Government fear that no substantial improvement in the train service can be effected until material for repairs and additions to rolling-stock are received, which they believe is being arranged for as rapidly as circumstances permit.

129 Q.—Will the Government kindly state when they expect to complete the water-works at Ramésavaram, what the total amount of the estimate is, and what portion of it has been spent till now?

Completion of
water-works at
Ramésavaram.

129 A.—The Government hope it will be possible to complete the water-works at Ramésavaram during the year 1920. The total amount of the estimate at present stands at Rs. 1,99,892 and an expenditure of Rs. 1,28,232 had been incurred to end of January 1919.

130 Q.—Will the Government kindly state if the District Collector gave notice to the Zamindar of Sivaganga and thus afforded him a reasonable opportunity to prove his fitness for the management of the Sivaganga zamindari as required under section 13 (i) of the Court of Wards Act, Act I of 1902?

Management
of the Siva-
ganga
zamindari.

130 A.—Yes.

131 Q.—Will the Government kindly state how the Government or the Court of Wards have appointed a Government officer to be the manager for the direct and personal management of trust institutions in the Sivaganga zamindari?

Appointment
of a Govern-
ment officer as
manager of
trust insti-
tutions in the
Sivaganga
zamindari.

131 A.—Section 63 of the Court of Wards Act precludes officers of Government from being entrusted with the direct and personal management of the religious affairs of any temple, mosque or other religious establishment or endowment. The Government officer who has been appointed manager of the trust institutions in the Sivaganga zamindari is not entrusted with such duties.

The Hon'ble the RAJA OF RAMNAD:—"Are the Government quite certain that the Government officer appointed by Government is not exercising control over the religious establishment or the endowment?"

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW:—"The Honourable Member's attention is drawn to the answer. I cannot give further information."

132 Q.—Will the Government kindly state what steps they propose to take to afford relief to the people in the matter of the much prevailing scarcity of kerosene oil?

Scarcity of
kerosene oil.

132 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to question No. 11.†

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu.

133 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state what steps have been taken during the last twelve months

To control the
transport and
price of
paddy and
other food-
stuffs.

- to regulate the transport of paddy and other foodstuffs, and
- to control the prices of paddy and other foodstuffs?

133 A.—A statement will be made on these points in the Council in connexion with the resolutions on the agenda.

134 Q.—(a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the inconvenience and hardship caused to the public owing to the shortage in the supply of kerosene oil in this Presidency?

Shortage
in the supply
of kerosene oil.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state the reasons that have led to such short supply of kerosene oil?

* Page 67 supra.

† Page 63 supra.

(Mr. Krishna Rao ; Mr. Suryanarayana Rao.)

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state what steps were taken to improve the supply of kerosene oil?

134 A.—(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) & (c) The Honourable Member is referred to the answer to question No. 11.*

Posting of four additional inspectors and twelve additional sub-assistant inspectors of schools.

135 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state for what district or districts the four additional inspectors of schools and the twelve additional sub-assistant inspectors of schools have been sanctioned?

135 A.—The Government are considering the proposals on the subject.

Publication of the draft District Municipalities Bill.

136 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the draft Madras District Municipalities Bill has been revised in the light of the recent resolution of the Government of India on local self-government?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to publish the Bill, before it is introduced into the Council?

136 A.—(a) The Bill has been revised to the extent necessary to give effect to the conclusions arrived at by this Government on the subjects dealt with in the resolution.

(b) Yes.

Publication of the draft Local Boards Bill.

137 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the draft Madras Local Boards Bill has been revised in the light of the recent resolution of the Government of India on local self-government?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to publish the Bill, before it is introduced into the Council?

137 A.—(a) The Bill has been revised to the extent necessary to give effect to the conclusions arrived at by this Government on the subjects dealt with in the resolution.

(b) Yes.

Reconstitution of the Board of Revenue.

138 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state if there are any, and if so what, proposals for the reconstitution of the Board of Revenue?

138 A.—The subject is under consideration.

Appointment of Deputy Superintendents of Police.

139 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state how many of the Deputy Superintendents of Police in the Presidency have been promoted from the rank of Inspectors and how many of them have been appointed by direct recruitment?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they intend to appoint any, and if so how many, Deputy Superintendents of Police by direct recruitment during the next three years?

139 A.—(a) Out of 41 permanent appointments, 21 are now held by promoted Inspectors, 6 by officers transferred from other departments and 14 by officers directly recruited for the posts.

(b) It is impossible to make any forecast, but as the rules at present stand not less than half the total number of appointments must be held by promoted Inspectors.

Representatives of Indian commerce to be consulted regarding the recommendations of the Industrial Commission.

140 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that the Government of India have called for the proposals of the Local Government on the recommendations of the Indian Industrial Commission?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to consult the representatives of Indian commerce and Indian trade before submitting their proposals to the Government of India?

140 A.—(a) The Government of India have called for the views of this Government only on the proposals made in the Report of the Indian Industrial Commission for the establishment of Imperial and Provincial departments of Industries.

(b) In answering the above reference, the Government do not consider it desirable to delay action further by again consulting the representatives of Indian commerce and trade on the proposals, having in view the fact that the Commission itself conducted an exhaustive inquiry before formulating its views.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. Suryanarayana Rao Pantulu.

Supply to Council members of vernacular copies of scheme resettlement reports.

141 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to supply the members of the Council copies of scheme reports regarding resettlement of districts, when they are published in vernacular in the district gazette?

141 A.—The Government will make the supply suggested to any Honourable Member who may apply for it.

* Page 65 supra.

(Mr. Suryanarayana Rao ; Mr. Yaqub Hasan.)

142 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state what arrangements have been made for the supply of foodstuffs and kerosene oil?

142 A.—The Honourable Member's attention is invited to the answers to questions Nos. 11 and 117.*

143 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether they propose to extend the system of trial by jury to offences other than those punishable with death?

143 A.—As at present advised the Government have no such intention.

144 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state when the Government propose to order the construction of a suitable building

(a) for Queen Mary High school in Vizagapatam; and
(b) whether they propose to construct a hostel also along with it?

144 A.—The question of acquiring a site for the school is now under consideration and that of constructing a hostel will be duly considered.

145 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state when they propose to make permanent the Sub-Court at Vizagapatam?

145 A.—No decision has yet been arrived at regarding the question whether any, and if so which, of the temporary sub-courts in the Presidency should be made permanent.

The Hon'ble Yaqub Hasan Sahib Bahadur.

146 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state (a) whether it is a fact that nine Mappillas were surrounded in a kalam in the Walavanad taluk by Special Police Force and a section of Anglo-Indian Force and because they refused to surrender they were shot?

(b) Was it at the order of the District Magistrate that the firing was done?

(c) Was any attempt made to arrest them or compel them to surrender or at worst to disable them?

(d) Had the Mappillas any firearms with them at the time they were surrounded and how many?

(e) Is it a fact that when "six shells were fired against the house" in which the Mappillas were hiding, it "induced the men to come out" and as soon as they came out "a volley was fired" at them?

(f) Is it a fact that "the injured fanatic captured alive died in the local hospital" and "his body also was burnt in the taluk cutcherry" with those of his companions?

(g) By whose orders were the dead bodies of Mussalmans burnt instead of being buried?

(h) Is it a fact that the authorities were informed previously of the trouble that was brewing there but no notice was taken?

(i) What was the real cause of the outbreak?

(j) Is it true that there has been agrarian discontent and misery in the taluk due to the paddy being held up and other aggravating causes?

(k) Is it a fact that a resolution of a public meeting held at Manjeri about the prices of foodstuff was returned by the District Magistrate "without even noting it"?

(l) Is the outbreak attributed to religious fanaticism and, if so, what was the immediate cause of provocation?

146 A.—(a) to (j) & (l) The Honourable Member is referred to the answer to question No. 12.† Pending completion of the inquiry the Government are not prepared to give any further information on the subject except that the bodies of all the slain Mappillas were burnt in pursuance of magisterial orders authorized by the Mappilla Outrages Act, 1859, and in accordance with the practice usually followed on such occasions.

(k) The Honourable Member's attention is invited to a letter published in the *Hindu* of the 10th February. The Government have no other information on the subject.

147 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state the cause of the kerosene oil scarcity in the City and the Presidency, what steps they have taken or propose to take to secure an adequate supply, and when is the supply expected to come?

147 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to question No. 11.† The control of shipping is not in the hands of this Government who are therefore unable to secure increased supplies of kerosene oil but can only represent to the Government of India the serious difficulties caused by the existing shortage.

* Pages 63 and 80 supra.

† Page 63 supra.

(Mr. Yaqub Hasan; Mr. Venkatapati Raju;
Sir Alexander Cardew.)

Scarcity of
gram.

148 Q.—Is it a fact that there is a scarcity of gram in the Presidency, is there any arrangement with the Government of Mysore for the supply of the same, and when and what stocks are expected to arrive in the near future?

148 A.—Shortage of gram exists in some parts of the Presidency. The Mysore Darbar undertook to supply 1,400 tons of pulses including gram in each of the months of January and February but the full quantity promised has not been received. The stocks expected to arrive in the near future cannot be stated with certainty as the matter is under correspondence with the Darbar.

Price of rice
and export of
grain to Mesopotamia.

149 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to place on the table a statement showing (a) the ruling prices of rice and other commodities in the headquarters of each district and how they compare with those prevailing at this time last year, (b) the quantity of Burma rice imported into the Presidency since the control was established, (c) whether any difficulty is still felt in transporting the commodities from place to place and what is it due to, (d) whether any rice is still going to the neighbouring provinces and (e) whether any grain is being exported to Mesopotamia from this Presidency?

149 A.—(a) The Honourable Member is referred to the statements showing the average prices of the principal food grains and salt published in the Supplement to Part II of the *Port St. George Gazette* every month.

(b) The quantity of Burma rice imported into the Presidency since the beginning of December last when the system of licensing imports was introduced is as follows:—

	TONS.
Not covered by licence	10,368
Covered by licence	66,823
Total	77,191

(c) Yes, owing to the shortage of wagons.

(d) No rice is being exported by rail to neighbouring provinces except—

- (1) 1,825 tons a month allotted to Mysore and Kolar Gold Fields in return for an equivalent quantity of grain mostly ragi for the Nilgiri plateau and Wynad.
- (2) 300 tons a month allotted to Hyderabad in accordance with an agreement intended to stop smuggling into Hyderabad.
- (3) 600 tons of Burma rice imported on a licence for the Singareni Collieries in Hyderabad and
- (4) 800 tons a month from Tanjore to Travancore.

(e) No grain is exported from this Presidency to Mesopotamia.

Adjournment
of a criminal
case.

150 Q.—Is it a fact that the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor wired to the Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Poonamallee, on the 9th September 1918 asking him to adjourn a case against one Parthasarathi Nayudu, the Superintendent of his office?

150 A.—The Superintendent was the complainant, not the accused. Owing to the great inconvenience which would be caused by his being absent in Madras the Sub-Magistrate was asked if the case could conveniently be postponed till the return of the office to Madras.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkatapati Raju.

Publication of
the opinion of
this Government
on the
Reform proposals.

151 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

- (a) whether the Government expressed an opinion on the Indian Constitutional Reform proposals of the Secretary of State and His Excellency the Viceroy;
- (b) whether the Government was requested to communicate that opinion to the Council and to the public for criticism;
- (c) whether the Government has done so; and
- (d) whether it would be placed on the Editors' Table even now?

151 A.—(a) Yes.

(b) & (c) No.

(d) The decision as to publication does not lie with the Government.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—“With reference to question No. 151, may I know whether that answer would apply to the opinion expressed on the franchise and the transferred subjects before the Functional and Franchise Committees came to Madras, whether the Government have expressed their opinions on constitutional reforms, not only on the reforms, but also on the franchise and transferred subjects? I want to know whether this answer would apply to that portion of the question also.”

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW:—“Yes.”

(Mr. Venkatapati Raju.)

152 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

- (a) whether the Government is in possession of information regarding the sanitary requirements of villages in the Presidency, village per village, and the amount required for the sanitary improvement of the same; and
- (b) whether such information will be made available to the public?

Information
regarding
sanitary
improvements
of villages in
the Presidency.

152 A.—The Government are not in possession of such information.

153 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state

- (i) whether the Government is in possession of reports made by the Public Works Department regarding the drainage conditions of delta tracts and the improvement to be effected and cost thereof; and
- (ii) what was the total amount that is proposed to be spent in 1919–20 for the repairs and improvement of drainage in deltas?

Reports of the
Public Works
Department on
the drainage
conditions of
delta tracts.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to place the reports on the Editors' Table?

153 A.—(a) (i) & (b) The Government are in possession of a number of such reports but are not prepared to give any general undertaking to publish them.

(a) (ii) A sum of Rs. 1,97,000 is proposed for expenditure on repairs and improvements to drainage works in the Gōdāvari, Kistna and Cauvery deltas.

154 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

- (a) whether the Tank Restoration Scheme works will be pushed through to complete the works in the area completely investigated already but awaiting execution; and
- (b) whether investigation be made in the rest of the area under the Tank Restoration Scheme and what arrangements have been made therefor?

To expedite
progress in
Tank Restoration
Scheme.

154 A.—(a) The repairs to the works referred to are being carried out as rapidly as practicable.

(b) The Tank Restoration Scheme covers the investigation and execution of the necessary works in the whole Presidency and particulars of the works done are published in the annual administration reports. Investigation is now in progress in nine districts and will shortly be resumed in a tenth. Four special divisions have been constituted for the purpose and investigation is also in progress in two ordinary divisions.

155 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state why the revision of the plans and estimates for Kistna reservoir project was kept in abeyance pending the decision of the Secretary of State as regards the Cauvery reservoir project?

Delay in the
revision of the
plans and
estimates for
the Kistna
reservoir
project.

155 A.—The Kistna project is in abeyance because it is less promising than the Cauvery project, and because it would not be possible simultaneously to finance and provide staff for two works of such magnitude.

156 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether Indians will be appointed to the newly-formed circles of Inspectors of Schools?

Appointment
of Indians to
the new posts
of Circle
Inspectors of
Schools.

156 A.—The claims of all duly qualified candidates will be considered.

157 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the term of the present members of the local Legislative Council will be extended for another year as indicated by the Government of India?

Extension of
the term of the
present Legislative
Council.

157 A.—The Government have decided to allow the term of office of the members to expire in the usual course.

158 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Government propose to start an agricultural school, weaving institute, technological institute, school for commerce, school for co-operation in the Telugu districts?

Technical
schools for the
Telugu
districts.

158 A.—Not at present.

159 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state approximately the number of persons drawing Rs. 50 or less who will be benefited by the recent grant of war allowance in the presidency and the proportionate police men among them?

Persons who
have benefited
by the grant of
war allowance.

159 A.—Information is not readily available as to the exact number of subordinates benefited by the war allowance scheme recently introduced, but it is estimated at about 95,000. The number of Police included in this figure is roughly 32,000.

(Mr. Venkatapati Raju ; Mr. Sadasiva Bhat.)

Publication of Mr. Phillips' report on the Civil Courts Re-organization Scheme.

160 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether they propose to place the report of Mr. Phillips on the Reorganization Scheme of Civil Courts on the Editors' Table?

160 A.—The report cannot yet be published as the recommendations arising out of it have not yet been sanctioned by the higher authorities addressed on the subject.

Production of higher grade staple cotton.

161 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether any arrangements have been made for the investigation of the production of higher grade staple cotton, either Egyptian or American, suitable for counts above forty in our Presidency and state whether any and what facilities, irrigation or otherwise, are proposed to be given to the ryots for the same?

161 A.—Experiments in the cultivation of Egyptian cotton have been tried with little or no success and have consequently been abandoned. Of the American cottons, Cambodia has given good results and, with a view to devoting special attention to the improvement of this crop, the Government have recently sanctioned the establishment of a farm in the Coimbatore district. The Government do not consider it necessary to grant any facilities to ryots for the cultivation of this cotton, other than the help now being given by the Agricultural department.

Expert advice for sugarcane growers.

162 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state what arrangements have been made in our Presidency to supply freely the advice of the sugar experts in localities where sugarcane is largely grown?

162 A.—Investigations into the possibility of improving the methods of sugarcane cultivation are made at Coimbatore and other stations by officers of the Agricultural Department. The results of these investigations are available in the various departmental publications and all possible steps are taken to popularise the knowledge contained in these publications. Advice is freely given to all ryots who apply for it. The Government have not so far employed any special organization for the study of the industrial side of sugar production, but in connexion with the recommendations of the Industrial Commission the question will receive consideration.

Appointment of technically trained men in the Government experimental tannery.

163 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government Experimental Tannery Work is in full swing; and
(b) whether there is provision for technically trained men qualified to deal with the local problems and capable of modifying European and American methods of tanning to suit local conditions to help the expanse of leather trade?

163 A.—(a) The Government maintain a leather trade school with which a small model tannery and leather finishing shop are combined. This institution is in full work.

(b) The school is mainly an educational institution but certain experiments with new tanstuffs have been carried out. The suggestions of the Indian Industrial Commission for the improvement of tanning in India will be considered in due course.

A weaving institute for Ponduru.

164 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether a weaving expert is appointed at Madura Technical Institute and whether his services would be available to investigate and report upon the feasibility and desirability of starting a weaving institute at Ponduru?

164 A.—A weaving expert has been appointed to the Madura Technical Institute. He is expected to join his duties about the middle of this year. The Government are unable to say just now whether his services would be available for investigating the feasibility and desirability of starting a weaving institute at Ponduru in the Vizagapatam district.

Establishment of silk filatures, twisting mills and dye houses.

165 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether they propose to consider the desirability of establishing silk filatures, twisting mills and dye houses, with the silk yarn and silk weaving establishments attached thereto in Madura and Berhampur?

165 A.—The subject will be considered along with the other recommendations of the Industrial Commission.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Sadasiva Bhat.

Mappilla outbreak and progress made in the matter of a railway through the Mappilla zone.

166 Q.—(a) Has the Government held an inquiry into the causes of the Mappilla outbreak last month near Mankada? If so, will the Government be pleased to make a statement?

(b) Will the Government be pleased also to state what progress has been made in the matter of a railway through the Mappilla zone?

(Mr. Sadasiva Bhat ; Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar.)

166 A.—(a) The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to Question No. 12.*

(b) With reference to the answer given to Question No. 129 † at the Legislative Council meeting of the 13th of August, which relates to this subject, the attention of the Agent of the South Indian Railway Company was invited to the suggestion that the proposed railway from Shoranur to Manantoddy should be taken through the headquarters of the Ernad and Walavanad taluks and the Mappilla outbreak zone of Pandikad and Melatur. The reconnaissance survey is in progress and the Government understand that a survey party is now engaged in selecting the best alignment and estimating the cost and financial prospects.

167 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that Chandragiri rioting case in South Kanara which arose out of some procession past the mosque last year is still undisposed of? and that the procession-day this year comes off about the end of February?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state if the Hindus and Mappillas were not willing to come to an arrangement regarding these processions?

167 A.—The Government have no information but will inquire.

168 Q.—(a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to a report in the Malabar papers of an alleged assault by some police subordinates on the sub-magistrate of Chowghat in South Malabar? Has an inquiry been held into the circumstances of the alleged assault?

(b) If so, will Government be pleased to state what action has been taken in the matter and the facts as elicited in the inquiry?

168 A.—Yes. The District Magistrate inquired into the matter and effected a satisfactory settlement. The newspaper report was exaggerated and inaccurate and no useful purpose would be served by publishing the details of the occurrence.

169 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state under each district the approximate amount of revenue that will be remitted in each district including South Kanara and the amount to be suspended in South Kanara owing to the failure of the monsoon?

169 A.—The amount of revenue that will be remitted in each district will not be known till jamabandi has been conducted, but the Board of Revenue's forecast for the whole Presidency in January 1919 was 32.73 lakhs. The amount of revenue the collection of which has been suspended during the current fasli in South Kanara district is Rs. 25,628.

170 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that a large number of subordinates—peons—in the Salt and Abkari department in South Kanara and Malabar have been discharged from service without even previous notice and that many others have been served with orders to return their kits and move to other districts for employment?

(b) In view of their low pay and the language difficulty, will the Government be pleased not to give effect to these orders and grant these men leave on loss of pay till they could be found places in the local force?

170 A.—The Government have no information but will inquire.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. SADASIVA BHAT:—"With reference to Question No. 170, will the Government be pleased to see that the services of these men are not dispensed with till the information is called for and considered by the Government?"

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"I am unable to give any answer to that. We are inquiring and, till we learn what the facts are, I cannot commit the Government to any definite course. But I will do it as expeditiously as possible."

171 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state when it will be possible to introduce the Mulgeni Rent Enhancement Bill into the Council?

171 A.—The matter is under consideration.

172 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state if any orders have been passed revising the Sandalwood rules for South Kanara and, if so, place them on the table?

172 A.—Final orders have not yet been passed. The Government await a further report from the Board of Revenue.

(4) MEETING OF THE 3RD APRIL 1919.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar.

1 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that the President of the 'South Indian Liberal Federation,' Trichinopoly, submitted a copy of the resolutions passed at a meeting of the members of the Federation held on 26th February 1919 regarding the action of the Brahman teachers of high schools in Trichinopoly and in mufassals who detained the non-Brahman students from appearing for the School Final Examination this year?

Alleged malpractice of certain Brahman teachers of Trichinopoly.

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to take necessary steps to put a stop to such malpractices?

1 A.—A copy of the resolutions passed at a meeting of the members of the South Indian Liberal Federation has been received. It mentions neither Brahman teachers nor detentions.

2 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that the Muhammadans of Srivilliputtūr submitted a memorial to Government regarding the conduct of Hindus of Sivagiri (Tinnevely district) against the Muhammadans of that place preventing them from offering their prayer to God in the mosque and also preventing the burial of a Muhammadan dead body which remained uninterred for three days in October last?

Friction between Hindus and Muhammadans at Sivagiri.

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to make inquiries in the matter and do what is necessary to safeguard the religious interests of Muhammadans?

2 A.—A petition complaining against the Hindu population of Sivagiri was received in January last from certain Muhammadans resident in the same village, and was transferred to the District Magistrate of Tinnevely for disposal.

3 Q.—With reference to the answer given to question No. 146* put at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 11th March 1919 regarding the burning of Mappilla Muhammadans who were shot in the Malappuram riot, will the Government be pleased to state if the authorities in question were in order in burning the dead bodies of Muhammadans on the face of the G.O. No. 450 P., dated 2nd December 1915?

Burning of the dead bodies of Mappillas who died in the recent Malappuram riot.

3 A.—The disposal of the corpses of Mappillas concerned in outrages is governed by section 5 of the Mappilla Outrages Act, 1859. The Honourable Member is in error in supposing that G.O. No. 450 P., dated 2nd December 1915, which refers to cases of plague only, has any bearing on this matter.

4 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state the number of Indians holding the appointment of District Superintendents of Police in this Presidency? Of whom how many are Muhammadans?

Appointment of Muhammadans as District Superintendents of Police.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to make necessary arrangements to appoint a Muhammadan for the said post as there is no one now in the appointment?

4 A.—(a) Two such appointments are open to, and are held by, Indians, of whom neither is at present a Muhammadan.

(b) The claims of Muhammadans with others will receive due consideration as vacancies occur.

5 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state the number of Indians holding the appointment of District Judges in this Presidency? Of whom how many are Muhammadans?

Appointment of Muhammadans as District Judges.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to set apart an appointment for Muhammadans in the said post?

5 A.—(a) The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to pages 107-108 of the Quarterly Civil List for January 1919 which give the required information.

(b) The Government cannot accept this suggestion.

6 Q.—With reference to the answer to question No. 14† put by me in the meeting of the Council held on 11th March 1919, will the Government be pleased to give the names of the Indian lightkeepers referred to therein?

Names of Indian lightkeepers.

6 A.—The names of the Indian lightkeepers referred to are —

- (1) M. L. Cunha and (2) O. M. Gratiam serving in the Coast Light Service, and
- (3) K. Ramaswami serving in the Port Light Service.

(Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar; Mr. Annamalai Chettiyar;
Mr. Ranga Achariyar; the President; the Raja of Ramnad.)

Enhanced pay
to head clerk
of Deputy
Port Conservator's office.

7 Q.—With reference to the answer to question No. 18* put by me at the same meeting, will the Government be pleased to state if G.O. No. 364, Press, Revenue (Special) (Marine), dated 15th October 1918, does not sanction an enhanced grade of pay to the head clerk of the Deputy Port Conservator's office, Madras?

7 A.—No enhancement of the pay of the head clerk in question was sanctioned in the Government Order referred to.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur S. R. M. Annamalai Chettiyar.

Management
of the Arni
estate.

8 Q.—(a) When did the Court of Wards take over the management of the Arni estate and why, and on what conditions, if any?

(b) What is the total amount of debts proved against the estate and how much of it is secured and how much is unsecured?

(c) What is the amount collected on account of the estate, since the assumption of its management by the Court of Wards, and how much has up to now been paid to creditors?

(d) What is the cash balance at present to the credit of the estate?

(e) Is there any reason why it should not be distributed at once amongst the creditors?

(f) Has the jaghirdar written to the Court of Wards complaining that though there is a large amount to the credit of the estate, it is not distributed to the creditors, while interest is running on the debts, and requesting an early distribution?

(g) What steps have been taken to expedite such distribution?

(h) Is the Court of Wards preparing a scheme for the liquidation of the debts and when is it likely to be ready?

8 A.—(a) The Arni estate was taken under the management of the Court of Wards on 22nd August 1916 on an application from its proprietor under section 18 of the Court of Wards Act, as the Government considered that it was expedient in the public interests that the estate should be managed by the Court of Wards. The Government are not prepared to publish the conditions on which the estate was taken under management.

(b) to (h) The Government are not prepared to publish any information not already included in the administration reports which have been laid on the Editors' Table.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. Ranga Achariyar.

Rules govern-
ing the
lending of the
Museum
Theatre.

9 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state what the rules are governing the lending of the Museum Theatre for public purposes?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it was a fact that an application was received from Rao Sahib A. Mariyappa Mudaliyar, President of the Board of Management of Egmore Balika Patasala (Hindu Girls' School), for the holding of the annual prize distribution of that institution in the said Museum Theatre on or about December 1918 and the application was refused?

(c) If so, will the Government be pleased to state the reasons why the application from the President of the Egmore Balika Patasala was refused?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the list of institutions and purposes for which the theatre was lent within the last two years?

9 A.—(a) to (c) The Government do not consider elementary schools to be institutions to which this privilege should be extended.

(d) The Government are not in possession of the information.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"Your Excellency, there is no answer to my question No. 9 (a)."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"There are no special rules as to the Government lending the Museum Theatre. It is left to the discretion of the Superintendent of the Museum Theatre. There is no rule. It is entirely discretionary."

The Hon'ble the Raja of Ramnad.

Leasing of
villages in the
Sivaganga
zamindari.

10 Q.—With reference to my question No. 126† asked at the last Council meeting, will the Government be pleased to direct the Board of Revenue not to lease villages belonging to the Sivaganga zamindari, ayan or devasthanam, till proposals regarding such leases are obtained and published by Government as promised by them in reply to my supplementary question?

10 A.—The Government will consider the suggestion.

(The Raja of Ramnad; Mr. Todhunter.)

11 Q.—Will the Government kindly state whether it is a fact that the Zamindar of Kallikota and Atagada was not permitted to prosecute his studies for the B.A. course, and if so, for what reasons?

Permission to
the Zamindar of
Kallikota and
Atagada to
study for the
B.A.

11 A.—It is not a fact that the Zamindar of Kallikota and Atagada was not permitted to prosecute his studies for the B.A. course.

The Hon'ble the RAJA OF RAMNAD:—"With regard to my question No. 11, are the Government aware when the ward passed the F.A. examination?"

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER:—"I am not quite certain of the date. I will give the Honourable Member the information later."

12 Q.—Will the Government kindly consider the desirability of sending such Court of Wards' minors as may be willing to go to England for prosecuting their studies?

Education in
England of
minors under
the Court of
Wards.

12 A.—The opinion of the Court of Wards will be invited on the suggestion.

13 Q.—Will the Government kindly state when they propose to take up the amendment of the Estates Land Act?

Amendment
of the Estates
Land Act.

13 A.—The amendment of the Estates Land Act is a contentious measure and could not therefore be undertaken during the war. The Government now propose to re-examine the question and are consulting the Board of Revenue thereon but they cannot at present say when legislation will actually be undertaken.

14 Q.—Will the Government kindly state if the proposed amendment to the Local Boards Act has been sent up to the Government of India and got back, and when it is likely to be introduced in this Council?

Bill to amend
the Local
Boards Act.

14 A.—The Bill to amend the Madras Local Boards Act has not yet been sent up to the Government of India.

It cannot be definitely stated at present when the Bill will be introduced in the Legislative Council.

15 Q.—Will the Government kindly furnish particulars regarding the composition of the Rajkumar College Committee, Executive and Advisory, and also give the personnel of each committee?

Composition
and personnel
of the Raj-
kumar College
Committee.

15 A.—The following is the constitution of the Council and of the Executive Committee of the Rajkumar College:—

College Council.

President	..	His Excellency the Governor.
Vice-President	..	Member of Council in charge of the Revenue Department.
Official Members	..	Member of the Board of Revenue in charge of the Court of Wards. Director of Public Instruction. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice F. D. P. Oldfield.
Non-official Members.	..	Maharaja of Bobbili. Raja of Venkatagiri. Raja of Pithapuram. Raja of Parlakimedi. Raja of Kollengode. Zamindar of Telaprole. M.R.Ry. P. Ramarayaningar Avargal.
Secretary	..	Mr. Cameron Morrison.

Executive Committee.

Chairman	..	Member of the Board of Revenue in charge of the Court of Wards.
Members	..	Raja of Parlakimedi. Raja of Bobbili. The Hon'ble Mr. Kavalappara Muppil Nayar. Zamindar of Telaprole. Director of Agriculture.
Secretary	..	Mr. Cameron Morrison.

(The Raja of Ramnad ; Mr. Rama Ayyangar.)

Memorial to the Viceroy regarding the Tuticorin Harbour scheme.

16 Q.—(a) Have the Government perused the copy of the memorial submitted by the merchants of Tuticorin to His Excellency the Viceroy, appearing on page 5 of the *Madras Mail*, dated the 15th March 1919?

(b) Will the Government kindly say in what stage the Harbour scheme is, and make a statement giving all particulars?

16 A.—(a) Yes.

(b) In connexion with the consideration of various proposals for providing a deep water harbour at Tuticorin, preliminary borings have been taken; they indicate that there would be no engineering difficulties in rendering Tuticorin harbour suitable for vessels of thirty feet draught. Arrangements have been made to obtain from Messrs. Wolfe Barry Lyster and Partners the services of an expert to visit and advise on the harbour.

Management of the endowment attached to the Sivaganga trust institutions.

17 Q.—In continuation of my question No. 131 * asked at the last meeting of the Council, will the Government kindly state who is in direct and personal management of religious establishment and endowment of Sivaganga trust institutions?

17 A.—The direct and personal management of the religious establishments of the Sivaganga devasthanam vests in the appropriate authorities of each institution. The endowments, as such, are managed by the Court of Wards' establishments.

Daily allowance to certain Educational officers.

18 Q.—Will the Government kindly consider the desirability of removing the distinction now made, in the matter of daily allowance for Assistant Inspectors of Schools, between men drawn from the Provincial Service and men from the Sub-Assistant Inspectors' cadre?

18 A.—The Government are unable to entertain the suggestion.

Control of food-stuffs by Government.

19 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state the steps taken by them as the result of the conference they had with the Collectors of some districts and selected non-officials recently in the matter of control of foodstuffs, etc.?

19 A.—The action proposed to be taken on the resolutions adopted at the conference is under consideration in consultation with the Director of Civil Supplies and will shortly be made public.

Budget head relating to payment made to religious institutions.

20 Q.—With reference to my question No. 64 † asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 19th November 1918, and question No. 7 ‡ of the Hon'ble Mr. Annamalai Chettiyar asked at the last meeting, regarding religious and charitable institutions receiving grants from Government, will the Government kindly state to what heading of the budget, moneys paid to several religious institutions are debited, and why particulars regarding the same are not given in the budget copy?

20 A.—The bulk of the allowances paid to religious institutions are paid in the form of beriz deductions from the village collections. They are shown in the budget under the head I-A. Land Revenue—VII (IV). In view of the large number of such allowances distributed throughout the Presidency, it is not practicable to furnish details regarding them in the budget.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar.

Progress in district board railway construction.

21 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state when they propose beginning the construction of or finishing the following district board railway lines:—

- (1) Tinnevely-Tiruchendur railway,
- (2) Sivaganga-Manamadura railway,
- (3) Dindigul-Palghat railway, and
- (4) Madura-Bodinayakanur railway?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to make arrangements to hand over the Dindigul-Palghat railway line to the District Boards of Madura, Coimbatore and Malabar?

21 A.—(a) As regards the Tinnevely-Tiruchendur line the attention of the Honourable Member is invited to the following extract from paragraph 3 of Part XI of the published Administration Report:—

"During the previous year, work on the construction of the Tinnevely-Tiruchendur railway was suspended owing to the difficulties created by the war and, as the position grew worse during the year under review, all the permanent-way materials were sold to the Munitions Board for war purposes. There is no prospect of work on the line being resumed in the near future."

* Page 83 supra.

† Page 44 supra.

‡ Page 62 supra.

(Mr. Rama Ayyangar ; Mr. Todhunter ; Mr. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.)

Inquiries will be made as to the feasibility of procuring the materials without which construction cannot be resumed.

The Government are unable to say when it will be possible to commence all or any of the above railways, as it is probable that all railway materials, which are likely to be available, will, for some time to come, be required for renewals and increased traffic facilities on existing railways, which have been held in abeyance during the war.

(b) The Government do not propose to reopen this question. The Railway Board have finally rejected the proposals of the District Boards of Madura and Coimbatore.

22 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement of action taken to secure the proper supply of all kinds of foodstuffs to the various districts in the Presidency? Will the Government be pleased to see that such statements show the details of the scarcity of particular articles in each of the districts and the steps taken to remedy the defect in the supply of such articles to such places?

Supply of food-stuffs to the mufassal.

22 A.—A full statement as to the action taken to secure adequate supplies of the chief foodstuffs was made at the last meeting of this Council. Details as to the supplies of particular articles in individual districts are not available and cannot be obtained with any accuracy owing to the constant movements of commodities and uncertainty as to local consumption which varies with the rise and fall of prices.

23 Q.—Is it a fact that yarn, piece-goods and other clothes are stocked in Madras to a large extent and that the merchants have not been given the facility to transport them to the mufassal stations and to the interior? Will the Government be pleased to take emergent steps to remedy this evil and avoid considerable loss that might otherwise accrue to the merchants and the labouring classes which depend on the supply of yarn?

Railway facilities for carrying yarn and piece-goods to the mufassal.

23 A.—The Government have no information regarding the present stocks of yarn, piece-goods and other clothes in Madras but they believe that priority certificates are freely granted by the Director of Civil Supplies for the transport of yarn and piece-goods from Madras to mufassal stations within the Madras Presidency. The Government are not in possession of any information showing that it is necessary to take further action in this matter at present.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"With respect to question No. 23, will the Government be pleased to call for information as to the present stock of yarn, piece-goods and other clothes in Madras?"

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER:—"The Government do not think that sufficiently accurate statistics can be collected to be of real value."

24 Q.—Do the Government propose adding to the number of outposts and police stations in the Ramnad district? If so, will the Government be pleased to state what arrangements are proposed to be made?

Increasing the number of outposts and police stations in the Ramnad district.

24 A.—No such proposal is now under consideration.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.

25 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) if it is a fact that the Mysore Government are proceeding with the construction of the second stage of Kannambadi dam works on its own responsibility without the sanction of the Secretary of State for India; and

Kannambadi dam works.

(b) if so, whether such a course is legal or proper and will not prejudicially affect in any degree the interests of the landholders under the Cauvery irrigation in the Madras Presidency?

25 A.—The first stage of the Kannambadi dam has not yet been completed. The full reservoir level that can at present be maintained is about 15 feet below that fixed for the first stage of the reservoir.

26 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement giving the amount of remissions provided for

Amount of revenue remissions in the budget.

(a) in the budget estimate for 1918-19, and

(b) in the revised estimate for 1918-19 for each district in the Presidency as also figures for each taluk wherever the variation is above Rs. 1,000 in dry tracts and above Rs. 5,000 in wet tracts?

(Mr. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar; Mr. Kavalappara Muppil Nayar; Mr. Suryanarayanamurti Nayudu.)

- 26 A.—The amount of remissions provided for in the budget estimate, 1918-19, was 3.34 lakhs and in the revised estimate for 1918-19, 25.80 lakhs. Figures for districts and taluks are not available.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. K. R. Kavalappara Muppil Nayar.

Procedure for the transfer of janmam lands from unoccupied dry to occupied dry.

- 27 Q.—(a) Is it not a fact that in Malabar the lands registered as unoccupied dry are to be transferred to occupied dry when it is found that the occupation is permanent?
 (b) When such lands are transferred to occupied dry, are not the janmis considered responsible for payment of their assessment?
 (c) Is any notice now issued to janmis of such transfers before their sanction by the Revenue authorities and their objection, if any, heard?
 (d) If the answer is in the negative, will Government, in view of the janmis' permanent liability to pay the assessment, order notices of such proposed transfers to be issued to janmis to enable them to object if they consider the occupation is not or is not likely to be permanent?

27 A.—(a) & (b) Yes.

(c) & (d) The Government will consider the suggestion.

Notices to be served on janmis for the maintenance of missing survey marks.

- 28 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to inquire whether in the matter of the replacement and repair of missing survey marks the janmis are now served with notices giving full particulars of survey fields in which the marks are missing or are in bad repair so as to enable them to replace or repair them at their own cost, if they so desire?
 (b) Whether such notices are now only fixed up or said to be published in the amsams and the janmis afterwards charged the cost of repair or renewal of survey marks by the village officers?
 (c) Will Government order the strict enforcement of a rule that in all cases where survey marks are missing or in bad repair the janmis or their agents should be served with notices giving particulars of such survey marks so as to enable them to replace or repair them before the village officers undertake the work?

28 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to Notification No. 515, dated 2nd December 1918, published on pages 1254-1255 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 17th December 1918, and to Notification No. 355, dated 10th July 1918, published at page 801 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 30th July 1918. In view of the general responsibility of the registered holder for the maintenance of survey stones on the boundary of his land laid down in section 14 of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act, 1897, and the rules framed under the Act, the Government do not consider it necessary that the janmis or their agents should be served with notices of the kind referred to.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur K. R. Suryanarayanamurti Nayudu.

Transfer to the Salt Department from the Public Works Department of the Chilka Lake canal.

- 29 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state
 (a) whether the transfer of the Chilka Lake canal from the Public Works Department to the Salt Department has been settled, and, if so, from what date it has or will come into force; and
 (b) whether the examination by local officers of the revenue aspect of the Vamsadhara project has been completed and report made to the Government for orders, and whether any orders have been passed by them?

29 A.—(a) Yes; the transfer has effect from the 1st April 1919.

(b) The examination by local officers of the revenue aspect of the project has not yet been completed.

Request for G.O. No. 541 I. of 1912.

- 30 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table G.O. No. 541 I., dated 10th September 1913, which is quoted by the Public Works Department irrigational subdivisional officers as authority for rejecting applications for water in the Gōdāvari deltas to irrigate wet crops on dry lands?

30 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to question No. 68 asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 13th August 1918 wherein the Government stated that they were not prepared to lay the Government Order on the table. If this Government Order has been quoted as an authority for rejecting any water application, this has been done in error and without authority. No case is known of any water application for fasli 1328 having been rejected for the reason referred to by the Honourable Member.

(Mr. Suryanarayanamurti Nayudu.)

- 31 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether a sufficient number of aysaut maps of the Gōdāvari delta have been printed and whether they are now available for sale to the public?

Aysaut maps of the Gōdāvari delta.

31 A.—Only a limited number of copies of the maps have been printed, and no provision was made for the sale thereof to the public; but individual applications will be duly considered in cases where there are copies to spare.

- 32 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that, with reference to Revenue Department Notification No. 345, dated 18th July 1918, proposing amendments to Board's Standing Order No. 4, the Collectors of Gōdāvari and Kistna made a reference to the Board of Revenue on the necessity of the reclassification of irrigation sources in those two districts before effect could be given to that notification?

Classification of irrigation sources in Gōdāvari and Kistna.

(b) If so, whether the question has come up to Government for orders and what orders have been passed by them?

32 A.—The re-classification of irrigation sources in the Gōdāvari and Kistna districts with a view to the introduction of the new scale of water-rates proposed in G.O. No. 2712, Revenue, dated 18th July 1918, is under consideration by the Board of Revenue. The Board's report has not yet been received.

- 33 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that salt sub-inspectors have no fixed headquarters and are expected to be on tour during the whole month within their jurisdiction?

Touring by salt sub-inspectors.

(b) Do the Government consider that this rule is possible of observance seeing that most of these officers are men with families?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to order the fixing of headquarters for salt sub-inspectors as for land revenue inspectors and supervisors of schools and prescribe a minimum period for travelling in each month?

33 A.—(a) Yes. It is so in the case of sub-inspectors in preventive ranges.

(b) & (c) The Government will inquire.

- 34 Q.—In view of the fact that it is deemed desirable to invest tahsildars with powers to try first-class cases before they are appointed as deputy collectors and magistrates, will Government be pleased to issue orders to Collectors directing that select tahsildars in each district may be ordered to conduct the jamabandi of a taluk or taluks within the district, instead of always entrusting it, as at present, to revenue divisional officers?

Select tahsildars to conduct jamabandi of taluka.

34 A.—As appears from Board's Standing Order No. 12, the jamabandi is intended to enable the higher authorities of the district to satisfy themselves that the tahsildar's work has been satisfactory and it cannot therefore be conducted by the tahsildar himself; nor could one tahsildar be entrusted with the task of examining and criticizing the work of other officers of the tahsildar class. The Government cannot therefore accept the Honourable Member's suggestion.

- 35 Q.—With reference to the memorial submitted in December 1918 by the Narasapur Taluk People's Association to His Excellency the Governor suggesting that a duly qualified dentist may be attached to each hospital at the district headquarters to treat mouth disorders, will Government be pleased to state whether it is proposed to try the experiment at least in a few select districts for the present?

Dentists for district headquarters hospitals.

35 A.—The memorial referred to is still under correspondence with the Surgeon-General.

- 36 Q.—(a) Are Government aware that in Gōdāvari among other districts people are obliged to pay a discount of Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-8-0 per cent when currency notes are to be encashed for silver and a discount of 3 to 6 pies the rupee when small coin is required for a one-rupee currency note and that this is due to the inability of the sub-treasuries in the district to meet the demands of the public?

Discount for cashing currency notes in the Gōdāvari district.

(b) If so, what steps are intended to be taken to prevent this kind of loss and inconvenience to the public at large?

36 A.—The Government have no specific information on the subject.

The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to paragraphs 15 to 19 and 74 of the Hon'ble Sir James Meston's narrative introducing the Financial Statement of the Government of India for 1919-20, and to the answers given to similar questions at the Indian Legislative Council held on the 4th September 1918, 6th February 1919 and the 19th February 1919, as well as to the answer made in this Council to the question No. 77* at the meeting held on 13th August 1918.

(Mr. Suryanarayana Murthi Nayudu; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar;
Mr. Littlehales.)

Plans and
estimates for
the Polavaram
Island project.

37 Q.—With reference to item 1 of the statement * showing the irrigation projects under investigation furnished in answer to question No. 48 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 19th November 1918, will Government be pleased to state whether the Superintending Engineer, I Circle, has resubmitted to Government the plans and estimates for the Polavaram Island project revised as promised, and if so whether there is a likelihood of the work being sanctioned and taken on hand in 1919-20?

37 A.—The plans and estimates for the Polavaram Island project have not yet been resubmitted by the Superintending Engineer. A revised revenue forecast has been found necessary and is under preparation. There is no prospect of the work being sanctioned and taken up for execution in 1919-20.

Orders on
transfer of
registry of
pattas.

38 Q.—Will Government be pleased to lay on the table a copy of the orders passed, if any, on reference to Collectors made in 1919 regarding cases of transfer of registry, based on the suggestions contained in the Report of the Madras Survey and Land Records Committee, Volume I?

38 A.—No such reference was made in 1919. If the Honourable Member refers to the reference made to Collectors in G.O. No. 1252, Revenue, dated 1st June 1916, he will find the orders passed on the replies to that Government Order in G.O. No. 53, Revenue, dated 7th January 1919, which has been placed on the Editors' Table.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar.

Memorials
from Public
Works
Department
draftsmen
and others
for increased
allowances.

39 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state
(a) whether memorials have been sent up by draftsmen and executive lower subordinates of the Public Works Department to the Government, complaining of the disadvantages of the reorganization scheme given effect to in 1913, and praying for increased allowances for the present and a fresh scheme for bettering their prospects? If so, how many and on what dates; and
(b) whether they will be pleased to consider the same favourably?

39 A.—A number of memorials on the subject of the reorganization have been received at various dates since its introduction. The examination of the earlier memorials disclosed a *prima facie* case for further reorganization, but proposals to that end were held over owing to the financial stringency due to war conditions. The general question was revived in December last by a reference from the Government of India on the recommendations of the Public Works Department Reorganization Committee, which include proposals for a single subordinate service embracing all ranks below that of subdivisional officer. This scheme is now under examination. During the month of March further memorials have been received from certain draftsmen asking for the grant of special allowances pending reorganization; this request also is being examined.

Expenditure on
the construction
of the
Salem College.

40 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state why the allotment last made for starting the construction of the Salem College was not spent and when the work will be started?

40 A.—A provision of Rs. 80,000 was entered for the work in the Public Works Budget for 1914-15 but this amount had to be resumed as detailed plans and estimates were not then ready. Owing to war conditions, it was not found possible to make any provision for the work in subsequent years. The work will be commenced when funds become available.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, with reference to question No. 40 about the allotment of funds for the construction of the Salem College, may I know if funds will be found in the course of the next twelve months?"

The Hon'ble Mr. R. LITTLEHAILES:—"I do not think that the funds can be found during the next year. No application has been made for providing funds in the budget."

Publication of
the proceedings
of union
panchayats.

41 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to consider the feasibility of publishing the proceedings of union panchayats *gratis* in the district gazettes?

41 A.—The Government are unable to accept the suggestion.

Resettlement
of the North
Arcot district.

42 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state
(a) if it is a fact that a special officer has been posted for work in connexion with the resettlement of North Arcot;
(b) if the question of the resettlement of North Arcot district is receiving reconsideration of the Government;

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)

(c) whether the special officer in question has been asked to reopen the question of reclassification of soils or irrigation sources, especially in the Cheyyar area; and

(d) whether the Government are now in a position to lay on the table a list of all the irrigation sources in each taluk of North Arcot, including Tiruvannamalai, noting against each source its class prior to and after the resettlement, and also whether such raising of the sources was recommended either by the Collector or the Settlement Officer?

42 A.—(a), (b) & (c) The special officer recently posted to North Arcot district is to revise the classification of poramboke and unassessed lands. The Government have no intention of interfering with the resettlement.

(d) Information regarding the classification, both before and after the resettlement, of the irrigation sources under the Cheyyar ancient system has been published in English and Tamil in the *North Arcot District Gazette* of 1st May 1916. The changes in the classification were based on the recommendations of the Settlement Officer, the Collector and the Board of Revenue. The Government are unable to furnish the particulars required for other irrigation sources in the district.

43 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) what were the principles on which the reclassification of irrigation sources was carried out in North Arcot; and

(b) whether the reclassification of sources was carried out on different principles in the Cheyyar area to those on which it was carried out in the Palar and Ponnaiyar systems?

Reclassification
of irrigation
sources in
North Arcot.

43 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to G.O. No. 3166, Revenue, dated 1st November 1913, which has been placed on the Editors' Table.

44 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to place on the table the report of the economic inquiry into the condition of the Tiruvannamalai taluk which is reported to have been made according to paragraph 1 of the order in G.O. No. 3775, Revenue, dated 28th November 1918?

Report on the
economic
condition of
Tiruvannamalai
taluk.

44 A.—The report, with the omission of names and addresses of persons whose private circumstances are reported on, will be laid on the Editors' Table.

45 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to order a further inquiry into the economic condition of North Arcot, with special reference to

Further
inquiry into
the economic
condition of
North Arcot.

(a) cultivation expenses, and

(b) emigration to Mysore, Madras and foreign countries?

45 A.—The Government do not consider that any further inquiry is necessary.

46 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to make a statement with reference to

Information
regarding
various matters
in the North
Arcot district.

(a) the proposed North Arcot District Board Railway,

(b) the agricultural farm at Gudiyattam,

(c) the opening of a District Court at Vellore,

(d) the inclusion of the Vellore Sub-Court among the eleven sub-courts proposed to be made permanent, and

(e) conferring on the Vellore municipality the power of electing an honorary chairman?

46 A.—(a) The Railway Board have sanctioned a survey to be carried out by the South Indian Railway of a line of railway between Arni and Padalam or Madurantakam. The Railway Company have been asked to take up the survey when the requisite staff is available.

(b) A demonstration farm in Melmuttukur village near Gudiyattam in the North Arcot district has been opened.

(c) The Government have no intention at present to open a District Court at Vellore.

(d) No decision has yet been arrived at as to which of the temporary sub-courts in this Presidency should be made permanent.

(e) The Government have no intention of making any change.

47 Q.—In view of the fact that both the South Indian Railway and the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway have got running powers over the railway line between Madras and Jalarpet, will the Government consider the desirability of recommending that the line between Arkonam and Jalarpet may usefully be doubled?

Doubling of
railway line
between
Jalarpet and
Arkonam.

47 A.—As at present advised the Government do not consider there are sufficient grounds for such a recommendation.

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. Krishna Rao; Mr. Todhunter.)

Dates of publication of the proceedings of the Legislative Council.

48 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to place on the table a return showing the dates of proceedings of this Council and their date of publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette* since 1910?

48 A.—A statement* is laid on the table.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu.

List of district boards levying railway cess.

49 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

- (a) what district boards in the Presidency have been levying railway cess, and
(b) what amount of railway cess has been accumulated by each of them?

49 A.—(a) Railway cess is being levied by the district boards of—

(1) South Arcot.	(7) South Kanara.	(12) Ramnad.
(2) Coimbatore.	(8) Kistna.	(13) Salem.
(3) Cuddapah.	(9) Kurnool.	(14) Tinnevely.
(4) Ganjam.	(10) Madura.	(15) Trichinopoly.
(5) Godavari.	(11) Nellore.	(16) Vizagapatam.
(6) Guntur.		

(b) The amount of railway cess funds to the credit of each district board on 31st March 1918 was as follows:—

Name of district board.	Amount. RS.	Name of district board.	Amount. RS.
1. Arcot, South ..	9,10,157	9. Kurnool ..	6,38,162
2. Coimbatore ..	5,94,659 +	10. Madura ..	8,87,227
3. Cuddapah ..	1,38,140	11. Nellore ..	3,51,586
4. Ganjam ..	55,913	12. Ramnad ..	6,71,826
5. Godavari ..	2,96,324	13. Salem ..	8,11,643
6. Guntur ..	4,87,320 +	14. Tinnevely ..	9,03,934
7. Kanara, South ..	2,03,862	15. Trichinopoly ..	3,74,089
8. Kistna ..	23,22,272 +	16. Vizagapatam ..	3,27,182

Schemes under investigation for the construction of district board railways.

50 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

- (a) what schemes for the construction of district board railways are under investigation;
(b) when the investigation of each of those schemes was taken up, what progress has been made in their investigation and when their investigation is likely to be completed;
(c) what the estimated cost of construction and the estimated income of each of those railways is; and
(d) whether there are any, and if so what, proposals for financing the construction of those railways?

50 A.—(a) & (b) The Honourable Member is referred to paragraph 7 of section XI of the published administration report of the Public Works Department for the latest statement of the progress made with the district board lines under consideration.

(c) A statement will be prepared on the basis of the material available, but it must be remembered that existing estimates will in most cases require careful revision before even approximately reliable figures can be furnished.

(d) Owing to the uncertainty of the financial situation and the paramount demands of existing railways on the stock of materials procurable the financing of branch railways is temporarily in abeyance.

Stocks of food-grain in each district.

51 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state the amount of stock of food-grains available in each district of the Presidency?

51 A.—Accurate information as to existing stocks of food in each district is not available.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao:—"With reference to question No. 51, may I know if any attempt has been made to have information collected as to the stock of food-grains?"

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. Todhunter:—"Some attempts have been made. I would refer the Honourable Member to the answer given in the Imperial Legislative Council on the subject. Attempts have been made in other provinces and the results have been unsatisfactory."

Action taken to prevent depletion of stocks of food-grain in the Nellore district.

52 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Collector of Nellore submitted any reports to the Government that there has been depletion of food-grains in the district and that it is necessary to impose restrictions on the export of food-grains from the district?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to lay those reports on the table?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state what action has been taken on those reports?

* Printed as Appendix XXV, page lxii infra.

+ Includes income from lines open for traffic.

(Mr. Krishna Rao.)

52 A.—(a) Yes.

(b) & (c) The matter is under consideration.

53 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the High Court made

(c) any, and

(b) if so, what proposals for the increase of the pay of subordinate judges and district munsifs?

Increased pay to subordinate judges and district munsifs.

53 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to the reply to question No. 54.

54 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether they submitted

(a) any, and

(b) if so, what proposals to the Government of India for the increase of the pay of subordinate judges and district munsifs?

Increased pay to subordinate judges and district munsifs.

54 A.—The Government are not at present in a position to make any statement.

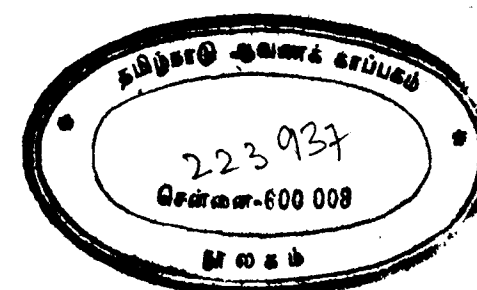
55 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state when the following grants were distributed among local bodies for the year 1918-19:—

Distribution of grants to local bodies.

- (1) Grants for the improvement of main roads and other communications affected by restrictions on railway traffic;
(2) Grants for the improvement of village roads and other communications;
(3) Grants for the construction of roads and bridges;
(4) Grants for the construction of medical buildings;
(5) Grants for the construction of school buildings, and
(6) Grants for minor sanitary works?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state when the distribution of the above grants was communicated to the local bodies concerned?

55 A.—A statement* containing the information required is placed on the table.



APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 39 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. T. Ranga Achariyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 13th August 1918, page 8 supra.]

Number of party.	Nature of work to be done in					
	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.
I. (Tanjore). A regular party has not been organised as yet.	Supervision of revision of adangals and scrutiny of survey.	Supervision of revision of adangals and scrutiny of survey, collection of materials for the preparation of the scheme report.	Supervision of revision of adangals, preparation of scheme report and field inspection.	Supervision of revision of adangals and field inspection.	Field inspection and supervision of the revision of adangals, if any; preparation of rough pattas and other accounts for six taluks in advance so that resettlement may be introduced conveniently throughout the district in 1923-24.	Introduction of resettlement in the eleven taluks of the district.
II. South Arcot and North Arcot.	Introduction of resettlement in the taluks of Villupuram, Pindivanam and Gingee; supervision of adangal revision in South Arcot and in Tiruvannamalai taluk of the North Arcot district.	Introduction of resettlement in the Tiruvannamalai taluk of the North Arcot district. Supervision of revision of adangals in the South Arcot district.	Introduction of resettlement in the taluks of Kallakurichi and Tirukkōvilur in the South Arcot district and balance of resettlement work in the taluks previously settled in that district.	Introduction of resettlement in the Chidambaram taluk and balance of resettlement work in the taluks previously resettled.	Introduction of resettlement in the Vriddhaachalam taluk and preparation of diglot registers for the taluks previously resettled.	Balance of resettlement work in the district.
III. (Bellary and Anantapur).	Supervision of the revision of adangals in the Bellary district and preparation of scheme report for the district.	Supervision of revision of adangals in the districts of Bellary and Anantapur. Compilation of scheme report for the latter district.	Supervision of revision of adangals in the districts of Bellary and Anantapur; introduction of resettlement in the taluks of Alar and Adoni and a portion of the taluk of Siruguppa in the Bellary district.	Supervision of revision of adangals in the districts of Bellary and Anantapur and introduction of resettlement in the Bellary taluk and a portion of the Siruguppa taluk of the former district and the taluks of Gooty and Tad-patri of the latter district.	Introduction of resettlement in the Hospet and Hadagalli taluks of the Bellary district; supervision of revision of adangals and preparation of diglot registers for the taluks previously resettled in the Anantapur district.	Introduction of resettlement in the taluks of Harpanahalli, Kudligi and Rayadrug of the Bellary district. Supervision of revision of adangals in the Anantapur district.
IV. (Madura, Trichinopoly and Ramnad).	Introduction of resettlement in the taluks of Madura, Melur and Tirumangalam, portion of Nilakkottai taluk and Aruppukottai taluk of the Ramnad district and probably supervision of revision of adangals in the Trichinopoly district.	Balance of resettlement work in the taluks already resettled in the Madura district. Supervision of the revision of adangals in the Trichinopoly district.	Balance of resettlement work in the taluks previously resettled in the Madura district; introduction of resettlement in the Paramakudi taluk of the Ramnad district; supervision of revision of adangals in the Trichinopoly district.	Supervision of revision of adangals in and preparation of scheme report for the Trichinopoly district; preparation of diglot registers for the taluks previously resettled in the Madura district.	Introduction of resettlement in the hill villages of the Kodaikanal taluk of the Madura district and balance of resettlement work in that district. Supervision of revision of adangals in the Trichinopoly district; preparation of a scheme report for and field inspection in that district.	Supervision of the revision of adangals, if any, and field inspection in the Trichinopoly district.
V. Ganjam, Visagapatam, etc.	Supervision of revision of adangals in the Vizagapatam district; preparation of scheme report for and field inspection in that district.	Introduction of resettlement in the three taluks of Golconda, Palakonda and Sarvasiddhi in the Vizagapatam district.	Balance of resettlement work in the Vizagapatam district.	The programme of the party has not been decided.		
Special Settlement Officer, The Nilgiri and Malabar Wynaes.	Special staff work and preparation of a scheme report for the resettlement of The Nilgiri and Malabar Wynaes.	Special staff work and preparation of a scheme report for the resettlement of The Nilgiri and Malabar Wynaes.	....	....	....	....

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 44 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. T. Ranga Achariyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 13th August 1918, page 9 supra.]

Statement showing for each month from January 1914 to June 1918 the highest rate, the lowest rate and the average of these two rates.

(1)	1914.			1915.			1916.		
	Highest. (2)	Lowest. (3)	Average. (4)	Highest. (5)	Lowest. (6)	Average. (7)	Highest. (8)	Lowest. (9)	Average. (10)
January ..	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-4	1-4 $\frac{1}{6}$	1-3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$
February ..	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$
March ..	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-4	1-4 $\frac{1}{6}$	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-4	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$
April ..	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-4	1-4 $\frac{1}{6}$	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-4	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$
May ..	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-4	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-4	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$
June ..	1-4	1-3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$
July ..	1-4	1-3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$
August ..	1-4	1-3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$
September ..	1-3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$
October ..	1-3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-4	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$
November ..	1-4	1-3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-4	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$
December ..	1-3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-4	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$

(1)	1917.			1918.		
	Highest. (11)	Lowest. (12)	Average. (13)	Highest. (14)	Lowest. (15)	Average. (16)
January ..	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$
February ..	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$
March ..	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$
April ..	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$
May ..	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$
June ..	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$
July ..	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$
August ..	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$
September ..	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$
October ..	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$
November ..	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$
December ..	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-4 $\frac{1}{2}$

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 50 asked by the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramannja Achariyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 13th August 1918, page 10 supra.]

A.—JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Section I.

Officers in the Judicial Department retired from service during the last three years.

Name.	Designation.	Age at retirement.
1. V. K. Desika Achariyar ..	Sub-Judge ..	56 years.
2. Rai Bahadur J. S. Gnaniyar Nadar.	Do. ..	57 "
3. Rai Bahadur A. Raghunatha Rao Pantulu.	Do. ..	56 "
4. V. Nafayanaswami Ayyar ..	Do. ..	55 years and 14 days.
5. E. J. S. White ..	District Munsif and Civil Judge, Secunderabad	57 " 13 "
6. V. Venkatasiva Avadhanulu.	Sub-Judge ..	56 years.
7. V. C. Mascarenhas ..	Do. ..	55 "
8. S. C. Ramaswami Ayyar ..	District Munsif ..	55 "
9. S. Mahadeva Sastri ..	Sub-Judge ..	55 "
10. A. Sambamurti Ayyar ..	Third Judge, Court of Small Causes.	55 "
11. Sir V. C. Desika Achariyar, Kt.	Second Judge, Court of Small Causes.	56 years, 4 months and 8 days.

Section II.

Officers in the Judicial Department not included in section I who have been given extensions of service during the last three years.

Name.	Designation.	Age at last extension.
1. Rao Sahib C. Chandrasekhara Ayyar.	Assistant Registrar, Appellate Side, High Court.	58 years.
2. J. R. Atkinson ..	Deputy Registrar, High Court.	57 "
3. G. Kodandaramanjulu Nayudu.	Sub-Judge ..	55 "

B.—LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Section I.

Deputy Collectors retired from service during the last three years.

Name.	Age at retirement.	Name.	Age at retirement.
1. K. Vijayaraghava Achari ..	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	12. C. Gopalan Nayyar ..	57 11
2. Muhammad Raza Sahib Belgami Sahib ..	54 3	13. J. L. Jacques ..	57 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
3. V. Parthasarathi Chetti ..	53 10	14. J. Ramayya Pantulu ..	56 0
4. K. Sitapati Rao Pantulu ..	55 1	15. P. Duraiswami Ayyangar ..	44 2
5. V. S. Sambasiva Ayyar ..	54 1	16. P. Krishna Rao ..	51 9
6. O. Gahan ..	55 3	17. K. Chantan ..	56 6
7. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar ..	50 8	18. S. V. Kallapiran Pillai ..	55 3
8. C. Tiruvankata Achari ..	56 4	19. T. Balaji Rao Nayudu ..	55 0
9. S. Suryanarayana Prasada Rao ..	55 0	20. T. Sesha Ayyar ..	58 0
10. D. Krishnayya Pantulu ..	56 0	21. T. N. Ramachandra Rao ..	55 0
11. P. Venkataramanayya Pantulu ..	56 0	22. J. Williams ..	56 0
		23. E. Sitarama Rao Nayudu ..	56 3
		24. C. Tiruvankata Achariyar.	54 2

Section II.

Deputy Collectors not included in section I who have been granted extensions of service during the last three years.

Name.	Age at last extension.	Name.	Age at last extension.
1. T. N. Sivajnanam Pillai ..	57 0	4. Muhammad Yaqub Sahib ..	55 0
2. K. Ragavendra Rao ..	56 0	5. R. Sadagopa Ayyangar ..	55 0
3. T. A. K. Perumal Pillai ..	55 0		

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 60 asked by the Hon'ble the Raja of Ramnad at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 13th August 1918, page 12 supra.]

G.O. No. 798, *Financial*, dated 10th December 1917.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the following amendment to article 459, Civil Service Regulations :—

Substitute the following for this article :—

459. (a) Ministerial officers who have attained the age of 55 may be required to retire, but should ordinarily be retained in service so long as they remain efficient until they come under the provisions of clause (e).

(b) Officers, other than ministerial, who have attained the age of 55 should ordinarily be required to retire, and should not be retained in service except where unquestionable public grounds for retention exist, and there is no doubt as to the physical fitness of the officer.

(c) Each officer's case should be taken up when he is approaching the age of 55 and before the expiry of each extension of service. Extensions may not be granted for any period exceeding one year at one time.

(d) The powers given by the preceding clauses may be exercised by the authority competent to fill the appointment (if vacant) of the officer who is required to retire or retained in service.

(e) An officer who has attained the age of 60 cannot be retained in the service of Government save in very exceptional circumstances, and with the sanction of the Local Government.

(f) No claim to compensation, from an officer who is required to retire under the provisions of this article, will be entertained.

2. In consequence of the above amendment, [article 912, Civil Service Regulations, is cancelled.

(True extract)

L. DAVIDSON,
Acting Chief Secretary.

APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No. 64 asked by the Hon'ble the Raja of Ramnad at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 13th August 1918, page 12 supra.]

Statement of the establishment proposed to be employed in the Sivaganga estate.

I.—Head office.

	Pay.		Pay.
	RS. A. P.		RS.
(a) Superior officers—		(d) Account section—cont.	
Estate Collector	1,233 5 4	Three accountants at Rs. 20 each ..	60
Assistant Estate Collector. 800—40—1,000	RS.	Two accountants at Rs. 15 each ..	30
Revenue Superintendent. 250		Eight taluk cadjan clerks at Rs. 15 each. 120	
Sarishtadar 200 to 250		(e) Audit and Forest sections—	
(b) Treasury section—	RS.	Chief auditor	60
Cash-keeper	80	Audit clerk	20
First assistant	40	Inspector	70
Second assistant	20	Two inspectors at Rs. 50 each ..	100
Shroff	20	Two " " 35 " ..	70
Assistant shroff	15	Surveyor	30
(c) Correspondence section—		Two surveyors at Rs. 25 each ..	50
Head clerk	70	Two " " 20 " ..	40
Second clerk	40	(f) Snits section—	
Third clerk	35	Madura snits clerk	30
Fourth clerk	30	Sivaganga snits clerk	25
Six clerks at Rs. 20 each ..	120	Four snits clerks at Rs. 20 each ..	80
Two typists at Rs. 25 each ..	50	(g) Press section—	
Typist	20	Manager	40
Record-keeper	30	Compositor	20
Assistant Record-keeper ..	20	" " " " ..	15
Store-keeper	20	Muchi	15
(d) Account section—		Assistant muchi	8
Head accountant	100	(h) Inferior servants—	
First assistant	50	Daffadar	12
Second assistant	30	Two head peons at Rs. 9 each ..	18
Third assistant	25	Twenty-five peons at Rs. 8 each ..	200
Pay clerk	20	Thirty peons at Rs. 7 each ..	210
		Four tappal runners at Rs. 7 each ..	28

II.—Law section.

Law officer	250	Clerk	25
Law clerk	60	" " " " ..	20
Clerk	30		

III.—Maramat section.

Two engineers at Rs. 350 each ..	700	Assistant tracer	25
One Assistant Engineer	200	Six lascars at Rs. 7 each ..	42
Two tracers at Rs. 40 each ..	80	Eleven overseers at Rs. 60—70 each ..	737
Two chief clerks at Rs. 40 ..	80	Eleven clerks at Rs. 17½ each ..	192½
Two clerks at Rs. 25 each ..	50	Twenty-two lascars at Rs. 7 each ..	154
Clerk	20		

IV.—Taluk establishment.

For each first-class taluk *—		For each second-class taluk †—	
One Tahsil dar, Rs. 150+30 ..	180	One Tahsil dar, Rs. 100+30 ..	130
One Inspector, Rs. 85+10 ..	45	One Inspector, Rs. 35+10 ..	45
One Inspector, Rs. 25+10 ..	35	One Inspector, Rs. 25+10 ..	35
One Sarishtadar	35	One Sarishtadar	30
One Head clerk	20	One Head clerk	20
Two clerks at Rs. 17½ each ..	35	Two clerks at Rs. 17½ each ..	35
Three clerks at Rs. 15 each ..	45	Three clerks at Rs. 15 each ..	45
Record clerk	14	Record clerk	14
One shroff	12	One shroff	12
One daffadar	9	One daffadar	9
Four peons at Rs. 8 each ..	32	Four peons at Rs. 8 each ..	32
Eleven peons at Rs. 7 each ..	77	Eleven peons at Rs. 7 each ..	77
Eleven peons at Rs. 6 each ..	66	Eleven peons at Rs. 6 each ..	66
Two runners at Rs. 7 each ..	14	Two runners at Rs. 7 each ..	14

* Six first-class taluks.

† Five second-class taluks.

V.—*Division establishment.*

	Pay.		Pay.
	Rs.		Rs.
For each division—			
Peshkar	15	Two peons at Rs. 6 and Rs. 5 ..	11
Two gumastahs at Rs. 10 and Rs. 9	19		

VI.—Granary establishment.

For each granary—†						
Granary-keeper	10		Measurer and kaval	5		

VII.—Trust institutions.

Manager	350—10—400	Record-keeper	20
Head clerk	50	Seven peons at Rs. 7 each	49
Three correspondence clerks on Rs. 20, Rs. 20 and Rs. 15.	55	Five taluk paditharam supervisors at Rs. 50 each.	250
Three accountants on Rs. 20, Rs. 20 and Rs. 15.	55	Five paditharam clerks at Rs. 15 each.	75

* 131 divisions.

† 30 granaries.

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 102 asked by the Hon'ble Sir Gordon Fraser, Kt., at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 13th August 1918, page 19 supra.]

Statement showing the names of officers who have acted as Collectors of Madras during the five years ending 30th June 1918, with the period of each appointment.

Name of officer.	Period of appointment.
Mr. R. F. Austin, I.C.S.	11th November 1912 to 1st November 1913.
Mr. A. R. Cumming, I.C.S.	2nd November 1913 to 7th February 1914.
Mr. E. A. Davis, I.C.S.	8th February 1914 to 22nd March 1914.
Mr. D. W. G. Cowie, I.C.S.	23rd March 1914 to 17th June 1915.
Mr. C. G. Todhunter, I.C.S.	18th June 1915 to 13th July 1915.
Mr. P. S. P. Rice, I.C.S.	14th July 1915 to 19th April 1916.
Mr. H. A. B. Vernon, I.C.S.	20th April 1916 to 18th June 1916.
Mr. M. Young, I.C.S.	19th June 1916 to 10th April 1917.
The Hon'ble Muhammad Aziz-ud-din Husain Sabib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E., I.S.O.	11th April 1917 to 16th May 1917.
Mr. S. W. G. I. MacIver, I.C.S.	17th May 1917 to 1st August 1917.
The Hon'ble Muhammad Aziz-ud-din Husain Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E., I.S.O.	2nd August 1917 to 30th August 1917.
Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks, I.C.S.	31st August 1917 to 7th October 1917.
The Hon'ble Muhammad Aziz-ud-din Husain Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E., I.S.O.	8th October 1917 to 30th May 1918.
Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks, I.C.S.	31st May 1918 to 15th June 1918
The Hon'ble Muhammad Aziz-ud-din Husain Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E., I.S.O.	16th June 1918 onwards.

APPENDIX VII.

[Vide answer to question No. 108 asked by the Hon'ble Sri Sobha Chandra Singh Deo at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 13th August 1918, page 20 supra.]

G.O. No. 81, Medical, dated 28th September 1916.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 5th April 1916, in answer to an interpellation by the Hon'ble Raja Sri Madan Mohan Singh Deo, the Government undertook to consider the question of instituting special scholarships for the encouragement of Uriyas in technical branches of education, such as engineering and medicine. The Surgeon-General, who was consulted as regards the increased facilities that could be given for the education of Uriyas in medicine, has now submitted his recommendations on the subject.

2. He points out in the first place that, as the Uriya community is backward in general education, it is desirable to give special facilities for the general education of Uriyas and he recommends the creation of scholarships in secondary schools for this purpose. The Government observe, however, that there is already a number of Government scholarships for boys in secondary schools and that the number allotted for the First Circle has been lately raised and is now 27. In the award of these scholarships special consideration is invariably shown to the claims of Uriya candidates, who also enjoy the privilege of paying school-fees at half-rates. Moreover at two schools, one at Russellkonda and the other at Purushottapur, are specially maintained at the cost of Provincial funds for the benefit of Uriyas. These measures will no doubt gradually increase the number of Uriya boys qualified to enter for the medical profession and the Government do not consider that there is any need for providing further special facilities for the secondary education of Uriya boys.

3. As regards the provision of special facilities for their medical education, the Government agree with the Surgeon-General that Uriya students who have obtained good marks in the School Final examination may be admitted into the medical schools without undergoing a competitive examination and may be given a special stipend of Rs. 12 per mensem each. They are accordingly pleased to sanction the grant of two such stipends every year commencing from the 1st July 1917 to qualified Uriya students entering the Medical School, Vizagapatam. These stipends will count against the total number allotted to the Telugu districts.

4. The Government also sanction the award annually by the Surgeon-General of a special scholarship of Rs. 20 per mensem to the best of the qualified Uriya candidates who may offer themselves for admission into the Medical College, Madras.

(True extract)

C. G. TODHUNTER,
Acting Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX VIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 1 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 19th November 1918, page 35 supra.]

Representations received from the public in regard to the incidents in Madura.

I

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR, B.A., B.L., Additional Member of the Madras Legislative Council, Madura.
To—the Chief Secretary to Government.
Dated—the 28th September 1918.
No.—R.C. 264.

I have wired to-day to the Government as follows: "Madras Government, Ootacamund. At close yesterday trial Varadarajulu's case Reserve Police in immediate presence Superintendent charged with bayonet and fired killing reserve constable, mortally wounding another since dead, others wounded. Police action unwarranted. Immediate independent inquiry essential."

An independent inquiry, I think, will allay public apprehensions. The crowd which had gone to witness the inquiry, I understand, has been there for some time and when Dr. P. Varadarajulu Nayudu after the close of the trial got down and went to his carriage which was standing east of the portico, the crowd gathered round him and were dispersed by a bayonet charge and after that stones had been pelted and a firing has taken place. The District Superintendent of Police told me that he had not given the order to load or fire. However, there was firing and two persons have died up till now. Hence my wire for an inquiry.

I (a)

Telegram—from M.R.Ry. V. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR Avargal, President of the public meeting, Madura.
To—the Chief Secretary to Government.
Dated—the 2nd October 1918.

September 29th public meeting, Madura; four thousand citizens present; unanimous resolutions against conduct police bayonetting and firing; also unanimously resolved police administration must place new district superintendent and conduct (Elliot) close by firing lines should seriously considered demanded immediate independent inquiry.

(b)

Letter—from M.R.Ry. V. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR, B.A., B.L., President of the public meeting of the citizens of Madura.
To—the Chief Secretary to Government.
Dated—the 2nd October 1918.

In confirming my telegram to you of to-day in connexion with the resolutions unanimously passed at a public meeting of the citizens of this town at which I presided regarding the conduct of the police on Friday last, I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of the resolutions.

I may state that there is very great public feeling in regard to the matter and a very speedy and thoroughly independent and full inquiry would be extremely desirable.

I have the honour to request you to place before Government this letter and the resolutions.

ENCLOSURE

Resolutions unanimously passed at a public meeting of the citizens of Madura held on 29th September 1918.

That this meeting of the citizens of Madura is of opinion that the conduct of the police on the 27th September 1918 in charging with bayonets the crowd that gathered in the Collector's office compound to see Doctor Varadarajulu Nayudu returning home after the close of the hearing of the case against him for that day and after the cruel and unnecessary provocation and on the trifling pretext of a few stones being thrown in consequence, their conduct in opening fire on the crowd fully knowing that death would result, which conduct did result in the death of two persons and injury to others, was criminal and calls for an early and independent inquiry by the Government.

2. That this meeting is of opinion that the administration of the police of the district must be placed in the hands of a new and impartial District Superintendent and that the competency of the present District Superintendent of Police who was close by the firing line and hurried upstairs as soon as the volley was fired to hold his office any longer must be seriously considered by the Government.

3. That this meeting demands that an immediate, full and independent inquiry into the conduct of all concerned be held.

4. This meeting expresses its sympathy with the relatives and friends of the victims of the high-handed and insensate act of outrage.

5. That these resolutions be communicated to the Government and the press.

II

Telegram—from the Secretaries, Madras Mahajana Sabha.
To—the Chief Secretary to Government.
Dated—the 2nd October 1918.

Madras Mahajana Sabha strongly urges appointment impartial committee to conduct public inquiry into action of police in firing on the crowd at Madura on Friday last resulting in the death of two persons and injuries to others.

III

Letter—from the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur R. RAMACHANDRA RAO Avargal, Secretary to Government, Home (Judicial) Department.
To—the Secretaries, Madras Mahajana Sabha.
M.R.Ry. V. Ramachandra Ayyar Avargal, President of a public meeting held at Madura on 29th September 1918.
the Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar, B.A., B.L., Madura.
Dated—the 5th October 1918.
No.—2487/A-2.

In continuation of my letter No. 2451/A-1, dated 3rd October 1918, I am directed to state that the conduct of the inquiry into the unfortunate disturbance which occurred at Madura on the 27th September last is in the hands of Mr. Paddison, the District Magistrate, in whose judgment and impartiality the Government repose the greatest confidence. The Government are not prepared to consider the request

preferred in your telegram of the 2nd October for an inquiry by a committee.
your telegram of the 2nd October for an independent inquiry and the removal of the request
your telegram and letter of the 28th September for an independent inquiry.

District Superintendent of Police.

IV

Telegram—from the Secretaries, Madras Congress Committee.
To—the Secretary to Government, Home (Judicial) Department.
Dated—the 3rd October 1918.

Madras Congress Committee prays public inquiry by impartial committee into conduct of police at Madura and Conjeeveram by Indian Defence Force.

V

Letter—from the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur R. RAMACHANDRA RAO Avargal, Secretary to Government, Home (Judicial) Department.
To—the Secretaries, Madras Congress Committee.
Dated—the 8th October 1918.
No.—2487/A-6.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram, dated 3rd October 1918, to the address of the Chief Secretary to Government and to state that the conduct of the inquiry into the unfortunate disturbance which occurred at Madura on the 27th September last is in the hands of Mr. Paddison, the District Magistrate, in whose judgment and impartiality the Government repose the greatest confidence. The Government have received a report from the District Magistrate, Chingleput, and do not consider any additional inquiry necessary. The Government are not prepared to consider the request preferred in your telegram for a public inquiry.

VI

Letter—from the Honorary Secretary, Madura-Ramnad District People's Association.
To—the Secretary to Government, Home (Judicial) Department.
Dated—Madura, the 2nd October 1918.
No.—47.

I beg to communicate for necessary action the following resolutions passed by the Madura-Ramnad District People's Association in its general body meeting held on 29th September 1918:—

Resolution I.—"That this meeting of the District People's Association, Madura, is of opinion that the conduct of the police on the 27th September 1918, in charging

with bayonets the crowd that gathered in the Collector's office compound, to see Doctor Varadarajulu Nayudu returning home after the close of the hearing of the case against him for that day, and after this cruel and unnecessary provocation their conduct in opening fire on the crowd on the trifling pretext of a few stones being thrown in consequence, fully knowing that death would result, which conduct resulted in the death of two persons and injury to others, was criminal and calls for an early and independent inquiry by the Government."

Resolution II.—"That this meeting is of opinion that the administration of the police of the district must be placed in the hands of a new and impartial District Superintendent and that the competency of the present District Superintendent of Police who was close by the firing line and hurried upstairs as soon as the volley was fired, to hold the office any longer, must be seriously considered by Government. That this meeting demands that an immediate, full and independent inquiry into the conduct of all concerned be held."

Resolution III.—"The Secretary of the District People's Association be authorized to communicate the resolutions to Government and to press."

VII

Letter—from the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur R. RAMACHANDRA RAO Avargal,
Secretary to Government, Home (Judicial) Department.

To—the Honorary Secretary, Madura-Ramnad District People's Association,
Madura.

Dated—the 8th October 1918.

No.—2487/A-4.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 47, dated 2nd October 1918, and to state that the conduct of the inquiry into the unfortunate disturbance which occurred at Madura on the 27th September last is in the hands of Mr. Paddison, the District Magistrate, in whose judgment and impartiality the Government repose the greatest confidence. The Government are not prepared to consider the requests preferred in your letter for an independent inquiry and the removal of the District Superintendent of Police.

VIII

Letter—from the Honorary Secretary, Madura-Ramnad District People's
Association, Madura.

To—the Chief Secretary to Government.

Dated—the 9th October 1918.

I beg to communicate, for necessary action, the following resolution passed by the Madura-Ramnad District People's Association at its general body meeting held on 4th October 1918:—

Resolution.—This meeting of the Madura-Ramnad District People's Association is of opinion that the condition of Madura city is peaceful and quiet and that the isolated instances of disquiet which took place more than a month ago and have since ceased to exist, i.e., the scare of looting in the bazaars of the city and insignificant overt acts accompanying the scare, were due to economic causes applicable to the whole country, namely, the high prices of foodstuffs and other necessities of life and that unwarranted bayonetting and shooting by Police on the 27th September 1918 and the consequent deaths and injuries do not show any disposition on the part of any portion of the public to commit disturbance and that under such circumstances the location of a contingent of soldiers and sepoys is due to panic on the part of authorities and is a matter fraught with serious consequences to the peace of the city and is likely to bring about the very results intended to be averted and therefore the association prays that the Government may be pleased to withdraw the military forces from this city."

[Receipt acknowledged in Letter No. 2623-A-1, Home (Judicial),
dated 23rd October 1918.]

IX

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR, President, public
meeting, Salem.

To—the Secretary to Government, Home (Judicial) Department.

Dated—the 17th October 1918.

I have the honour to submit the following resolutions of a public meeting held at Salem on 12th instant:

xi

ENCLOSURE

Proceedings of a public meeting held at the Salem Town Hall on the 12th October 1918.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR—Chairman.

The citizens of Salem in public meeting assembled resolve—

(1) That they strongly protest against the order of the Government rejecting the most reasonable and earnest prayer of the citizens of Madura for an independent inquiry into the conduct of the police on 27th September 1918 in bayonetting and firing on the crowd without cause.

(2) That the public cannot have any confidence in the impartiality of the inquiry at present held by the District Magistrate of Madura.

(3) That unless the Reserve Police constables who were on duty that day are examined in public before an independent committee, the inquiry will be absolutely worthless and the order of the Deputy Inspector-General to his force not to make statement at the inquiry is most unjustifiable and is calculated to prevent the eliciting of truth and should be immediately cancelled.

(4) That the inquiry being really into the conduct of the officers in charge of the Reserve Police who were present on the spot, viz., the District Superintendent of Police, the Reserve Inspector and the Sergeant, it is impossible that the truth can be elicited at the inquiry, if the said officers are allowed to continue in charge of the police in that district.

The above (4) were proposed by Mr. S. E. Venkatappa Chettiyar, seconded by Mr. D. P. Chennakrishna Chettiyar and carried unanimously.

(5) That in view of the strong public feeling in this matter an early reconsideration by the Government of Madras of their latest order in the press communiqué recently published is urgently called for, not merely in the interests of justice but also as a matter of expediency and wise statesmanship.

(6) That the above resolutions should be communicated to the press, to the Government of Madras and the Government of India.

The above (5) and (6) were proposed by Mr. Kandaswami Pillai, seconded by Mr. Krishnaswami Nayakar and carried unanimously.

(7) This meeting requests the Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar to take such steps in the matter as will ensure a speedy, proper and independent inquiry being held in the matter.

Proposed by Mr. C. Rajagopala Acharya, seconded by Mr. S. V. Subrahmanya Ayyar and carried unanimously.

[Receipt acknowledged in Letter No. 2638-A-1, Home (Judicial),
dated 23rd October 1918.]

APPENDIX IX.

[Vide answer to question No. 27 asked by the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramanuja Achariyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 19th November 1918, page 39 supra.]

Statistics of cases in the High Court.

	For 1917.				For the period beginning with the 1st January 1918 and ending with the 31st October 1918.			
	Pendency at the beginning of 1917.	Institutions.	Disposals.	Pendency at the end of the year.	Pendency at the beginning of the year 1.	Institutions.	Disposals.	Pendency at the end of 31st October.
1. Original suits	287	508	475	320	320	468	314	474
2. Sessions cases	4	38	38	4	4	38	34	8
3. Insolvent petitions	989	264	266	980	980	196	204	972
4. First appeals excluding Original Suit appeals, City Civil Court appeals and Letters Patent appeals.	725	431	532	624	624	328	415	537
5. Second appeals	2,315	2,546	2,519	2,342	2,342	1,877	1,826	2,393
6. Civil Revision petitions	1,064	1,320	1,378	1,066	1,066	1,076	1,057	1,025
7. Civil Miscellaneous petitions	780	3,650	3,574	866	866	2,673	2,879	650
8. Appeals against orders including also appeals against appellate orders.	463	550	606	407	407	362	482	287
9. Criminal appeal	106	721	736	91	91	701	679	113
10. Criminal revision cases	161	869	848	182	182	650	695	137
11. All other criminal cases, i.e., referred trials, miscellaneous petitions and reference under section 307, Criminal Procedure Code.	23	646	649	30	20	609	600	39
Total ..	6,910	11,543	11,621	6,832	6,832	8,978	9,185	6,625

APPENDIX X.

[Vide answer to question No. 37 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 19th November 1918, page 40 supra.]

Statement showing the places where looting took place in the Presidency within six months from the 1st May 1918.

Date.	Place.	District.	Amount of loss or damage caused by the looters.
1918.			
13th May	Kadavakollu	Kistna	Not known.
15th "	Marrivada	"	"
17th "	Agriparru	"	"
	Challapalli	"	"
18th "	Wuyyur	"	Cloths worth Rs. 4,000.
	Lakshmipuram	"	Paddy worth Rs. 16,000.
19th "	Agriparru	"	Not known.
20th "	Kankipadu	"	Paddy worth Rs. 1,656.
	Davulur	"	Property worth Rs. 1,100.
	Billipadu	"	" Rs. 1,099.
21st "	Gudivada	"	" Rs. 210.
	Gudavalli	"	Not known.
	Madhavaram	"	Property worth Rs. 521.
22nd "	Repalli	Guntur	Not known.
	Bapatla	"	"
23rd "	Suravaram	Kistna	"
28th "	Polavaram	"	Paddy worth Rs. 200.
5th June	Elikapadu	"	Not known.
8th "	Atmakur	Nellore	Property worth Rs. 5,000.
	Chagalmarri	Kurnool	Property worth Rs. 6,100, of which cloths to the value of Rs. 600 were recovered.
Within a day or two of 8th June 1918.	Nossam	"	Not known.
	Jambuladinne	"	
9th June	Pentapadu	Kistna	Paddy worth Rs. 450. Kerosene oil shed burnt and cloths looted.
19th "	Kunderu	"	Paddy worth Rs. 749.
20th "	Mangalore	South Kanara	Two hundred and fifty drums of kerosene oil.
28th "	Gadevarigudem	Kistna	Not known.
1st July	Gampalagudem	"	"
9th "	Pengolam	"	"
10th "	Siripuram	"	Cloths worth Rs. 572.
	Anamreddigudem	"	Not known.
	Ratnavaram	"	"
	Narasimhagudem	"	"
11th "	Brundavanapuram	"	"
	Rolupudi	"	"
12th "	Vadali	"	"
	Venkatapuram	"	"
13th "	Tallapalli	"	"
19th "	Kambampad	"	"
31st "	Bhagvanpuram	"	"
8th August	Tatipaka	Gōdāvari	Cloths and paddy worth Rs. 2,500.
25th "	Anakapalli	Vizagapatam	Cloths worth Rs. 10,000 to 20,000.
26th "	Vizagapatam	"	Not known.
	Saluru	"	"
	Divi taluk	Kistna	"
2nd September.	Ellore	"	"
3rd "	Shevapet	Salem	"
4th "	Ellore	Kistna	"
6th "	Karumbakkam	Chingleput	Property worth about Rs. 1,000.
	In two villages—one in Cuddalore taluk and the other in Villupuram taluk.	South Arcot	Not known.
7th "	Samayapuram	Trichinopoly	Property, chiefly cloths, worth about Rs. 1,500.
8th "	Suramangalam	Salem	Not known.
	Madras	Madras	"

Statement showing the places where looting took place in the Presidency within six months from the 1st May 1918—cont.

Date.	Place.	District.	Amount of loss or damage caused by the looters.
1918.			
	Atmakur	Kurnool	Property worth Rs. 10,000 probably an exaggeration. Property worth Rs. 500 has been recovered.
9th September.	Renigunta	Chittoor	Not known.
	Yerpedu	"	4 bags of rice and 22 bags of paddy.
	Madras	Madras	"
10th "	Kalahasti	Chittoor	23 bags of paddy.
	Akkurti	"	20 bags of paddy.
	Nayudupet	Nellore	Not known.
	Tiruvettiyur	Chingleput	"
	Rajahmundry	Gōdāvari	2 cloth shops wrecked.
	Conjeeveram	Chingleput	Not known.
	Madras	Madras	"
10th and 11th September.	Narasaraopet taluk.	Guntur	Not known.
11th September.	Conjeeveram	Chingleput	"
	Sulurpet	Nellore	"
	Muthukur	"	45 bags of paddy.
12th "	Chennur	"	One house broken into and paddy stolen.
	Arni	Chingleput	Property worth Rs. 700.
	Santhapettai	"	Cloths worth Rs. 2,000.
13th "	Manubolu	Nellore	One house looted and paddy stolen.
	Muthupet	Tanjore	Cloths worth about Rs. 2,000.
15th "	Kuttalam	"	Property worth Rs. 5,000, of which property worth about Rs. 2,500 has been recovered.
	Kornad	"	About Rs. 20,000.
	Guntakal	Anantapur	Cloths worth about Rs. 150.
16th "	Shiyali	Tanjore	246 bags of paddy, out of which 28 have been recovered.
	Virasholam	Ramnad	Not known.
17th "	Worayur	"	"
	Karur	"	"
	Ariyalur	"	"
	Kattaputtur	Trichinopoly	"
	Thatiyangarpet	"	"
	Kannanore	"	"
	Vyrichettipalaiyam	"	"
	Meensurthy	"	Cloths worth Rs. 300.
	Mannargudi	Tanjore	Cloths worth about Rs. 3,000.
	Tranquebar	"	Not known.
	Perutalai	"	"
	Kamuti	Ramnad	"
	Mettupatti	"	"
	Sayalkudi	"	"
18th "	Nidujuvvi	Cuddapah	Grain worth Rs. 70.
	Viravanellur	Tinnevely	Not known.
19th "	Muthupet	Tanjore	"
20th "	Nidujuvvi	Cuddapah	Cloth and grain worth Rs. 600.

*The total estimated damage in Madras is Rs. 23,000, excluding the Moore Market for which no figure can be given.

APPENDIX XI.

[Vide answer to question No. 41 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 19th November 1918, page 41 supra.]

Statement showing the number of criminals in each criminal settlement.

Name of settlement.	Number of criminals.
Kalichedu	1,080
Kavali, Allur and Bitragunta	1,393
Stuartpuram	1,223
Sitanagram	989
Bhumannagadda	513
Aziznagar	1,012
Reformatory Settlement, Madras	206
Do. Guntur	31
Kalla Settlement at Gudalur	40
Pallavaram	151

APPENDIX XII.

[Vide answer to question No. 47 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 19th November 1918, page 42 supra.]

Statement showing the number and strength of elementary schools for Panchamas on 31st March 1918, districtwar.

Districts.	Schools.	Pupils.	Districts.	Schools.	Pupils.
1. Ganjam	89	2,575	15. South Arcot	271	8,270
2. Vizagapatam	63	2,027	16. Tanjore	227	6,860
3. Gōdāvari	366	11,173	17. Trichinopoly	161	4,948
4. Kistna	934	24,546	18. Madura	109	3,791
5. Guntur	743	21,757	19. Ramnad	128	5,180
6. Kurnool	429	8,862	20. Tinnevely	244	6,884
7. Bellary	71	1,777	21. Coimbatore	181	4,405
8. Anantapur	75	1,370	22. Salem	82	2,283
9. Cuddapah	268	4,295	23. Nilgiris	14	810
10. Nellore	407	9,604	24. Malabar	56	2,937
11. Madras	85	8,583	25. South Kanara	21	546
12. Chingleput	377	10,275			
13. North Arcot	191	6,285			
14. Chittoor	26	929			
			Total	5,618	160,972

APPENDIX XIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 48 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 19th November 1918, page 42 supra.]

Statement showing the irrigation projects under investigation.

Item No.	District.	Name of project.	Approximate cost (if known) in lakhs.	Brief description.	Progress made in investigation.	Probable year in which investigation will be completed.	Remarks.
1	Godavari	Coringa and Polavaram island projects.	Rs. 14-00	The proposal is to extend the Godavari delta irrigation to Coringa and Polavaram islands. The project is to be completed before the end of this year.	The field work has been completed. Plans and estimates for the Polavaram island project which were received from the Superintending Engineer were returned.	1919	As stated in the annexure to G.O. No. 69 I., dated 14th February 1917, this project would prove productive only if an average water-rate of Rs. 15 per acre could be guaranteed.
2	Nellore	Aller project	5-52	The project consists in constructing a tank across a stream in the Kandukur taluk to command 3,700 acres.	The project is awaiting the result of further gaugings of the river.	1920	
3	Guntur	Pulikonda reservoir project	19-05	This is a proposal to form a reservoir across the Musi river at Pulikonda, a village about eighteen miles west of Ongole. The project will consist of 10,310 acres of wet cultivation.	The estimate for the work is held in abeyance pending the settlement of the question of supply available, to ascertain which, gaugings are being made.	1922	
4	Nellore	Pyderu scheme	19-00	The proposal is to excavate a surplus channel from the Kanigiri reservoir and to improve the Pyderu so as to make it capable of carrying its own discharge and that of the Kanigiri reservoir.	Plans and estimates are under the consideration of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.	1919	
5	Do.	Vengalapuram	40-54	This project which provides for the construction of two reservoirs across the Paleru was first prepared for the irrigation of 50,000 acres of dry crops. It has now been re-investigated on a wet crop basis.	The plans and estimates are lying over pending the result of the negotiations which the Director of Agriculture is understood to be carrying on with the ryots as to whether the latter will or will not pay the rate necessary to make the scheme productive. It will be seen from the annexure to G.O. No. 69 I., dated 14th February 1917, that an average water-rate of Rs. 12-8-0 per acre should be realized to admit of the project being sanctioned as a productive public work.	1919	

Item No.	District.	Name of project.	Approximate cost (if known) in lakhs.	Brief description.	Progress made in investigation.	Probable year in which investigation will be completed.	Remarks.
6	Kurnool	Improvements to the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal.	100-00	The proposal is to widen the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal and to excavate a channel 66 miles long from near the Mitakondala cutting and to form a reservoir for the irrigation of 46,100 acres of first crop and 15,000 acres of second crop.	The plans and estimates are under the consideration of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation. Gaugings of the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal in connexion with these projects are being made this year. The Velgode project would prove productive only if a water-rate of Rs. 11 per acre on the wet ayacut and of Rs. 6-8-0 on the dry ayacut were levied--vide annexure to G.O. No. 69 I., dated 14th February 1917.	1919	
7	Do.	Velgode project	..	..	Further investigation regarding the water tightness of the bed of the proposed reservoir is being made.	1920	
8	Do.	Thippayapalem project	1-00	This is a proposal to form a reservoir across the Kollavagu for the irrigation of 2,654 acres.	A preliminary report on the scheme was submitted, but it did not justify the complete investigation of the project. Gauging observations are, however, being made to ascertain whether the scheme is worth further investigation.	1923	
9	Cuddapah	Papagani reservoir project	42-00	This project consists in the formation of a reservoir on the Papagani river by constructing a masonry dam across it near the village of Veligalla for the irrigation of 10,000 acres of wet crop and 17,300 acres of dry crop.			
10	Chingleput	Madurantakam project	4-80	The proposal is for improving the irrigation under the tanks connected with the Madurantakam system. The proposal is mainly intended to provide work for famine relief.	This scheme was ordered to lie over till orders were passed on the Uttiramerur project. As the latter project has been abandoned, this project is now being examined by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.	1920	
11	Salem	Marandahalle project	1-43	The scheme consists in improving the headworks of the Marandahalle anicut and increasing the capacity of the tanks supplied by it to command 1,800 acres of first crop and 900 acres of second crop.	It has been decided by the Government that this project cannot be undertaken either as a productive or protective work. The estimate is being revised by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation for sanction under "33. Famine Relief."	1919	
12	Do.	Krishnagiri project	52-22	This project consists in forming a reservoir across the Ponmar river near Krishnagiri about ten miles above Nedungal anicut.	The plans and estimates were held over pending the results of the observations undertaken to ascertain as accurately as possible the surplus discharge of the river. The estimate is now being examined by the Superintendent Engineer submitted a preliminary report in 1915 on the possibilities of constructing two alternative projects and recommended the detailed projects and the financial aspect of the investigation of the bigger scheme.	1919	
13	hold 6,000 milla. c. ft. of water to command 20,000 acres of wet and 38,000 Malabar ..	Meengarai reservoir project	13-00	This is for the irrigation of lands in Kollanged estate to the extent of about 10,000 acres.	The question of supply available has been examined by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.	1920	

Statement showing the irrigation projects under investigation—cont.

Item No.	District.	Name of project.	Approximate cost (if known) in lakhs.	Brief description.	Progress made in investigation.	Probable year in which investigation will be completed.	Remarks.
14	Malabar ..	Malapuzha reservoir project ..	Rs. 19-00	The Malapuzha project is expected to irrigate 10,000 to 20,000 acres, while the other two are estimated to supply 1,000 to 2,000 acres each.	Gaugings are being made in connexion with this project.	1921	
15	Do. ..	Vanditode project ..	19-00				
16	Do. ..	Kilakaucheri project ..	19-00				
17	Coimbatore ..	Amaravati reservoir project ..	11-33	The proposal is to construct a small reservoir on the Amaravati for the irrigation of 7,000 acres.	Field work is in progress	1920	The detailed investigation of this project has been recently sanctioned.
18	Ganjam ..	Constructing a reservoir on or close to the Ichohapur channel, Bushikulya system.	1-31	The proposal is to form a storage reservoir between 13/2 and 15/6 of the Ichohapur channel by improving the existing Hetta tank of Kumariparam for the supply of an syand of 8,600 acres.	....	1921	The preparation of detailed plans and estimates for this project has been recently ordered.
19	Do. ..	Construction of two reservoirs to improve the irrigation under the Garmbalagedda.	..	The proposal is to improve the irrigation under the Garmbalagedda and to irrigate the newly-disafforested block of Runku Hanumanthapur, measuring 1,270 acres.	....	Cannot be stated at present.	The Superintending Engineer has been called upon to submit a preliminary report on the scheme for which special establishment was sanctioned in July last.
20	Vizagapatnam ..	Tuni reservoir project ..	50-50	The proposal is to construct a reservoir across the Tuni river for the irrigation of about 40,000 acres.	....	Do.	The forecast of revenue anticipated from the project is awaited from the Collector and on its receipt the question whether the project should be investigated in detail will be considered.

APPENDIX XIV.

[Vide answer to question No. 49 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 19th November 1918, page 42 supra.]

Statement showing irrigation projects that have been considered by the Government during the last ten years (1908—1918) but have been abandoned or indefinitely postponed.

District and name of project.	Amount of estimate.	Reasons for postponing the project.
RS. IN LAKHS.		
<i>I.—Projects abandoned.</i>		
Ganjām—		
1. Padmanabasagaram project.	1.95	The scheme was to improve the irrigation of 4,000 acres in the estates of Tekkali and Nandigam. Owing to constant friction between these estates it was reported that the owners of the lands to be benefited were unwilling to undertake the work themselves, or to pay a water-rate of Rs. 4 an acre if the Government should undertake to execute the scheme.
Gōdāvari—		
2. Anumunilanka project.	9.00	Observations of the discharges of the Yerrakalva on which river the reservoir was proposed to be constructed showed that the project was not feasible.
Guntūr—		
3. Gundlakamma project.	54.82	The project yields a very poor return and is not financially feasible as a productive or protective work.
4. Mellavagu project ...	4.00	The anticipated return is only 1.6 per cent. In the locality in which the project is situated, good dry crops are grown and the ryots show no readiness to take water. The project is also quite unsuitable for purposes of famine relief.
5. Manchikallu tank scheme.	1.30 for 'works' only.	The return anticipated is very poor and the project is also unsuitable for purposes of famine relief.
Kurnool—		
6. Sanganteswaram project.	890.00	This project which was intended as a second impounding reservoir to supplement the supply from the proposed Tungabhadra reservoir was abandoned, as the latter scheme was ordered to be indefinitely postponed.
Cuddapah—		
7. Chennayyagaripalli reservoir.	4.30	The supply available is precarious and the scheme does not fulfil the conditions of a productive or protective work.
8. Dorigallu project ...	18.65	Does not satisfy the conditions of a productive or protective work.
Bellary—		
9. Nellikudiri project ...	20.96	The investigation of the project was stopped as the reservoir, if formed, would submerge six villages containing 1,130 houses, 100 wells and rich cultivated lands to the extent of 5,000 acres. The project is not sufficiently remunerative. It is also unsuitable for execution as a famine-relief work.
10. Supply channel to Kottur tank.	0.87	
Anantapur—		
11. Upper Penner project.	23.84	The anticipated water-supply was found to be very precarious. It was shown that in a bad year the project would not protect a fair portion of the ayacut and that in a very bad year it would be a complete failure.
12. Ithodu project ...	3.60 for 'works' only.	The scheme fails to be productive, the return being only 0.64 per cent, nor does it satisfy the Indian Irrigation Commission's formula for the protective value of an irrigated acre. The project is unsuitable for famine-relief purposes and is not on a secure basis as regards water-supply.

Statement showing irrigation projects that have been considered by the Government during the last ten years (1908—1918) but have been abandoned or indefinitely postponed—cont.

District and name of project.	Amount of estimate.	Reasons for abandoning the project.
RS. IN LAKHS.		
Nellore—		
13. Sarvapalli project ...	6.89	The project was condemned as it was found that in years of short supply little or no water would reach the extension of the ayacut proposed and that the project would fail in seven years out of twenty.
14. Boggeru project ...	9.48	The project does not satisfy the conditions of a productive or protective work. In indifferent years the old ayacut alone would benefit by the increased supply.
Chingleput—		
15. Varadayyalaiyam project.	2.50	The scheme, which is expected to yield a return of a little over one per cent, fails to be productive and does not satisfy the conditions required of a protective work. In a bad year the existing irrigation would be entitled to preference and the new area to be benefited would suffer. There is the further objection that its effect on the irrigation lower down cannot be precisely estimated. The project is also unsuitable for famine-relief purposes.
16. Uttiramerur project.	12.82	The project was abandoned as most of the ryots concerned were not prepared to pay the water-rate necessary to make the project productive.
Trichinopoly—		
17. Pimbalur reservoir project.	0.96	To make the project productive, a water-rate of Rs. 11-8-0 per acre would have to be levied. As it was reported that the ryots could not be induced to pay this rate, the project was abandoned.
Madura—		
18. Porandalur project ...	33.90	The return anticipated from the project was very poor, viz., 1.5 per cent on the capital outlay.
Salem—		
19. Gudumalai project ..	27.09	The project was abandoned as it was conclusively shown that there was not enough water for this project in addition to the Toludur project. The latter project which proved 'productive' was chosen for execution.
Coimbatore—		
20. Amaravati reservoir project (bigger scheme).	25.00	The surplus available in the Amaravati was found to be insufficient, but a smaller project is being investigated.

II.—Projects indefinitely postponed.

A

Ganjām—			
1. Baguva reservoir project.	8.45	These projects have been sanctioned for execution as famine-relief works when the necessity for famine relief arises.	
Kurnool—			
2. Chinna Tekur project.	1.25		
Bellary—			
3. Constructing a new tank at Kolur.	0.94		
Chingleput—			
4. Upper Arni river project.	2.04		

B

Guntūr—			
5. Pulikonda reservoir project.	19.03	These projects are in abeyance pending verification of water-supplies available.	
6. Atleru project alternative schemes.	(a) 5.5 (b) 8.4		
Cuddapah—			
7. Papaghni reservoir project.	42.08		
8. Pullampet project ...	66.30		
Salem—			
9. Krishnagiri project.	52.22		
10. Vaniar project ...	8.14		

Statement showing irrigation projects that have been considered by the Government during the last ten years (1908—1918) but have been abandoned or indefinitely postponed—cont.

District and name of project.	Amount of estimate.	Reasons for abandoning the project.
RS. IN LAKHS.		
C		
Ganjām—		
11. Bahuda reservoir project.	24.03	These three schemes are intended to supplement the supply to the Rushikulya system. Their consideration has been deferred until the proposed improvements to the existing Rushikulya system are completed.
12. Boradapalli reservoir project.	23.90	
13. Godohollo project ...	15.17	
Bellary, Anantapur,*Kurnool, Cuddapah and Nellore—		
14. Tungabhadra project.	1,800.00	As a return of only 2.59 per cent was anticipated from the project and as it was considered that the Cauvery and Kistna reservoir projects, which were likely to prove more productive, should be given precedence, it was decided that this project must be indefinitely postponed.
Kistna and Guntūr—		
15. Kistna reservoir project.	834.00	The plans and estimates which were submitted to the Government of India in 1912 for sanction as a productive work were returned for revision. It is proposed to keep this project in abeyance until a decision is come to in respect of the Cauvery project as both projects cannot be carried out simultaneously.
Kurnool—		
16. Owk project ...	40.30	The plans and estimates were kept back pending the result of the investigation of the Tungabhadra project which has since been indefinitely postponed. The project will be considered on its merits after the requirements of the Velgode and Kurnool-Cuddapah canal extensions, which appear to be more promising, are settled.
17. Gazuladinne project.	13.33	This project was ordered to lie over pending observation of the results of the Venkatapuram project which has been practically completed.
18. Krishnapuram tank project.	2.13	Do. do.
19. Gudempad project ...	0.56	Ordered to lie over pending the completion of the Venkatapuram and Kochevuvu tank projects. These latter projects have now practically been completed.
Chingleput—		
20. Madurantakam tank project.	4.80	This project was ordered to lie over pending orders to be passed on the Uttiramerur project. The latter project having since been abandoned, this project will shortly be examined.
Coimbatore—		
21. Bhavāni project—		
(a) Upper scheme.	265.00	The project was ordered to lie over until the result of the Cauvery project was known as it was doubtful if a reservoir on the Bhavāni could be constructed without prejudice to the Cauvery project.
(b) Lower "	109.00	
Trichinopoly—		
22. Ladapuram project.	1.11	The prospect of the project materialising is remote. The anticipated return is very poor and a scheme giving such a small return could not be taken up for some years. Further investigation has therefore been dropped for the present.

APPENDIX XV.

[Vide answer to question No. 51 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 19th November 1918, page 43 supra.]

Statement showing the progress of acquisition work in the Tanjore district.

Statement showing the progress of the work done during the year 1934-35.								
Village.	Area acquired.	Cost.	Deposit by Panchamas.	Co-operative societies.				Remarks.
				Organized.	Registered.	Started.	Number of members.	
Section I (Acquisition proceedings completed).								
	CENTS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.					
1. Venkatasamudram ..	3	20 11 2	141 7 2	..	..	..	..	A new approach road has been made for this cheri.
2. Onbathuveli ..	5	120 12 0		..	..	..	..	A new road has been formed. Do.
3. Pavanamangalam (Paraiyas).	88½	907 10 3	587 10 3	..	..	×	24	A new road has been formed. Do.
4. Mannaramudram ..	6	113 13 7	100 0 0	..	×	..	..	
5. Adampbar ..	74	680 13 0	115 0 0	..	..	×	43	
6. Konerirajapuram (Paraiyas).	168	3,139 8 0	600 0 0	..	..	×	..	A new road has been formed. Do.
7. Kuttur ..	13	156 15 7	180 0 0	..	..	..	..	Do.
8. Varahur ..	127	1,369 14 9	420 0 0	..	..	..	..	
9. Marneri ..	57	492 6 0	150 0 0	×	..	..	..	
10. Tirukkandiswaram ..	246	1,288 12 7	239 0 0	..	..	×	45	
Do. ..	6	37 15 3		..	..	×	..	
11. Amur ..	441	1,718 10 10	440 0 0	..	..	×	44	
Do. ..	64	246 1 8		..	..	×	..	
12. Pappakoil ..	372	962 8 10	120 0 0	..	..	×	..	
13. Pavanamangalam ..	7	84 8 5	80 0 0	..	..	..	..	
Total ..	1,677½	11,341 1 11	3,173 1 5	1	1	5	156	
Section II (Ready for award).								
14. Andanapet and Puthur.	83	296 11 3	140 0 0	..	..	..	..	
15. Vittalpuram ..	250	292 1 7	100 0 0	..	..	..	..	
16. Koilpathu ..	19	82 12 9	50 0 0	..	..	..	..	
17. Ammolithevan ..	13	56 1 0	..	..	..	..	..	
Pavanamangalam (Kans).	41	361 10 10	100 0 0	..	..	..	..	
18. Allur ..	389	1,273 8 0	145 0 0	×	..	..	..	
Amur ..	12	62 1 7	..	..	..	..	..	
Total ..	807	2,424 15 0	535 0 0	1	..	..	..	
Section III (Pending inquiry).								
19. Togur ..	430	7,119 5 9	564 0 0	..	×	×	..	
20. Serugudi ..	318	1,655 5 6	115 0 0	..	..	..	..	
Adampbar (Case No. 2).	57½	396 12 0	..	..	×	..	..	
21. Tenperambur ..	206	..	300 0 0	..	×	..	..	
Total ..	1,011½	9,171 7 2	979 0 0	..	2	1	..	
Section IV (Draft declaration published).								
22. Nilanagore ..	128	..	260 0 0	..	..	×	..	
Section V (Draft declaration being submitted for publication).								
23. Thaniyur ..	276	1,904 0 0	121 0 0	..	..	..	..	
Akkalur ..	12	123 0 0	20 0 0	..	×	..	..	
24. Karaiyur ..	30	345 0 0	30 0 0	..	×	..	..	
Konerirajapuram ..	412	2,811 2 9	570 0 0	..	..	..	..	
Total ..	730	5,183 2 9	1,041 0 0	..	1	..	..	
Section VI (Preliminary operations being commenced).								
25. Orattur ..	..	..	513 12 0	×	..	..	..	
26. Tirukhattuppalli ..	..	..	665 13 8	..	×	..	..	
27. Karuppur ..	..	..	374 0 0	..	..	..	..	
28. Palamarneri ..	..	..	200 0 0	..	×	..	..	
29. Vesalur ..	..	..	105 0 0	..	..	..	..	
30. Podagiri ..	..	..	100 0 0	..	×	..	..	
31. Alisakudi ..	..	..	100 0 0	..	..	..	..	
32. Nayathi ..	..	..	80 0 0	..	..	..	..	
33. Tiruvenkadu ..	..	..	50 0 0	..	..	..	..	
34. Kaalamangalam ..	..	..	40 0 0	..	..	..	..	
Total ..	..	..	2,528 9 8	1	2	..	..	

Total deposit, Rs. 8,256-11-1.
Total extent involved in the first twenty-four villages, 43.54 acres.
Cost, Rs. 28,120-10-10.

APPENDIX XVI.

[Vide answer to question No. 55] asked by the Hon'ble Mr. K. Chidambaranatha Muraliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 19th November 1918, page 43 supra.]

Statement showing the weekly average level of the Kannambadi reservoir from June to October.

Month.	Week ending.	Average water level.		
		1916.	1917.	1918.
June	1st to 7th	59.99	55.03	54.57
	8th to 14th	61.54	56.39	54.65
	15th to 21st	62.48	57.26	56.59
	22nd to 28th	66.48	53.56	60.27
July	29th June to 5th ..	60.41	57.96	59.74
	6th to 12th	53.58	53.53	59.77
	13th to 19th	59.70	55.09	59.60
	20th to 26th	59.77	60.76	59.19
August	27th to 2nd August ..	62.54	62.08	59.08
	3rd to 9th	67.23	60.85	58.66
	10th to 16th	62.01	58.47	58.65
	17th to 23rd	61.65	61.78	65.78
September	24th to 30th	61.67	57.01	63.85
	31st August to 6th ..	62.00	61.40	63.61
	7th to 13th	62.06	62.54	63.22
	14th to 20th	62.69	58.36	63.01
October	21st to 27th	61.05	60.66	62.67
	28th September to 4th ..	58.76	60.89	62.19
	5th to 11th	60.24	59.28	61.89
	12th to 18th	63.16	60.66	61.40
	19th to 25th	60.33	63.19	61.01
	26th to 1st November ..	62.49	62.44	60.60*

REMARKS.—The levels represent feet above river bed.

Statement showing the weekly average water readings at the Cauvery dam, Upper Anicut, from June to October.

June	1st to 7th	3.68	2.86	3.98
	8th to 14th	4.98	2.87	3.00
	15th to 21st	5.36	4.48	1.90
	22nd to 28th	8.07	4.20	4.93
July	29th June to 5th ..	7.25	4.87	5.03
	6th to 12th	4.96	4.35	4.87
	13th to 19th	4.74	1.79	3.06
	20th to 26th	6.32	3.32	2.80
	27th to 2nd August ..	5.47	6.97	1.84
August	3rd to 9th	8.90	5.08	1.83
	10th to 16th	6.89	3.74	3.00
	17th to 23rd	6.74	5.18	5.55
	24th to 30th	6.62	5.91	5.76
September	31st August to 6th ..	6.88	4.89	4.25
	7th to 13th	5.29	7.10	3.38
	14th to 20th	6.34	6.06	2.92
	21st to 27th	7.00	6.63	3.72
October	28th September to 4th ..	4.85	7.20	2.16
	5th to 11th	4.55	6.19	2.64
	12th to 18th	6.02	6.34	2.72
	19th to 25th	8.33	7.87	3.77
	26th to 1st November ..	5.81	5.66	2.49

REMARKS.—Readings are those of the Cauvery dam north gauge.

Statement showing the weekly average water readings at the Grand Anicut from June to October.

June	1st to 7th	0.10	0.85	2.69
	8th to 14th	12.31	0.33	Nil.
	15th to 21st	2.81	1.15	Nil.
	22nd to 28th	4.11	0.58	2.14
	29th to 5th July ..	3.89	1.20	2.03
July	6th to 12th	1.71	1.34	1.64
	13th to 19th	0.84	Nil.	0.17
	20th to 26th	3.02	1.06	0.54
	27th to 2nd August ..	2.26	3.91	Nil.
August	3rd to 9th	4.58	1.80	Nil.
	10th to 16th	3.88	0.22	0.40
	17th to 23rd	3.73	1.99	3.20
	24th to 30th	3.90	3.26	2.66
	31st to 6th September ..	3.91	1.09	0.64
September	7th to 13th	2.50	3.86	Nil.
	14th to 20th	2.58	3.62	Nil.
	21st to 27th	3.52	3.64	0.60
	28th to 4th October ..	1.86	4.12	Nil.
October	5th to 11th	0.67	3.74	0.38
	12th to 18th	3.11	3.36	0.20
	19th to 25th	4.61	4.40	1.97
	26th to 1st November ..	3.30	3.18	Nil.

REMARKS.—Readings are those of the Grand Anicut front gauge.

* Average for six days up to 31st October 1918.

Statement showing the weekly average water readings of the Lower Coleroon anicut from June to October.

Month.	Week ending	Average water readings.		
		1916.	1917.	1918.
June	1st to 7th	Nil.	1.63	2.86
	8th to 14th	1.39	2.19	4.81*
	15th to 21st	1.11	5.89	5.44
	22nd to 28th	3.84	7.29	4.97
July	29th June to 5th ..	8.74	4.70	6.61
	6th to 12th	6.81	6.29	4.09
	13th to 19th	7.05	3.69	3.64
	20th to 26th	6.16	3.03	4.61
August	27th to 2nd August ..	7.18	7.01	4.07
	3rd to 9th	9.21	7.86	2.44
	10th to 16th	8.75	6.53	4.83
	17th to 23rd	8.27	8.19	5.30
September	24th to 30th	8.41	8.29	8.10
	31st August to 6th ..	8.44	5.76	4.95
	7th to 13th	8.12	8.35	4.26
	14th to 20th	7.54	8.61	5.24
October	21st to 27th	8.61	8.91	4.41
	28th September to 4th ..	7.63	9.07	3.97
	5th to 11th	6.91	8.39	3.81
	12th to 18th	7.91	8.26	4.86
	19th to 25th	9.36	8.49	5.56
	26th to 1st November ..	6.70	7.99	5.03†

* Readings are those of the Lower Anicut front gauge.

† Average for six days ending 31st October 1918.

APPENDIX XVII.

[Vide answer to question No. 60 asked by the Hon'ble the Raja of Ramnad at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 19th November 1918, page 44 supra.]

List of persons and public bodies invited to offer remarks on the Reforms Report of His Excellency Lord Chelmsford and the Right Hon'ble E. S. Montagu.

A.—Officials.

1. The Hon'ble Sir John Wallis, Kt., Chief Justice, High Court of Judicature, Madras.
2. The Lord Bishop of Madras.
3. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim, Barrister-at-Law, Judge, High Court of Judicature, Madras.
4. The Hon'ble Sir William Bock Ayling, Kt., I.C.S., Judge, High Court of Judicature, Madras.
5. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice F. D. P. Oldfield, I.C.S., Judge, High Court of Judicature, Madras.
6. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice T. Sadasiva Ayyar, Diwan Bahadur, Judge, High Court of Judicature, Madras.
7. The Board of Revenue (all departments).
8. The Hon'ble the Advocate-General.
9. The Hon'ble Mr. A. R. Knapp, I.C.S., Secretary to Government, Revenue (Special) Department.
10. The Hon'ble Mr. S. B. Murray, Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.
11. The Hon'ble Mr. W. J. J. Howley, Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary to Government, Public Works Department (Irrigation Branch).
12. The Hon'ble Major-General G. G. Giffard, C.S.I., M.B.C.P., M.B.C.S., I.M.S., Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.
13. The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. Stone, C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction.
14. N. E. Marjoribanks, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Coimbatore.
15. R. B. Wood, Esq., I.C.S., Director of Civil Supplies.
16. J. M. Turing, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Bellary.
17. H. G. Stokes, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., Collector of Kurnool.
18. G. F. Paddison, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Madura.
19. A. B. L. Tottenham, Esq., J.C.S., on special duty, Madras.
20. F. B. Evans, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Malabar.
21. Sir Frederick Nicholson, K.C.I.E., Honorary Director of Fisheries.
22. The Right Rev. E. H. M. Waller, Bishop in Tinnevely and Madura, Palamcottah.
23. The Hon'ble Sir Francis Spring, K.C.I.E., Chairman, Port Trust Board, Madras.

B.—Non-officials.

1. Maharaja Sri Rao Sir Venkataswetachalapati Ranga Rao Bahadur of Bobbili, C.I.E., C.B.E.
2. Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

3. The Hon'ble Sir Ghulam Muhammad Ali Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur, Prince of Arcot, C.I.E.
4. M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur P. Ramarayaningar.
5. The Hon'ble the Most Rev. John Aelen, D.D., Roman Catholic Archbishop of Madras.
6. The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur K. R. Suryanarayanamurti Nayudu Garu.
7. The Hon'ble Mr. T. Richmond.
8. Sir Bernard Hunter, Kt., Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Madras.
9. Sir Clement Simpson, Kt., Messrs. Binny & Co. (Limited).
10. The Raja of Pithapuram.
11. The Zamindar of Telaprole.
12. M.R.Ry. K. Srinivasa Ayyangar, High Court Vakil, Mylapore.
13. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Habib-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Chairman of the Vellore Municipal Council.
14. The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur A. Subbarayalu Reddi Garu, President of the South Arcot District Board.
15. M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur D. Seshagiri Rao Pantulu Garu, B.A., B.L., President of the Gōdāvari District Board.
16. M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur N. Subba Rao Avargal, President of the South Kanara District Board.
17. M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur T. Desika Achariyar Avargal, President of the Trichinopoly District Board.
18. H. P. M. Rae, Esq., Managing Director of the Bombay Company (Limited).
19. G. A. Chambers, Esq., Proprietor, the Chrome Leather Company, Pallavaram.
20. Rev. W. Skinner, M.A., D.D., Principal, Christian College, Madras.
21. W. M. Zumbro, Esq., M.A., Principal of the American College, Madras.
22. R. Stanes, Esq., Managing Director, Messrs. T. Stanes & Co. (Limited), Highfield, Coonoor.
23. Diwan Bahadur R. Venkatratnam Nayudu Garu, Principal of the Pithapur Raja's College, Cocanada.
24. Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur, Secretary, Muttialpet Muslim Anjuman.

C.—Collective Bodies.

1. The United Planters' Association of Southern India, Devarshola estate, Devarshola P.O. (Chairman).
2. The Chamber of Commerce, Madras (Chairman).
3. The Southern India Chamber of Commerce, Madras (President).
4. The Madras Presidency Association, Madras (President).
5. Madras Provincial Congress Committee, Madras (President).
6. The Madras Mahajana Sabha, Madras (Secretary).
7. The South Indian Liberal Federation, Madras (President).
8. The Kerala Janmi Sabha, Kottakal (Secretary).
9. The Andhra Conference Committee, Guntūr (Secretary).
10. The Madras Presidency Muslim League, Madras (Secretary).
11. The South Indian Islamia League, Madras (Secretary).
12. The Madras Zamindars and Landholders' Association, Madras (Secretary).
13. The Madras Landholders' Association, Madras (Secretary).
14. The Madras Adi Dravida Jana Sabha, Madras (President).
15. The Missionary Educational Council of South India.

APPENDIX XVIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 61 asked by the Hon'ble the Raja of Ramnad at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 19th November 1918, page 44 supra.]

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. J. L. DAVIDSON, C.S.I., I.C.S., Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

To—the several addressees.

Dated—Ootacamund, the 25th July 1918.

No.—647, Public.

In connexion with a circular reference recently received from the Government of India on the subject of the proposals contained in the report by His Excellency the Viceroy and the Secretary of State on Indian Constitutional Reforms, I am directed by His Excellency the Governor in Council to invite an expression of your opinion with regard to the recommendations formulated in paragraphs 212 to 295 of the published report. It would greatly facilitate the examination and consideration of your views if they could be arranged so far as possible in the order in which the subjects are dealt with in the report and I am specially to request that any statement of opinion which you may desire to offer should be transmitted so as to reach me not later than the 1st of September.

APPENDIX XIX.

[Vide answer to question No. 77 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. K. K. R. Kavalappara Mupit Nayar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 19th November 1918, page 47 supra.]

**Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), Mis. No. 649,
dated 11th May 1918.**

The Hon'ble Mr. A. BUTTERWORTH, C.S.I., I.C.S.,
Commissioner of Land Revenue.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. E. BUCKLEY, I.C.S.,
Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Survey, Land Records and Agriculture.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER, I.C.S.,
Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. E. COUCHMAN, I.C.S.,
Commissioner of Land Revenue and Forests.

The Board begs to submit its reply to Government Memorandum No. 923-B/17-4, dated 3rd October 1917.

2. The Government desire, first, the Board's remarks on certain suggestions put forward by Doctor Gilbert Slater and the Director of Agriculture, Bombay, the object of which is to check the minute subdivision of agricultural lands. The Board is next asked to consider the advisability of certain proposals made by Government themselves with a similar object in view.

3. The memorandum and the papers received with it were referred to certain Collectors, the Director of Agriculture and the Director of Land Records and the replies of all these officers (with the exception of the Director of Agriculture whose reply was received after the Board had dealt with all the other reports) have been considered by the Board.

4. The Hon'ble Mr. Keatinge points out that by reason of subdivision and fragmentation—processes which he is careful to distinguish—the agricultural holdings of the Bombay Presidency have to a large extent been reduced to a condition in which their effective cultivation is impossible; land in fact is distributed amongst the agricultural population in such a way that a large and increasing proportion of the holdings are 'uneconomic.' Doctor Slater finds that similar conditions prevail in Madras. "The available statistics", he says, "appear to indicate (1) that in those parts of the Presidency under ryotwari tenure where the pattadars are the actual cultivators and not middlemen such uneconomic holdings are extremely numerous and (2) that with the excess of births over deaths that has prevailed over some decades they are getting more numerous and (3) the success of the efforts of Government in combating various physical evils tends to make them still more numerous."

The Board has examined such of the statistics at its disposal as are likely to throw light on the question whether agricultural holdings in this Presidency show a tendency to grow more and more minute. The figures relating to holdings in faslis 1810 and 1825, which are contained in the annexure to this proceedings, indicate, it is true, a tendency on the part of the smaller holdings to become even smaller. But before inferring from the figures either that subdivision is on the increase or that a large proportion of agricultural holdings have become so small as to be 'uneconomic' there are a number of factors which have to be taken into account. It is often the case, for instance, that a man holds more than one patta and that a joint pattadar has also a patta of which he is the sole owner; it is impossible to know how many persons the average patta holding is intended to support; the figures take no account of under-tenure holdings; and it is well known that most of the smaller ryots have subsidiary occupations unconnected, or only remotely connected, with agriculture. Whether the tendency to subdivide is on the increase or not, it seems unnecessary—as indeed without a very elaborate and settled inquiry it is impossible—to contest the general proposition that of the agricultural holdings in this Presidency a great proportion are uneconomic holdings from a purely agricultural point of view; in fact, the figures referred to lend a good deal of support to this view. Assuming then the

existence of this state of affairs, what is the remedy? Mr. Keatinge suggests a scheme of permissive legislation which will give the ryots an opportunity of reforming their holdings in such a way that they will cease to be uneconomic. Doctor Slater suggests that the desired change must come as the result of education and industrial developments, but suggests that meanwhile Government might help the ryots by prohibiting the indefinite subdivision of holdings.

5. Though Mr. Keatinge's proposed law is only permissive and though there is every reason to suppose that it would be a dead letter, it is necessary to criticize it on the presumption that it will be operative. Judged in this light, the Board considers that the Bill is open to the strongest objections, the more obvious of which may be briefly stated as follows:—

(1) There would be the utmost difficulty in determining for the purpose of the Bill what constitutes an economic holding; the value of land varying, as it does, according to the nature of the crops it can produce, the method of its cultivation, climate, the standard of comfort of the owner, and so forth.

(2) The Bill aims at creating a vast mass of petty impartible holdings all over the country, in defiance of the whole social system of Hindus and Muhammadans alike.

(3) Its operation would, as a rule, be confined to those families which are rich enough to compensate such members as are excluded from the economic holding, that is to say, to the very cases in which there is the least need for any special arrangements. In so far as the Bill could be applied to poor families, it must tend to create a landless proletariat which is always a danger and doubly so in a country where industries are so little developed that they cannot absorb the surplus agricultural population.

(4) It would afford an opportunity to co-sharers to effect collusive registration thereunder for the purpose of defrauding creditors.

(5) Its general effect, it may be surmised, would be to impair the credit of the agricultural classes.

(6) All transactions relating to land would be complicated by the question whether the condition of impartibility existed.

(7) It would involve the revenue establishment in troublesome and often infructuous inquiries on applications for creating economic holdings and on complaints that the rule of impartibility had been breached.

(8) It would undoubtedly prove a fertile source of strife in families.

After considering the objections mentioned above the Board unhesitatingly condemns legislation on the lines proposed even in a permissive form.

6. Turning to paragraph 3 of the memorandum, the Board feels constrained to oppose the suggestion that the darkhast rules should be so amended as to impose on lands hereafter assigned a condition of impartibility below a certain limit. To the principle involved in the proposal most of the objections urged against Mr. Keatinge's Bill apply. The limit of impartibility would naturally be that vague something termed the 'economic' limit and, as it is impossible to fix for this purpose any standard of size equally applicable to all holdings, the appropriate course to take for the purpose of determining the limit would be to examine the circumstances of each case separately. It would, however, be impossible with the existing revenue staff to conduct such inquiries.

Apart from this initial difficulty the rule would be a futile one and could never be used effectively to prevent partition. Evasion would be easy and as Messrs. Stokes, Henderson and others have pointed out, it is entirely wrong to assume that the revenue registration has necessarily any connexion with the separate enjoyment of land in actual fact. Moreover the proposal has an obvious weakness, which it shares with Mr. Keatinge's Bill, that it provides only for the registered holder and takes no account of the large class of tenants who are left entirely outside this scheme of 'economic holdings'. The Board regards the proposal, in short, as quite impracticable and fears that the only result of trying to introduce it would be to breed strife and complaints and inquisitorial inquiries to the detriment of more important business while at the best it could only have the effect of creating here and there amidst thousands of others, a field to which a condition of impartibility attaches. It is too late in the day, the Board considers, to think of imposing so novel a condition upon the assignment of land in pursuit of an idea the soundness of which is quite open to argument.

7. As to the very minor proposal regarding stamp duty, the Board considers that the petty benefit resulting from reduction of stamp duty would have no effect whatever towards inducing ryots to consolidate their holdings in opposition to their present practices.

(True extract)

H. R. PATE,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, with a statement and printed copies of reports from Collectors and the Director of Land Records.

ENCLOSURES

(1)

Statement showing the numbers and extents of agricultural holdings in the Presidency in faali 1310 and 1325.

	Faali 1310.			Faali 1325.		
	Number of pattadars.	Extent of the holdings.	Average extent of the share of each pattadar.	Number of pattadars.	Extent of the holdings.	Average extent of the share of each pattadar.
One rupee and less.	Single patta	308,788	254,933	405,779	276,367	0.68
	Joint patta	255,780	79,423	893,574	154,641	0.17
	Total	564,568	334,356	1,299,353	431,008	0.33
Ten rupees and less, but over one rupee.	Single patta	1,249,817	4,435,969	1,512,726	4,884,910	3.23
	Joint patta	1,756,866	2,199,002	2,462,670	2,907,132	1.18
	Total	3,006,683	6,634,971	3,975,396	7,792,042	1.96
Over Rs. 10	Single patta	675,358	9,255,676	819,451	10,960,030	13.37
	Joint patta	1,468,473	6,468,605	1,678,599	6,464,735	3.85
	Total	2,143,831	15,724,281	2,498,050	17,424,765	6.97

(2)

Letter—from C. A. HENDERSON, Esq., I.O.S., Director of Land Records.
To—the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue.
Dated—Madras, the 19th November 1917.
No.—D. 715.

I have the honour to reply to Board's Reference No. 2093-Gt./17-1, dated 20th October 1917.

2. It does not seem possible to contest the proposition that a large number of ryotwari pattadars subsist after a fashion on 'uneconomic holdings.' But the suggestion that any remedy for this state of things is to be found in direct action by Government, in the way of limiting subdivisions, is based on the implicit fallacy that the conditions of landholding are in any way determined in this Presidency by the record of them which the Revenue Department purports to maintain. As matters stand, it is a never-ending source of difficulty to bring concealed enjoyment subdivisions to light and to get the record corrected to accord with the facts. It is notorious that the greater part of the work of a special staff consists of detecting and recording hitherto unrecorded enjoyment subdivisions; and this though prima facie the correct record of a subdivision is to the advantage of the owner, who has at present no incentive to avoid correct registration, other than the unauthorized fees which are usually demanded for effecting the change. It requires no great foresight to anticipate what the result would be, if subdivisions within limits were prohibited and the owner of a subdivision had in consequence a very definite motive to conceal the fact. This is the obvious practical objection to the introduction of any such provisions of law; they will in practice be evaded whenever the desire to evade them is sufficiently effective, and the necessity for evasion and concealment will furnish the karnam with another source of illegitimate income. The alternative is a large and incorruptible detective staff.

3. The proposed legislation in the Bombay Presidency is interesting, but remains purely permissive; that is, it assumes that 'economic progress' and 'the production of increased wealth,' as stated in the objects and reasons, are so obviously

desirable that the permission to adopt this new law of real estate will not be a dead letter. The history of similar permissive legislation is not encouraging, and I question strongly whether 'economic progress' or 'the production of increased wealth' are motives which affect any but the smallest possible minority of landholders in this Presidency. It is not sufficient to quote the success of similar legislation in European countries or even in Japan. If such permissive legislation, with the whole body of Hindu law, custom and sentiment in such matters opposed to it, has any serious effect on the size of holdings, it will, I think, be time to consider the application of similar measures to this Presidency. For I am unable to believe in the terms of the Hon'ble Mr. Keatinge's letter (paragraph 13) that if the Act is eventually found, by lack of compulsion, to be inoperative, no harm would have been done by its enactment. Perhaps conditions are more favourable in Bombay. In many cases in this Presidency there can be no reasonable doubt that the provision that the consent of all interested parties must be secured before an economic holding can be registered as such would render the proposed legislation inoperative. And if general consent were obtained it is not difficult to imagine the subsequent litigation on the point.

4. In this matter I am entirely in agreement with the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramanuja Achariyar. It must be left to the sense of the people. Artificial restriction will lead simply to the multiplication of joint pattas, an obvious impediment to administration and distasteful to sensible landholders; or to evasion of the restriction.

5. I am not certain that I understand what concession in the matter of stamp duty is meant in paragraph 3 (ii) of the Government memorandum under reference. It is not a matter on which I feel competent to express an opinion, but I do not think that remission of stamp duty in respect of the deeds by which consolidation of holdings might be effected would of itself prove much of an incentive to consolidation.

(3)

Letter—from E. W. LEIGH, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Salem.
To—the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue.
Dated—the 13th December 1917.
No.—Dis. 4171-D.

With reference to Board's Reference No. 2093-Gt./17-1, dated 20th October 1917, I have the honour to report as follows.

2. I took the opportunity of going into this personally at Tiruchengodu. I went to three villages. In all villages the evil is admitted; the shares held are often too small to admit of their supporting a family. The holding of one man is moreover being often split up into several separated portions.

On the other hand, the ryots declared that the modification of the law of partition was unthinkable. One man said that if he suggested to his brother that he should relinquish his share he would 'cut his throat.' Jealousy between members of the family is so serious a thing that the idea of benefiting 'the family' (or the still vaguer thing 'the community') found in other countries appears to be not existent. Under these circumstances legislation is out of the question. The work must begin with the people themselves. I append a list of questions which I put in this connexion.

List of questions.

1. Are there many cases in your village where the area held by anyone cultivator is too small for him and his family to live on?
2. Do you think the number of such cases is increasing?
3. Is it due to the Hindu law of partition?
4. Would you welcome the opportunity (if given) to register any fixed portion of your lands as impartible property, i.e., not to be subdivided further by inheritance, sale, etc., but to be held by one heir in perpetuity?
5. Would it be useful if lands given on darkhast were assigned subject to condition that they should not be partible by inheritance or otherwise below a fixed limit?
6. Are there many cases in your village where one man holds small pieces of ground in several places?
7. Would the owners of such separate pieces welcome the opportunity to consolidate their holdings by exchange with others (if that could be done free of duty for stamps or registration) so as to get one single plot for each holder?

(4)

Letter—from F. B. EVANS, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Malabar.
To—the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue.
Dated—Calicut, the 13th December 1917.
No.—D. 72-Confld.

I have the honour to reply to Board's Reference No. 2093-Gt./17-1, dated 20th October 1917, about the subdivision of agricultural holdings.

2. The subject is very intricate and I do not see how it can really be discussed satisfactorily without the preliminary of a detailed inquiry into the economic history of several typical tracts. Anything of that nature was impossible in the limited time at my disposal (the enclosure to the Board's Proceedings reached me on 3rd November). The problem as a whole is also one that cannot easily be comprehended by the average 'ryot.' I have discussed various aspects of it with various persons during a recent tour and have obtained some useful information and opinions from Divisional officers and from the Zamorin's Estate Collector and Raja Vasudeva Raja of Kollengode. I have also had to make somewhat analogous inquiries in the course of the last two years in connexion with tenancy question. But I still find it impossible to say with any confidence even approximately either what should be taken as the minimum size of an 'economic holding' or whether holdings smaller than any postulated minimum are numerous or are on the increase or not. I have less hesitation in asserting that if the alleged evils exist the suggested remedies would be useless in a district like Malabar.

3. First as to the size of an economic holding. Both Mr. Keatinge and Doctor Slater seem to postulate a country of proprietors cultivating directly under the Government. In Malabar conditions are very different; the proprietor is usually not the cultivator, and the produce of most wet fields is divided between three or more families—proprietors, tenants and occupants. It follows that the area of the cultivator's holding is only one and not necessarily the most important factor in determining whether it is economic or not. A cultivating 5 acres on a rack rent may be worse off than B cultivating $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres on favourable terms. This fact in itself is probably sufficient to condemn any attempt to secure 'economy' by merely regulating subdivision. It at least makes it hopeless to attempt to fix any area as the minimum economic area. Local estimates of the minimum required to feed an average family of six or seven vary from 6 acres to 2 and from 200 paras of paddy to 400; while the estimate of the amount per acre that the cultivator may be assumed to get vary from 20 paras to 60. A statistician might deduce an average from such estimates corrected by experiments, but it would in my opinion be so abstract and divorced from reality as to be useless for any practical purpose. (I am throughout considering only wet land: since dry crops are unimportant in Malabar and garden crops are more industrial than agricultural.)

4. Next there is the difficulty of discovering with any approach to accuracy what proportion of cultivators' holdings falls below a postulated minimum area. The survey records are useless for this purpose in Malabar as the cultivating tenant's holding was not except by accident the unit of subdivision. In the Kollengode estate cultivators' holdings are said to be 'generally fairly large' (6 acres or more); 2 to 3 acre holdings are comparatively few; in parts of Walluvanad I was told that about 4 acres might be taken as an average; detailed inquiries in half a dozen paddy flats in Ernad and Walluvanad gave the average single holdings as between 1 and 2 acres in four cases and between 2 and 3 in two cases; but it is not certain that in these cases individual cultivators did not also cultivate land in other paddy flats.

5. There are similar difficulties in determining whether subdivision is on the increase—comparatively few new survey subdivisions are made on account of distribution amongst cultivators. Sub-registrar's registers show a good deal of splitting up of various interests; but it is difficult to judge from the mere document whether a cultivator's holding is affected; if a kanom holding is split up into half a dozen it does not necessarily, or even in most cases, mean that any actual cultivator's holding is affected. The laws of inheritance in Malabar only encourage partition amongst the Makkattayam Mappillas and the Pattars. The Marumakkattayam tarwad system encourages the reverse. Amongst the South Malabar Mappillas excessive partition has frequently been alleged for the last thirty years as a cause of their poverty. It may be so, that it is probably also a cause of their industry. And so far as can be seen

there is no general progressive increase in subdivision amongst them as a whole: land changes hands amongst Mappillas far more readily than amongst Hindus. A's land on his death may be split up between his widow and half a dozen children, but if the subdivisions are small they are probably soon sold to some man who has ready money in hand and wants to acquire a decent estate. Consolidation seems more or less to keep pace with fissure.

6. The general impression seems to be that though subdivision is not increasing to any great extent there is a large number of holdings that are 'too small'; and this is no doubt true if the standard is to be based on what I may call abstract agricultural economics. But such theoretical considerations would justify compulsory restripment into far larger holdings than either Mr. Keatinge or Doctor Slater seems to contemplate. If you could ignore population and take your area of cultivable land and distribute it in the most economical way amongst as many as it would feed and give employment to, it would probably be best to create large farms worked by agricultural labour; but it is doubtful whether this would conduce to the real happiness of the agricultural classes; and it postulates a practically infinite field of industrial development for the large numbers that must be told to earn their living otherwise than by agriculture. Such sweeping measures are of course out of the question: and Doctor Slater presumably would be content to aim at fields of about six acres. But in a country like Malabar it is doubtful whether a field of six acres of wet land can be cultivated in any sense more economically by one family than by two. In practice a purely agricultural class can hardly be said to exist in Malabar; and the class of cultivators amongst whom subdivision is most common is precisely that in which agriculture is not the sole or even their occupation. A very large number of petty cultivators supplement their earnings by coolie work of various sorts, and the income of a large number of petty shop-keepers, clerks, peons, etc., is supplemented by a small bit of cultivation held by a member of the family. The Kollengode Raja writes: "The ordinary holders of land do not depend solely on the produce of their fields. They supplement it by other sources of income, for example, tapping, minor industrial and general labour. Again in some cases, all the adult male members of the family do not engage themselves in cultivation: one becomes a shop-keeper or assistant, another becomes a road maistri or coolie, the third, a bandyman, the fourth, a fuel-cutter and so on, leaving the cultivation of the land, the grazing of cattle and the like to be conducted by one or two adult males assisted by the boys and the females of the family. The cultivating members too engage themselves in minor occupations when the actual season of cultivation is over." It is doubtful whether true economy would be served by any interference with this state of things, even if it were practicable. The question is largely one of the pressure of the population on the soil but it obviously also involves a careful consideration of the economic condition of a district in all its aspects, as indeed Doctor Slater indicates. So far as Malabar is concerned it may be stated roughly that of Doctor Slater's alternative remedies for "friend A B", the first and second are generally availed of; and there is little sign of the descent of the district as a whole into the fifth condition of extreme poverty.

7. As to permissive legislation on the lines suggested by Mr. Keatinge, it may be doubtful whether it is necessary or desirable, but there seems no doubt that it would be a dead-letter in Malabar. Every one consulted agrees that it would be unpopular and impracticable. The Kollengode Raja writes: "Here there seems to be no point in constituting a holding as a registered economic holding. Generally, the holdings are fairly large. There are also small or petty holdings. It does not however seem worth while to register them as economic holdings, as it appears opposed to sentiment, as there are different interests in the land, as the holders have other income also, and as there is no particular advantage to be derived in the circumstances. As a matter of fact, in some cases, the people themselves do not subdivide the land when it is far too small and inconvenient for such division, and they make other arrangements to adjust the matter among themselves at the partition or other settlement by paying proportionate amount of money to the parties concerned leaving the land in the hands of one or two persons for the sake of convenience. The legislation suggested will meet with opposition from the public, as it is against their feelings, besides being unworkable owing to diverse interests in the same land. There will be no general consent to give up partition either. There seems to be a hallowed feeling or idea with certain people to have a bit of the ancestral family property." The Calicut Divisional Officer Khan Sahib Ammon

Sahib writes: "The Muhammadan Law of Inheritance which the Mappillas of South Malabar follow and for which the Marumakkattayam Mappillas of other parts are also striving hard and earnestly, does not leave any option in the matter of partition. The experience of Makkattayam families which have essayed to live joint family life has been without any exception most discouraging. It has led to endless litigation and ruin even during the lifetime of the first generation. A landowner, however small his holding may be, still considers himself and is considered by his neighbours as a somebody in his village much more important than one who makes even a more decent living by other occupations which are all looked upon as precarious when compared to income from land. Hence it is the general ambition to possess land, be it half an acre or even less, so that when an opportunity presents itself, it is hardly probable that anyone would be willing to forego the pride of position within his reach for a money compensation." The Tellicherry Divisional Officer Mr. Hill says: "The number of small holdings are increasing but most of the people to whom I have spoken are very doubtful whether the type of legislation described in the end of paragraph 2 of your letter would effect any improvement. Registration of a plot as impartible would, I presume, require the consent of every male member of the undivided family at the time of registration. If it did not do so the legislation would be most unpopular and if it did do so I think it would be very little availed of owing to the difficulty of getting the consent of all the members. Every one I have consulted has pointed out that such registration would make it impossible for them to borrow money on a small portion of the registered plot, or to sell such a small portion to clear off a debt on the remainder. This consideration would make the janmi less likely to wish to register any of his holdings as impartible and would not be counteracted by the consideration that such registration would secure a holding which was more economical to cultivate because it is most unlikely that he would cultivate it himself."

8. The kind of typical case in Malabar is as follows: A janmi A owns 50 acres of land; under him konam tenants B and C hold 20 and 30 acres each: under B there may be four cultivating tenants P Q R S cultivating what may be presumed to be economic holdings, and under C a dozen tenants cultivating uneconomic holdings. There is no reason why A, B or C should resort to the Act, and if P Q R or S made an application A and B would probably object and the Collector would presumably in any case have to refuse registration. In fact I do not see how the Act as drafted could be applied to such a state of things.

9. The two minor palliatives suggested in paragraph 3 of the Government reference are quite unimportant from the economic point of view. As to the first there are practically no lands available for darkhast in Malabar, but if any conditions are to be imposed they should presumably include prohibitions regarding letting, as in section 17 of Mr. Keatinge's Bill.

10. As to the second a man who will trouble about consolidation is not likely to be deterred by the small stamp duties now involved, and I think that such trifling 'concessions' are objectionable in principle.

(5)

Letter—from A. Y. G. CAMPBELL, Esq., C.L.E., I.C.S., Collector of Kistna.
To—the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue.
Dated—Masulipatam, the 16th December 1917.
No.—R.O.C. 1751 B. & G.

I have the honour to reply to your Reference No. 2093-Gt./17-1, dated 20th October 1917, regarding the minute subdivision of agricultural lands.

2. I enclose some statistics which I have collected showing the extent to which small subdivisions exist at the present time in certain selected typical villages. It will be observed from these statistics that generally the percentage of the area of dry lands subdivided into plots of less than two acres to the total dry ayacut of the village is greater than the percentage of wet land subdivided into plots of less than one acre to the wet ayacut of the village. This is explained as due to the fact that the intensive cultivation of dry land, however small it may be, pays the cultivator. Such small areas can be turned to good account by raising chillies, brinjals, plantains, etc. More labour and more capital are required for raising produce on similar subdivisions of wet land.

3. In considering the statistics appended to this letter, it has to be borne in mind that in some cases subdivisions may be consolidated for purposes of cultivation

with neighbouring plots of land, but on the other hand there are survey fields which have not been subdivided in the revenue accounts although they are divided into plots cultivated by different cultivators.

4. It is clear from Mr. Slater's letter, dated 17th June 1917, that there are cases in which it may not be desirable to interfere with a holding smaller in area than that generally regarded as an economical holding. In some cases the plot of land may correspond to an allotment holding in England and may enable a man to raise garden or other crops though they may not be his sole source of livelihood.

5. The cultivators themselves adopt certain measures now to render the cultivation of small plots as economical as possible, for instance, they may borrow ploughs or bullocks from each other in exchange for labour.

6. One important factor in the fragmentation of holdings is the Hindu Law and the manner in which it is carried out, but it is clear from the reports which I have received that any direct interference with the Hindu or Muhammadan Law in this connexion will be very much resented and will no doubt be evaded. It seems to me that it will be of very little use to attempt to enforce any serious alteration of Hindu or Muhammadan Law, unless it is supported by the mass of the people who will be affected by it.

7. If a law is passed that if a holding less than a certain area is to be divided amongst the members of a Hindu family or if the division will render the various holdings less than the area of economical holding, in that case the holding should be retained by the senior member of the family who should compensate the other members by the payment of money, the result will generally be that the whole of the land will have to be sold or at least heavily mortgaged in order that the senior member of the family may obtain the required money. The final result will be that the land will pass out of the family into the hands of the money-lender.

8. Legislation on these lines will, therefore, adversely affect the interests of the poorer ryots and will benefit the wealthier classes.

9. Any artificial limitation of the extent to which subdivision should be carried appears to me of little use as the intention of any orders to that effect can be easily defeated.

10. In the same way the intention of an order that a holding included in one patta shall be entered in the name of a single pattadar if below a certain size can be readily defeated. The several joint-holders will put forward one man as the nominal pattadar and the only result of such an order will be that Government will have less security for its revenue, the security would be the property of the nominal pattadar only instead of the property of all the joint owners as at present.

11. In any legislation which is undertaken, it will be necessary to see that the holding of small areas similar to allotment holdings or gardens by persons having other avocations is not affected.

12. It will, further, be necessary to consider the case of subdivisions necessitated by the acquisition of land for such public purposes as railways and roads. In many cases the balance of the field not required for the public purpose may be less than the area of an economical holding. Will it be necessary for the Government or local authority concerned to acquire in such cases the whole field and hand over the land not required free of charge to the owner of an adjoining field? Obviously it cannot be handed over to any other person and as there will be little or no competition for the land the adjoining owner cannot be compelled to pay for the land and if it is not assigned to him it will go out of cultivation.

13. Apart from such lands as allotment holdings, etc., we are mainly concerned with seeing that the land in a single farm, i.e., managed for purposes of cultivation by one man or one corporate body either as owner or tenant or partly as owner and partly as tenant, should be an economical holding. I would suggest, therefore, for consideration that a farmer of land adjoining an uneconomical holding should be allowed to sue before the Divisional Officer for the tenancy of such adjoining uneconomical holding; the conditions of the tenancy, the length of the lease and the rates of rent should be determined by the Divisional Officer, subject to such rules and orders as may be issued by the Government or the Board of Revenue.

14. Such a provision of law will not deprive a small owner of his ownership of the land, but it may deprive him of the cultivation of the land and compel him to lease it, unless it is of the nature of an allotment holding or garden. It is

possible that parties may not generally take advantage of such a provision of law except on account of the ill-feeling, but the fear of the possibility of such action may lead petty owners and tenants to combine uneconomical holdings and will provide an inducement to families to divide land amongst the various members so as to avoid as far as possible the fragmentation of fields.

15. A condition of the lease given by the Divisional Officer should be that the farm of which the land leased is to form part shall continue under the management of one person or corporate body.

16. Facilities may also be provided for the formation of farming associations (e.g., co-operative societies) for the purpose of dealing with uneconomical holdings.

17. As regards the two points referred to in paragraph 3 of the Government Memorandum No. 923-B/17-4, dated 3rd October 1917, I do not think that it is desirable to revise the darkhast rules so that land assigned on darkhast in future should be subject to a condition of impartibility beyond a certain limit. As I have already suggested the intention of such rules can be easily defeated. Moreover, it appears to me undesirable that there should be plots of land side by side in the same village subject to various conditions of tenure. In order to enforce such a rule, it will be necessary for civil courts and registration officers, in every case affecting a portion of a field or holding, to make inquiries whether the land is impartible or not.

18. Concessions in the matter of stamp duty to encourage the consolidation of small uneconomical holdings may be granted.

19. I have made the above suggestions with considerable diffidence. I am inclined to think that it may be desirable to make further inquiry regarding (a) the existence and nature of evils resulting from the subdivision and fragmentation of holdings and (b) the agricultural practices adopted by small ryots at the present time to mitigate those evils.

ENCLOSURES

(1)

Ellore division, Kovvur taluk.

Village.	Number of persons.	Dry area below two acres.	Total dry.	Percentage of column 3 to column 4.	Wet area below one acre.	Total wet.	Percentage of column 6 to column 7.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Tadepalli	616	404	3,835	11	111	531	21
Vadapalli	466	450	695	65	..	..	..
Kovvur	350	335	1,127	30	..	..	..
Madhavaram ..	338	95	1,788	5	109	1,016	11
Arugolana ..	599	577	3,204	18	184	604	30
<i>Ellore taluk.</i>							
Dendalur	394	128	3,248	4	37	2,219	2

(2)

Statement showing the plots in the separate enjoyment of the several individuals without being whole survey numbers or recognized subdivisions in the select villages.

Name of the village.	Number of survey numbers.	Number of subdivisions recognized.	Number of plots enjoyed separately without being survey numbers or recognized subdivisions.	Out of those in column 4 number of plots measuring			
				Less than 50 cents.		50 cents and less than an acre.	
				Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)

BEZWADA DIVISION.

Gannavaram taluk.

Kesaripalli	556	..	816	117	221	54	60
Godanarra	349	406	282	6	2	31	18
Vanakuru	145	414	987	328	29	78	66

Statement showing the number of subdivided plots of less than one acre of wet land and two acres of dry land in each village.

Villages in the South Valluru estate.

Village.	Total area of the village.		Total number of fields whether whole survey numbers or subdivisions.	Number of fields.	
	Dry.	Wet.		Wet.	Dry.
				Below 1 acre.	Below 2 acres.
Vadlamannadu	ACS. 86.89	ACS. 2,162.09	1,684	610	303
Mukkollu	482.01	1,614.29	2,078	885	606
Gandram	37.27	510.18	383	154	75
Nagavaram	2.14	6.57	16	2	12
Gurivindagunta	7.95	483.93	361	141	65
Koppalli	40.52	387.14	345	166	61
Mutchiligunta	23.24	271.50	249	132	82
Mucheria	35.56	318.29	347	212	42
Nelakondapalli	46.77	164.85	195	81	60
Chodavaram	232.21	904.97	758	205	272
Bahussinipalem	52.02	124.71	67	4	14
Munigiluru	800.27	663.27	916	260	471
Kanohadam	261.88	780.17	687	187	242
Barripadu	35.41	259.16	377	129	172
Kavipuram	0.98	284.44	169	56	16
Kuduru	169.48	345.20	415	144	155
Konkipudi	410.68	961.28	1,494	503	704
Valluru	539.93	343.52	1,069	311	1,061
Boddapadu	349.25	716.76	643	133	284
Chinappalipaka	84.89	597.90	492	235	57
Vasantavada	240.31	1,091.81	518	151	98
Rajupeta	171.67	541.97	347	89	40
Satyavole	185.53	237.35	385	88	19
Koppaka	3,309.68	728.39	1,907	206	871
Bhogapuram	546.98	148.74	501	96	276
Singavaram	322.61	54.29	221	42	85
Kottapalli	444.57	114.67	148	10	41
Pedavégi	3,559.92	37.68	1,255	19	658
Malakacherla	268.73	198.28	201	29	62
Challachintalapudi	1,239.72	163.59	382	25	106

Statement showing the number of subdivisions and holdings, etc., in certain villages of the Kistna district.

Name of the village.	Total area of agricultural holdings.	Number of fields and subdivisions less than one acre in wet and two acres in dry.	Area of fields in column (3).	Percentage of columns (4) to (2).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Narasapur division, Tanuku taluk.</i>				
Vanampalli	ACS. 163	71	ACS. 37	23
Neggipudi	362	236	127	35
Maruteru	609	538	146	24
Peranali	1,865	286	134	10
<i>Bandar division, Bandar taluk.</i>				
Nandigama	Wet. 800 Dry. 283	Wet. 247 Dry. 274	Wet. 99 Dry. 174	Wet. 12 Dry. 43
Pedana	792 1,834	177 514	78 332	9 18
Satulur	728 228	168 149	75 53	10 26
<i>Divi taluk.</i>				
Vekanur	2,019 803	1,823 1,150	662 468	33 57
Avanigadda	2,088 2,400	1,163 2,205	524 1,220	25 50
Salerupalem	3,412 1,012	200 311	122 195	4 20
<i>Narasapur division, Tanuku taluk.</i>				
Banipadu	579 870	149 65	77 53	13 6
Kalidhari	94 2,251	12 454	8 438	9 19

Village.	Subdivisions of		Percentage of		Holdings similar to those in column (2) to (6) not subdivided.		Percentage of	
	Less than one acre wet.	Less than two acres dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Column (3) to column (6), column (7).	Column (8) to column (11), column (12).	Column (13) to column (16), column (17).	Column (18) to column (21), column (22).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<i>Narasapur taluk.</i>								
Koppuru	196	120.35	ACS. 1,860.42	212.26	49	72.15	ACS. 9.20	54
Mozuluru	184	83.78	2,143.39	3,713.11	28	43.39	618.37	42
Lunduru	131	59.82	2,487.57	1,670.36	2	46.54	84.60	7.5
<i>Bhimavaram taluk.</i>								
Pedapuram	291	106.29	1,923.12	123.26	39	23	4	..
Bhimavaram	185	61.14	1,996.87	448.0	26	37	10	..
Brangavrukham	283	150.13	3,038.76	463.99	21	10	3	..
<i>Eluru taluk.</i>								
Chataparra	308	154.11	2,980.52	123.26	..	18	16.93	..
Denduluru	50	18.79	2,031.07	3,437.15	3	4	11	8.7
Dharmajigudem	45	31.96	542.04	2,389.90	5	20	65.85	7.7
<i>Gudivada taluk.</i>								
Gudivada	463	223.23	2,982.99	99.46	41	..	..	..
Kavutavaram	633	357.20	1,618.35	252.8	61	..	..	..
Gudhanallera	318	168.89	1,264.74	144.72	46	..	..	..
Dogiparra	1,248	510.38	8,025.1	456.63	21	763	112	..
<i>Kalkal taluk.</i>								
Kalkal	67	33.43	853.40	498.99	19	23	13	..
Chavallipadu	13	8.69	299.94	383.72	3	40	69	..
Loanundy	14	8.65	176.30	181.97	21	4	4	..
<i>Bandar taluk.</i>								
Ariseipalli	151	69.83	707.21	1,619.48	31	..	202.58	34
<i>Bavuzda taluk.</i>								
Seri Matyalampadu	283	96.42	168.62	441.72	31	13	10	..
Idupugalla	181	94.3	1,389.14	703.84	27	41	41	..
Kankipapa	599	272.63	1,566.76	657.33	17	9	..	..
Kolavennu	666	312.94	2,144.53	604.76	36	15	..	..

Letter—from Khan Bahadur S. M. V. OOSMAN SAHIB Bahadur, B.A., B.L.,
M.B.S.A., Acting Collector of Anantapur.

To—the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue.

Dated—the 17th December 1917.

No.—D. Dis. 3727.

I have the honour to submit the report called for in Board's Reference No. 2093-Gt./17-1, dated 20th October 1917, regarding the desirability of checking minute subdivisions of agricultural lands in this Presidency and also on the further questions raised in paragraph 3 of Government Memorandum No. 923 B/17-5, dated 3rd October 1917, communicated with the Board's Reference.

2. I have consulted some of my Divisional Officers and a few ryots who could be expected to make an intelligent expression of their views. The Sub-Collector remarks that some of the ryots whom he met did not quite understand the points for discussion. On the question as to how far the evil of carrying on subdivisions even to a ridiculously low limit exists in this district, there is some divergence of opinion among those consulted. The Divisional Officer, Gooty, reports that the tendency is common on the part of co-sharers in a holding to have their shares separately subdivided in order to avoid the risk of their property being sold for default of payment of revenue by the other co-sharers, and that this tendency has become aggravated by the laws of inheritance in vogue among the Hindus and Mussalmans. It is said to have become further accentuated by the steady and continuous increase in population and by the growing feeling in favour of a direct interest in, and attachment to, land. The cumulative effect of all these is the creation of too small and petty holdings wholly insufficient to maintain a family and quite uneconomical. This view has already been advanced by one of the opposers to the motion in the Legislative Council in the discussion held in May last. The Sub-Collector mentions an instance of a joint patta of 40 cents of land in which one of the owners could not sell his share except to the other owner who was his own brother and who would not offer him one-third of what an outsider was willing to give for his share. He says that it was asserted to him that his division (Penukonda) did not suffer much from this 'minute subdivision disease' and that commonsense generally acts as a deterrent. The Divisional Officer, Anantapur, on the other hand, avers that in the districts he has served so far, he has not come across villages in which many of the inhabitants have been suffering from 'chronic under-employment.' He does not see how the checking of minute subdivisions will remedy matters where such under-employment is the prevalent complaint in a congested district. I am inclined to the opinion that so far as Anantapur district is concerned, there is no reason to treat it as a congested district (from the point of availability and dearness of labour), though there is no denying the fact that its poor soils on the whole and the steady increase in population have rendered the struggle for existence rather keen for the agricultural population. Even so far back as 1887, Sir Frederick Nicholson (then Collector of the district) made out clearly that this district is one of the poorest in the Presidency, that the bulk of the soil was very inferior and that the rainfall deficient and frequently unseasonable (vide his report on the economic condition of this district printed in Board's Proceedings No. 172, Revenue Settlement, Survey, Land Records and Agriculture, dated 27th June 1887). Since then, some industries in the district have been revived and have flourished, and fresh ones started. The introduction of oil-engines, machines for extracting cane juice and husking paddy, groundnut shelling machines, the starting of cotton presses and cotton ginning factories, the working of the Goldmines at Ramagiri and the completion of two Railway lines (Guntakal-Bangalore section and Dharmavaram-Pakala line) have thrown open fresh fields for employment for the labouring classes, so much so that labour has become much dearer now than 30 years ago. It would not therefore be correct to say that in this district there are many villages whose inhabitants are unable to get full employment and maintenance on their own holdings and at the same time have no other sufficient means of subsidiary employment for earning a living wage. Much emphasis cannot therefore be laid on the score of 'under employment' leading to starvation and distress, in taking exception to the evil of minute subdivisions as far as it exists in this district, though the other

objections urged from the economic point of view, such as those summarized in paragraph 8 of the Hon'ble Mr. Keatinge's report hold good generally even in non-congested areas. The following figures taken from the district rent rolls will show how the number of small pattas of one rupee and less has nearly doubled itself during a period of five years:—

	Faali 1321. No.	Faali 1325. No.
Pattas of the value of Re. 1 and less	13,999	26,935
Pattas above Re. 1 and up to and including Rs. 10.	64,643	70,199
Pattas above Rs. 10 and up to Rs. 100	39,156	32,106
Pattas above Rs. 100	1,057	786

Allowing margin for cases of small assignments on darkhast, there is no doubt that the bulk of the increase under small pattas is accounted for by excessive subdivision and fragmentation of holdings. It is therefore an unmistakable symptom of the existence of the 'disease' complained of, and the time, I think, has come for sounding a note of alarm to forewarn the public and the Government towards the adoption of remedial measures to arrest its growth, so that the further and further splitting up of fields may not go on unchecked and eventually lead to absurdity.

3. If then the existence of the evil is sufficiently manifest, the further question arises how far it is advisable for the Government to step in and legislate on the lines laid down in the draft Bill appended as an enclosure. It is needless to add that there will be some opposition to State interference in such matters on the ground that such a course is contrary to established custom and opposed to sanctioned usage and the Hindu and the Muhammadan law of partition and inheritance. These objections have already been put forward by the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Achari in the Legislative Council. Whether such interference by the State is politically sound is therefore a moot-point. The Divisional Officer, Gooty, remarks that the introduction of a law declaring the holdings indivisible is opposed to the ryotwari system and to the laws of partition, that in the case of holdings of small size, the son inheriting the property will not be in a position to find the money required for payment of compensation to his brother or other co-heirs and that the 'absence of equal treatment of the several sons of a pattadar would be opposed to the feelings, sentiments, customs and traditions of the people.' He thinks it is likely to lead to disruption of families and that the best thing therefore to do is to leave it to the good sense of the people whose customs and feelings must necessarily change with the spread of education. The Divisional Officer of Anantapur also has similar objections against the suggested remedy and doubts whether Indian opinion will support the proposed legislation. In short, this is tantamount to saying, 'what can't be cured must be endured.' But the question may well be asked whether the position is really irremediable? My Sub-Collector is in favour of Government assuming the responsibility of intervention whether the idea is viewed with favour by the public or not. I am inclined to agree with him. As he says, 'it is simply a case of saving the people from themselves.' If it has been found legally possible for a court of law to refrain from cutting up house-sites in partition cases and to order the site to be sold and the proceeds to be divided, there is no reason why the power of the law should not be extended to prevent agricultural holdings being similarly cut up and subdivided. After all, I presume the proposed legislation will only be aimed at and directed towards putting a stop to carrying subdivisions too far and to the ridiculous point, and both educated Indian opinion and village commonsense may be expected to see the necessity for State interference in a matter of such economic importance. It would be ineffective to wait for the poorer ryots to remedy matters by adjustment of holdings and mutual exchange of plots. The incentive even to such spontaneous action must come from Government, and it is by legislative enactment alone that it can be made effective.

4. As to the question whether it is advisable to fix a minimum limit to subdivision, I may add that, as already indicated in the Council debate, such a limit was actually in force some time ago and was abandoned for various administrative reasons. The old Board's Standing Order No. 3 was deleted I believe in the process of consolidation, and there cannot be much harm in reviving the limit so as to suit modern requirements. Of my Divisional Officers consulted, the Deputy Collector, Gooty, is in favour of making it one acre in the case of wet land and two acres for dry. The Divisional Officer of Anantapur proposes two acres for the wet and five for dry, except

in special cases such as small unobjectionable encroachments on assessed wastes and potambokes adjoining a pattadar's holding or the like which can be incorporated into the holding. The Sub-Collector on the other hand would put it as 50 cents and two acres for wet and dry, respectively. I am not in favour of prescribing one limit for all kinds of soils—at least in a district like this where more than 77 per cent of the assessed dry area is of the inferior red sort. The value of lands which has of late risen considerably owing to high prices of food-grains and stuffs and the dearness of other agricultural produce varies of course with the different soils. An acre of black cotton land may be priced at Rs. 50 to 150 and that of the red loam from 5 or 10 rupees to 40 or 50 rupees. Further, the inferior red soils of this district cannot bear the strain of annual crops and require periodical rest. In such cases, the laying of a uniform subdivision limit will work hardship. The subdivision limit should necessarily be larger in the case of poorer soils than in the case of fertile and rich lands, as the former are left fallow once in two or three years. I would, therefore, lay down that so far as wet land is concerned (which is generally valuable even in red soil tracts), a minimum limit of 50 cents may be proposed, except in the case of unobjectionable encroachments such as those referred to above. As for dry lands, a limit of one acre in black cotton soil and two acres in others will suit and may not cause dissatisfaction. The same minima may be extended to lands assigned under the darkhast rules, as it is but fair that the condition applicable to existing holdings should be extended to future assignments. Such a limit is desirable from the point of (1) encouragement of intensive cultivation and (2) the necessity of preventing the growth and multiplication of small indigent farmers. The latter, if they spring up in unusually large numbers, will prove a menace to the agricultural prosperity of any locality.

5. Lastly, I am in favour of extending the concession now in force regarding exemption of stamp duty in the case of Government lands to inam holdings also, when parties voluntarily consolidate their holdings.

(7)

Letter—from E. S. LLOYD, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Trichinopoly.
To—the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue.
Dated—the 17th December 1917.
No.—D. Dis. 3744/R.

I have the honour to reply to Board's Reference No. 2093-Gt. 17-1, dated 20th October 1917.

2. The evils of excessive subdivision and 'fragmentation' of holdings are undoubtedly real and are much in evidence in this district and I believe elsewhere in the Presidency. As examples of the former I append a statement showing typical instances in the ryotwari villages of Kukur and L. Abishekapuram in the Trichinopoly taluk where wet fields of two to three acres have been split up into numerous minute subdivisions of a few cents each. The Divisional Officer, Namakkal, further gives illustrative details showing the number of subdivisions in certain villages according to the old survey of the Namakkal taluk and in the resurvey recently completed. The number has considerably more than doubled in all the villages mentioned while in one case—the wet village of Kumarapalaiyam—the number in the old survey was only 161 while the resurvey shows 1,720. The acceleration of the process is generally ascribed to the growth of population and the gradual break-up of the joint family system and it is greatly encouraged by the present rules governing the transfer of registry of holdings. That it is economically unsound is very generally admitted but some of the Divisional Officers point out that it has one advantage in enabling the poorer classes to get hold of small bits of land which they would not be able to do if the state of the law favoured the formation of large estates.

3. As an instance of the evils of fragmentation I may mention the case of M.R.Ry. Seturatnam Ayyar Avargal, a leading mirasidar of Kulittalai. He has been kind enough to give me a rough sketch (which I enclose for the Board's perusal) showing how a property of 190 acres was divided between his father and aunts. He has personally informed me that the disadvantages of such a disposal of the property are great and that it sometimes happens for instance that while he wants to harvest a crop of a particular kind of paddy his relations will be wanting water for

transplanting another kind on the adjoining land. A glance at any of the wet fields under the Cauvery channels shows that the various stages of agriculture go on simultaneously at almost any season of the year. While one man is ploughing another man will be seen harvesting his crop and a third will be transplanting seedlings. The inconvenience and waste of water thereby resulting when the holdings are small is obvious and disputes are frequent.

4. While however almost all the officers consulted are agreed as regards the drawbacks of the existing system they are by no means unanimous as to the remedy. The proposals made in the Bombay Bill are regarded as being of a revolutionary nature and while some of the more advanced and intelligent persons, with whom I have discussed it, seem to be in favour of legislation on somewhat similar lines. Others are frankly against a measure which they regard as contravening the principles of the Hindu Law of Inheritance. There can, I think, be little doubt that such a Bill would be strongly criticised and that there would be considerable opposition to it. The chief argument seems to be that it is questionable if the country is ready for change and that the better course would be first to develop education, especially agricultural education, among the middle and lower classes. Legislation if undertaken at once could be only permissive and doubts are expressed whether the right to declare a holding to be economic and impartible would be widely exercised under a voluntary system.

5. Opinions are further very divided as to what should be the minimum limit of an economic holding. It should apparently be placed low and possibly 25 cents of wet and 1 acre of dry might be considered appropriate figures.

6. As regards the questions specifically raised in paragraph 3 of the Government memorandum most of the officers consulted are in favour of imposing a condition against subdivision beyond a certain limit in the case of darkhast lands but to do so would probably have little practical effect unless legislation is undertaken as regards lands already in private possession. Everyone is in favour of granting concessions in the matter of stamp duty when parties voluntarily consolidate their holdings and any measure which would facilitate this most desirable process is certainly to be recommended.

7. The Land Records Superintendent at the same time is of opinion that at present subdivision is made too easy and would insert a clause in the Registration Act to the effect that every document involving transfer by partition, sale or otherwise of a portion of an existing survey field or subdivision should be accompanied by a plan of the land signed by a 'survey officer', the cost of the plans being fixed by rules under the Act at so much per acre or subdivision. Such a requirement would possess the further advantage of letting the parties know the actual surveyed extent of the land before it is alienated and would enable the Revenue officers to bring their records up to date without further work in the field. There is, I think, something to be said in favour of such a proposal. Joint pattas are undoubtedly an unmitigated evil but there seems no particular reason why division of land should be made too easy or too cheap. A policy which would encourage consolidation while at the same time it discourages division is one for which we should rightly aim. There seems no reason why fragmentation should be allowed at all and I think the division of holdings in a partition case below existing survey fields or already recognized subdivisions should be absolutely forbidden.

8. Finally it seems to me questionable, whether supposing the principle of the economic holding to be accepted, the work of registration should be laid upon the already overworked Revenue officials. If the number of applications became numerous it would throw a considerable burden upon the Collector and his subordinates. A special agency would probably be required or the work might be left to the Registration Department with appeal in case of dispute to the civil courts.

ENCLOSURE

Typical instances of numerous subdivision of holdings in ryotwari villages of Kukur and L. Abishekapuram in Trichinopoly taluk.

Survey.				Survey.				Survey.			
Number.	Letter.	Dry or wet.	Extent.	Number.	Letter.	Dry or wet.	Extent.	Number.	Letter.	Dry or wet.	Extent.
151	5	Wet ..	0.11	150	1	Wet ..	0.13	122	1	Poramboke ..	0.27
	6	Wet ..	0.13		2	Dry ..	0.10		2	Wet ..	0.35
	7	Wet ..	0.17		3	Wet ..	0.17		3	Wet ..	0.11
	8	Dry ..	0.8		4	Dry ..	0.27		4	Wet ..	0.9
	9	Wet ..	0.3		5	Dry ..	0.4		5	Wet ..	0.15
	10	Wet ..	0.20		6	Wet ..	0.11		6	Wet ..	0.5
		Total ..	1.37		7	Wet ..	0.12		7	Wet ..	0.5
164	1	Wet ..	0.33		8	Wet ..	0.3		8	Wet ..	0.2
	2	Wet ..	0.8		9	Wet ..	0.3		9	Wet ..	0.4
	3	Wet ..	0.3		10	Wet ..	0.3		10	Wet ..	0.3
	4	Wet ..	0.2		11	Wet ..	0.72		11	Wet ..	0.5
	5	Wet ..	0.3		12	Wet ..	0.20		12	Wet ..	0.30
	6	Wet ..	0.6		13	Wet ..	0.16		13	Wet ..	0.9
	7	Wet ..	0.32		14	Wet ..	0.5		14	Wet ..	0.5
	8	Wet ..	0.7		15	Wet ..	0.29		15	Wet ..	0.3
	9	Wet ..	0.10			Total ..	2.44		16	Wet ..	0.4
	10	Dry ..	0.14	151	1	Wet ..	0.23		17	Wet ..	0.7
	11	Poramboke ..	0.11		2	Wet ..	0.13		18	Wet ..	0.4
		Total ..	1.29		3	Wet ..	0.10		19	Wet ..	0.10
165	1	Wet ..	0.4		4	Poramboke ..	0.19		20	Wet ..	0.2
	2	Wet ..	0.2			Total ..	0.19		21	Wet ..	0.8
	3	Wet ..	0.2	83	1	Wet ..	0.19		22	Wet ..	0.6
	4	Wet ..	0.6		2	Wet ..	0.16		23	Wet ..	0.8
	5	Wet ..	0.6		3	Wet ..	0.3		24	Wet ..	0.2
	6	Dry ..	0.2		4	Wet ..	0.4	146	1	Wet ..	0.10
	7	Wet ..	0.6		5	Wet ..	0.3		2	Wet ..	0.20
	8	Wet ..	0.7		6	Wet ..	0.4		3	Wet ..	0.23
	9	Wet ..	0.7		7	Wet ..	0.21		4	Wet ..	0.10
	10	Wet ..	0.2		8	Wet ..	0.20		5	Wet ..	0.22
	11	Wet ..	0.4		9	Wet ..	0.24		6	Wet ..	0.15
	12	Wet ..	0.8		10	Wet ..	0.28		7	Wet ..	0.10
	13	Wet ..	0.7		11	Wet ..	0.23		8	Wet ..	0.10
	14	Dry ..	0.2		12	Wet ..	0.30		9	Wet ..	0.4
	15	Dry ..	0.5		13	Wet ..	0.27			Total ..	1.25
	16	Wet ..	0.2			Total ..	2.22		11	Wet ..	0.25
		Total ..	0.68	85	1	Wet ..	0.6	173	11	Wet ..	0.25
173	1	Wet ..	0.11		2	Wet ..	0.42		12	Poramboke ..	0.7
	2	Wet ..	0.5		3	Wet ..	0.4			Total ..	0.32
	3	Wet ..	0.5		4	Dry ..	0.9	174	1	Wet ..	0.7
	4	Wet ..	0.7		5	Dry ..	0.9		2	Wet ..	0.2
	5	Wet ..	0.8		6	Dry ..	0.4		3	Wet ..	0.4
	6	Wet ..	0.13		7	Dry ..	0.2		4	Wet ..	0.2
	7	Wet ..	0.38		8	Dry ..	0.19		5	Wet ..	0.3
	8	Wet ..	0.4		9	Dry ..	0.20		6	Wet ..	0.29
	9	Wet ..	0.8		10	Dry ..	0.10		7	Wet ..	0.60
	10	Wet ..	0.59		11	Dry ..	0.2		8	Wet ..	0.3
		Total ..	0.59		12	Dry ..	0.2		9	Wet ..	0.19
					13	Dry ..	0.2		10	Wet ..	0.3
						Total ..	1.31		11	Wet ..	0.10
148	1	Wet ..	0.3	119	1	Wet ..	0.21		12	Wet ..	0.2
	2	Wet ..	0.2		2	Wet ..	0.10		13	Wet ..	0.23
	3	Wet ..	0.4		3	Wet ..	0.12			Total ..	1.67
	4	Wet ..	0.3		4	Wet ..	0.13				
	5	Wet ..	0.10		5	Wet ..	0.22				
	6	Wet ..	0.26		6	Wet ..	0.57				
	7	Wet ..	0.18		7	Wet ..	0.7				
	8	Wet ..	0.19		8	Wet ..	0.6				
	9	Wet ..	0.8		9	Wet ..	0.3				
	10	Wet ..	0.22		10	Wet ..	0.6				
	11	Poramboke ..	0.10		11	Wet ..	0.7				
		Total ..	1.25		12	Wet ..	0.16				
					13	Wet ..	0.6				
						Total ..	1.86				
149	1	Wet ..	0.7	108	1	Wet ..	0.38				
	2	Wet ..	0.11		2	Wet ..	0.35				
	3	Wet ..	0.16		3	Wet ..	0.33				
	4	Wet ..	0.24		4	Wet ..	0.17				
	5	Wet ..	0.42		5	Wet ..	0.13				
	6	Wet ..	0.18		6	Wet ..	0.22				
	7	Wet ..	0.7		7	Wet ..	0.22				
	8	Wet ..	0.1		8	Wet ..	0.4				
	9	Wet ..	0.8		9	Wet ..	0.11				
	10	Wet ..	0.44		10	Wet ..	0.9				
	11	Poramboke ..	0.13		11	Wet ..	0.44				
	12	Wet ..	0.30		12	Wet ..	0.3				
	13	Wet ..	0.14			Total ..	2.41				
		Total ..	2.44								

(8)

Letter—from A. GALLETT, Esq., I.C.S., Acting Collector of Chittoor.
To—the Secretary to the Commissioner of Land Revenue.
Dated—the 22nd December 1917.
No.—4304.

I have the honour to reply to Board's Ref. No. 2093/Gt. 17-1, dated the 20th October 1917, on the subject of the desirability of checking minute subdivisions of agricultural lands in this Presidency.

2. Instead of referring the matter to Divisional Officers and Tahsildars, I referred it to the leading ryots of the district and then had a conference with a few of them at my office on the 20th instant. I enclose a copy of the proceedings of the conference.

3. There is no doubt that in parts of this district the subdivision and fragmentation of holdings has gone very far. We have instances of holdings of 1 cent and holdings of 2 cents enjoyed by nine persons. The ryots all agreed that the situation required a remedy so far as the minute subdivision as a result of partition and succession is concerned. They did not seem to be much troubled about the case of a man whose holding is scattered in different parts of a village. They seemed to think that it might even be advisable to have a piece here and a piece there so as to enjoy different varieties of soil and be able to grow different crops.

4. There was a good deal of difference of opinion regarding the extent of land required for the support of a family and the proper size of a holding in order that it may be an economic holding. I should imagine that if any legislation is undertaken authorizing the voluntary constitution of impartible holdings, and if the darkhast rules are altered to permit of the grant of impartible holdings, fairly wide limits should be laid down, say anything between 1 acre and 10 acres wet and anything between 5 acres and 25 acres dry.

5. None of the ryots present at the conference saw any objection to Government assigning land on darkhast on condition of impartibility. The Government Pleader who was present and who had also studied the papers previously and given his opinion in writing was positive that such darkhast grants would not be valid and would not be recognized by the courts unless special legislation is undertaken. In view, however, of the Crown Grants Act, 1895, I do not see what is to prevent Government making new grants on impartible inam or jaghir tenure, such grants being described as inams or jaghirs for the improvement of agriculture.

6. The conference was in favour of a suggestion that I made that the darkhast rules should be altered so that, of the two adjacent holders, the man with a smaller holding, being less than a certain maximum, should have a preference. A suggestion was also made by a ryot that an adjacent holder should be given a right of pre-emption by law in the case of holdings below a certain maximum placed on the market but most of the persons present thought this would lead to difficulties about the settling of the price and would decrease the value of the property.

7. Another suggestion was that some alteration of the remission rules was necessary to make it easier to consolidate the subdivisions within a survey number. When all the subdivisions become the property of one man, the Land Records department would consolidate them with the result that the owner would lose the chance of getting remission on a portion of his land. The suggestion was that the remission rules should be modified so as to provide for remission for parts of fields which have been consolidated.

8. No one appeared to be much attracted by the suggestion that a concession should be made in the matter of stamp duty when parties voluntarily consolidate their holdings. The sense of the meeting seemed to be that it would be an inducement insufficient to make any real difference but that it might be tried, the Registration Department being required to remit the stamp duty on the certificate of a subordinate revenue officer that the case was a genuine one of consolidation of a holding. It was thought that the proposal would be quite useless if a man had to pay the stamp duty in the first instance and to obtain a refund on application.

9. I see no objection to the enactment of a law on the lines suggested in Bombay to provide for the voluntary constitution of economic holdings, but the principle runs so counter to the habits and traditions of the people that I should think it would have no more practical results than the Malabar Marriage Act. Among the tens of thousands of laws on the Statute book of the Kingdom of Italy there is a permissive

law of this kind ; but I have never heard of a case in which advantage was taken of it. My conference also was much more impressed with the injustice that the constitution of holdings descending by primogeniture would inflict in their view on the younger brothers than the advantages of keeping the holding intact. The creation of darkhast inams in the form of impartible economic holdings for the improvement of agriculture would appear to me to be a more hopeful departure. Such inams would serve a purpose by way of example and admonition, even though very few of them would be created as Government have very little land of any value left to give away. It may also be considered whether preference should not be granted as between two darkhastdars to the one whose holding will be made into or will approach the size of an economic holding by the addition of the land applied for. It may also be considered whether Board's Standing Order No. 13, paragraph 4 (remission), should not be amended in the sense suggested by my conference.

ENCLOSURE

Proceedings of the Chittoor Ryots' Conference to consider methods for preventing subdivision and fragmentation of holdings (20th December 1917).

PRESENT:

- | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|---|
| 1. A. Galletti, Esq., I.C.S. | ... | ... | Collector of Chittoor. |
| 2. P. N. Muhammad Miran Sahib Bahadur | ... | ... | Treasury Deputy Collector, Chittoor. |
| 3. M.R.Ry. B. V. Subrahmania Ayyar | ... | ... | Huzur Sheristadar, Collector's Office, Chittoor. |
| 4. Do D. Vedamanikam Pillai | ... | ... | Head Clerk, Collector's Office, Chittoor. |
| 5. Do. D. Seshagiri Rao | ... | ... | Land Records Tahsildar, Chittoor. |
| 6. Do. Rao Bahadur B. C. Raghavayya | ... | ... | Government Pleader, Chittoor. |
| 7. Do. M. Narayanaswami Reddi | ... | ... | Landlord, Thondavada and President, Taluk Board, Chandragiri. |
| 8. Do. Konda Reddi of Piler. | | | |
| 9. Do. Viraraghava Reddi of Kattamanchi. | | | |
| 10. Do. Nanjundappa Reddi of Kalakattur. | | | |
| 11. Do. Muddappa Chetti of Palmaner. | | | |
| 12. Do. Obul Reddi of Chintamakulapalle. | | | |
| 13. Do. Chinna Chenga Reddi of Kolamasanapalle. | | | |

The Treasury Deputy Collector pointed out that the wakf system in the Muhammadan law provided a means of keeping property intact but only for religious and charitable purposes, not for mere economic purposes. However, as it is a family settlement it helps the family to keep the land intact for generations in the same family.

Facts regarding minute subdivision in this district.—Mr. Konda Reddi said that in Regallu the subdivision of holdings has gone down to 2 and 4 cents; Mr. Viraraghava Reddi of Kattamanchi that subdivision has gone down $7\frac{1}{2}$ and $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents in his village; Mr. Nanjundappa Reddi of Kalakattur that 20 cents is the minimum extent of a subdivision in his village; Mr. Obul Reddi of Chintamakulapalle that subdivision has not gone so far in his village; Mr. Chinna Chenga Reddi observed that in his village (Kolamasanapalle) subdivision has gone down to 5 cents. The Land Records Tahsildar produced accounts of Angallu village. In survey No. 507 of that village measuring 19 acres 29 cents there are 245 subdivisions ranging from 1 cent, 2 and 3 cents upwards. Some of these are held by joint pattadars, e.g., subdivision No. 138-4 is held by Mekala Chinnayya and Sitaramayya. In Vayalpad village there is survey No. 805 measuring acres 14-11 containing 126 subdivisions from 1 cent upwards, and survey No. 817 (acres 7-52) containing 108 subdivisions going down to 1 cent which is enjoyed by four persons. Other instances are: 3 cents are enjoyed by three persons, 7 cents enjoyed by 11 persons and 2 cents by nine persons. It is however pointed out that some of these small subdivisions might be wells or tree-sites and not arable land. Other instances were given from Doddipalle and Gundlur villages.

The extent of land required for the support of a family and the proper size of holding.—Mr. Nanjundappa Reddi observed that 80 cents will be required for the sustenance of a family but it might be more convenient to have the 80 cents in four different places with different kinds of soils for growing different crops. At the same time 80 cents of good soil is better than four plots of bad soil. Mr. Muddappa Chetti suggested that holdings should consist of not less than one acre wet. For the convenient support of a family, there should be not less than 4 acres wet or 10 acres dry land. Mr. Konda Reddi observed that in the case of wet lands under river-fed sources, 2 acres will be good enough for a family and elsewhere 4 to 6 acres—besides dry land to the extent of at least 5 to 10 acres in addition to the wet land. Mr. Chinna Chenga Reddi agreed with Mr. Muthappa Chetti. Mr. Viraraghava Reddi suggested $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres of wet land and 5 to 6 acres of dry as the minimum extent sufficient for a family. Mr. Narayanaswami Reddi suggested 2 acres of wet under spring channels and in other places 4 to 5 acres

and dry land of at least 10 acres. An economic holding should not be less than these figures. In the case of dry land with no well in it, 25 acres would be an economic holding. Mr. Konda Reddi's opinion is that 10 acres would be a better figure for an economic holding in dry land than 25 acres because it has all to be ploughed in one season and 25 acres is too much for one family to plough.

Discussion of remedies.—The meeting having come to the conclusion that the situation requires a remedy, the ryots present were asked what remedy they would propose. As regards the consolidation of subdivisions in one survey number, Mr. Obul Reddi said that there are great difficulties in consolidation as people of different castes own land in the same survey number. The general opinion of the meeting was that there would be no willing exchange of land because a man would be particularly attached to a particular piece of land and so on.

Right of pre-emption of adjacent holder.—Mr. Konda Reddi suggested that an adjacent holder should have a right of pre-emption in the case of small plots placed on the market. He added that the price would have to be referred to arbitration in this case. Mr. Obul Reddi objected saying that this right of pre-emption would decrease the value of the property to be sold.

Voluntary constitution of impartible holdings.—Mr. Narayanaswami Reddi was in favour of a law for the voluntary constitution of every economic holding subject to a right of primogeniture but he considered that the exact extent of such holdings would have to be left for determination in each locality. Mr. Konda Reddi was not in favour of any system which would deprive the younger brothers of their share in the property. He suggested that the younger brother would have to be paid off in cash by instalments if the elder brother were given the holding. He was not in favour of any other system which would leave the younger brothers of the family to starve. Mr. Viraraghava Reddi was not in favour of the proposed law. Mr. Muddappa Chetti suggested that the economic holding system should not come into force until the second generation after that of the person voluntarily constituting an economic holding, that is to say, the holding would go to the eldest son, compensation being given to the other brothers but after them the holding would go by primogeniture. Many attempts were made to get an opinion from Mr. Obul Reddi. He seemed to be in favour of Government doing something to stop partition suits in civil courts but he had no scheme for legislation. Mr. Chinna Chenga Reddi was not in favour of any change.

Alteration of darkhast rules.—The meeting saw no objection to the land being given on darkhast in conveniently large plots on condition that it should not be alienable except as a whole and it should descend on the principle of primogeniture. The meeting was in favour of the proposal that the darkhast rule should be altered so that of two adjacent holders the man with the smallest holding should have preference.

Exemption from Stamp Duty.—Mr. Obul Reddi said that exemption of documents from stamp duty would not be sufficient inducement and would make no difference. The meeting seemed to agree with him. Mr. Konda Reddi's opinion is that it might be useful to some extent and that it should be remitted by the Sub-Registrar on a certificate from the karnam and the village munsif or the Firka Revenue Inspector that it is a real case of consolidation of holdings and it would then not be necessary to make the party use a stamp and then claim a refund from the Collector.

Alteration of remission rules.—It was suggested by Mr. Konda Reddi that the remission rules and the clubbing of subdivisions under the rules would result in a man losing by the consolidation of a holding, as the subdivisions of a division held by one man would disappear and he would no longer get remission on a particular subdivision. He suggested that the remission rules should be modified so as to provide for remission on parts of fields which had been consolidated.

The Government Pleader's opinion was that the darkhast rules could not be altered so as to attach conditions overriding the Hindu law of Succession without legislation.

(9)

Letter—from H. G. STOKES, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., Collector of Kurnool.
To—the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue.
Dated—the 31st December 1917.
No.—D. Dis. 4581-Genl.

Adverting to Board's Reference No. 2093/Genl. 17-1, dated 20th October 1917, on Government memorandum regarding the desirability of checking minute subdivisions of agricultural lands in this Presidency, I have the honour to report as follows.

2. The subject is of great importance and is novel to the people concerned, and it has not been possible in the period allowed for reply to go adequately into it. Some of my Divisional Officers have been consulted and a number of the leading ryots, and as might be expected, the general opinion is strongly against any legislative measure which would run counter to the principle of the Hindu and Muhammadan law of inheritance while no objection is taken to a purely permissive measure of the kind advocated by Mr. Keatinge in Bombay. As matters stand, a Hindu can dispose of his self-acquired property as he pleases and the proposed measure giving him in such case power to declare a self-acquired estate impartible would not seem to be

unduly revolutionary, though like Mr. Keatinge, I question whether such a measure will be largely resorted to. How far it would be compatible with the principles of Muhammadan law is a different question; and I am inclined to think that in this connexion the measure would be a real innovation in the existing law which might not improbably be regarded with distrust by the members of that very conservative community.

3. That the undue subdivision and "fragmentation" of holdings is an evil from the economic standpoint may, broadly speaking, be conceded, though in a district like this where the ryots are mostly themselves the cultivators, it may be doubted whether the results are so serious as they appear. Although "fragmentation" no doubt exists, I do not think it has been resulted in "putting the bulk of the land" outside the possibility of effective cultivation or economical organization. The main cause, as is recognized in the papers circulated, is to be found in the provisions of the Hindu and Muhammadan law of inheritance and it is precisely by reason of this fact that I should be opposed to any attempt to impose from without a theoretically better system. Appendix II to Mr. Keatinge's report illustrates already the difficulty of inducing acceptance of such a measure by the peasantry even in advanced communities of Europe, and, a fortiori, it would be unwise to make such an attempt in this country under present conditions, when the bulk of the peasantry are unfamiliar with economic theory, are wedded to the accepted "Mamul" and are totally incapable of comprehending the reasons for the contemplated change. The remedy for the evil I think is mainly to be found in the gradual enlightenment of the agricultural population by education, and in widening his views and knowledge of agricultural economics.

4. I do not think that anything would be achieved to secure the object aimed at by an executive order prohibiting subdivisions in revenue accounts below a certain minimum, because the revenue registry has no connexion of cause and effect with the separate enjoyment of land in actual fact, and were Government to refuse to register separately any holding below (say) three acres, there would still be no guarantee whatever that the three acres were being worked as an "economic" holding, and was not in fact enjoyed by half a dozen persons each in possession of a distressingly "uneconomic" holding. We have of recent years, with the aid of the Registration Department, attempted to bring our revenue registry into closer correspondence with the facts of enjoyment; to refuse separate registry below the theoretically "economic" minimum will merely divorce the revenue registry from the facts; it will moreover tend to multiply joint pattas, which are a nuisance both to Government and the ryot. For one thing the collection of revenue from the joint pattadars is a matter of considerable difficulty and if as often happens there is disagreement between the shareholders as to the extent of land owned by each, we have to depend on the statement of the karnam who is by no means very scrupulous. Joint holdings leave the door open to the village officers for fraud. From the point of view of the ryot there is a still greater danger, for when one of the shareholders makes default in the payment of revenue the entire holding is brought to sale and even those who have duly paid their share of the kist suffer with the defaulter.

5. As regards paragraph 3 of the Government memorandum it would no doubt be possible so to revise the darkhast rules, in respect of future grants, as to reserve the power of resumption to Government in case the land were subdivided below a certain minimum. I do not consider that this would be a very practicable remedy, or effective; and it would be, I think, open to serious objection. In the first place, revenue registry being no guarantee on evidence of the facts of enjoyment, we should have either to allow the order to remain a dead letter, or to undertake constant inquisitorial proceedings to discover the facts of enjoyment, which would be a constant source of irritation to all concerned, and would give village officers and mischief-makers a standing opportunity of causing trouble. For example suppose ten acres to be granted now to a 'A' in preference to 'B' on an "impartible" tenure: and suppose that the unsuccessful 'B', after waiting for a suitable interval, accuses 'A' of having in fact divided it up, thereby rendering the land liable to resumption, and incidentally available for re-grant to 'B'; follows an inquiry with witnesses, vakils, expenses, and much hard swearing, and, even if the allegation of 'B' is false, there is a good chance of his getting his witnesses believed. Or again, suppose after 30 years it is discovered that a family has in fact divided its "impartible" holding and has been for many years enjoying it in separate plots—theoretically I presume, Government might resume; practically it would not be possible to do so without

depriving the family of its livelihood and causing a real and natural sense of injustice. I do not think the irritation and insecurity which would result from such a condition would be at all balanced by the theoretical economic benefit resulting.

6. I see no objection to granting concessions in the matter of stamp duty when parties voluntarily consolidate their holdings. By "consolidation" I presume some adjustment of the nature of "restripment" is meant, which would be done by exchange of land or by conveyance involving material stamp fees. Consolidation by transfer of revenue registry would mean nothing necessarily and the fee for it is nominal. But I doubt whether the concessions will have much effect.

(10)

Letter—from J. M. TUBING, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Bellary.
To—the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue.
Dated—the 5th January 1918.
No.—D. Dis. 26.

I have the honour to submit the following reply to the Board's Reference No. 2093 Gt./17-1, dated the 20th October 1917.

2. As desired by the Board, reference has been made to all Divisional Officers, and conferences with ryots have been held by the Divisional officers and by certain selected Tahsildars. The officers concerned were asked to discuss the matter with a few educated and intelligent ryots, not so much as regards their own holdings, which would naturally be of larger size, but as regards the smaller holdings principally concerned, and also with ryots of the class most likely to be affected, i.e., ryots possessing holdings which they cultivate exclusively by the labour of themselves and their families, and whose holdings are barely sufficient for their support. The replies are interesting, and indicate that, framed in a much simplified form, the economic question under discussion, and the proposed method of dealing with it has been rendered intelligible to the ryots.

The general results may be summarised as follows:—

(a) The ryots consulted are of opinion that holdings which are not "economic" in the sense in which that term is used by Mr. Keatinge and Doctor Gilbert Slater are quite common.

(b) As regards the existence of 'fragmentation', to a serious degree, opinion is somewhat divided. I do not myself think that 'fragmentation' is as yet a very serious difficulty in this particular district.

(c) As regards a minimum limit to subdivision, the ryots' opinion were much divided, the majority being apparently against such restriction.

(d) The ryots consulted were almost universally opposed to any legal restrictions on inheritance and were of opinion that, although the permissive creation of such holdings as Mr. Keatinge's Bill contemplates was not of itself objectionable, it was unlikely that any large number of people would create such holdings.

The general view is summarised in the following phrase in the report of one of the Tahsildars, "In the end the ryots came to the conclusion that the proposal of creating economic holdings was quite sound" (sound in theory I presume), "but not at all practicable."

I could not choose any phrase which more accurately sums up my own view of the proposal.

3. As regards Doctor Gilbert Slater's letter, I would add the following remarks:—

No one is likely to question the existence all over the Presidency of 'uneconomic' holdings, and in a less serious degree of 'fragmentation' carried to absurd extremes. No one is likely to question the fact that numerous holdings can barely support the families who live on them, or that the increase of population is likely to accentuate these conditions, unless other avenues of employment can be found. This fact has, I believe, been recognized for the last 50 years at least, but I doubt very much whether any of the solutions suggested are both practicable and also likely to be effective.

4. The various proposals touched on in the Board's reference and its enclosures seem to me to fall into at least four divisions—

(a) compulsory restriping or other measures for enforcing the creation of 'economic' holdings,

(b) the permissive creation of such holdings,

(c) the mere restriction of subdivision to a certain minimum extent, and
(d) such minor proposals as the Board's suggestion to make lands granted on darkhast impartible below a certain minimum.

5. Item (a), paragraph 4.—I have perused with great interest Mr. Keatinge's Bill, his explanation of its objects and his description of the legislation undertaken in various European countries and in Japan on the same lines.

I submit, however, that success in European countries in the 're-stripping' of land is no indication of what is possible in oriental countries. Whatever may be said to the contrary, India has never been subjected to the process which some one has called "bludgeoning at the hands of the law", through which most European countries have passed. Nor have its inhabitants till within the last hundred years had much reason to believe that the measures of their rulers unintelligible to themselves were being carried out in their best interests. It would be absurd to expect in India either the intelligent co-operation or (in matters of land tenure any way) the submission with which the large body of agriculturists in a European country would meet their rulers in such a matter. A European Government can and does approach such a subject without more concern than, shall I say, the alteration of the country's policy from one of Free trade to Protection or vice versa. In India it would be impossible to treat the two matters as being on an equal footing. The desire to deal with his land as he likes, subject to reasonable taxation is I believe in the very fibres of the Indian ryot, and I do not believe that any Indian administration could thwart this instinct with safety.

This would be my criticism on any attempt at compulsion in the matter of economic holdings.

6. As regards purely voluntary efforts in the same direction, I consider that Mr. Keatinge has supplied the answer to his own Bill, in paragraph 13 of his letter to the Chief Secretary of the Bombay Government. He says "it may be argued that the Bill is so weak that it would be inoperative; in that case at least no harm would have been done." I agree that it would be inoperative, but do not think that any advantage is gained by ornamenting the Statute Book with enactments which amount to no more than pious wishes. They are apt to produce the impression that a solution has been found, where there has really been no solution at all.

7. As regards the limitation of subdivisions my belief is it would do no more than touch the fringe of the economic difficulty under discussion. Even granted that joint holdings will support a larger number of people than smaller individual holdings of the same aggregate size, the restrictions imposed could scarcely achieve a greater success than to postpone the full pressure of population on the land in a certain number of instances for a very limited period, probably not more than one generation. It is no use complicating our system of land tenure for such a small result. Such restriction is also of course quite contrary to our present Land Records policy which is trying hard to break up joint holdings in order to secure accurate registration.

8. I submit that the eternal problem of the pressure of the agricultural population on the soil is not capable of solution by any such means. The most hopeful measure has always seemed to me to be extended emigration to lands where labour is still required. That this is now being opposed on grounds of sexual morality among others is a curious commentary on this hope.

9. As regards the Government's suggestions in paragraph 3 of its memorandum regarding the revision of the darkhast rules so as to assign lands subject to a condition of impartibility, and granting exemptions in the matter of stamp duty, the second of these suggestions would, I think, have no effect at all. The former of them would perhaps be the natural outcome of the limitation of subdivision and is subject to the objections advanced against that portion of the scheme. It is also subject to the following further disadvantage that the majority of successful darkhasts are for an extent so small that by itself it could not be regarded as an economic holding. For example, in the case of a man who owns two acres of dry land and obtains one more on darkhast, it would be quite useless to prescribe that the one acre he obtained should be incapable of subdivision. If his holding plus the extent he obtained on darkhast was jointly less than an 'economic' holding all his lands would no doubt be incapable of subdivision. The provision about darkhasts is in that case unnecessary, while without restriction on subdivision of existing holdings it would be useless, and impossibly inconvenient, implying as it does that of two adjoining ryotwari acres belonging to the same owner one might be 'impartible' while the other was not.

Letter—from Diwan Bahadur L. D. SWAMIKANNU PILLAI, Esq., M.A., B.L., LL.B.,
i.s.o., Collector of Nellore.

To—the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue.

Dated—the 12th January 1918.

No.—1024 G.B.

I have the honour to submit the following report with reference to Board's Ref. No. 2093/17-1, dated 20th October 1917, regarding the desirability of checking the minute subdivision of agricultural lands in this Presidency. The copy of the report on the subject from the Director of Agriculture, Bombay, to the Government of that province as well as the letter from Doctor Gilbert Slater was circulated to all my Divisional officers and I also took the opportunity as desired by the Board of consulting the views of ryots as well as of interested non-officials in the district.

2. The Bombay proposals aim at declaring by law the indivisibility and by consequence the impartibility of agricultural land below a certain limit. The subject is undoubtedly of great economic importance, but as matters now stand, any promulgation of a legislative measure on the subject would have to be preceded by very wide publication of the intentions of Government and the concurrence of the non-official members of the Legislative Council and their constituents would have to be secured as far as possible. I see, however, that the resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao at the Council meeting, dated 22nd May 1917, was opposed on the spot by two important non-official members, the Hon'ble Messrs. T. Ranga Achariyar and V. K. Ramanuja Achariyar. It is of course possible that non-official opposition to any contemplated measure on the subject may undergo change, but it seems to me that before any such measure can be proposed, the main issues would have to be placed before the public, or at least before leading non-officials in some direct or indirect manner, so that the views of those concerned might be most readily ascertained. The paper drawn up by the Hon'ble Mr. Keatinge is a most valuable one, but evidently there are not enough copies of it to go round even among Divisional officers; whereas it would be necessary that the substance of the paper, including the account of what has been done in other countries, in order to combat the economic evils of excessive subdivision and excessive fragmentation, should be made known through Vernacular pamphlets or through articles in the public journals to the ryots of the Presidency.

3. All my Divisional officers except one are opposed to the measures suggested by Mr. Keatinge's paper and draft Bill; one Divisional officer alone proposes that land may be declared indivisible and impartible below a limit of one acre for dry and half an acre for wet; the few ryots whom I consulted seemed to welcome the arrangement. The officers who are opposed to reform have based their objections first on the repugnance of impartibility to Hindu ideas of inheritance; secondly, on the fact that the evils complained of do not exist to such an extent as to outweigh the objection to the novelty of the idea, and thirdly, on the vague and indefinite nature of the scientific objections to numerous subdivided holdings. They seem to argue that for the ordinary wet cultivation as pursued in this Presidency small holdings are not only useful but essential in order to keep the crop under water for the desired length of time and that this fact must be a permanent objection to laying out agricultural fields on a large scale so as to fit them for operation by steam and motor appliances.

4. It seems to me that on a priori grounds there could be no objection to Government declaring that for administrative reasons the division of land and the separate demarcation of subdivisions shall not proceed beyond a certain inferior limit. Such a declaration would be analogous to other restrictions upon individual rights which have been rendered necessary by administrative convenience. If indivisibility is declared the rule in regard to a certain class of lands, impartibility must follow as another administrative necessity. There would be in the alternative the possibility that minute subdivisions of land might be held jointly although for administrative reasons the subdivisions might be reckoned as one. Mr. Keatinge has provided an elaborate set of rules of succession based upon the English system of land inheritance. This of course would offer an easy target for legal criticism, but as admitted by Mr. Keatinge himself, the method of succession adopted is immaterial for economic purposes. I would recommend a system of nomination by each holder of impartible land as to who his successor should be, and in the event of no nomination being made by a person during his lifetime, I would propose that, in order to obviate the evils of litigation which would weigh most heavily upon such small

proprietors as are now under consideration, the selection of a successor to the vacant piece of land might be left to some local tribunal, preferably, to the village panchayat.

5. It is a moot question whether the adjustment of the values of shares in land which has been declared indivisible should be effected in accordance with strict rules of equity. In the familiar example of a house which descends to many persons in common and which they find it inconvenient to occupy in common, the rule is for one shareholder to take the house and for the others to be paid the value of their shares by him in money. In this country and under present conditions, it is not always possible for a person to obtain money on satisfactory terms even on the mortgage of immovable property in order to enable him to adjust such values but the organisation of credit is being carried on in this country through co-operative societies *pari passu* with other economic improvements, and it may be expected that in places where there are co-operative societies such adjustment can be effected on terms satisfactory to all parties. But the difficulty is that authorities like Dr. Gilbert Slater hold that land such as that now in question is economically indivisible, that is to say, that it will not pay any person to admit shareholders thereto. If this view is correct, it follows that in regard to these small parcels of land even the instalment of reform than mere indivisibility or even impartibility. It is hardly necessary to do more at the present stage than to point out the practical features of the contemplated measure. It is inevitable that a great deal of criticism, most of it adverse, will have to be faced and overcome before the measure can become law.

6. All my divisional officers are of opinion that the remission of stamp duty proposed by Government on applications to consolidate holdings may have some encouraging effect. But they also point out that the individual saving which would accrue from such remission would not be so considerable as to make this alone an incentive to consolidation. I am afraid I must agree with those who think that a measure modelled on the lines proposed by Mr. Keatinge should be left merely permissive, instead of being rendered compulsory; it would add one more to the number of persuasive measures of advice tendered to the people at large, which are only regarded as the pious wishes of Government. If the measure is at all necessary, it would have to be made compulsory after obtaining the concurrence of a sufficient number of persons among those concerned.

(12)

Letter—from G. F. PADDISON, Esq., M.A., I.C.S., Collector of Madura.
To—the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue.
Dated—the 1st February 1918.
No.—D. Dis. 409-Rev.

With reference to Board's Reference No. 2093-Gt./17-1, dated the 20th October 1917, calling for report on the subject of the desirability of checking minute subdivisions of agricultural lands, I have the honour to state that I referred the subject to Mr. Reilly, the Divisional Officer, Dindigul, and Mr. C. S. Anantarama Ayyar, the Divisional Officer, Usilampatti.

2. Mr. Reilly states that a meeting of the ryots in his division and officers was held on 2nd December 1917, he found that the people were of opinion that the evils pointed out exist and that three-fifths of the people who attended were in favour of the introduction of the Bill proposed for the Bombay Presidency. The officers whom he consulted, i.e., the Tahsildars of Dindigul, Nilakottai and the Special Deputy Tahsildar, Palni, welcome the proposal to form economic holdings. The Tahsildar of Dindigul suggests certain modifications in the darkhast rules so as to encourage the formation of economic holdings and says that in the matter of granting permission to irrigate dry lands preference may be given to economic holdings. The Tahsildar of Nilakottai and the Special Deputy Tahsildar, Palni, are in favour of the formation of economic holdings as it will make the other members of a joint family more self-reliant and turn them to other means of livelihood. The economic holdings will on the one hand tend to improve the agricultural wealth of the country and on the other serve as a means of starting industrial enterprises. These two officers suggest that the grant of waste lands at the disposal of Government may be restricted to people who will maintain economic holdings or that preference may be given to holders of economic holdings.

M.R.Ry. S. V. Ramaswami Chettiyar, a non-official member, Taluk Board, Dindigul, is opposed to the idea of a formation of economic holdings as it is opposed to the Hindu Law of Inheritance and to their religious principles (a copy of his letter is enclosed).

3. Mr. Reilly (the Sub-Collector) himself is of opinion that in the Hindu community some permissive measure of this sort is highly desirable and that unless there is some active propaganda, official or non-official, any Bill passed would become a dead letter. He also points out that unless such a measure goes hand-in-hand with greater opportunities for industrial and commercial education and employment for the other members of the agricultural families such members will not be inclined to give up their hereditary rights. Mr. Reilly points out that the Bill does not provide for cases where the interests of minors are involved, e.g., whether a father who has three or four minor sons can apply to have his property registered as one or more economic holdings without the consent of his sons.

Again in view to further the object, namely, to create more economic holdings he suggests the following modifications to the existing darkhast rules:—

(a) The general rule that the adjacent landholder should have preference must be abrogated.

(b) In the case of extents insufficient to form a separate economic holding the man who has a small piece of land not sufficient for his living and who applies for the adjacent Government plot which together with his land would make up an economic holding should have the preferential claim if he agrees to have it registered as an 'economic holding.'

(c) If there is no such small holder the adjacent holder who agrees to create an economic holding of the land to be granted together with sufficient portion of his own land should come next in priority.

(d) Lands under the disposal of Government wherever of large extent should be split up into economic holding and then assigned.

4. The Divisional Officer, Usilampatti (Mr. C. S. Anantarama Ayyar), says that every Hindu whom he consulted is strongly opposed to the idea of interfering with the existing law of inheritance and custom of partition prevailing therein. He suggests that (1) in the case of joint pattas the owners should be required to nominate some one among them to be the proprietor for the purposes of revenue administration, (2) that Government may impose a condition that one acre for wet lands and two acres for dry lands should be the minimum limit below which subdivisions should not be allowed, (3) that Government may give a premium to any one who will buy petty fields and group them into one survey field and that Government may offer him a refund of half the stamp duty and registration fees incurred by him in buying the fields, (4) that Government may impose a condition in assigning new lands on darkhast that the lands shall not be subdivided below the proposed limit.

5. The officers consulted are in favour of granting the concessions in the matter of stamp duty when parties voluntarily consolidate their holdings, but the Sub-Collector thinks that the amount involved will not be in any case sufficiently appreciable to serve as an inducement.

6. The ryots of whom I have made personal inquiries are doubtful about the proposal; they recognize its economic value but fear that their religious feelings might be affected. My own opinion is that an attempt might be made in a district which is shortly to come under resettlement by the special staff in certain typical villages to see what can be done in the way of re-arrangement of holdings by consent. If the experiment is successful, it might be possible to extend it and even to make it eventually compulsory.

ENCLOSURE

Letter—from M.R.Ry. S. V. RAMASWAMI CHETTIYAR Avargal, Member, Taluk Board, Dindigul.
To—the Sub-Collector of Dindigul.
Dated—the 4th February 1918.

In accordance with your request to express my views separately on the subject of 'economic holdings' in connexion with a resolution brought in the Madras Provincial Legislative Council by the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishnā Rao, I have the honour to state my views as follows.

2. I explained the object of the 'economic holdings' to many ryots whom I came across during the last one week and most of them are opposed to the idea of setting apart a portion of their lands as an impartible 'economic holding.' The objections raised are—

(1) that eventually the 'economic holding' will be the sole property of a ryot who may have more than one son; in this case the other sons will have to enter upon the world with no capital for any livelihood;

(2) that he can raise no money on the holding for meeting even the bare expenses of cultivation, as such a contingency often arises with them;

(3) that a ryot ordinarily knows, or is experienced in, no other kind of labour or industry except cultivation;

(4) that Hindu law is opposed to the inheritance, by one member of a family, of the property which will naturally be partitioned by the several members of the family; and

(5) that Hindu law is based on some broad principles of religion and society, that the debt of a father will continue for two generations among all the male members of the family, which is contrary to the law of primogeniture.

3. Whatever may be the nature of objections raised, one point is clear that the Hindu nation as a whole have imbibed the partition system from religious principles, and they are averse to change their law of devolution of property. At the same time, it is a patent fact that India is growing poorer and poorer every day. Some months back there appeared, in the *Madras Mail*, a letter under the signatures of Dr. Gilbert Slater and the Rev. D. G. M. Leith, on 'primary poverty.' They calculated the cost of maintaining a family of four (husband, wife and two children) at Rs. 17 per mensem. How many of the agricultural poor approach it? Rupees 17 per mensem means Rs. 204 per year. Dividing among a family of four it gives Rs. 51 each per year. The average income per head in India has been estimated at Rs. 20. Where such a widespread misery exists, it is quite necessary that means should be devised for the improvement of the agricultural classes, India being mainly an agricultural country.

4. I would like to say a few words on the industrial aspect of the question. No country can be said to have advanced materially unless numerous industrial concerns are brought into existence with the aid of Government so that no raw product is allowed to pass outside the country of production except in the shape of manufactured articles. I say with the aid of Government purposely since no concern can thrive unless the Government itself helps it in the shape of money and protective tariff. India is a country rich in raw products and the help of the Government is much needed in both respects. Opening new industrial concerns inclusive of cottage industries means throwing open new avenues of life, and they would then serve as channels for drafting a portion of the agricultural classes to other kinds of labour. This will eventually act as a check upon the increase of agricultural classes in number, and will indirectly help the prevention of tiny subdivisions.

5. With the above prefatory remarks, I shall make my own suggestions on the question.

6. I would draw your kind attention to the provisional clause to sub-section (1) of section 145 of the Estates Land Act (Act I of 1908) which gives power to the landholders not to recognize subdivisions of a revenue field unless each subdivision is not less than 5 acres in extent if the field be classed as unirrigated and one acre in extent if the field be classed as irrigated or garden. In the case of ayan lands the Government stand in the place of landholders and a provision similar to the above may be advantageously inserted in the Revenue Recovery Act or any other Act. I however consider the above minimum to be more than necessary and I would like to reduce it by fixing the minimum at 2 acres in the case of dry and 50 cents in the case of wet.

7. I would also like to draw your kind attention to the provisional clauses (b) and (c) of sub-section (1) to section 60 of the Civil Procedure Code (Act V of 1908). These are provisions favourable to the agriculturists and they give a list of movable and immovable properties which shall not be liable to attachment and sale in execution of a decree. As the opinion of a large number of pattadars is against the formation of "economic holdings," I cannot but think it our duty to find other means whereby advantages similar to those of registration of "economic holdings" could be secured. I have already suggested how a minimum could be fixed in the legislature. The next point is how to make it remain with the family so as not to fall into the hands of mortgagees and decree holders. For this purpose I would suggest that the words "cultivable lands to the extent of 2 acres in the case of dry and 50 cents in the case of wet" might be inserted in clause (c) between the words "Enjoyment" and "belonging."

8. As regards the revision of darkhast rules, I would like that when a piece of land is assigned on darkhast, a condition be imposed that no subdivision be made from it when the subdivided extent is less than the minimum proposed above. As my suggestion in paragraph 6 does not recognize subdivisions of less than the minimum extent referred to therein, I consider that the condition also would become unnecessary when my suggestion is approved.

9. Lastly as I am not in favour of "economic holdings" I think I need not dwell on the question of concessions in the matter of stamp duty when holdings are consolidated.

(13)

Letter—from N. MACMICHAEL, Esq., M.A., I.C.S., Collector of Coimbatore.
To—the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue.
Dated—the 7th February 1918.
No.—R. Dis. 27-Rev.

I have the honour to reply to the Board's Reference No. 2093-Gt./17-1, dated 20th October 1917.

2. The time allowed has been insufficient to permit of anything like a thorough discussion with the ryots. The question is intricate, and the proposals are almost of a revolutionary character; and it would take months to get the ordinary ryot to understand them. However, from the inquiries that I have had time to make, I gather that the evils of excessive subdivision and fragmentation are generally admitted; but general opinion is somewhat sceptical as to the efficacy of the remedy proposed in Mr. Keatinge's Bill. As the Bill is of a permissive character and as the consent of every one interested in the holding is required, it is thought that the provisions are likely to be inoperative. It may, of course, be said that it will do no harm to pass a Bill of this sort; but I think it is a great waste of time and effort to push through a Bill for which there is no demand and which, if it becomes law, is likely to share the fate of the Malabar Marriage Act.

3. Some of the practical difficulties in the way of this legislation are obvious. How is an economic holding to be defined? Besides variations in the size according to the fertility of the land and similar considerations, there will be variations according to the tenure on which the land is held. What may be an economic holding for a ryot whose land is unencumbered and cultivated by himself and his family may not be so for a cultivator paying a high rent.

4. There are also many difficulties in connexion with the proposed artificial restriction of subdivisions. For several years, great stress has been laid on the necessity of making revenue registration correspond with actual enjoyment. It is very doubtful whether the limitation of subdivisions in the revenue accounts will have any effect on the actual size of holdings; it is much more likely simply to lead to an increase of joint pattas which are admittedly a nuisance.

5. I do not think the proposal to revise the darkhast rules so as to make future assignments impartible will effect its object. A condition prohibiting sub-letting would be required to make the proposal effective. But, how is such a condition to be enforced? Certainly not with our present revenue staff!

6. I doubt if concessions in the matter of stamp duty would have any effect in encouraging the consolidation of holdings.

(14)

Letter—from E. W. LEGH, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Salem.
To—the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue.
Dated—the 6th February 1918.
No.—Dis. 443-D.

In continuation of my letter No. 4171/D., dated 13th December 1917, on Board's Reference No. 2093-Gt./17-1, dated 20th October 1917, I have the honour to submit copies of reports received from the Deputy Collector, Sankari, and the Headquarter Deputy Collector for the information of the Board.

ENCLOSURES

(1)

Letter—from M.R.Ry. C. SRINIVASA RAO SAHIB AVARGAL, B.A., Revenue Divisional Officer, Sankari.
To—the Collector of Salem.
Dated—the 22nd December 1917.
No.—1677-D.

With reference to your Ref. No. 1295-B. & G., dated 13th November 1917, I beg to submit the replies of ryots as I understood them to be as no answers were recorded from individual ryots. The ryots of Tiruchengodu, Omalur and Edappadi were consulted by convening meeting for the purpose—

(1) Yes.

(2) Yes, increasing.

(3) Yes, it is due to partition.

(4) Yes, it would be welcome, if the minimum is to be fixed by the party himself.

Second part mostly yes.

(5) No.

(6) Yes.

(7) No.

Letter—from M.R.Ry. A. RAMACHA NEDUNGADI AVARGAL, B.A., B.L., Revenue Divisional Officer, Salem.

To—the Collector of Salem.

Dated—the 27th January 1918.

No.—97-D.

With reference to your Memorandum Ref. No. 1295-B. & G., dated 13th November 1917, calling for certain information regarding small holdings, I have the honour to report as follows.

2. I held conferences of ryots at Attur, Gangavalli, Isvaramurtipalaiyam, Tammampatti, Mallur, Rasipuram and Namagiripettai and discussed the subject with them, and their opinion is embodied in the replies given to each question. As the result of the inquiry was almost the same in all places there is no necessity to answer your questions separately for each village and so I have not done it.

(1) *Are there any cases in your village where the area held by any one cultivator is too small for him and his family to live on?*—In this question a cultivator is taken to mean a ryot owning patta land and not a lessee or a varam tenant, or a sivayi-jama cultivator, and it is presumed that he has to maintain a wife and two children, and that he has to depend solely on his land for the maintenance of himself and his family. What minimum extent of land he should have to maintain himself and his family was discussed at Attur where inquiry was first started, and though there was some difference of opinion it was finally decided by a large majority that it should be 1 acre of wet and 2 acres of dry or roughly lands having an assessment of Rs. 10, and the inquiry throughout was held on this basis, and it has been found that a large proportion of the ryots is of this class. This question has therefore to be answered in the affirmative.

(2) *Do you think the number of such cases is increasing?*—There is a consensus of opinion that the holdings are becoming less and less in extent, but the ryots cannot prove it by figures and the revenue statistics do not give accurate information on the point as though the holdings are divided pattas very often continue to be held jointly and in some cases joint pattas are divided and made several single pattas. For instance in Mangalapuram village, Attur taluk, there were 326 single pattas and 53 joint pattas or 379 on the whole with assessment of Rs. 10 and under in fasli 1315, the year of re-settlement, and now there are 360 single pattas and 20 joint pattas or 380 on the whole of that character. There is thus an increase of 34 single pattas and a decrease of 33 joint pattas and a net increase of one single patta. In Isvaramurtipalaiyam there were 218 single pattas and 75 joint pattas or on the whole 293 pattas with assessment of Rs. 10 and under in fasli 1315, but now there are 293 single pattas and 91 joint pattas or on the whole 384. In this case too there is only one excess patta, but here there is a decrease of 15 single pattas and increase of 16 joint pattas, probably because single pattas have become joint pattas now. In Peddunayakkampalaiyam village there were 165 single pattas and 231 joint pattas or 396 on the whole in fasli 1315, but now there are 174 single pattas and 238 joint pattas or on the whole 412 pattas. In this case there is increase in both kinds of pattas. These are typical villages, as there was no fresh assignment of lands in these villages after the re-settlement. The above figures do not show that the evil of subdivision has assumed alarming proportions, though it may be said from practical experience that there is a tendency for people to subdivide their holdings.

(3) *Is it due to the Hindu law of partition?*—Though the Hindu law helps division of holdings to great extent, that is not the sole cause. People sell their lands to discharge debts incurred by their own improvidence or for family purposes or to get money for carrying on trade and other business, or being absentee owners they cannot manage them properly or for such other causes. It is therefore not correct to throw the whole blame on the Hindu law.

(4) *Would you welcome the opportunity (if given) to register any fixed portion of your land as an impartible property, i.e., not to be subdivided further by inheritance, sale, etc., but to be held by one heir in perpetuity?*—The ryots condemn this proposal. They say that this system may work well in large estates where there will be much surplus to satisfy the demands of all the co-parceners, but it is quite unsuitable to the conditions of small holdings where every one of co-parceners has to co-operate with others to make their holdings profitable to them. The idea of impartibility is alien to the ordinary Hindu mind in this Presidency except in the West Coast and it is very difficult to convince the ryots that there are some good features in it. I think on the whole they are right, for impartibility does not appear an unmixed good. In the West Coast people have begun to feel the difficulties and disadvantages of the rigid system of impartibility and attempts were made more than once in the Madras Legislative Council to get a Partition Bill passed for British Malabar. They were not, however, successful owing to differences of opinion among the community. Now I have received a requisition from the Secretary of the Cochin Nayar Regulation Committee to give my opinion on a series of questions which the committee has raised regarding marriage maintenance, partition, inheritance, etc., with a view to legislate on these matters in the Cochin State. There is a volume of influential public opinion in Malabar now in favour of partition. Thus the West Coast clamour for partition and the East Coast for impartibility—and the inference is that there are advantages in both systems only to a limited extent, but beyond that both become inconvenient.

(5) *Would it be useful if lands given on darchast were assigned subject to condition that they should not be partible by inheritance or otherwise below a fixed limit?*—The ryots are not in favour of this proposal either and for the reasons given above this proposal also does not commend itself to me.

(6) *Are there many cases in your village where one man holds some pieces of ground in several places?*—There are not several such cases in all villages but only few cases here and there.

(7) *Would the owners of such separate pieces welcome the opportunity to consolidate their holdings by exchange with others (if this could be done free of duty for stamps or registration) so as to get one single plot for each holder?*—The ryots say that this is not generally possible as lands in different portions of the same village will be of different quality with varying degrees of irrigation facilities and there is sentiment also to take into account. One would not part with his ancestral land however poor it may be on which his ancestors and himself have bestowed their utmost care and to which they have several associations attached in exchange for another plot simply for the purpose of making his holding a compact block, and at present co-parceners often demand portion of each plot of their ancestral property and are not satisfied with a total division, i.e., if there are four brothers and four plots to be divided, then each of the four plots has to be divided into four pieces making in all sixteen pieces and each co-parcener should be given a share in each plot and he is not satisfied with getting one plot. They add that wherever such exchange is possible it is being done even now without any interference from outside.

3. I do not think that any interference by Government in this matter is necessary, but that the ryots may be allowed free discretion to tackle with the difficulties if any which they may meet with in the best way they think proper.

(15)

Report—from G. A. D. STUART, Esq., I.C.S., Director of Agriculture.

To—the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Dated—the 27th April 1918.

No.—R.O.C. 1108-1247-Genl.

I have the honour to reply to Board's Reference No. 2093-Gt./17-1, dated 20th October 1917. I apologize for the delay. The subject was discussed at the meeting of the Board of Agriculture at Poona in December last and I have been waiting for the receipt of a copy of the proceedings.

2. A reference is solicited to the report of the discussion on pages 26 to 39 of the printed proceedings. The final result was a somewhat general and non-committal resolution recommending further investigation and experiments.

3. There can be no doubt that the fragmentation of holdings, i.e., the fact that a 'holding' usually consists of a number of plots scattered all over a village, is an economic evil and a great obstacle to agricultural improvements. We have no reliable statistics on the subject, but my impression is that this evil varies inversely with the general level of education of a district. The existing state of fragmentation of holdings, which is most marked in the case of irrigated lands, undoubtedly had its origin in the system of periodical re-allotment of holdings, and has been accentuated by the indigenous laws of inheritance, enjoining equipartition among all the heirs. There are clear traces in the existing system of land-holding of the former widespread prevalence of the system of communal ownership, under which each member of the community did not own land as such, but merely a right to a definite share in the village lands. These lands were periodically re-allocated among the several shareholders, and the obvious way to do this with fairness was to give each shareholder a proportionate share of each different class of land that was available for division. The same system being adopted for partitioning among heirs it followed that each holding came to consist of a large number of small plots. Nowadays the shares are definitely fixed on the ground, except in a few villages, and there is a strong tendency among enlightened ryots to consolidate their holdings by buying or exchanging plots. But the continued fissiparous tendency of the laws of inheritance perpetually counteracts any attempt at consolidation.

4. It therefore follows that the first requisite for any considerable improvement is a change in the system of inheritance, and I do not see how this can be brought about without a change in the ideas of the people on this subject. I see no harm in permissive legislation of the kind proposed by Mr. Keatinge, but I do not think that anything can come of it until more enlightened ideas become widely prevalent.

5. At the same time it might be possible to do something to prevent the further dividing up of plots on partitions by amending the records and procedure of our land records system. At present we do not show the shares of joint pattadars in the revenue accounts, and we have no such machinery for carrying out partitions in the ground as is in existence in the Punjab. Take, for instance, the case of a patta covering the holding of a joint Hindu family consisting of, say ten plots, the lands being cultivated by tenants and the family sharing the rent. If the four members of the family wish to divide their holdings, it usually means at first that they wish to divide the patta so that each may be responsible for his share of the assessment only.

Our rules, however, do not admit of a division of the patta without definite allocation of the plots to each share. The parties therefore allocate one-fourth of each plot to each member as being the easiest and fairest way of dividing. They are told that the fields cannot be subdivided unless boundaries are first put up. They therefore proceed to throw bunds across plots which are already too small, as being the only way in which they can obtain partition on the ground. In the Punjab, I understand, the parties would ask for the partition to be effected by the revenue officers and there is a regular machinery by which the holding would be divided into reasonable shares, re-surveyed where necessary, and transferred on payment of fees. The same machinery is, I believe, made use of by the civil courts when partitions are decreed by them.

6. With regard to the general question of the absolute size of holdings I am of opinion that this must be left to settle itself by the operation of economic causes. As pointed out by Professor Stanley Jevons, a rise in the general standard of living naturally tends to ensure larger holdings by the elimination of the smaller holdings which fall below the limit at which any man will be content to try and live on them. But any sudden increase in the general size of holdings would mean the creation of a large landless class which would be a considerable evil. We must look to the gradual increase of industries to absorb the people thrown out of landholding by the increase of size of holdings. It has yet to be shown that in Madras the average holding is below the economic limit. It is a difficult matter to investigate, and requires careful research. Allowance must always be made for the large number of petty holdings which are held by agricultural labourers to supplement their income. There are also the petty shares of the rental of ancestral lands held by many absentee landlords belonging to the professional classes which under our system of land records figure in our accounts as 'holdings.' The fact that a clerk in Madras receiving rent from one acre of land in Tanjore has no bearing on the question as to whether the tenant who is cultivating that acre (and other lands in addition) possesses an economic holding. Yet the clerk's 'holding' of one acre figures in our statistics, while the tenant's holding is altogether omitted from consideration. It is the holdings of actual cultivators that should alone be considered, and even if it were shown that, in any particular locality, these were at or below the economic limit, there would yet remain the question whether the remedy was not more intensive and improved cultivation rather than any attempt at consolidation, which would inevitably drive some ryots off the land, and which might encourage slipshod farming by making conditions easier for the remainder.

APPENDIX XX.

[Vide answer to question No. 116 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkatapati Raju at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 19th November 1918, page 52 supra.]

G.O. No. 107 L., dated 24th January 1918.

The importance of planting trees by the side of roads where there are now none and of improving existing avenues has on several occasions in recent years been impressed on presidents of district boards but though considerable attention is paid to the matter in some districts, the information contained in the various administration reports indicates that less interest is taken in tree planting in others, and that the best results are not always obtained for the money spent. The planting and maintenance of avenues are generally entrusted to the Local Fund Engineering establishment; and where the Engineer or members of the superior staff study the requirements of the roads and take trouble to ascertain the most suitable kinds of trees the arrangement no doubt works well. It is feared however that overseers often find it difficult to pay much real attention to avenues or have insufficient knowledge of the subject; that money is wasted through an undue dissipation of effort or through want of continuity of policy; and that trees of no permanent value are often planted for the sake of immediate effect. On the other hand credit is taken in some places for the planting of trees likely to bring in revenue without regard to their value for purposes of shade which is of course the most important function of an avenue tree.

2. It is understood that programmes of tree planting extending over a period of years have been drawn up in most districts. The period covered, however, is generally comparatively short and the operations are scattered all over the districts; and it has been suggested to Government that better results might be obtained, in some districts at all events, on a system adopted recently in North Arcot. It was there resolved to make out a programme covering a period of 50 years and to concentrate operations in a small area at one time so that a small but full-time staff might be employed to attend solely to the planting and tending of trees until

a sufficient number in that area were of a size to need no further attention. The suggestion is commended to the presidents of district boards for consideration. If it is adopted it would be desirable to place in charge of the operations a man with some practical knowledge of tree planting rather than one trained to clerical duties, and it would be worth while to offer adequate pay to a man with the requisite knowledge, though without general educational qualifications. It is possible that such a man might receive practical instruction from the district forest officials; as an alternative it is understood that if a few district boards are prepared to contribute the cost, arrangements might perhaps be made for a course of training at the agri-horticultural society's gardens at Madras.

3. More use might perhaps be made of village agency in planting trees in the immediate neighbourhood of villages outside the circle of the intensive operations suggested in the preceding paragraph. Though the villagers or village heads may shrink from undertaking the maintenance of any great lengths of avenues it should be possible to arrange with them in some cases for the planting and care of trees in the immediate neighbourhood of their villages and some of the money now spent on coolies over whom there is little supervision might profitably be diverted to subsidies to village agencies, payment being made to some extent on results.

4. A pamphlet prepared by M.R.Ry. Rai Bahadur K. Krishnan Nayar, District Board Engineer, Malabar, which contains useful hints on details is printed as an appendix to this order.

(True extract)

R. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To all Presidents of district boards.
,, the Revenue Department.

APPENDIX.

Avenue Planting.

The accompanying summary of instructions issued on avenue planting in the South Kanara district is circulated to all subdivisional and section officers in this district for information and guidance.

2. All expenditure on avenue planting or maintenance should, from this year, be incurred only in such a manner as to be chargeable either to a nursery or to a specified batch of plants. Registers should be maintained in the section office, subdivision office and the head office showing the charges incurred for each from year to year. When plants are ready to be removed from the nursery, their cost should be calculated and credited to the nursery and charged to the batch. Each batch should be not less than 50 plants nor further apart than one mile and should be consecutively marked A, B, C, etc., for each section. All the banyan and portia should be consecutively marked A, B, C, etc., for each section. All the banyan and portia planting on one road may however receive one distinguishing letter provided such planting has been done on an extensive scale. At any stage, it should be possible at a glance to see what each batch has cost up to date. A description of the plants and their condition should be noted at the end of each year against the batch and it should be quite easy on the ground to see the result and judge it in view of the cost incurred.

3. Any expenditure incurred on account of old trees either for digging around them removing parasites or other purposes may be shown as miscellaneous expenditure on maintenance provided it is incurred in accordance with details furnished in the sanctioned estimates.

4. For planting in distant gaps, no avenue coolie can be sanctioned and whatever is possible must be got done by the road coolies.

5. The rain tree grows so fast that, properly looked after, it gets out of danger in two to three months. Here two to three years appear to be taken. It has been seen to grow 1' 1½" in a week. It requires substantial props properly strutted up. When it has grown 12 to 14 feet high, it should be cut off at 10 feet height. Till it grows to this height, no branches should be allowed. The branches also require similar pruning to be able to bear the weight of the luxuriant growth.

6. Cuttings for banyan and portia should be 4 to 6 inches in girth. Pits should be dug and filled for these cuttings. The filling should be sufficiently higher than the ground to allow for settling.

7. Jack, mango, tamarind, margosa, Punna and Ganuga are among the fruit trees that may be largely planted.

COCANADA,
2nd January 1917.

K. KRISHNAN NAYAR,
District Board Engineer.

ENCLOSURE

The instructions issued by the District Board President and the District Board Engineer on the subject of avenue planting now cover nearly 64 foolscap pages of typed or printed matter and a summary of them has become necessary. Where these instructions have been fully carried out, very encouraging results have been obtained, results sufficient to show that the slow growth generally attributed to some plants is mainly due to want of proper attention and the ignoring of some of the elementary principles governing plant life.

2. One distinguishing feature of avenue planting is its great length without breadth. This adds considerably to the cost of rearing the plants and no effort should be spared to hasten their growth after planting and no expenditure grudged which, by advancing the time when they are out of danger, tends to economy in the long run. Besides, a fast growth necessarily requires a uniformly healthy condition and trees so grown will always continue to have a pleasing shape and appearance. A slow or stunted growth at the beginning accounts for the shapeless forms of trees so frequently seen and every lover of trees can recall to his mind the frequent temptations he had to destroy such trees.

3. The chief points requiring attention to secure a fast and healthy growth will be briefly referred to as far as possible in the order of time. At the very outset, it may be stated that too much importance cannot be attached to (1) the necessity of rearing seedlings in pots in a well managed nursery till they have a well established root system, (2) the proper preparation of pits dug in advance, allowed to weather and then filled in with good soil (as distinguished from sub-soil) and manure wherever necessary, (3) the securing of fences absolutely proof even against that "arch-enemy of all arboriculture, the ubiquitous goat," (4) the soil round all plant about 2 feet wider than the shadow at noon being kept always free from vegetation of any kind and raked from time to time so as to be always light and loose and (5) mulching that soil during the dry months of the year.

4. As soon as any planting is decided upon, a complete programme should be prepared showing the nature and cost of work to be done each year till the trees are out of danger as well as a calendar of all duties connected with it to ensure their being attended to in time. Samples of both are given in the printed memorandum of 13th May 1909.

Two years before the planting can be commenced in any place, a nursery should be started in the nearest possible place, where facilities for watering and supervision can be best secured. The seeds secured should be from well-seasoned fruits and all seeds defective in any way should be thrown away. The beds should be thoroughly well drained and may be in rows raised 6 to 9 inches higher than the paths or drains separating them. The soil should be light and does not require any manure and the covering layer should be generally as thick as the seed themselves. After the seedlings have sprouted and grown sufficiently, they should be transplanted into small pots in time to allow this being done without in any way injuring the tap root. The plants may have to remain quite two years in the nursery to secure a well-established root system. Plants removed after a year from the nursery and put into the ground will no doubt for a time grow much larger than those remaining in the nursery, but these latter when planted a year later are soon found to overtake the former. During the two years the plants remain in the nursery, they will have to be transferred periodically to larger pots probably about four times. Light rich soil is required for the pots and should be kept well drained. The pots should be full of soil almost up to the brim. Potted plants require watering every day, in the rainy season too when there has been no rain. But the watering should never be profuse. If this is regularly and judiciously done, there will be no water collecting at the surface when any watering is done. As, at every stage, unhealthy plants will have to be rejected, a larger number of seedlings should be raised than will be actually required. How much more depends entirely on the care with which the nursery is managed. With the proper attention, about 20 per cent more should suffice.

5. Almost simultaneously with the starting of the nursery, should pits be dug, in the vicinity of the planting proposed, to prepare leaf mould required for the mulching of the soil round the plants in the dry season. These pits should be filled with dry leaves well pressed and trampled down and finally covered with a thin coat of soil. If this is not properly supervised, there is the danger of the pit being filled with more of soil than leaves. If any drain is required to intercept drainage, narrow deep trenches may be dug instead of pits. This will have the additional advantage of allowing the dry leaves to be filled in again as the leaf mould is removed. Any touch-me-not cleared on the road side may well be used for this purpose.

If manure is required, it is best to secure it at this stage and store it in pits so that it may get thoroughly rotten by the time it is used.

6. The pits to be prepared for planting may also now be dug so that they may get sufficiently weathered. The dimensions of the pits depend entirely on the soil. In hard soil they may be 5 to 6 feet in diameter. The first three feet of depth should be cylindrical; for the remaining two or three feet of depth, the hole may taper towards the centre. The soil colour should be stored on one side and the sub-soil kept separately to replace the soil round the pits that will be removed for filling them.

When earth is excavated for road repairs, the top soil which is not good for this purpose may be reserved for filling in avenue pits. Silt cleared from the side drain may also be used. Any filling done long before planting should be dug up. Here a warning is necessary against the practice of depositing side drain earth round trees and plants or adding manure so as to form a basement round them. Such heaps induce the trees to form surface roots above the natural ground level, which must necessarily suffer during the dry weather.

It may be quite possible to make the pits from which materials are removed for road repairs serve the purpose of planting also. Where earth has been already removed to some depth along the line of planting and where such removal is likely to continue, it is better to do the planting at the lower level.

7. Materials for fencing should now be thought of and where these are costly and can be made use of again but are too heavy to be conveyed to a different place except at great cost it is

desirable to plant only one-half or one-third of the number of plants finally required. The morning sun being more injurious to men and animals, the eastern side of a road should first be given preference over the western. The sun being nine months in the year in the south the southern side should have a similar preference.

A dry thorn fence if it can be maintained in good condition without the materials being stolen appears to be the best. One chief objection to it is the renewal it requires under ordinary conditions but if planting is done according to these instructions, it is found that the trees get out of danger before the fencing requires renewal. Open work of laterite is often too costly. When used they should be at least five feet high and where goats have to be feared, the gaps should not be more than three or four inches at the narrowest end. A table is appended showing how these cages are best constructed. Barbed wire fence has been tried and found to be a failure first against goats and then against other cattle. Mud walls shut out air and light from the plants, are a kind of furnace in the hot weather and foster all kinds of noxious weeds and should be avoided if possible. When used, it is not difficult to provide a large number of holes.

8. No hard and fast rules can be laid down for espacement. Where space permits it, the distance from tree to tree should be equal to the diameter of the crown of a fully developed tree and the distance from the margin of the used road should be half that diameter. For ordinary trees this diameter may be taken as 30 feet and so the trees should be planted 30 feet apart and 15 feet away from the margin of the used road.

9. The best time for planting appears to be when some light showers have heralded the approaching monsoon so that, when a month or more later the monsoon actually breaks, the plants will have sent their roots into the new ground and established themselves there. Some time in advance, all the pits should be filled sufficiently higher than the adjacent ground to allow for the unavoidable settlement. This filling in should never be of wet soil and should be of top soil and manure only, the soil previously kept apart and the soil about a foot away from the edge of the pit being used for the purpose. The filling in should overlap this foot of undug ground and the overlapping portion where the fence would naturally be constructed should be trodden down firmly so as to prevent any drainage water percolating through it into the loose soil in the pit. In sloping ground, a drain may have to be cut on the upper side of the pit to prevent drainage into the pit. The filling in should further slope upwards six to nine inches towards the centre. If the fencing takes some time to construct, this is the time to complete it. If the filling is done some little time before the planting, it will settle sufficiently and the surface has to be restored by a little more filling. If done just before planting, it is necessary to press down the filling a little so as to prevent an excessive settlement.

10. The planting is itself a simple process. Nevertheless some of the most fatal mistakes are made then. Quite a common mistake is to plant them too deep from a fancied analogy with the foundation of a building which of course cannot or should not grow downward. Trees like the coconut or the plantain may stand so near such partial burial but generally there is no need to place the plants deeper than they were in the nursery and to ensure this, the nursery mark on the plant should be left visible. Another practice common throughout this country and unfortunately sanctioned in some of the standard works on road making is to put a number of seedlings, often of different varieties into the same pit, presumably under the impression that one or the other may survive. This practice cannot be too strongly condemned. If so planted, the young trees will compete for nourishment, moisture and light and will often all die in the struggle or survive as stunted and useless shrubs. In the few cases in which more than one tree survives in healthy condition, it is found hopeless in after years to remove one of them without destroying the balance and shape of the other. If plants are well looked after, there is no need to take any chances and the very few that may die or prove unhealthy can be replaced.

11. Props will be found necessary for almost all plants, particularly as these are not intended to be half buried. Besides they enable the trees to have a clean straight vertical stem. The props should be quite rigid themselves and for this purpose, they require struts fixing them at a height of four to five feet above the ground. Great care is required in tying the plants to the prop. Flat dry plantain fibre can best be used for the purpose and a thick piece of the same can be placed round the plant as a sort of packing. The tying should be periodically redone. No mark of the tying should on any account be allowed to appear on the bark of the tree.

12. Many of the officers having charge of avenue planting are possessed by the one idea that ordering and paying for watering on a large scale will cover a multitude of sins. They do not even see that the watering paid for is done and the men employed are so doubtful about getting payment for all the watering ordered, on account of the inadequate results which they themselves fear, that they always take care to be on the safe side. The result is that some watering is done at inspection time which makes the surface cake and harden induces the roots to come to the surface to be parched up afterwards and does on the whole more harm than good.

During the period elapsing between planting and the breaking of the monsoon, regular watering will be required. In the next season, a little watering, certainly not on the same scale every month, may be required, say about once in three days in April, May and June, once in five days in January, February and March and once a week in previous months if there has been no rain at all. Even this is capable of being further reduced. It is best to arrange for this under proper supervision. When watering is done, the ground should be periodically raked to prevent its hardening. If the plants grow properly, no watering should be necessary

in subsequent seasons. Nevertheless if the plants are found to suffer from the draught, an occasional profuse watering may be specially arranged for under proper supervision. The mere fact of a plant not growing should not be taken as due to any draught. Plants also require and take rest.

Water is really required a little below the surface. On the surface itself, it is merely wasted and does more harm than good and it is well worth trying to secure moisture below, without wetting the surface. If the soil is loose, water poured into broken necks of pots placed round the tree will secure this object.

All the water poured should collect uniformly round the tree but not near the stem and no portion should flow away nor should the watering form any pit. No watering should be permitted between 9 a.m. and 3 p.m.

13. Far more important than watering is the prevention of the soil around the plant from hardening. It should be kept raked from time to time and should be loose and light. No grass, weed or any kind of vegetation should be allowed. These rob the plants of moisture not only for themselves but also form a medium for passing the moisture in the soil into the atmosphere. Even after the plants have developed into young trees and are out of danger, a digging should be given round them both at the beginning and the end of the monsoon. In the first digging it may be sufficient if the clod is broken and overturned; in the second, it should be pulverised. With the first digging any manure thought necessary should be added. As manure will hasten the growth of the plants, it is worth while to incur expenditure on this account. It may be added in varying proportions to different plants to see how far this expenditure is justified. Tank silt and other such rich deposits charred (not burnt) with alternate layers of a litter of dry leaves and twigs and covered with the same soil in such a manner as not to allow the smoke to escape have almost a startling effect on plants.

14. As soon as the dry season commences, the soil round the stem 2 feet wider than the shadow at noon should be covered to a depth of 2 inches with leaf mould or decayed vegetable matter already referred to in paragraph 5. Any watering done should be over this mulched soil. The moisture is then retained much longer and the soil will then neither cake nor crack and the tender roots will not be injured.

15. If the instructions in paragraphs 12 and 13 are fully carried out, there will be no necessity for fire-tracing to protect the plants or trees from being injured by the dry grass in the vicinity taking fire. It will really pay to employ a person who takes interest in the planting to watch their growth from time to time, remove the caterpillars or other insects that injure them and generally to see that all causes that hinder the growth in any way are promptly removed. A system of rewards depending on the healthy growth of plants will have a salutary effect and such discrimination between good and bad work will prove a powerful incentive for good work.

16. The places where rearing of avenue plants is easiest will doubtless receive the first attention. It should, however, not be forgotten that places where they are difficult to rear are often where avenue trees are most required. In a rock plateau devoid of all vegetation, sufficiently large pits may be dug and filled with good soil. This may give a sufficient start to the plants and if a proper selection of some hardy variety be made, the tree may be able to send their roots into the rock. Where the rock gets hardened, by weathering, the filling in should be done as soon as the pits are opened. At least, a little in this direction should be done every year and the road specification may provide for this being done at least in one place in every such furlong. In some cases, the excavated soil may be useful for road repairs. Where loose soil is difficult to obtain, all the side drain silt should be stored till it is sufficient to fill in one pit.

APPENDIX XXI.

[Vide answer to question No. 130 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. T. Ranga Achariyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 19th November 1918, page 55 supra.]

Statement showing the number of voters in the district municipalities in the Presidency during 1917-18.

Name of district and municipality.	Number of registered voters in 1917-18.	Name of district and municipality.	Number of registered voters in 1917-18.
Anantapur—		Kistna—	
1. Anantapur	193	35. Bezwada	1,616
Arcoot, North—		36. Ellore	1,382
2. Gudiyattam	547	37. Masulipatam	1,465
3. Tiruppattūr	359	Kurnool—	
4. Tiruvannāmalai	385	38. Kurnool	631
5. Vāniyambadi	546	39. Nandyal	233
6. Vellore	1,671	Madura—	
7. Walajapet	291	40. Bodinayakkanur	*
Arcoot, South—		41. Dindigul	1,197
8. Chidambaram	905	42. Kodaikānal	*
9. Cuddalore	1,034	43. Madura	7,424
Bellary—		44. Palhi	303
10. Adōni	489	45. Periyakulam	351
11. Bellary	670	Malabar—	
12. Hospet	† 210	46. Calicut	1,914
Kānara, South—		47. Cannanore	678
13. Mangalore	1,876	48. Cochin	372
Chingleput—		49. Palghat	1,055
14. Chingleput	278	50. Tellicherry	695
15. Conjeeveram	1,515	Nellore—	
Chittoor—		51. Nellore	973
16. Chittoor	*	Nilgiris, The—	
17. Tirupati	416	52. Coonoor	† 231
Coimbatore—		53. Ootacamund	683
18. Coimbatore	1,655	Ramnad—	
19. Dharāpuram	*	54. Srīvilliputtūr	394
20. Erode	546	55. Virudupatti	*
21. Tiruppur	*	Salem—	
22. Udamalpet	*	56. Salem	1,788
Cuddapah—		Tanjore—	
23. Cuddapah	708	57. Kumbakōnam	2,542
24. Proddatur	*	58. Mannārgudi	1,779
Ganjām—		59. Mayavaram	1,236
25. Berhampur	872	60. Negapatam	2,408
26. Chicasole	331	61. Tanjore	1,558
27. Parlākīmedi	371	62. Tiruvalur	*
Gōdāvari—		Tinnevely—	
28. Cocanada	1,261	63. Palamcottah	972
29. Peddapuram	*	64. Tinnevely	2,265
30. Rajahmundry	1,110	65. Tuticorin	2,157
Guntūr—		Trichinopoly—	
31. Guntūr	2,062	66. Kartūr	† 429
32. Narasaraopet	*	67. Srīrangam	740
33. Ongole	355	68. Trichinopoly	3,222
34. Tenali	1,100	Vizagapatam—	
		69. Anakapalle	330
		70. Bimlipatam	159
		71. Vizagapatam	902
		72. Vizianagram	694

* No elective seats in 1917-18.

† These are 1916-17 figures. The figures for 1917-18 have not been reported.

‡ These are figures for 1915-16, no later figures being available.

APPENDIX XXII.

[Vide answer to question No. 34 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 11th March 1919, page 66 supra.]

Statement showing sales of kerosene oil in each district between 1st November 1918 and 28th February 1919 in units of eight gallons compared with the sales of the corresponding period in 1917-18.

	1917-18.				1918-19.			
	Novem-ber.	Decem-ber.	January.	February.	Novem-ber.	Decem-ber.	January.	February.
Ganjam	2,308	2,983	2,897	2,254½	1,391	2,425	1,353	1,641
Vizagapatam	6,440½	6,051	7,395	4,794½	4,727½	5,847	4,279	3,909
Godavari	14,814	16,986	18,189½	12,145	9,808	13,654½	9,838½	6,747
Kistna	18,395	17,881	17,639	14,836½	11,948	16,314½	13,076½	8,410½
Guntur	14,648½	14,292½	15,610½	10,296	8,848	11,557½	11,861	5,287½
Kurnool	3,707	3,086	3,420	1,142	1,833	2,549	3,428	800
Bellary	1,811	1,718	2,998	1,963	1,496	1,700	1,299	777
Anantapur	3,954½	3,144	3,142	3,917	2,428½	2,894½	1,990½	1,095
Cuddapah	2,668	2,696½	4,931	3,358½	3,619	3,783	2,915½	1,681½
Nellore	5,930	5,258	5,404½	4,686½	4,193½	5,457	4,432	3,052½
Chittoor	3,265½	3,636½	3,091	2,559½	2,998	2,744	2,042½	1,409
North Arcot	13,821	16,054	13,754	11,933	12,045	13,611	10,031½	6,252½
Chingleput	5,075	5,353	5,446½	4,203	4,554	6,777½	4,551½	3,402
South Arcot	7,893½	9,348	10,728½	8,667½	8,627½	8,300½	7,797½	4,183
Madras	18,941	19,577	18,012	17,027	17,169½	18,571	18,080	13,927½
Salem	8,379½	9,520	8,332	5,760	5,961½	6,228½	6,622	2,469½
Coimbatore	16,065	19,309½	14,679	8,408	13,064	16,168½	10,745½	6,037½
Trichinopoly	5,972	9,403	8,760	7,839½	1,768½	7,620	3,924½	3,081
Tanjore	25,450	28,702½	30,042½	23,740	14,255	14,834	13,575½	9,188
Madurai	14,583	12,973	11,407	10,843½	11,188	10,085	9,721	5,141
Ramnad	6,882	7,696	8,967	6,975½	5,989	6,795½	5,411½	3,321½
Tinnevely	6,684	8,479	6,762	6,612½	5,008½	5,779½	3,632	3,352
Malabar	20,675	19,609	22,138	14,612½	12,994½	14,054½	11,895½	6,558
South Kanara	7,292	6,189	5,723½	3,185½	3,465	4,108½	3,641	1,443
The Nilgiris	200	200	179	300	2,460	75	12	135

APPENDIX XXIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 39 asked by the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. Ranga Achariyar Avargal at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 11th March 1919, page 67 supra.]

State of files in the High Court

	1917.		1918.	
	Institutions.	Disposals.	Institutions.	Disposals.
<i>Original Side</i>				
Suits	508	475	685	455
Insolvent petitions	264	266	230	244
Sessions cases	38	38	46	39
<i>Appellate Side (Civil).</i>				
First appeals from mufassal	431	532	441	465
Do. from Original Side	93	97	70	108
Do. from City Civil Court	21	15	19	21
Letters patent appeals	193	232	110	128
Second appeals	2,546	2,519	2,173	2,400
Appeals against orders under section 47, Civil Procedure Code	121	134	120	127
Other appeals against orders	290	319	242	275
Appeals against appellate orders	139	153	110	126
Civil revision petitions	1,320	1,378	1,381	1,156
Civil miscellaneous petitions	3,650	3,574	3,333	3,500
Referred cases	8	7	10	14
<i>Appellate Side (Criminal).</i>				
Referred trials	83	85	88	81
Appeals	721	736	820	776
Revision cases	869	848	781	812
Miscellaneous petitions	544	543	595	594
References under section 307, Criminal Procedure Code	19	21	29	24
Total	11,858	11,972	11,263	11,405

APPENDIX XXIV.

[Vide answer to question No. 104 asked by the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur K. Suryanarayanamurti Nayudu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 11th March 1919, page 79 supra.]

Statement showing the subdivisions in the Godavari, Kistna and Guntur districts having charge of irrigation works and the area comprised in each.

GODAVARI DISTRICT.

Taluka comprised.

- Godavari Head Works division—*
 (1) Godavari Head Works and Supplies sub-division. Has charge of the Godavari anicut and head works.
- Godavari Northern division—*
 (2) Rajahmundry subdivision Peddapuram, Rajahmundry (portion) and Agency.
 (3) Dumagudiem subdivision Bhadrachalam taluk.
- Tank Restoration Scheme division—*
 (4) Tank subdivision (Rajahmundry) Execution of Tank Restoration Scheme works in Rajahmundry and Peddapuram taluks.
- Godavari Eastern division—*
 (5) Northern subdivision (Dowlaisheram). Portions of Cocanada, Ramachandrapuram and Rajahmundry taluks.
 (6) Southern subdivision (Ramachandrapuram). Ramachandrapuram (portion) and Cocanada (portion) taluks.
 (7) No. I subdivision (Gannavaram) Portions of Razole and Amalapuram taluks.
 (8) No. II subdivision (Amalapuram) Portions of Amalapuram and Razole taluks.

KISTNA DISTRICT.

- Godavari Western division—*
 (9) No. I subdivision (Ellore) Portions of Tanuku, Yernagudem and Ellore taluks.
 (10) No. II subdivision (Undi) Portions of Bhimavaram, Yernagudem and Tanuku taluks.
 (11) No. III subdivision (Tanuku) Portions of Tanuku, Bhimavaram and Narasapur taluks.
 (12) No. IV subdivision (Narasapur) Portions of Narasapur and Tanuku taluks.
- Kistna Eastern division—*
 (13) Northern subdivision (Bezwada) Portions of Bezwada, Ellore, Nuzvid, Kaikalur and Gudivada taluks.
 (14) Southern subdivision (Masulipatam) Portions of Bandar, Gudivada, Nuzvid and Bezwada taluks, and also portion of Divi taluk.
 (15) Gudivada subdivision Portions of Gudivada, Kaikalur, Nuzvid and Bezwada taluks.
 (16) Cowtaram subdivision Portions of Kaikalur, Bandar and Gudivada taluks.

- Kistna Central division—*
 (17) Headquarters subdivision (Bezwada) Has charge of the Kistna anicut and head works.
 (18) Divi subdivision (Puligedda) Portion of Divi taluk.
- Guntur division—*
 (19) Tank and Embankment subdivision (Ellore). Yernagudem, Ellore (portion) and Polavaram Agency.
 (20) Muniyeru subdivision (Bezwada) Nandigama and portions of Bezwada, Nuzvid and Tiruvur division.

GUNTUR DISTRICT.

- Kistna Western division—*
 (21) Eastern subdivision (Repalle) Portions of Repalle and Tenali taluks.
 (22) Central subdivision (Duggirala) Portions of Tenali, Bapatla, Repalle and Guntur taluks.
 (23) Western subdivision (Bapatla) Portions of Bapatla, Tenali and Repalle taluks.
- Guntur division—*
 (24) Guntur subdivision (the Ongole subdivision temporary has since been merged in the Guntur subdivision). Guntur, Vinukonda, Sattenapalle, Palnad, Narasaraopet and Ongole taluks and portion of Bapatla.

APPENDIX XXVI.

[Vide answer to question No. 55 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 3rd April 1919, page 101 supra.]

Item of grant	Numbers and dates of orders sanctioning the distribution of the grants.	Dates of despatch of the orders.
(1) Grant for improvement of main roads and other communications affected by restrictions on railway traffic.	No. 366 L., dated 17th March 1919	18th March 1919.
(2) Grants for improvement of village roads and other communication.	No. 505 L., dated 18th April 1918	2nd May 1918.
(8) Grants for construction of roads and bridges.	No. 566 L., dated 26th April 1918 No. 742 L., dated 30th May 1918 No. 1341 L., dated 11th October 1918 No. 1573 L., dated 25th November 1918 No. 77 L., dated 18th January 1919 No. 118 L., dated 30th January 1919	7th May 1918. 17th June 1918. 17th October 1918. 27th November 1918. 19th January 1919. 30th January 1919.
(4) Grants for the construction of medical buildings.	No. 1319 L., dated 9th October 1918 No. 56 L., dated 15th January 1919 No. 40 M., dated 8th January 1919	31st October 1918. 1st February 1919. 9th January 1919.
(6) Grants for the construction of school buildings— Elementary schools ..	No. 1083, Home (Education), dated 24th August 1918 .. No. 1247 ,, ,, dated 18th September 1918. No. 1662 ,, ,, dated 24th December 1918. No. 1677 ,, ,, dated 27th December 1918.. No. 203 ,, ,, dated 15th February 1919. No. 292 ,, ,, dated 7th March 1919 .. No. 304 ,, ,, dated 12th March 1919 .. No. 313 ,, ,, dated 14th March 1919 .. No. 368 ,, ,, dated 22nd March 1919 .. No. 559 ,, ,, dated 29th April 1918 .. No. 779 ,, ,, dated 17th June 1918 .. No. 1227 ,, ,, dated 14th September 1918. No. 1415 ,, ,, dated 5th November 1918.. No. 27 ,, ,, dated 7th January 1919 .. No. 301 ,, ,, dated 11th March 1919 ..	26th August 1919. 20th September 1918. 2nd January 1919. 20th January 1919. 26th February 1919. 7th March 1919. 18th March 1919. 15th March 1919. 23rd March 1919. 2nd May 1918. 20th June 1918. 17th September 1918. 6th November 1918. 9th January 1919. 11th March 1919. 16th July 1918.
Secondary schools ..	No. 898 L., dated 5th July 1918 No. 918 L., dated 12th July 1918 No. 1344 L., dated 12th October 1918 No. 1082 M., dated 6th July 1918 No. 1919 M., dated 4th December 1918 No. 1990 M., dated 20th December 1918 No. 57 M., dated 10th January 1919	22nd July 1918. 16th July 1918. 18th October 1918. 19th July 1918. 5th December 1918. 23rd December 1918. 12th January 1919.
(6) Grants for minor sanitary works.		

Date of publication.

11th January.
29th March.
3rd May.
13th December.

7th March.
21st ,,
25th April.
6th June.

14th proceedings on 27th February and
those of 15th and 16th on 5th March.
26th March.
2nd April proceedings on 16th April
and those of 3rd and 4th on 23rd
April.
11th June.
8th October.

11th June.
8th October.

7th January.
4th March.
1st April.
29th
10th June.
9th December.

24th February.
14th April.
5th May.
30th June.
15th December.

23rd February
13th April.
11th May.
6th July.
18th January 1916

7th March.
25th April.
30th May.
12th September.
9th January 1917.

13th March.
24th April.
22nd May.
10th July.
29th December.

26th March.
30th April.
11th June.
8th October.
3rd December.
28th January 1919.

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