

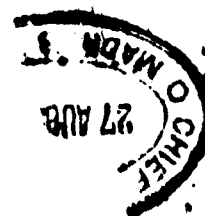
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INDEX

TO THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL



THIRD SESSION

November 1922

VOLUME IX—Nos. 1 to 5

A

	PAGE
Abdul Razzaq Sahib, Mr. Saiyid Diwan—	
Bill. Prince of Arcot Endowments Bill	150
Abdur Rahman Sahib, Khan Sahib Munshi Muhammad—	
Bills—	
State Aid to Industries Bill, Madras	645-646
University Reorganization Bill, Madras	699-700
<i>See</i> Questions and Answers.	
Adi-Dravidas—	
Question <i>re</i> allotment of lands to — in Ceded districts	610
Question <i>re</i> darkhast land for — in Punganam, Wandiwash taluk	486
Adi-Dravidas, etc.—	
Question <i>re</i> acquisition of lands for —	473-474
Agency Commissioner—	
Question <i>re</i> revised rules prepared by the —	814
Agency Division	
Question <i>re</i> civil suits and sessions cases in the —	736-737
<i>See</i> Non-co-operation.	
Agency officers—	
Question <i>re</i> transport for —	504-505
<i>See</i> Non-co-operation.	
Agricultural chemists—	
Question <i>re</i> Government — and entomologists	377
Agricultural College, Coimbatore—	
Question <i>re</i> admission to B.Sc. Class in —	513
Question <i>re</i> admission into the —	477-478
Agricultural implements—	
Question <i>re</i> supply of — to ryots in the Kurnool district	502
Agricultural resources—	
Question <i>re</i> — in Cuddapah	609
Agriculture—	
Demand for supplementary grant for —	690-694
Alexander, Mr. W.—	
Bill. State Aid to Industries Bill	626-627
Anamalai Farm—	
Question <i>re</i> —	815-816
Andhra University—	
Question <i>re</i> —	486
Anglo-Indian Schools—	
Question <i>re</i> local vernaculars in—	485-486

A—cont

PAGE

Ankinedu Prasad Bahadur, S. R. Y.— See Questions and Answers.	
Appa Rao Bahadur, Sri Moka V.— Bill. State Aid to Industries Bill	636-637
Appalanarasayya Nayudu, Mr. M.— See Questions and Answers.	
Appaswami Nayudu, Mr. R.— Bill. State Aid to Industries Bill	634-635
See Questions and Answers.	
Appaswami Vaidayar, Rao Bahadur V.— Resolution re resettlement proposals—Postponement of See Questions and Answers.	823, 854
Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. S.— Bill. University Reorganization Bill, Madras	666, 667, 668, 669, 670.
Demand for supplementary grant re Rampa Fituri	543
See Questions and Answers.	
Arrack and toddy shops— Question re reduction in the number of —	814
Question re sale in — in each district	467-468
Arrests— Question re — in Guntur	467
Arts College, Rajahmundry— Question re —	474
Arumainatha Pillai, Mr. T.— Bills— State Aid to Industries Bill, Madras	633-634, 652
University Reorganization Bill, Madras	720-723
Resolution re ex-war service men — Provision of lands and employment to —	862
Assistant Secretary, Law Department— Demand for supplementary grant for pay of	680

B

Balaji Rao Nayudu, Rao Bahadur T.— See Questions and Answers.	
Bandar Taluk Board— Question re annual income to the —	456
Question re nomination of members by the President of the —	457
Bazetti Sahib, Mr. A. D. M.— See Questions and Answers.	
Bills— Elementary Education Act (Amendment) Bill, Madras— Motion for leave to introduce	808-811
Motion lost	811
Port Trust Act (Amendment) Bill, Madras— Motion that the Bill as amended by the Select Committee be taken into con- sideration	566-567
Bill discussed	567-576, 616-617, 818-824
Bill passed into Law	824
Prince of Arcot Endowments Bill, Madras— Motion that the Bill as amended by the Select Committee be taken into con- sideration	545
Bill discussed	545-564
Bill passed into law	564-565
State Aid to Industries Bill, Madras— Motion for leave to introduce	617-653
Motion that the Bill be read in Council	653
Motion that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee	653-654

B—cont.

PAGE

Survey and Boundaries Bill, Madras— Motion that the Bill as amended by the Select Committee be taken into consi- deration	566
Motion for the postponement of consideration of the Bill	566
University Reorganization Bill, Madras— Motion for leave to introduce	654-671 695-734, 767-807
Motion that the Bill be read in Council	807
Motion that the Bill be referred to Select Committee	807
Bitwanath Das Mahasaya Sriman— Bill—Prince of Arcot Endowments Bill, Madras	555
Demand for supplementary grant for Jails	681-682, 690
Demand for supplementary grant re Rampa Fituri	543-544
See Questions and Answers.	

C

Calcutta University Commission— Question re the applicability of the report of — to South India	487
Campbell, Esq., A. Y. G.— Oath of office	455
Question re —	493
Central Jail, Vizagapatam— See Civil Works	817
Certificates of poverty— Question re — to students by members of Legislative Council	817
Civil Assistant Surgeons— Question re discharge of temporary —	462
Question re temporary —	462
Civil Surgeon, Negapatam — Question re —	482
Question re nomination of — to the Negapatam Municipal Council	482-483
Civil Works— Demand for supplementary grant for —, Central Jail, Vizagapatam	694
Clerks— Question re concession to — on New Moon days	478
Coconut Palm Pest— Question re — at Mangalore	470-471
Communal representation— Question re — in the Central Survey Office	510
Question re — in public services	478
Communications to the Council— See Papers laid on the table.	
Compulsory education— Question re introduction of — by local bodies	610-611
Co-operative Assistant Registrars— Question re Muhammadan — and Co-operative Inspectors]	739
Co-operative Department— Question re reductions in —	707
Council Proceedings— Announcement regarding publication of the —	526
Crimes— Question re — in the Nellore district	467
Question re — in the Kurnool district	500
Criminal Courts — Demand for supplementary grant re —	534
Criminal Settlements— Question re — at Kavali, etc.	500
Question re — in the Guntur district	471-472
Criminal tribes— Question re — in the Chittoor district	481

G—cont.

Government servants— Question re defamation of — in the public press	741
Government Training School, Calicut — Question re Muhammadan teacher in the —	673
Grand Anicut— Question re repairs to the —	481
Grazing areas— Question re — in the Kurnool district	501
Grazing ground— Question re — for Gailundi village, Berhampur taluk	503-504
Grieve, Mr. R. G.— Bill—University Reorganization Bill, Madras Oath of office	774 455
Guruswami, Mr. L. C. — See Questions and Answers.	
H	
Habib-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, the hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad— Bills— Prince of Arcot Endowments Bill Survey and Boundaries Bill (Madras) Demand for supplementary grant—Agriculture Resolution re resettlement proposals, postponement of —	545, 548 562, 564 565, 566 691 826-831, 847, 852- 856
Hamid Sultan Marakkayar Sahib, Mr. — Resolution re resettlement proposals, postponement of —	831-834
Hand-spinning— Question re encouragement of —	679
House-service pipes — Question re — in the Trichinopoly municipality	496
I	
Ibrahim Ravuttar, Mr. A. P. I. Saiyid — See Questions and Answers.	
Imperial Forest Service — Question re provincial officers in —	514, 515
Inclusion fee— Question re — in the Godavari and Kistna deltas	463
Income-tax officers— Question re Muhammadan — and deputy tahsildars of income-tax	674
Indian Medical Service— Question re temporary commissions in the —	462
Indian Officers' Association— Question re —	481
Indianisation of services — Question re —	817
Industrial settlement— Question re — at Kavali	467
Institute of Commerce, Madras— Question re Muhammadan students in the —	474-475
Irrigation projects— Question re — in the Nellore district	466-467
Irrigation schemes— Question re — in the Kollegal taluk	512
Irrigation sources— Question re — in Cuddapah	818-814
J	
Jails— Demand for supplementary grant for — Motion to reduce the supplementary grant under —	680-681 681-690

K

Kallar community— Question re students belonging to the —	461
Kandaswami Kandar, Mr. K. A.— See Questions and answers.	
Kannivadi zamin— Question re settlement of land revenue in the —	462
Kistna anicut— Question re raising of shutters over —	609
Knapp, the hon. Mr.— Demands for supplementary grants— Administration of Justice—Criminal courts Agency—Police Civil works—Central Jail, Visagapatam Expenses incurred in connexion with the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales Forests—Russelkonda saw mill General Administration—Reconstruction work in Malabar General Administration—Staff and Household of His Excellency the Governor Jails Police, in connexion with the Rampa fituri Resolution re ex-war service men, provision of lands and employment to— Kondepally Botoheyya— Question re —, ex-village munsif of Nidumole Krishnan Nayar, Diwan Bahadur M.— Bills— State Aid to Industries Bill, Madras Survey and Boundaries Bill, Madras University Reorganization Bill, Madras Demands for supplementary grant— General Administration—Reconstruction work in Malabar Jails Police, in connexion with the Rampa fituri Resolution re ex-war service men, provision of lands and employment to— Resolution re resettlement proposals, postponement of — See Questions and answers. Krishna Rao Pantulu, Rao Bahadur A. S.— Bills— Prince of Arcot Endowments Bill, Madras State Aid to Industries Bill, Madras University Reorganization Bill, Madras Demand for supplementary grant under 'Agriculture' Demand for supplementary grant under 'Jails' Resolution re resettlement proposals, postponement of — Resolution under section 201 of the Local Boards Act See Questions and answers. Kudimaramat Act— Question re levies under the	534 585 594 582, 588 580, 581 527, 528 679 680-681, 684-685, 686 585-587, 544-545 858-862 458-459 622-628 566 706-708 527-528 688 542-543 868, 864 841-842 546, 547- 548, 550-551, 552-556, 560-561, 562, 563, 564 640-643 778-782 682-683 692, 693 843-844 812 507
L	
Labour department— Question re —	501
Law Department — Demand for supplementary grant for the pay of Assistant Secretary —	680
Leslie, Mr. Bradford— Bill to amend the Madras Port Trust Act	568, 570
Light railways— Question re — in the Ganjam district, etc.	473
Local and Municipal Group Conferences— Question re —	739-740

	PAGE
L—cont.	
Local bodies—	
Question <i>re</i> introduction of compulsory education by —	610-611
Question <i>re</i> review of administration reports of —	606
<i>See</i> women members in —	738-739
M	
M.A. degree—	
Question <i>re</i> Tamil language and literature for the —	736
Mao Dong all, Mr. A. M.—	
Bill—State Aid to Industries Bill	627
Maophaill, Rev. E. M.—	
Bill—University Reorganization Bill	803-806
Oath of office	606
Madras Port Trust Act Amendment Bill—	
<i>See</i> Bills.	
Madras Town-Planning Trust—	
Question <i>re</i> representation of Anglo-Indians in the Board of —	496
Madras University Reorganization Bill—	
<i>See</i> Bills.	
Malabar reconstruction—	
Demand for supplementary grant for —	527-529
Question <i>re</i> —	493-494, 514
Malabar train tragedy—	
Question <i>re</i> compensation to the families of victims in —	678
Question <i>re</i> report on the —	470
Mappilla rebellion—	
Question <i>re</i> —	607-609
Question <i>re</i> compensation to Government servants for loss of property in the —	468-469
Question <i>re</i> destruction of records in the Munsifs' Courts, etc., during —	469
Mappilla Sub-Inspectors of Police—	
Question <i>re</i> — in Malabar	463
Mascarenhas—Rai Sahib E. C. M.—	
Bill—University Reorganization Bill, Madras	769-770
<i>See</i> Questions and answers.	
Masulipatam—	
Question <i>re</i> municipality of —	456-457
Masulipatam-Challapalli road—	
Question <i>re</i> —	455
Question <i>re</i> receipts from tolls on the —	456
Question <i>re</i> toll gate on the —	456
Mathai, Mr. John—	
Oath of office, —	456
Medical Examination—	
Question <i>re</i> — of pupils of training schools for mistresses by lady doctors	674
Meston, Rev. W.—	
Bill—University Reorganization Bill, Madras	664-666
Millels—	
Question <i>re</i> specialist for —	488
Mittur Project—	
Question <i>re</i> —	487-488
Muhammadan Co-operative Assistant Registrar—	
Question <i>re</i> — and Co-operative inspectors	739
Muhammadan Girls' Elementary schools—	
Question <i>re</i> inspection of — in Nellore	674
Muhammadan income-tax officers—	
Question <i>re</i> — and income-tax deputy tahsildars	674
Muhammadan students—	
Question <i>re</i> — in the Institute of Commerce, Madras	474-476
Muhammadan Training school—	
Question <i>re</i> opening of a — for mistresses in Nellore	814

	PAGE
M—cont.	
Muhammadans—cont.	
Question <i>re</i> — in the Government Trades School	475-476
Question <i>re</i> — in the Police Department, Guntur	472
Muniawami Nayudu, Mr. B.—	
<i>See</i> Questions and Answers.	
Muttukumaraswami Chettiyar, Mr. A. T.—	
<i>See</i> Questions and Answers.	
Mysore and Coorg Rifles—	
Question <i>re</i> camp of exercise for the —	463
N	
Narasimhacharlu, Rai Bahadur T. M.—	
Bills—	
Elementary Education Act (Madras) Amendment Bill	808, 809, 810, 811
Prince of Arcot Endowments Bill, Madras	551, 561, 562, 563, 564
State Aid to Industries Bill, Madras	643-644
University Reorganization Bill, Madras	776-778
<i>See</i> Questions and Answers.	
Numbermal Chetti, Rao Bahadur T.—	
Resolution <i>re</i> ex-war service men provision of lands and employment to	862-863, 866
Narasimha Raju, Rao Bahadur C. V. S.—	
Bills—	
State Aid to Industries Bill, Madras	629-630
University Reorganization Bill, Madras	738-734
Demand for supplementary grant <i>re</i> Rampa fituri	541-542
<i>See</i> Questions and Answers.	
Narayanaswami Reddi, Mr. M.—	
<i>See</i> Questions and Answers.	
Natesa Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C.—	
Bills—	
State Aid to Industries Bill, Madras	625-626
University Reorganization Bill, Madras	723-724
<i>See</i> Questions and Answers.	
Negapatam district court—	
Question <i>re</i> —	461
Negapatam Municipal Council—	
Question <i>re</i> election and nomination of members to —	482
<i>See</i> 'Civil Surgeon, Negapatam.'	
Newspapers—	
Question <i>re</i> — subscribed for by Government	614
Non-Brahmans —	
Appointment of — to district and taluk boards	678-674
Non-co-operation—	
Question <i>re</i> in the Agency division	506
Non-co-operation Press—	
Question <i>re</i> — in Malabar	673
O	
Oath of office—	
Campbell, Mr. A. Y. G. —	455
Grieve, Mr. R. G. —	446
Maophaill, Rev. E. M. —	606
Mathai, Mr. John —	455
Ramunni Menon, Rao Bahadur K. —	666
Sivanganam Pillai, Diwan Bahadur T. N. —	455
Oriya tracts—	
Question <i>re</i> report on the amalgamation of the —	816
Oversea, etc., allowances—	
Question <i>re</i> — to Indians in the Indian Civil Service	468

	PAGE
Pakkiriswami Pillai, Mr. V. P.—	
Bills—	
Port Trust Act Amendment Bill (Madras)	567, 568, 569, 570
State Aid to Industries Bill, Madras	647-648
Resolution <i>re</i> resettlement proposals, postponement of —	834-836, 850
<i>See</i> Questions and Answers.	
Palmer, Mr. A. T.—	
Bill. University Reorganization Bill	697-699
Pammal Settlement—	
Question <i>re</i> — near Pallavaram	484-486
Panchayat Courts—	
Question <i>re</i> constitution of —	677-678
Papers laid on the Table—	
Administration reports of district boards and municipal councils for 1920-21 and 1921-22, list of Government Orders reviewing—	615-616
District Educational Councils, statement showing the number of members on the —	520
Finance Committee, reports of meetings of the —	527, 577-585, 817 866-868
Government servants, list of — who where granted compensation for loss caused by the Mappilla outbreak	519
Irrigation projects, list of — in the Nellore district	517-518
Local and Municipal Conferences, G.O. No. 1345, L. & M., dated 5th August 1922, <i>re</i> —	742-747
Public Prosecutors, G.O. No. 450, Law, dated 1st March 1921, <i>re</i> the scale of fees for —	516-517
Russellkonda Board High School, G.O. No. 238, L., dated 6th February 1914 and G.O. Mis. No. 1252 L., dated 1st September 1914 and G.O. Mis. No. 766 L., dated 27th May 1915	528-526
Survey and Settlement Retrenchment Committee, report of —	527, 585-604
Victoria College, Palghat, G.O. Mis. No. 17 M., dated 12th January 1900, <i>re</i> raising of the — to a first-grade college	520-523
Passenger Guides—	
Question <i>re</i> — in the Madras and Southern Maharatta Railway	495-496
Patro, the hon. Rao Bahadur A. P.—	
Appointment of — as Chairman of the Select Committee on the University Reorganization Bill	818
Bills—	
Elementary Education Act Amendment Bill	809, 810
State Aid to Industries Bill	622, 654
University Reorganization Bill	654-668
666, 667, 697, 710, 711-712, 713, 785, 799, 800, 806-807	
Penitentiary Branch Press—	
Demand for supplementary grant for —	694-696
Pennar Causeway work—	
Question <i>re</i> —	478
Periyakulam tank—	
Question <i>re</i> supply channel to the —	460
Permanent Settlement—	
Question <i>re</i> intro tuction of — in ryotwari holdings	466, 480
Perungulam tank—	
Question <i>re</i> drainage of wet lands under — in Tinnevely	460
Petitions—	
Presentation of — to the Council	526
Pissegooda Merchants' Association—	
Question <i>re</i> memorial from the — to the Madras Corporation	814
Police Department—	
Question <i>re</i> expenditure on the —	742
Question <i>re</i> promotions in the —	500
Political offenders—	
Question <i>re</i> — in the Presidency	518

Port Trust Act Amendment Bill (Madras)—	
<i>See</i> Bills.	
Prabhakaran Tampan, Mr. K.—	
Bill. Survey and Boundaries Bill, Madras	565
<i>See</i> Questions and Answers.	
President, the hon. the—	
Announcement <i>re</i> Council meeting in December, 1922.. .. .	818
Announcement <i>re</i> appointment of the hon. Rao Bahadur A. P. Patro, as chairman of the Select Committee on the University Reorganization Bill	818
<i>See</i> Rulings.	
Prince of Aroor Endowments Bill, Madras.	
<i>See</i> Bills.	
Prince of Wales, His Royal Highness the—	
Demand for supplementary grant for expenses incurred in connexion with the visit of —	532-538
Public Prosecutor(s)—	
Question <i>re</i> — of Masulipatam	459
Question <i>re</i> — in the Presidency	459-460
Public roads—	
Question <i>re</i> formation of pits beside —	456
Public Works Department—	
Question <i>re</i> — in Kurnool	503
Publicity Board—	
Demand for supplementary grant for —	528-534
Question <i>re</i> —	489-489
Pumping and Boring Department—	
Question <i>re</i> — in the Presidency	476
Punitive Police—	
Question <i>re</i> — in Rayachoti	675
Question <i>re</i> — in Guntur	480, 516
Punitive tax—	
Question <i>re</i> — in Guntur district	487
Questions and Answers—	
Abdur Rahman Sahib, Khan Sahib Munshi Muhammad—	
Question <i>re</i> Adi-Dravidas, etc., acquisition of lands for —	473-474
Question <i>re</i> Agency Commissioner, revised rules prepared by the —	814
Question <i>re</i> arrack, toddy and foreign liquor shops; reduction in the number of —	814
Question <i>re</i> Arts College, Rajahmundry	474
Question <i>re</i> clerks, concession to — on New Moon days	473
Question <i>re</i> criminal settlements in the Guntur district	471-472
Question <i>re</i> depressed classes, grant of disafforested lands to —	472-473
Question <i>re</i> fish factories, fish meal, poultry food and sardine oil in the —	475
Question <i>re</i> light railways in Ganjam, etc.	473
Question <i>re</i> Muhammadan co-operative assistant registrars and co-operative inspectors	739
Question <i>re</i> Muhammadan students in the Institute of Commerce, Madras	474-475
Question <i>re</i> Muhammadan income-tax officers and income-tax deputy tahsildars.	674
Question <i>re</i> Muhammadans in the Government Trades School	475-476
Question <i>re</i> Muhammadans in the Police Department, Guntur	472
Question <i>re</i> Pumping and Boring Department in the Presidency	476
Question <i>re</i> retrenchment in the departments	474
Question <i>re</i> survey of India Party's operations in the Presidency	476
Question <i>re</i> women members in municipalities and local boards	738-739
Ankinadu Prasad Bahadur, S. B. Y.—	
Question <i>re</i> Bandar Taluk Board, annual income to the — and formation of pits by the side of public roads	456
Question <i>re</i> Bandar Taluk Board, nomination of members by the president of the —	457
Question <i>re</i> Government lankas, income from the sale of — in Divi taluk, Kistna district	457
Question <i>re</i> Kondapalli Butchayya, ex-village munsif of Nidumale	458-459
Question <i>re</i> Masulipatam, the Municipality of —	456-457

Q—cont.

	PAGE
Questions and Answers—cont.	
Question re Masulipatam-Chellapalli road	455
Question re Masulipatam-Chellapalli road, receipts from tolls on —	456
Question re Masulipatam-Chellapalli road, toll gate on the —	456
Question re Public Prosecutor of Masulipatam	459
Question re reservation of lands on the sides of public road	455-456
Question re toddy sales, income from — in Divi taluk, Kistna district	457
Question re unions, expenses incurred for surveying —	457
Appalanarasayya Nayudu, Mr. M.—	
Question re Public Prosecutors in the Presidency	459-460
Appaswami Nayudu, Mr. B.—	
Question re Periyakulam tank, supply channel to the —	460
Question re Perungulam tank, drainage of wet lands under — in Tinnevely district	460
Question re Tamil language and literature for the M.A. degree	735
Question re tanks in the Ramnad and Tinnevely districts	605
Question re Tentiruparai, irrigation of high lands in — Tinnevely district	460
Question re Vaipar river, irrigation possibilities of — in Sattur taluk	461
Appaswami Vandayar, Rao Bahadur V.—	
Question re Director of Office Systems	606-607
Question re Grand Anicut, repairs to the —	461
Question re Kallar community, students belonging to the —	461
Question re local bodies, review of Administration reports of —	606
Question re Negapatam District Court	461
Question re Tanjore district, letting water in the rivers of the —	461
Question re Tanjore district, strengthening of the bunds in the rivers of the —	461
Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. S.—	
Question re Civil Assistant Surgeons, discharge of temporary —	462
Question re Civil Assistant Surgeons, temporary —	462
Question re Kannivadi Zamin, settlement of land revenue in the —	462
Question re Indian Medical Service, temporary commissions in the —	462
Question re Mysore and Coorg Rifles, camp of exercise for the —	463
Balaji Rao Nayudu, Rao Bahadur T.—	
Question re Inclusion fee in the Godavari and Kistna Deltas	463
Question re Overseas, etc., allowances to Indians in the Indian Civil Service	463
Bavotti Sahib, Mr. A. D. M.—	
Question re Fisheries department, clerks in the office of the — at Calicut	464
Question re Malabar Train tragedy, compensation to the families of victims in the —	678
Question re Mappilla rebellion in Malabar	607-609
Question re Mappilla Sub-Inspectors of Police in Malabar	463
Question re Muhammadan teacher in the Government Training School, Calicut	678
Question re Non-co-operation press in Malabar	673
Biswanath Das Mahasay, Sriman —	
Question re Civil suits and Sessions cases in the Agency division	786-787
Question re Drinking-water supply in Ganjam district	464
Devarajulu Nayudu, Mr. B. P.—	
Question re Draughtmen, pay of the — in the Forest Department	737-738
Question re Irrigation sources in Cuddapah	813-814
Gopalakrishnayya, Rao Bahadur K.—	
Question re Kistna Anicut, raising of the shutters over the —	609
Question re Poll fee on unladen bulis, etc.	464
Guruswami, Mr. L. C.—	
Question re Darkhast land for Adi-Dravidas in Pankunam, Wandivach taluk	465
Question re Depressed classes, representation of the — in the Chingleput taluk board	464-465
Ibrahim Ravuttar, Mr. A. P. I. Saiyid —	
Question re Trichinopoly municipality, house service pipes in the —	496
Kandaswami Kandar, Mr. K. A.—	
Question re District Board Engineer, Salem, pay of the —	465-466
Question re District and Taluk boards of Salem, income of the —	466
Krishna Rao Pantulu, Rao Bahadur A. S.—	
Question re Arrack and toddy shops in each district, sale of —	467-468
Question re Arrests in Guntur	467

Q—cont.

	PAGE
Questions and Answers—cont.	
Krishna Rao Pantulu, Rao Bahadur A. S.—cont.	
Question re Crimes in the Nellore district	467
Question re Industrial settlement at Kavali	467
Question re Irrigation projects in the Nellore district	466-467
Question re Permanent settlement in the ryotwari holdings, introduction of —	466
Question re Regrouping of districts in the Presidency	466
Question re Revenue divisions and taluks in the Nellore district, re-adjustment of —	466
Krishnan Nayar, Diwan Bahadur M.—	
Question re Alattur, abolition of Sub-Magistrate's Court at —, Malabar	470
Question re Mappilla rebellion, compensation to Government servants for loss of property in the —	468-469
Question re Mappilla rebellion, destruction of records in the Munsif's Courts, etc., during the —	469
Question re Perintalmanna, District Munsif's Court at —	469-470
Question re Train tragedy, report on the —	470
Mascarenhas, Rai Sahib E. C. M.—	
Question re Coconut palm pest at Mangalore	470-471
Question re Non-Brahmans, appointment of — to district and taluk boards	678-674
Question re Sarishtadars of District and Sessions Courts, promotion of —	470
Muniswami Nadayyu, Mr. B.—	
Question re Agricultural College, Coimbatore, admission into the —	477-478
Question re Communal representation in public services	478
Question re Forest reserves in the Chittoor district	476-477
Muttukumaraswami Chettiyar, Mr. A. T.—	
Question re Pennar causeway work	478
Question re Taluk boards of South Arcot	739
Narasimhaachari, Rai Bahadur T. M.—	
Question re Adi-Dravidas, allotment of lands to — in the Ceded districts	610
Question re Agricultural and industrial resources of Cuddapah	609
Question re Cuddapah district, revenue divisions in the —	478-479
Question re District Educational Councils in the Presidency	480
Question re Executive Council Members, reduction in the number of —	479
Question re Permanent settlement of land revenue in the ryotwari holdings	480
Question re Punitive police at Rayachoti	675
Question re Punitive police, Rayachoti, abolition of the —	675
Question re Revenue districts in Anantapur, etc., districts	479
Question re Telegraph offices for Pallivendla, Rayachoti and Badvel	479
Narasimha Raju, Rao Bahadur C. V. S.—	
Question re Punitive police in Guntur	480
Question re Vellala representation in the Chingleput taluk board	610
Narayanaswami Reddi, Mr. M.—	
Question re Criminal tribes of the Chittoor district	481
Natesa Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C.—	
Question re Indian Officers' Association	481
Question re Red Hills tank, water from the — for irrigation purposes	481-482
Pakkiriswami Pillai, Mr. V. P.—	
Question re Civil Surgeon, Nomination of the — to the Negapatam Municipal Council	482-483
Question re Civil Surgeon of Negapatam	482
Question re Negapatam Municipal Council, elections and nominations of members to the —	482
Prabhakaran Tampen, Mr. K.—	
Question re Malabar students in the Government first-grade colleges	483
Question re Victoria College, Palghat, raising of the — to a first-grade institution	483
Raja, Rao Bahadur M. C.—	
Question re Anglo-Indian schools, local vernaculars in —	485-486
Question re Darkhast rules	484
Question re Depressed classes, disafforested blocks reserved for — in Tindivanam and Tirakkolur taluks	485
Question re Disafforested lands in the Presidency	482-484
Question re Educational Department, reorganisation of the —	815
Question re Pammal settlement near Pallavaram	484-485

Questions and Answers—cont.

Rama Rao, Rao Sahib U.—	
Question re Campbell, Esq., A. Y. G.	493
Question re District Board Engineers	492
Question re Government Colleges, admission into the —	489-491
Question re Publicity Bureau	488-489
Question re Telephonic communication to the residences of the hon. Members and Ministers at Ootacamund	491-492
Question re Women and children dispensary, Tiruppattur	492-493
Ramachandra Rao Pantulu, Diwan Bahadur M.—	
Question re Calcutta University Commission, applicability of the report of the — to South India	487
Question re Free and compulsory education, introduction of — by local bodies	610-611
Question re Local and municipal group conferences	789-740
Question re Punitive tax in Guntur district	487
Question re University for Andhra students	486
Ramalingam Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur T. A.—	
Question re Anamalai farm	816-818
Question re Mittur project	487-488
Question re Specialist for millets	488
Question re Water-supply in the Kollegal taluk	675-676
Ramalinga Reddi, Mr. C.—	
Question re Beswada Municipality, elections to the —	611-612
Question re Malabar, reconstruction in —	493-494
Question re Village Officers Hereditary Rights Act	494-495
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.—	
Question re Government Agricultural Chemists and Entomologists	677
Question re Panchayat courts, constitution of —	677-678
Question re Passenger guides in the Madras and Southern Mahratta railway	495-496
Rancontre, Mr. A. E.—	
Question re Anglo-Indians, representation of in the Board of the Madras Town Planning Trust	496
Sadulla Badsha Sahib, Khan Bahadur Muhammad—	
Question re Government Hobart Secondary Training School, Royapettah, admission of pupils in the —	676
Question re Medical examination of pupils of training schools for mistresses by lady doctors	674
Question re Muhammadan girls elementary schools in Nellore, inspection of —	674
Question re Muhammadan gosha pupils, conveyance of — of the Government Hobart Secondary Training School, Royapettah	674
Question re Muhammadan training institutions, scholarships to pupils and mistresses of —	675
Question re Muhammadan training school for mistresses, Nellore, opening of a —	814
Question re Piece-goods Merchants' Association, Memorial from the — to the Madras Corporation	814
Sarabha Reddi, Mr. K.—	
Question re Agricultural implements, supply of — to ryots in the Kurnool district	502
Question re Crimes in the Kurnool district	500
Question re Criminal Settlements at Kavali, etc.	500
Question re Director of Industries, Beswada, office of —	497-500
Question re District Health officer, Kurnool	740-741
Question re Fuel, sale of — in the Kurnool district	503
Question re Grazing areas in the Kurnool district	501
Question re Labour Department	501
Question re Police Department, promotions in the —	500
Question re Public Works Department in Kurnool	503
Question re Railway fares, enhanced —	502-503
Question re Railway service, recruitment to the —	503
Question re Slate factories in the Kumbum and Markappur taluks	500
Question re Supervisors in the education department	503
Question re Vaccination	678
Question re Veterinary Surgeons, staff of — in the Presidency	498-497
Question re Village headmen, travelling allowance to —	503
Saibhushana Rath Mahasayo, Sriman—	
Question re Agency officers, transport for the —	504-505
Question re Certificates of poverty to students by Members of Legislative Council	817
Question re Defamation of Government servants in the public press	741

Questions and Answers—cont.

Saibhushana Rath Mahasayo, Sriman—cont.	
Question re District Board Railway in Ganjam	505-506
Question re Grazing ground for Gollundi village, Berhampur taluk	503-504
Question re Non-co-operation in the Agency division	506
Question re Oriya speaking tracts, report on the amalgamation of —	816
Question re Russelkonda, high school at —	504
Question re Russelkonda Saw Mill	613
Question re Salt Inspector of the Ganjam Circle	613-614
Question re Teachers in the training section of training schools	816-817
Question re Travelling allowances, interpretation of rules regarding —	816
Saundarapandiya Nadar, Mr. W. P. A.—	
Question re Central Survey Office, communal representation in the —	510
Seturathnam Ayyar, Mr. M. R.—	
Question re Co-operative department, reductions in the —	507
Question re Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination	678-679
Question re School of Engineering at Vizagapatam and Trichinopoly	506-507
Sivasankaram Pillai, Mr. T.—	
Question re Kudimaramat Act, levies made under —	507
Somasundaram Pillai, Mr. S.—	
Question re Depressed classes, representation of the — in the taluk boards of the South Arcot district	509
Question re Fishermen community, schools, etc., for the —	508
Question re Muhammadan representation in Tiruvattiyur Union	508-509
Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. R.—	
Question re Cuddalore New Town, delay in the delivery of telegrams in —	614
Question re South Arcot, election of District Board Members in —	510-511
Question re South Arcot, nomination to the taluk boards of —	510
Suryanarayana Murthi Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur K.—	
Question re Additional Subordinate Judge's Court at Ootacamund	511-512
Tangavelu Nayagar, Mr. A.—	
Question re Hand-spinning, encouragement of —	679
Venkataramana Ayyangar, Mr. C. V.—	
Question re Indianization of services	517
Question re Irrigation schemes in Kollegal taluk	512
Question re Newspapers in the Presidency subscribed for by Government	614
Question re Police Department, expenditure on the —	742
Question re Political offenders in the Presidency	513
Venkatarama Reddi, Rao Bahadur C.—	
Question re B. Sc. class, admission into the — in the Agricultural College, Coimbatore	513
Question re Deputy Collectors, reduction in the number of — in the Presidency	516
Question re Deputy Tahsildars, recruitment of —	513-514
Question re Forest Department, Provincial officers in the —	515
Question re Forest officers, headquarters of the — in the Kurnool district	514, 515
Question re Imperial Forest Service, Provincial officers in the —	514
Question re Malabar, reconstruction of —	
Venkatasubba Rao, Mr. P.—	
Question re Punitive Police in Guntur	516
B.	
Railway Fares—	
Question re enhanced —	502-503
Railway service—	
Question re recruitment to the —	503
Raja, Rao Bahadur, M. O.—	
Bill. University Reorganization Bill, Madras	701-704
Resolution re ex-war service men, provision of lands and employment to	856-857, 864, 865.
See Questions and Answers.	
Raja of Panagal, hon. the—	
Resolution re Section 201 of the Madras Local Boards Act	811-812
Rajan, Mr. P. T.—	
Bill. University Reorganization Bill, Madras	732-733

R—cont.		PAGE
Rama Rao, Rao Bahadur Dr. C. B.—		
Bill. University Reorganization Bill, Madras	.. .. .	775-776
Demand for supplementary grants—Jails	.. .. .	682
Rama Rao, Rao Sahib U.—		
Bill. University Reorganization Bill, Madras	.. .. .	710-713,
		714
Demand for supplementary grants—Jails	.. .. .	682
See Questions and Answers.	.. .. .	
Ramachandra Rao Pantulu, Diwan Bahadur M.—		
Bills.—		
Port Trust Act (Amendment) Bill	.. .. .	570-571,
		575-576, 616-617
Prince of Arcot Endowments Bill	.. .. .	555, 556,
		557-558
State aid to Industries Bill	.. .. .	648-650
University Reorganization Bill, Madras	.. .. .	714, 795-
		798, 799, 800, 801
Demands for supplementary grants—		
re Agriculture	.. .. .	691, 692
re Re-construction work in Malabar, temporary staff for	.. .. .	529
re Rampa <i>sturi</i>	.. .. .	527-528
re Russelkonda saw mill	.. .. .	531-532
See Questions and Answers.	.. .. .	
Ramalinga Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur T. A.—		
Bill. Survey and Boundaries Bill, Madras	.. .. .	565-566
Demand for supplementary grants—Agriculture	.. .. .	692, 693
Demand for supplementary grants—Jails	.. .. .	682-684
Resolution re resettlement proposals, postponement of	.. .. .	685, 686, 687
See Questions and Answers.	.. .. .	839-841
Ramalinga Reddi, Mr. C.—		
Bills—		
State aid to Industries Bill, Madras	.. .. .	639-640
University reorganization Bill, Madras..	.. .. .	711, 787,
		788-795, 798
Demands for supplementary grants—		
re Jails	.. .. .	689-690
re Publicity Board	.. .. .	534
re Rampa <i>sturi</i>	.. .. .	539-541
re Reconstruction work in Malabar, temporary staff for	.. .. .	528-529
re Russelkonda saw mill	.. .. .	530, 532
See Questions and Answers.	.. .. .	
Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. C.P.—		
Bill. Prince of Arcot Endowments Bill	.. .. .	545, 546,
		547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552,
		555, 556, 557, 560, 562, 564
Rampa <i>sturi</i> —		
Demand for supplementary grant re —	.. .. .	535-545
Ramunni Menon, Rao Bahadur K.—		
Bill. University Reorganization Bill, Madras	.. .. .	801-803
Oath of office	.. .. .	806
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.—		
Bills—		
Port Trust Amendment Bill, Madras	.. .. .	571
University Reorganization Bill, Madras	.. .. .	725-726
Resolution re resettlement proposals, postponement of	.. .. .	824-826
See Questions and Answers.	.. .. .	850-852, 855
Ratnaswami, Mr. M.—		
Bill. University Reorganization Bill, Madras	.. .. .	669-671,
		791
Red Hills Tank—		
Question re water from the — for irrigation	.. .. .	461-462
Regrouping of districts—		
Question re —	.. .. .	466

R—cont.		PAGE
Rencontre, Mr. A. E.—		
See Questions and Answers.		
Reservation of lands—		
Question re — on the sides of public roads	.. .. .	455-456
Resettlement proposals—		
Resolution re postponement of —	.. .. .	824-856
Resolutions—		
re ex-war service men, provision of lands and employments to	.. .. .	856-865
re Madras Local Boards Act, section 201	.. .. .	811-812
re resettlement proposals postponement of	.. .. .	824-856
Retrenchment—		
Question re — in the departments	.. .. .	474
Revenue districts—		
Question re — in Anantapur, etc.	.. .. .	479
Revenue divisions—		
Question re — in Cuddapah district	.. .. .	478-479
Revenue divisions and taluks—		
Question re re-adjustment of — in Nellore	.. .. .	466
Rivers—		
Question re letting of water in the — in Tanjore district	.. .. .	461
Question re strengthening of bunds of — in Tanjore district	.. .. .	461
Rulings—		
Amendments re clauses already disposed of, procedure re	.. .. .	819
Charges on title-holders in general are not unparliamentary	.. .. .	713, 714
General discussion on the general financial policy of the Government is not relevant	.. .. .	
in discussion on demands for supplementary grant	.. .. .	529
Individual items of administration can be criticised in a debate on a general	.. .. .	681
demand for supplementary grant	.. .. .	686-687
Interruption of speeches for personal explanation	.. .. .	689
Time limit to speeches on motion for leave to introduce a Bill	.. .. .	
Russelkonda High School—		
Question re —	.. .. .	504
Russelkonda Saw Mill—		
Demand for supplementary grant re —	.. .. .	530-532
Question re —	.. .. .	618
S		
Sadulla Badsha Sahib Khan Bahadur, Muhammad—		
Bills—		
Prince of Arcot Endowments Bill, Madras	.. .. .	546, 549,
		550
State aid to Industries Bill, Madras	.. .. .	624-625
See Questions and Answers.	.. .. .	
Saiyid Muhammad Badsha Sahib, Mr.—		
Bill. Prince of Arcot Endowments Bill	.. .. .	547
Salt Inspector, Ganjam Circle—		
Question re —	.. .. .	613-614
Sarabha Reddi, Mr. K.—		
Bill. State Aid to Industries Bill, Madras	.. .. .	637
See Questions and Answers.	.. .. .	
Sarishtadars—		
Question re promotions of — of district and sessions courts	.. .. .	470
Sasibhushanarath Mahasayo, Sriman—		
Demand for supplementary grant—Rampa <i>sturi</i>	.. .. .	538-539
See Questions and Answers.	.. .. .	
Saundara Pandiya Nadar, Mr. W. P. A.—		
See Questions and Answers.	.. .. .	
Scholarships—		
Question re — to pupils and mistresses of Muhammadan training institutions	.. .. .	675
Sessions cases—		
Question re civil suits and — in the Agency division	.. .. .	786

S—cont.

	PAGE
Saturatnam Ayyar, Mr. M. R.— Resolution <i>re</i> resettlement proposals, postponement of .. See Questions and Answers.	836-837
Shanmukham Chettiyar, Mr. R. K.— Bill. University Reorganization Bill, Madras ..	728-730
Shanmukham Pillai, Mr. S. T.— Bill. State Aid to Industries Bill, Madras .. Resolution <i>re</i> resettlement proposals, postponement of ..	636 842-843
Siva Rao, Mr. P.— Bill. University Reorganization Bill, Madras .. Demand for supplementary grants—Jails ..	730-732 684
Sivagnanam Pillai, Diwan Bahadur T. N.— Bill. University Reorganization Bill, Madras .. Oath of office ..	772-773 455
Sivasankaram Pillai, Mr. T.— Bills— State Aid to Industries Bill, Madras .. Survey and Boundaries Bill, Madras .. Resolution <i>re</i> resettlement proposals, postponement of ..	682-683 686 847-848 849
See Questions and Answers.	
State Factories— Question <i>re</i> — in Cumbum and Markapur taluks ..	500
Somasundaram Pillai, Mr. S.— Bills— State Aid to Industries Bill, Madras .. University Reorganization Bill, Madras .. Resolution <i>re</i> resettlement proposals, postponement of .. See Questions and Answers.	628-629 767-769 837-838
Srinivasa Ayyangar, the hon. Mr. K.— Bill. Port Trust Act Amendment Bill, Madras ..	667, 672, 573, 574, 575, 617, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824
Demands for supplementary grants— <i>re</i> Assistant Secretary, Law Department .. <i>re</i> Jails ..	680 686, 687
Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. R.— Bill. University Reorganization Bill, Madras .. Resolution <i>re</i> resettlement proposals, postponement of .. See Questions and Answers.	714-715 838-839
Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. T. C.— Bill. University Reorganization Bill, Madras ..	704-706
Staff and Household of His Excellency the Governor— Demand for supplementary grant for — ..	679
Stationery and Printing— Demand for supplementary grant for — ..	535, 694- 695
Subbarayan, Dr. P.— Bill. University Reorganization Bill, Madras .. Resolution <i>re</i> resettlement proposals, postponement of ..	726-727 850
Sub-Judge's Court, Additional— Question <i>re</i> — at Cocanada ..	511-512
Sub-Magistrate's Court, Alattur— Question <i>re</i> abolition of — ..	470
Supervisors— Question <i>re</i> — in the Education Department ..	603
Survey of India Party— Question <i>re</i> operations of the — in the Presidency ..	476
Suryanarayana, Mr. M.— Bill. University Reorganization Bill, Madras ..	773-774 775
Suryanarayana Murthi Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur K.— Bill. State Aid to Industries Bill, Madras .. See Questions and Answers.	637

T

PAGE

Taluk Boards— Question <i>re</i> — in South Arcot .. Question <i>re</i> nomination to — in South Arcot ..	739 510
Tamil Language— Question <i>re</i> — and Literature for the M.A. degree ..	735
Tangavelu Nayagar, Mr. A.— See Questions and Answers.	
Tanikachala Chettiyar Mr. O.— Bills— State Aid to Industries Bill, Madras .. University Reorganization Bill, Madras .. Demand for supplementary grant—Agriculture .. Demand for supplementary grant—Jails ..	644-645 713, 717- 720 693 688-689
Tanks— Question <i>re</i> — in Ramnad and Tinnevely districts ..	605
Telegrams— Question <i>re</i> delay in delivery of — in Cuddalore ..	614
Telegraph Offices— Question <i>re</i> — for Pulivendla, Rayachoti and Badvol ..	479
Telephonic Communication— Question <i>re</i> — to the residences of Members and Ministers at Ootacamund ..	491-492
Tentiruparai— Question <i>re</i> irrigation of high lands in — ..	460
Tiruvattiyur Union— Question <i>re</i> Muhammadan representation in — ..	508
Toddy Sales— Question <i>re</i> income from—in Divi taluk ..	457
Todhunter, the hon. Mr. Charles— Bills. Port Trust Act Amendment Bill ..	568, 567, 568, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 616, 617.
Demands for supplementary grants — <i>re</i> Agriculture .. <i>re</i> Jails .. <i>re</i> Penitentiary Branch Press .. <i>re</i> Publicity Board .. <i>re</i> Russellkonda Saw Mill .. <i>re</i> Stationery and Printing .. Resolution <i>re</i> resettlement proposals, postponement of ..	691, 693 686, 687- 688. 694-695 533, 534 531, 532 535 848-850
Toll-Fee— Question <i>re</i> — on unladen bulls, etc. ..	464
Training Schools— Question <i>re</i> teachers in the training section of — ..	816
Travelling Allowances— Question <i>re</i> interpretation of rules regarding — ..	816

U

Unions— Question <i>re</i> expenses for surveying — ..	457
University Reorganization Bill— See Bills.	
Usman Sahib, Khan Bahadur Muhammad— Bills— Port Trust Act Amendment Bill .. Prince of Arcot Endowments Bill ..	570 547, 548- 559, 561, 563, 564-565.
State Aid to Industries Bill, Madras .. University Reorganization Bill, Madras ..	635-636 730

V		PAGE
Vaccination—		
Question <i>re</i> — .. .. .	.. .. .	678
Vaipar—		
Question <i>re</i> Irrigation possibilities of — .. .. .	.. .. .	461
Vandanam, Mr. G.—		
Bill. University Reorganization Bill, Madras .. .. .	.. .. .	715-717, 799
Resolution <i>re</i> ex-war service men, provision of lands and employment to .. .. .	.. .. .	857-858, 861
Vellala representation—		
Question <i>re</i> — in Chingleput taluk board .. .. .	.. .. .	610
Vellingiri Goundar, Mr. V. C.—		
Bill. State Aid to Industries Bill, Madras .. .. .	.. .. .	646-647, 650
Venkataramana Ayyangar, Mr. C. V.—		
Bills—		
State Aid to Industries Bill, Madras .. .. .	.. .. .	638-639
University Reorganization Bill, Madras .. .. .	.. .. .	770-772
Demand for supplementary grant—Jails .. .. .	.. .. .	683
Resolution <i>re</i> ex-war service men, provision of lands and employment to .. .. .	.. .. .	858, 860
Resolution <i>re</i> resettlement proposals, postponement of .. .. .	.. .. .	861
<i>See</i> Questions and Answers. .. .. .	.. .. .	844-847
Venkatarama Reddi, Rao Bahadur C.—		
<i>See</i> Questions and Answers.		
Venkatarama Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur R.—		
Bill. University Reorganization Bill, Madras .. .. .	.. .. .	782-787
Venkatarama Nayudu, the hon. Rai Bahadur K.—		
Bills—		
State Aid to Industries Bill, Madras .. .. .	.. .. .	617-622
University Reorganization Bill, Madras .. .. .	.. .. .	630, 631, 633, 645, 650-651, 652-653
Demand for supplementary grant—Agriculture .. .. .	.. .. .	713, 807
Venkatarama Rao, Mr. P.—		
<i>See</i> Questions and Answers.		
Veterinary Surgeons—		
Question <i>re</i> staff of — in the Presidency .. .. .	.. .. .	496-497
Victoria College, Palghat—		
Question <i>re</i> raising of — to a first-grade institution .. .. .	.. .. .	488
Village headmen—		
Question <i>re</i> travelling allowance to— .. .. .	.. .. .	502
Village Officers Hereditary Rights Act—		
Question <i>re</i> — .. .. .	.. .. .	494
W		
Water supply—		
Question <i>re</i> — in Kollegal taluk .. .. .	.. .. .	675-676
Women-members—		
Question <i>re</i> — in municipalities and local boards .. .. .	.. .. .	738-739
Women and Children Dispensary—		
Question <i>re</i> — at Tirupattur .. .. .	.. .. .	492-493

The Council assembled at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 a.m. on Monday, the 13th November 1922, the hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR AVARGAL, K.C.S.I., O.I.E., President, presiding.

I

NEW MEMBERS.

The following new members took the prescribed oath or affirmation of allegiance to the Crown and then took their seats:—

Mr. ARCHIBALD YOUNG GIPPS CAMPBELL, C.I.E., I.C.S.

„ JOHN MATHAI.

„ ROBERT GEORGE GRIEVE.

M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur TINNEVELLY NELLAYAPPA PILLAI.
SIVAGNANAM PILLAI AVARGAL.

II

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[Order made by the President of the Madras Legislative Council under Standing Order No. 15—

(1) Printed copies of the questions and answers to be put and given at a meeting of the Council shall be placed on the Council table an hour before the President takes his seat.

(2) The questions shall be put and answered in the following manner:—

The Secretary shall call the name of each interpellator in alphabetical order, specify the serial numbers of his questions and make a sufficient pause to allow him or any other member a reasonable opportunity of rising in his place if he is desirous of asking a supplementary question. Supplementary questions must be put immediately after the principal questions to which they relate.]

Masulipatam-Challapalli road.

316 Q.—S. R. Y. ANKINEDU PRASAD Bahadur: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased—

(1) to publish a statement showing the money spent in each year during the last five years for conducting the repairs of the Masulipatam-Challapalli road in the Divi taluk, Kistna district, and the miles satisfactorily repaired within the period; and

(2) to state what steps have been taken by him upon the representation made to him regarding the most deplorable condition of the above road by the inhabitants of several villages in the Divi taluk when he visited Masulipatam in November 1921?

A.—(1) The Government have no information.

(2) The complaint was referred to the president of the district board.

Reservation of lands on the sides of public roads.

317 Q.—S. R. Y. ANKINEDU PRASAD Bahadur: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state how many feet of land are generally reserved including the sides for the breadth of (1) main trunk roads managed by district boards, (2) small taluk boards and of (3) public donkey and pottas in non-Government villages?

[13th November 1922]

A.—In the case of trunk roads the Government have prescribed a width of 46 to 64 feet between the side drains. In the darkhast rules (Board's Standing Order No. 15) it is laid down that where a road runs through the land darkhasted for, a width of at least one chain should be set apart for the road. The Government have no further information.

Annual income to the Bandar taluk board and formation of pits by the side of public roads.

318 Q.—S. R. Y. ANKINEDU PRASAD Bahadur: With reference to the answers to my questions Nos. 2 and 263 put by me at the meeting of the Council held in September, will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to call for the information required and to publish the same?

A.—The hon. Member can obtain the information from the local bodies responsible.

Receipts from tolls on the Masulipatam-Challapalli road.

319 Q.—S. R. Y. ANKINEDU PRASAD Bahadur: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

- (a) the amount realised by the Masulipatam municipality on all its toll-gates during the last year and the current year;
- (b) the amount realised from the toll-gate placed on the Masulipatam-Challapalli road during the said period; and
- (c) the amount, if any, paid by the Masulipatam municipality during the last two years out of the receipts of the said toll-gate either to the Bandar taluk board or to the district board?

A.—(a) The total gross toll income of the Masulipatam municipality in 1921-22 was Rs. 13,511. The council expects an income of Rs. 21,000 in 1922-23.

(b) & (c) The Government have no information. The municipal council contributes to the district board 25 per cent of its net income from tolls from all the toll-gates.

Toll-gate on the Masulipatam-Challapalli road.

320 Q.—S. R. Y. ANKINEDU PRASAD Bahadur: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that there is only one toll-gate on the Masulipatam-Challapalli road running over 20 miles, which is located in the municipal limits of Masulipatam and the receipts of which are always appropriated by the said municipality?

A.—There is no toll-gate on the Masulipatam-Challapalli road outside the limits of the Masulipatam municipality. The Masulipatam municipal council contributes to the Kistna district board one-fourth of its net income from all its toll-gates.

The municipality of Masulipatam.

321 Q.—S. R. Y. ANKINEDU PRASAD Bahadur: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the district board of Kistna or the taluk board of Bandar have ever made any proposal

[13th November 1922]

to the municipality of Masulipatam to allot a portion of the receipts derived from the toll-gate placed on the Masulipatam-Challapalli road for its maintenance in consideration of the long distance of the road measuring 20 miles over which the vehicle traffic is carried on as against 2 or 3 miles of the road in Masulipatam municipal limits over which the same traffic passes?

A.—The Government have no information.

Nomination of members by the president of the Bandar taluk board.

322 Q.—S. R. Y. ANKINEDU PRASAD Bahadur: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the president of the Bandar taluk board nominated persons who were defeated in the elections, and if so, their names and occupation;

(b) whether one of the members so nominated is a suspended village munsif and is also a person convicted by a divisional magistrate;

(c) whether the Government will discourage such nominations in future; and

(d) whether the said suspended and convicted village munsif is still allowed to sit in the taluk board meetings?

A.—(a), (b) & (d) The Government have no information.

(c) The Government do not consider that any instruction is necessary in the matter. The hon. Member's attention is invited to section 55 (1) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920.

Income from the sale of Government lankas in Divi taluk, Kistna district.

323 Q.—S. R. Y. ANKINEDU PRASAD Bahadur: With reference to the answer to my question No. 4, will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to call for the information wanted and to publish the same?

A.—An extent of 674.78 acres of Government lanka and padugai land was sold in the Divi taluk for fasli 1332, for an annual rental of Rs. 15,280.

Income from toddy sales in Divi taluk, Kistna district.

324 Q.—S. R. Y. ANKINEDU PRASAD Bahadur: Will the hon. the Minister for Education (Excoise) be pleased to state what income is derived from toddy sales in the taluk of Divi, Kistna district, in the current year, i.e., 1922-23?

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

Expense incurred for surveying unions.

325 Q.—S. R. Y. ANKINEDU PRASAD Bahadur: With reference to the answer to my question No. 140 regarding the survey of unions and their cost, will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to furnish information as to the expense incurred for surveying each union?

A.—The Government are not in possession of the information. The average cost of the survey of a union is, however, roughly estimated at Rs. 180 per mile.

[18th November 1922]

Kondapally Butchayya, ex-village munsif of Nidumole.

326 Q.—S. R. Y. ANKINEDU PRASAD Bahadur: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that one Kondapally Butchayya, ex-village munsif of Nidumole absconded, before the Divisional Magistrate of Gudivada, Kistna district, pronounced judgment in a certain rioting case imprisoning him for four months and binding him over to keep the peace for a certain period;

(b) whether it is true that the convicted Butchayya got the information of his conviction beforehand, while remaining in the said Magistrate's court expecting delivery of judgment along with the other accused;

(c) whether it is also true that two police sub-inspectors and some constables were also present at the court, when the convict effected his escape as soon as the Magistrate sent to the police station for an extra guard to take the prisoners under custody;

(d) whether the said munsif was admitted as an in-patient into the Government Hospital, Masulipatam, by the District Medical Officer, situated at a distance of 25 miles from Gudivada subsequent to his absconding and thus escaped from being arrested and taken before the Magistrate for receiving sentence;

(e) whether the High Court set free on bail this accused also along with the other convicted persons though he was not actually taken before the Magistrate for receiving conviction;

(f) whether the authorities concerned have brought these matters to the notice of the Government;

(g) if so, whether the Government have already taken steps to hold an inquiry;

(h) under what circumstances the District Medical Officer had to admit the accused into the Government Hospital, Masulipatam, while warrants of arrest had been issued by the Divisional Magistrate of Gudivada to arrest him as an absconding accused person; and

(i) who the persons are that may be held responsible for the escape of the convicted prisoner?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Before pronouncing judgment, the Subdivisional Magistrate directed the Sub-Inspector of Police, Gudivada, to be ready with the police guard necessary to take charge of the 14 prisoners. The fact that a guard had been sent for would make it clear to every one in the vicinity of the court that the accused were to be convicted.

(c) Two Police Sub-Inspectors were present in the court on 30th June 1922 when the extra guard was sent for. The question, however, implies that the accused was in police custody. This is not correct. He was on bail on his own recognizances, and disappeared when he saw that he was about to be convicted.

(d) The said Butchayya was admitted as an in-patient in the Government Hospital at Masulipatam on 2nd July 1922 by the District Medical Officer, Kistna, and was arrested in the hospital the following day and kept under police guard.

(e) Yes.

[18th November 1922]

(f) No. It was not a matter that would ordinarily be brought to the notice of Government, but the Government have now, for the benefit of the hon. Member, obtained a report of the facts from the District Magistrate.

(g) No. The Government see no need for any inquiry.

(h) The District Medical Officer had no concern with any warrant for arrest and was unaware that it had been issued. He admitted the patient, because he was ill.

(i) Seeing that no convicted prisoner escaped from custody, the question does not arise.

The Public Prosecutor of Masulipatam.

327 Q.—S. R. Y. ANKINEDU PRASAD Bahadur: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the public prosecutor of Masulipatam is appearing on behalf of the Government in the criminal appeal filed in the District Court of Kistna by the convicted Butchayya and others, against the judgment of the Gudivada Divisional Magistrate;

(b) whether the same public prosecutor is also appearing for Butchayya and his father-in-law in certain civil suits pending in the same Court;

(c) whether the rules, if in existence, will allow such an arrangement; and

(d) whether the Government are satisfied that justice will not suffer if the same vakil appears for and against the accused in the same Court, though the cases are different?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have no information.

(c) There are no rules to the contrary.

(d) The Government cannot answer an abstract question.

Public prosecutors in the Presidency.

328 Q.—MR. M. APPALANARASAYYA NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state, in continuation of question No. 1248 by Munsifi Muhammad Rahman Sahib at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 14th February 1922, the names of all the public prosecutors in the Presidency with the following information:—

(a) age,

(b) dates on which they were first appointed,

(c) whether the rule requiring officers to be retired at the age of 55 or 60 years will apply to these officers,

(d) whether, while the term of office is limited to three years at a time, the same individual can be appointed indefinitely any number of times; and

(e) what was the scale of fees allowed formerly and now, and whether reduction of public prosecutors' fees was one of the items to be taken into consideration in the retrenchment scheme?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member is referred to the "List of Establishments of the Judicial Department." The Government have no other information.

(c) No.

(d) Yes: if they are best fitted for the post.

[13th November 1922]

- (e) For the old and present scales of fees to public prosecutors the hon. Member is referred to G.O. No 450, dated 1st March 1921, placed on the table.*

Supply channel to the Periyakulam tank.

329 Q.—Mr. R. APPASWAMI NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) with reference to the answer to question No. 39, dated 15th July 1920, whether as a result of the gauging operations in Araikulam odai in 1920, 1921 and in previous years it has been ascertained that sufficient water is available in the said odai; and

(b) if the reply to (a) be in the affirmative, when the preparation of the estimate and the sanction of the scheme for excavating a supply channel to the Periyakulam tank in Ottapidaram, Tinnevely district, is expected to be completed?

A.—(a) & (b) The results of the gaugings taken have been received from the Superintending Engineer. The question whether a sufficient supply of water can be counted upon as being available in the odai is now under the consideration of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

Irrigation of high lands in Tentiruperai, Tinnevely district.

330 Q.—Mr. R. APPASWAMI NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to lay on the table—

(a) a copy of the correspondence sanctioning the irrigation of high lands in Tentiruperai, Tiruchendur taluk of Tinnevely district, from a new channel to be excavated from Tenkarai in Alvarthirunagari, Tinnevely district, instead of from the southern channel of the Srivaikuntam anicut with a view to improve the supply of water to the tank in Atur, Tiruchendur taluk of the Tinnevely district; and

(b) a copy of the report of the Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Palamcottah, made in 1920-21, recommending not to give effect to the above proposal and suggesting another remedy and copy of the order passed thereon by the Government?

A.—(a) & (b) No proposal for a new channel from the Tenkarai tank has been sanctioned.

Drainage of wet lands under Perungulam tank in Tinnevely district.

331 Q.—Mr. R. APPASWAMI NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state with reference to answer to question No. 40, dated 18th July 1920, whether the Government have passed orders undertaking to improve the drainage of the wet lands under Perungulam tank in Srivaikuntam taluk of the Tinnevely district at the expense of the Government and if so, when this work will be taken in hand?

A.—The Government have since sanctioned the execution of the work entirely from irrigation funds; it is proposed to put the work in hand during the closure.

* Vide Appendix I on page 516 infra.

[13th November 1922]

Irrigational possibilities of Vaipar river in Sattur taluk.

332 Q.—Mr. R. APPASWAMI NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether the irrigational possibilities of the Vaipar river in Sattur taluk, Ramnad district, have been investigated; if there was no such investigation, whether the Government will be pleased to call for a report of the same from the authorities concerned?

A.—Yes; the only scheme possible is a reservoir in the Watrap Hills at the source of the Arjunanadhi, a tributary of the Vaipar. The supply available in the river is being gauged.

Students belonging to the Kallar community.

333 Q.—Rao Bahadur V. APPASWAMI VANDAYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether students belonging to the Kallar community are included in the category of backward classes?

A.—Yes.

Negapatam District Court.

334 Q.—Rao Bahadur V. APPASWAMI VANDAYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether the District Court at Negapatam will be made permanent?

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

Letting of water in the rivers of the Tanjore district.

335 Q.—Rao Bahadur V. APPASWAMI VANDAYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state when water was let into the rivers in the deltaic parts of the Tanjore district in the year 1922?

A.—During the months of March, April, May and June 1922 the shutters of the Cauvery and Vennar regulators were not completely closed, but whatever supply was available was sent down both the rivers. The first useful supply for irrigation purposes passed automatically into the Cauvery and Vennar on the 1st July 1922.

Repairs to the Grand Anicut.

336 Q.—Rao Bahadur V. APPASWAMI VANDAYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state the amount of estimate for the repairs to the Grand Anicut and how much was spent in 1921-22?

A.—An estimate, amounting to Rs. 19,800, for special repairs to the Grand Anicut was sanctioned by the Superintending Engineer and an expenditure of Rs. 17,418 was incurred against this estimate during 1921-22. Besides this, an estimate of Rs. 1,48,800 for improvements to the anicut has been sanctioned by the Government in July last. Against this latter estimate, an expenditure of Rs. 1,665 was incurred during 1921-22.

Strengthening of the bunds in the rivers of the Tanjore district.

337 Q.—Rao Bahadur V. APPASWAMI VANDAYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state the total expenditure in 1921-22 and up to date in 1922-23 for the purpose of strengthening the existing bunds of the several rivers in the Tanjore district?

A.—The Government have no information.

[13th November 1922]

Settlement of land revenue in the Kannivadi zamin.

338 Q.—Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue and the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(1) whether any settlement of land revenue was made in the Kannivadi zamin, Dindigul taluk, immediately before or after the grant of a permanent sanad to the Commercial Bank; and

(2) whether the present survey operations conducted in the said Kannivadi zamin will be followed by a settlement of land revenue?

A.—(1) Yes. The peshkash was fixed in 1905.

(2) No.

Temporary commissions in the Indian Medical Service.

339 Q.—Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the number of medical graduates from Madras who

(i) took temporary commissions before January 1920,

(ii) took temporary commissions after January 1920,

(iii) applied for temporary commissions to the Surgeon-General but did not get them; and

(b) how many of this last class had applied for them before 1920 and how many after 1920?

A.—The information desired is not available in the Secretariat or in the Surgeon-General's Office.

Temporary civil assistant surgeons.

840 Q.—Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(1) how many temporary civil assistant surgeons who had opportunities of taking commissions but did not avail themselves thereof are still in the service; and

(2) how many of them are Brahmans and how many non-Brahmans?

A.—(1) There are at present 15 temporary civil assistant surgeons in service, who did not take up commissions in the Indian Medical Service. No information is available as to how many of them had opportunities of taking up commissions.

(2) Seven of them are Brahmans and eight non-Brahmans.

Discharge of temporary civil assistant surgeons.

841 Q.—Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether in discharging temporary civil assistant surgeons from service, regard is paid to the shortness of service or to lack of efficiency; and

(b) whether in discharging temporary civil assistant surgeons from service, consideration has been shown to those who had no opportunity of taking temporary commissions, though they had applied for the same, and to those who passed out of the Medical College after January 1920?

A.—(a) & (b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to question No. 176, clause (f).

13th November 1922]

Camp of exercise for the Mysore and Coorg Rifles.

342 Q.—Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state why the military authorities selected Easter-tide, April 1922, for a camp of exercise for the Mysore and Coorg Rifles?

A.—The Government have no information.

Inclusion fee in the Gōdāvari and Kistna deltas.

343 Q.—Rao Bahadur T. BALAJI RAO NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state in what stage the following matters stand—

(1) transferring the old Gōdāvari portion of the Kistna district back to the Gōdāvari district; and

(2) levying an inclusion fee of Rs. 25 per acre on the lands recently classed as wet in the Kistna and Gōdāvari deltas?

A.—(1) The proposal to reconstitute the Gōdāvari, Kistna and Vizagapatam districts is now under examination by the Board of Revenue.

(2) The question is still under the consideration of Government.

Oversea, etc., allowances to Indians in the Indian Civil Service.

344 Q.—Rao Bahadur T. BALAJI RAO NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state what the object is in allowing Indian Civil Service officers of the Indian nationality the overseas and other allowances, which are intended for European Indian Civil Service officers?

A.—The Government are not aware what allowances are referred to other than the overseas allowance. The grant of that to Indians recruited by open competition in England in 1919 and the five following years was a special concession given by the Secretary of State.

Mappilla Sub-Inspectors of Police in Malabar.

845 Q.—Mr. A. D. M. RAVOTTI SAHIB: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) how many Mappilla sub-inspectors of police worked in the rebellious area of Malabar;

(b) whether any one of them was given a promotion;

(c) whether any one of them was injured in person or property in the rebellion; and

(d) how many Hindu sub-inspectors who worked in the rebellious area were given promotion, grade or circle?

A.—(a) Five Mappilla sub-inspectors worked in the rebellious area.

(b) None of them have been given promotion.

(c) Two of them were wounded. Two of them lost money.

(d) Nine of the Hindu sub-inspectors were promoted, three to the rank of inspector and six to higher grades as sub-inspectors.

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"Sir, may I ask a question arising out of the answer given to question No. 845? I would like to know, if the hon. Member will be pleased to give information on the subject, why none of the Mappilla sub-inspectors have been promoted?"

The hon. Mr. A. B. KNAPP:—"I want notice of the question, Sir."

[13th November 1922]

Clerks in the office of the Fisheries, Calicut.

346 Q.—Mr. A. D. M. BAVOTTI SAHIB: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the clerks in the office of the Fisheries, Calicut, have to work long hours daily and also forego many of their holidays on account of increase of work and reduction of establishment; and

(b) whether it is a fact that there is heavy cash transaction in that office and the same is attended to by a low-paid clerk in the absence of a good accountant?

A.—(a) The answer is in the negative. There has been neither increase of work nor reduction in the sanctioned strength of the office of Assistant Director (Coast).

(b) The answer to the first part of the question is in the negative. The work is attended to by a clerk on Rs. 40 in the scale of Rs. 35—35—1½—50—1—60.

Drinking-water supply in Ganjam district.

347 Q.—Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasaya: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the action taken on the representation made by Mr. B. Nageswara Rao, member, district board, to the Government on the question of scarcity of drinking-water in Ganjam in April last; and

(b) if any solution of this problem of frequent scarcity of drinking-water supply has been attempted with the help of the local bodies?

A.—(a) Mr. Nageswara Rao was referred to the local bodies which are responsible for the supply of drinking-water.

(b) No specific proposals have been received on the subject from Ganjam from the local bodies responsible.

Toll-fee on unladen bulls, etc.

348 Q.—Rao Bahadur K. GOPALAKRISHNAYYA: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state in which district boards and municipalities in the Presidency a toll-fee is levied on unladen bulls or bullocks, buffaloes, mules, asses and horses?

A.—The Government have no information.

Representation of the depressed classes in the Chingleput taluk board.

349 Q.—Mr. L. C. GURUSWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased—

(i) to state

(a) whether there was a member belonging to the depressed classes on the Chingleput taluk board last year,

(b) whether there are members belonging to the depressed classes on the Chingleput taluk board now,

(c) whether it is a fact that there were applications from the members of the depressed classes for nomination to the Chingleput taluk board,

(d) whether there are depressed class members on the Salem taluk board; and

13th November 1922]

(ii) to lay on the table the names of members belonging to the depressed classes who have been nominated to the various local bodies throughout the Presidency?

A.—(i) (a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) There was a member from 1st April 1922 to 26th May 1922. The Government have no information as to whether the vacancy has since been filled up.

(c) & (d) The Government have no information.

(ii) The hon. Member is referred to the latest Quarterly Civil List as regards district boards and municipal councils. Information in regard to taluk and union boards is being called for.

Darkhast land for Adi-Dravidas in Punkunam, Wandiwash taluk.

350 Q.—Mr. L. C. GURUSWAMI: Will the hon. the Home Member and the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Adi-Dravidas living in Punkunam village in Wandiwash taluk applied for darkhast land in Punkunam a year ago;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Revenue Officer of the place subsequently inspected the spot in person, gave verbal orders to the petitioners to cultivate the lands and promised to send the assignment order soon;

(c) whether it is a fact that the caste-Hindu ryots of the village obstructed the petitioners when they ploughed the lands, assaulted them, beat them severely and destroyed their agricultural implements and attempted to take the lives of some of the petitioners;

(d) whether it is a fact that the petitioners immediately went to the sub-magistrate at Wandiwash and reported the occurrence to him and requested him to safeguard them; and

(e) whether it is a fact that the sub-magistrate refused to admit the complaint of the petitioners?

A.—The Government have no information but will enquire.

Pay of the district board engineer, Salem.

351 Q.—Mr. K. A. KANDASWAMI KANDAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether there was a resolution before the Salem District Board to reduce the pay of the district board engineer;

(b) whether, notwithstanding this, they passed a resolution to increase his pay;

(c) whether it is a fact that some members sent dissenting notes to the Government;

(d) whether the dissenting note brought to the notice of the Government the losses (incurred by the district board) and the injustice resulting from the joint action of the district board engineer and the president of the district board; and

[18th November 1922]

(e) whether the members who brought this to the notice of the Government were nominated members?

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

(b) The Council passed a resolution increasing the pay of the engineer.

(c) The answer is in the affirmative.

(d) The dissenting minutes contain certain allegations as to losses.

(e) The answer is in the affirmative.

Income of the district and taluk boards of Salem.

352 Q.—Mr. K. A. KANDASWAMI KANDAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether it is possible to obtain information regarding the diminution in the items of income of the district and taluk boards of Salem and find out the causes for the same?

A.—The Government do not understand what information the hon. Member desires.

Introduction of permanent settlement in the ryotwari holdings.

353 Q.—Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state the action taken by the Government upon the resolution passed by the Council recommending the introduction of permanent settlement in the ryotwari holdings in the Presidency?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to the answer to clause (a) of question No. 180.

Re-grouping of districts in the Presidency.

354 Q.—Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether there are any proposals for re-grouping the districts of this Presidency, and, if so, to place them on the table?

A.—The Government have called for proposals for the amalgamation of the Madras and Chingleput districts and the reconstitution of the districts of Gōdāvari, Kistna and Vizagapatam. The proposals have not yet been received.

Re-adjustment of revenue divisions and taluks in the Nellore district.

355 Q.—Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether there are any proposals for the re-adjustment of the revenue divisions and taluks in the Nellore district, and, if so, to place them on the table?

A.—The Government have called for proposals from the Collector of Nellore.

Irrigation projects in the Nellore district.

356 Q.—Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to place on the table a statement showing the various irrigation projects which have been investigated in the Nellore district since the date of publication of the report of the Indian Irrigation Commission, 1901-1903, and the result of such investigations?

18th November 1922]

A.—A statement giving the information asked for is laid on the table.*

Industrial settlement at Kavali.

357 Q.—Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state the number of settlers in the industrial settlement at Kavali at the beginning of each of the following periods and the number of settlers who escaped from that settlement during each of these periods:—

(i) 1st January 1921 to 30th June 1921,

(ii) 1st July 1921 to 31st December 1921, and

(iii) 1st January 1922 to 30th June 1922?

A.—Information is available only for the total number of persons absconding at the end of the official years, and it is given below:—

Year.	Total on the roll.	Number absconding.
On 31st March 1921 ..	1,973	239
Do 1922 ..	1,999	262

Crimes in the Nellore district.

358 Q.—Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state the number of cases of grave crime reported from each of the revenue taluks or divisions in the Nellore district during each of the following periods:—

(i) 1st January 1921 to 30th June 1921,

(ii) 1st July 1921 to 31st December 1921, and

(iii) 1st January 1922 to 30th June 1922?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to the statements attached to the Police Administration Report for the year 1921. In the absence of special reasons, the Government are not prepared to collect any further information.

Arrests in Guntūr.

359 Q.—Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether any, and, if so, what action has been taken by the Government regarding the arrest of nearly 200 persons at Guntūr on the 1st August 1922 and 2nd August 1922?

A.—No action has been taken by the Government.

Sale of arrack and toddy shops in each district.

360 Q.—Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU: Will the hon. the Minister for Education (Exoise) be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the amounts realised from the sales of (a) arrack shops and (b) toddy shops in each district of the presidency during the last three years?

* Vide Appendix II on page 517 infra.

[13th November 1922]

A.—A statement is laid on the table (as below).

Names of districts.	Arrack sales.			Toddy sales.		
	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Agency division ..	2,01,827	2,28,609	2,81,092		8,622	3,643
Ganjam ..	1,62,281	2,18,105	2,02,635	36,661	43,843	34,080
Vizagapatam ..	2,64,102	3,14,220	2,10,996	1,13,697	1,04,707	64,723
Godavari ..	2,00,532	2,24,790	2,24,742	1,60,809	1,78,383	79,245
Kistna ..	3,15,198	4,03,971	3,31,032	3,82,167	4,06,839	1,74,777
Guntur ..	2,24,634	3,00,237	2,03,295	1,64,964	1,64,467	48,963
Nellore ..	1,44,953	2,06,139	1,45,968	1,55,181	1,67,667	37,855
Cuddapah ..	2,19,818	4,15,506	2,01,441	2,03,253	2,32,080	1,18,173
Anantapur ..	1,69,683	2,69,574	1,37,664	9,73,308	10,69,260	4,86,204
Bellary ..	2,89,466	3,08,172	2,19,732	8,09,334	7,85,064	4,76,296
Kurnool ..	1,20,332	2,22,900	90,360	7,09,323	7,04,406	4,33,596
Madras ..	4,81,380	6,39,000	8,32,680	7,18,260	7,38,370	4,74,060
Chingleput ..	2,65,248	3,70,692	3,99,024	7,72,812	9,01,380	7,01,436
Chittoor ..	1,39,512	1,84,758	1,31,886	3,80,616	3,95,568	2,80,536
North Arcot ..	3,96,948	5,73,192	4,53,204	9,00,638	8,55,072	6,45,034
South Arcot ..	3,17,580	5,94,564	5,43,420	4,36,992	5,08,008	4,59,823
Tanjore ..	2,16,348	2,57,844	2,69,712	16,01,424	18,16,392	15,96,900
Trichinopoly ..	3,29,352	5,01,960	4,36,860	9,44,700	9,89,472	5,03,940
Madura ..	3,00,492	4,23,480	2,97,696	7,51,176	7,56,420	4,89,142
Ramnad ..	1,63,920	2,09,988	1,81,764	4,68,846	4,49,448	2,51,273
Tinnevely ..	2,58,852	3,60,852	3,65,772	3,78,444	3,67,280	2,24,988
Coimbatore ..	5,41,140	6,86,926	4,45,350	15,38,412	12,64,810	6,63,121
The Nilgiris ..	2,05,200	1,82,580	1,80,960			
Salem ..	2,07,420	3,17,922	2,79,468	14,52,120	12,00,812	6,04,032
South Kanara ..	80,638	1,66,755	1,21,392	3,80,586	4,30,326	2,97,890
Malabar ..	1,29,227	1,50,996	1,65,520	4,52,025	4,88,199	4,64,730

The Mappilla outbreak.

361 Q.—Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

- (a) the number of persons among the civil population who were killed by the rebels in the recent Mappilla outbreak;
- (b) the number of women and children among the persons killed;
- (c) the number of temples wholly or partially destroyed;
- (d) the number of temples desecrated; and
- (e) the number of Hindus forcibly converted?

A.—(a) The number is believed to be between 500 and 600.

(b) The Government have no information.

(c) & (d) No statistics have been compiled, but the number of temples destroyed or desecrated must exceed 100.

(e) The number is probably large, but for obvious reasons the Government have purposely refrained from attempting to collect accurate figures.

Compensation to Government servants for loss of property in the Mappilla rebellion.

362 Q.—Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member and the hon. Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether any compensation has been awarded to Government servants for loss of property caused by the rebels in the Mappilla outbreak?

[13th November 1922]

(b) if so, the names of such Government servants and the amounts granted to each of them;

(c) whether it is the intention of Government to grant compensation for loss of property caused by the rebels to persons who are not Government servants; and

(d) whether it is the intention of Government to grant to the relatives of persons killed by the rebels, compassionate allowance similar to that which was granted to the relatives of those that died in the railway train from Tirur to Podanur?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) A list is laid on the table* (appended).

(c) & (d) The Government propose to devote towards the replacement of losses suffered during the rebellion, and the relief of the sufferers all the money which may be collected in the shape of fines and confiscation from persons convicted of offences connected with the rebellion.

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"Sir, referring to answer to question No. 362 (c) and (d), may I request the hon. Member for Government to state how much money has been collected in the shape of fines and confiscations so far?"

The hon. Mr. A. R. KNAPP:—"Sir, I am afraid I have not got accurate figures before me but the amount is about a lakh and a half."

Destruction of records in the Munsifs' Courts, etc., during the Mappilla rebellion.

363 Q.—Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member, the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether the Government intend taking any and, if so, what action to remove or minimise the loss and inconvenience caused by the destruction of records in the Munsifs' Courts, Registration offices and private houses during the recent Mappilla rebellion?

A.—So far as the civil courts are concerned, the matter is under consideration. In the matter of registration offices, the hon. Member's attention is drawn to the proclamation issued in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 11th April last. So far as private houses are concerned, the Government do not propose to take any action.*District Munsif's Court at Perintalmanna.*

364 Q.—Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received a memorial from the people of the Walavanad taluk requesting them to re-open the District Munsif's Court at Perintalmanna; and

(b) whether the Government intend to re-open the District Munsif's Courts at Manjeri and Perintalmanna at an early date?

* Vide Appendix III on page 519 infra.

[13th November 1922]

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) There is no proposal before Government at present to re-open the courts referred to.

Report on the 'Train tragedy.'

365 Q.—Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member and the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state the reasons for the delay in the publication of the report on the 'Train tragedy'?

A.—Attention is invited to the Government of India's resolution on the subject published on the 30th August 1922.

Abolition of Sub-Magistrate's Court at Alattur, Malabar.

366 Q.—Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that inconvenience is caused to the people of Alattur and its neighbourhood in the district of Malabar by the abolition of the Sub-Magistrate's Court in that locality; and

(b) whether the Government intend to re-establish the court at an early date?

A.—The Court has not been abolished. But certain sub-magistrates have been deputed as summary magistrates for the trial of rebellion cases, their ordinary work being done by neighbouring sub-magistrates. The Sub-Magistrate of Alattur is one of these. His work is at present being managed by the Tahsildar and the Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Palghat, who sit at Alattur occasionally. No complaint has been received by the Government alleging any inconvenience caused by this arrangement to the people of Alattur and its neighbourhood.

Promotions of sarishtadars of district and sessions courts.

367 Q.—Rai Sahib E. C. M. MASCARENHAS: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether sarishtadars of district and sessions courts have, in the past, been promoted to the High Court as sub-assistant registrars; and

(b) if so, in how many instances?

A.—The Government have no information.

Coconut palm pest at Mangalore.

368 Q.—Rai Sahib E. C. M. MASCARENHAS: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the citizens of Mangalore have asked for the extension of the Pest Act to the city of Mangalore, to eradicate the coconut palm pest which has appeared in the city;

(b) whether the Government are aware that the pest has already attacked over 5,000 palms; and

(c) whether it is proposed to extend the provisions of the Pest Act early so that the disease may be stamped out?

A.—(a) The Government have received no application for the application of the Pest Act. They understand that a resolution was passed at a meeting held at Mangalore on 31st July 1922 requesting the Government to introduce the Act.

[18th November 1922]

(b) Yes.

(c) The Collector reported in July last that the control and preventive measures carried on by the Revenue and Agricultural officers with the co-operation of the public had had very beneficial effects and that the pest had been brought under control without compulsion or recourse to the provisions of the Act, which the Government are loath to apply if it can be avoided. The Act will, however, be introduced if the measures now in operation prove ineffectual. The position is being carefully watched by the Collector and the Agricultural Department.

Criminal settlements in the Guntur district.

369 Q.—Khan Sahib Munshi MUHAMMAD ABDUR RAHMAN SAHIB: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) when the following criminal settlements were established in Guntur district:—

(i) Yerukula settlements at Sitanagaram,

(ii) Criminal settlements at Stuartspeta near Bapatla, and

(iii) Reformatory at Guntur;

(b) what the object of the Government was in opening these settlements in taluk towns;

(c) what is the annual expenditure incurred for meeting these three institutions;

(d) whether the Government are aware of the amount of anxiety and trouble caused to the peaceful inhabitants residing in the vicinity;

(e) whether it is a fact that the managers of these settlements are given Local Fund and Public Works Department contracts; and

(f) whether it is a fact that these criminal gangs are kept outside the settlements for days together and their stay in the vicinity of villages is causing trouble to the ryots?

A.—(a) The Sitanagaram settlement was established in the year 1913 and Stuartpuram in 1914. The Guntur settlement was started as a prisoner's home in 1918 and was declared a reformatory settlement under the Criminal Tribes Act in the year 1917.

(b) The hon. Member is presumably referring to Guntur settlement, the other two settlements not being at Taluk headquarters. Guntur settlement is intended for the reception of the incorrigible members of criminal tribes. The policy of Government is generally to locate settlements in places where sufficient work on a remunerative basis is available for the settlers;

(c) The hon. Member's attention is invited to page 198 of the preliminary edition of the Civil Budget Estimate for the year 1922-23;

(d) The Government have no information;

(e) Managers of Sitanagaram and Guntur settlements are occasionally given Local Fund or Public Works Department contract. The Manager of Stuartpuram settlement takes no such contract;

[18th November 1922]

- (f) Gangs are only taken out, under supervision, and the taking of them is only resorted to on the few occasions when work is not available for every one near the settlement. The Government are not aware that this causes any trouble to the ryots.

Muhammadans in the Police Department, Guntūr.

370 Q.—Khan Sahib Munshi MUHAMMAD ABDUR RAHMAN SAHIB: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state the number of appointments given to Muhammadans in the district of Guntūr carrying a salary of Rs. 60 and upwards in the Police Department in the years 1921 and 1922 as compared with non-Muhammadans, including Brahmans, non-Brahmans and Christians?

A.—The hon. Member will be referred to Appendix F of the Police Administration Report of 1920 in which the last quinquennial return of castes in the Police Department was issued. Information regarding succeeding years will be contained in the returns published under G.O. No. 655, Public, dated the 15th August 1922.

Grant of disafforested lands to depressed classes.

371 Q.—Khan Sahib Munshi MUHAMMAD ABDUR RAHMAN SAHIB: Will the hon. the Home Member and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased—

(i) to lay on the table a statement showing the extent of disafforested reserve lands granted to the depressed classes in the Guntūr district in 1922; and

(ii) to state (a) what sort of persons come under the depressed classes; and (b) what is the principle laid in allotting these lands?

A.—(i) The following statement gives the information:—

Name of the taluk.	Name of the reserve.	Extent assigned.
Tenali ..	Kolkalur reserve ..	ACS. 78.88
Guntūr ..	Kuragallu reserve ..	802.76
Vinukonda ..	Guttikonda extension Nos. 7 and 9.	20.00
Palnad ..	Janapad reserve ..	87.00
Do. ..	Mandadi reserve (block 1).	24.00
Do. ..	Mutukur extension No. 4.	3.00
Do. ..	Goli extension I ..	30.00
Total ..		540.14

N.B.—Besides the above extent of 540 acres 14 cents formally assigned to the depressed classes in this year up to now, several large areas recently disafforested especially in Palnad and Vinukonda taluks have been permitted to be occupied by them on aivayijama at five acres each and formal assignments will be made after subdivision of the areas for which a special staff of some revenue inspectors and peons has just been sanctioned. An extent of 800 acres in Lam reserve of Guntūr taluk has also been proposed for grant to the Anglo-Evangelical Lutheran Mission for an industrial school and a settlement for the depressed classes, and pending orders 200 acres of this are under temporary cultivation by depressed classes.

[18th November 1922]

- (ii) (a) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the Press communiqué in G.O. No. 559, Revenue, dated 8th March 1920.

●(b) If the hon. Member wishes to know the conditions on which the disafforested lands were granted, he is referred to the conditions laid down in paragraph 38 of Board's Standing Order No. 15 as last amended by G.O. No. 2815, Revenue, dated 16th December 1921.

Concession to clerks on New Moon days.

372 Q.—Khan Sahib Munshi MUHAMMAD ABDUR RAHMAN SAHIB: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that in Collectors' offices clerks of the Hindu community are allowed to attend the office an hour late on New Moon days; and

(b) if so, whether clerks in other departments of Government are allowed the same concession?

A.—(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) The Government have not thought it necessary to refer the question to all the offices in the Presidency, but they are not aware of any cases in which complaint has been made of the concession not being allowed.

Light railways in Ganjām, etc.

373 Q.—Khan Sahib Munshi MUHAMMAD ABDUR RAHMAN SAHIB: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government intend introducing light railways in the districts of Ganjām, Vizagapatam, Gōdāvari, Kistna, Guntūr and Nellore; and

(b) what are the surveyed lines that will be taken in those districts for opening light railways?

A.—(a) The question of introducing light railways in any district is one for the decision of the district board concerned in the first instance. The Government have recently appointed a committee to consider the possibility of developing light railways in this Presidency.

(b) A list of railway projects surveyed in the districts referred to except Nellore was furnished in reply to question No. 844 put at the Legislative Council meeting dated 12th October 1921. The lines surveyed in Nellore are the following:—

- (1) Ollapaliam-Singarayakonda-Kanigiri Railway.
- (2) Kavali-Udayagiri line.
- (3) Padugupad-Atmakur line (Traffic Survey).

Acquisition of lands for Adi-Dravidas, etc.

374 Q.—Khan Sahib Munshi MUHAMMAD ABDUR RAHMAN SAHIB: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government and the hon. the Home Member and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(i) the actual districtwar cost incurred for the acquisition of lands for house-sites in 1922

(a) for Panchamas;

[18th November 1922]

- (b) Indian Christians; and
 (c) poor Muhammadans; and
 (ii) the extent of land allotted villagewar to the above three classes under—
 (a) wet;
 (b) dry; and
 (c) village poramboke?

A.—The information asked for by the hon. Member is not available.

Retrenchment in the various departments.

- 375 Q.—Khan Sahib Munshi MUHAMMAD ABDUR RAHMAN SAHIB: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to lay on the table—
 (a) the various retrenchments carried out in different departments in the Presidency; and
 (b) the amount of savings effected thereby?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to the note on retrenchment that is placed on the table.

Arts College, Rajahmundry.

- 376 Q.—Khan Sahib Munshi MUHAMMAD ABDUR RAHMAN SAHIB: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—
 (a) whether it is a fact that three Andhra professors of Rajahmundry Arts College were transferred recently and Tamilian professors appointed instead; and
 (b) what the necessity was for these transfers?

A.—(a) If the public servants referred to are assistant lecturers instead of professors, the answer is in the affirmative.
 (b) In the exigencies of the public service.

Muhammadan students in the Institute of Commerce, Madras.

- 377 Q.—Khan Sahib Munshi MUHAMMAD ABDUR RAHMAN SAHIB: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased—

(1) to lay on the table the number and names of Muhammadan students who were benefited in the years 1920-21 and 1921-22 by the opening of the Institute of Commerce at Madras; and

(2) to state—

(a) whether any scholarships were granted in those years to Muhammadan students for the study of commerce;

(b) how many Muhammadan students applied for admission into the said institute in the years 1920-21 and 1921-22;

(c) who are the members of the Advisory Council of the said institute; and

(d) whether there are any Muhammadans in the said Council?

A.—(1) Nil.

(2) (a) No.

(b) 1920-21—one applicant but he did not join. 1921-22—none applied.

[13th November 1922]

- (c) In 1920 the undermentioned officers and gentlemen were appointed President and Members of the Advisory Council of the Institute of Commerce for a period of two years from 22nd December 1920:—

President.

The Director of Public Instruction—Ex-officio.

Members.

The Collector of Madras—Ex-officio.

The Registrar of Joint Stock Companies—Ex-officio.

Sir James Simpson.

M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur Sir P. Tyagaraya Chetti Garu.

Mr. Graham Ross of Messrs. Fraser & Ross, Chartered Accountants.

Mr. L. C. Nicholson, Messrs. Spence & Co., Limited.

Khan Bahadur Muhammad Abul Kuddus Badsha Sahib, Partner, Messrs. H. Muhammad Badsha Sahib & Co., Madras.

In 1921 Mr. W. Lamb was also appointed to be a Member of the Advisory Council till the 22nd December 1922.

The Board will shortly be reconstituted.

(d) Yes: one.

Fish meal, poultry food and sardine oil in the fish factories.

- 378 Q.—Khan Sahib Munshi MUHAMMAD ABDUR RAHMAN SAHIB: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the amount of fish meal, poultry food and sardine oil produced at the fish factories in 1920-21 and 1921-22, and the income derived by the sale-proceeds of the same?

A.—A statement furnishing the information in respect of the Government Experimental Station at Tanur is given below. The Government have no information in respect of factories under private management:—

	1920-21.		1921-22.	
	Quantity.	Sale-proceeds.	Quantity.	Sale-proceeds.
Fish meal or poultry food ..	530 lb. ..	Rs. A. P. 77 10 6	850 lb. ..	Rs. A. P. 109 11 4
Fish oil	337 Gal- lons.	386 15 2	1,128 Gal- lons.	1,065 8 7

Muhammadans in the Government Trade School.

- 379 Q.—Khan Sahib Munshi MUHAMMAD ABDUR RAHMAN SAHIB: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—
 (a) the number of Muhammadans studying in the Government Trade School at Madras in 1922, and

[13th November 1922]

(b) whether any scholarships are granted to Muhammadan students studying in the said school; if so, what are the names of the recipients?

A.—(a) 14.

(b) No scholarships are granted to students studying in this school.

The Survey of India Party's operations in the Presidency.

380 Q.—Khan Sahib Munshi MUHAMMAD ABDUR RAHMAN SAHIB: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the districts and the area in this Presidency where the Survey of India Party carried on operations in the years 1921-22; and

(b) the expenditure incurred on this account?

A.—(a) An area of 5,968 square miles was surveyed in the Kurnool, Guntur, Cuddapah and Anantapur districts, as also of 1,169,426 square miles in the Madura district; triangulation was carried out in the Cuddapah, Chittoor and Anantapur districts besides a supplementary triangulation of 300 square miles in the area surveyed in the Madura district.

(b) The Government have no information.

The Pumping and Boring Department in the Presidency.

381 Q.—Khan Sahib Munshi MUHAMMAD ABDUR RAHMAN SAHIB: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) in what places the pumping and boring department is working in the Presidency; and

(b) what is the expenditure incurred on this department?

A.—(a) The activities of the Pumping and Boring Department extend to every district in the Presidency.

(b) It is worked by the District Industrial Staff of the Department of Industries. Figures showing the expenditure on Pumping and Boring alone are not available.

Forest reserves in the Chittoor district.

382 Q.—Mr. B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the names of forest reserves in the Chittoor district placed in classes I to V respectively and the area of each reserve;

(b) the amount of income in the shape of—

(1) grazing fees,

(2) fees for removing manure leaves, and

(3) fines and forfeitures realized in each class of the forests for the years 1916-17 to 1920-21 (both inclusive) and the rates of grazing fees prevailing for these forests in the above years;

(c) the net income (after deducting the establishment charges, etc., properly debitable) from all the reserves placed in class IV and from those placed in class V in Chittoor district, for the above years; and

(d) whether any sums were spent on improvements in the grazing areas of reserved forests in the way of water-supplies or otherwise; and, if so, the amount spent annually on each of the five classes of forests in the Chittoor district during the last ten years?

[13th November 1922]

A.—(a) The information required has been furnished to the hon. Member.

(b) & (c) Except in regard to grazing fees it is not possible to give the information as separate accounts are not maintained for each reserve.

The rates of grazing fees were as follows:—

1916-17—Information not available.

1917-18—Six annas per cow unit.

1918-19—Information not available.

1919-20—Six annas per cow unit.

1920-21—Nine annas per cow unit.

(d)—

Serial number.	Class of forest.	Name of forest.	Nature of water sources improved.	Amount spent.
		1918-19.		Rs. A. P.
1	I	Nurukappalakonda ..	Pond ..	25 0 0
		1918-19—Nil.		
		1914-15.		
2	III	Chittoor reserve ..	Tank ..	60 0 0
3	V	Santhapet extension A ..	Tank ..	10 0 0
4	II	Nagapatla ..	Tank ..	100 0 0
5	V	Mothugamala ..	Well ..	60 0 0
		1915-16.		
6	V	Alapalle ..	Well ..	155 0 0
		1916-17 to 1920-21—Nil.		
		1921-22.		
7	IV	Pattikonda ..	Well ..	48 12 0
				584 6 4

Admission in the Agricultural College, Coimbatore.

383 Q.—Mr. B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) how many students were selected for admission to the B.Sc. course in the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, in the current year;

(b) how many of them are Brahmans, Christians, Muhammadans and other non-Brahmans;

(c) what is the minimum qualification prescribed for admission to the B.Sc. course in the College;

(d) how many applications from persons having the minimum qualifications were received from (i) Brahmans, (ii) Christians, (iii) Muhammadans, and (iv) other non-Brahmans; and

(e) whether it is a fact that after selections had been made, two students did not join and whether their places were filled up, and, if so, to what community the substitutes belonged?

[13th November 1922]

A.—(a) 20.

(b) Brahmans 18, Christians Nil, Muhammadans Nil, other non-Brahmans 2.

(c) Candidates who have passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts of the Madras University and are qualified in Group I or II thereof are eligible for the B.Sc. course; holders of certificates awarded at the end of the short course at the Agricultural College and lower subordinates who are actually employed in the department are also eligible for admission to the higher course but they can take only the Diploma of the College but not the B.Sc. (Agriculture) degree of the University.

(d) Brahmans 99, Christians 3, Muhammadans Nil, other non-Brahmans 15.

(e) Three out of those admitted have resigned; their places were not filled up.

Communal representation in the Public Services.

384 Q.—Mr. B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased—

(a) to place on the table all the half-yearly returns submitted to the Government and referred to in paragraph 2 of G.O. No. 658, Public, dated 15th August 1922; and

(b) to state the percentages of appointments from among the six communities mentioned in the said paragraph of the said Government Order to posts carrying salaries (i) below Rs. 35 per month, (ii) Rs. 100 to Rs. 250 and (iii) Rs. 250 and upwards respectively?

A.—(a) A compilation of the returns has been placed on the table.

(b) The particulars required are not available in relation to the appointments made for the half-year ending 31st December 1921. The hon. Member will be able to work out the percentages for future years when the returns prescribed in G.O. No. 658, Public, dated the 15th August 1922, are available.

The Pennar causeway work.

385 Q.—Mr. A. T. MUTTUKUMARASWAMI CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the estimate for the Pennar causeway in South Arcot district was raised by 55 per cent above the schedule rates though all materials are cheaper now?

A.—The Government have no information.

Revenue divisions in the Cuddapah district.

386 Q.—Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether any proposals for reducing the number of the revenue divisions, taluks or deputy tahsildars' divisions in Cuddapah district have been submitted by the Collector to the Government;

(b) if so, what they are; and

(c) if not, whether the Government intend to call for such proposals?

13th November 1922]

A.—The Government are awaiting the proposals from the Board who, they understand, are examining them.

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU:—"Sir, may I know what the proposals are that are referred to in the answer to question No. 386?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur:—"The answer given by me answers that supplementary question. The proposals are still in the hands of the Board of Revenue and have not reached the hands of Government."

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU:—"I want to know what the proposals are."

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur:—"The proposals are not in my hands. I cannot know what the proposals are until they reach my hands."

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU:—"Will the hon. Member get the information from the Board?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur:—"They will come to me in due course after they have been examined by the Board of Revenue."

Revenue districts in Anantapur, etc., districts.

387 Q.—Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether there are any proposals to redistribute the revenue districts of Anantapur, Cuddapah, Bellary, Kurnool, Chittoor and North Arcot;

(b) if so, what they are; and

(c) if not, whether the Government intend to call for proposals to reduce their number?

A.—(a) & (b) No such proposals have yet been placed before the Government.

(c) The answer is in the negative.

Telegraph offices for Pulivendla, Rayachoti and Badvel.

388 Q.—Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state when telegraph offices will be opened at Pulivendla, Rayachoti and Badvel?

A.—The Government regret that they are not in a position to say when the telegraph offices will be opened. In replies to reminders received in the course of the month of October, the Postmaster-General said that the matter was still pending with the Director of Telegraph Engineering.

Reduction in the number of Executive Council Members.

389 Q.—Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state whether any orders have been received from the Secretary of State for India regarding the recommendation of this Council to reduce the number of the Members of the Executive Council?

A.—No orders have been received.

[18th November 1922]

Permanent settlement of land revenue in the ryotwari holdings.

390 Q.—Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether this Government have received orders from the Government of India with reference to the resolution of this Council relating to the introduction of permanent settlement of land revenue in the ryotwari holdings of this Presidency?

A.—The answer is in the negative.

District Educational Councils in the Presidency.

391 Q.—Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

- (a) the number of elected and nominated members in each of the district educational councils in this Presidency;
- (b) how many of the elected members continue to be members of the bodies which elected them;
- (c) how many of the elected members are no longer members of the bodies which elected them; and
- (d) what is the policy of the Government in deviating in this respect from the principle enacted in the Local Boards Act?

A.—(a) A statement is laid on the table.*

(b) & (c) The Government have no information.

(d) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the provisions of sections 5 (5) and 8 (1) of the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920.

Punitive Police in Guntur.

392 Q.—Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

- (1) what the total strength is of the additional police force (punitive) located in the district of Guntur;
- (2) what the estimated cost is of such additional force;
- (3) whether the Government propose to exempt any individual or class of persons from payment of the contribution towards the cost of the additional police force and the principles on which such exemption is proposed to be made; and
- (4) whether there is any justification for the continuance of the punitive police?

A.—(1) & (2) Attention is invited to the answer to question No. 462 infra.

(3) The Government propose, as far as possible, to exempt from liability to bear any portion of the cost of the additional police all persons and classes or sections of the inhabitants who had no concern with the movement which necessitated the issue of a proclamation under section 15 of the Police Act.

(4) Attention is invited to G.O. No. 960, Judicial, dated 16th August 1922.

* Vide Appendix IV on page 620 infra.

[18th November 1922]

The criminal tribes in the Chittoor district.

393 Q.—Mr. M. NARAYANASWAMI REDDI: Will the hon. the Home Member and the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

- (a) the number of schools established for the benefit of the children of the criminal tribes in the Chittoor district;
- (b) the places where and when such schools were established and their progress during the last five years;
- (c) the places where there are criminal settlements with no schools for their benefit in Chittoor district;
- (d) the tribes or communities from which the police constables are recruited during the last five years in Chittoor district; and
- (e) the tribes or communities that contribute the highest number of criminals in order, in Chittoor district, in the above period?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have no detailed information. The hon. Member may probably obtain details from the District Educational Council, Chittoor.

(c) There is only one settlement for criminal tribes in the Chittoor district and it is already provided with a school.

(d) & (e) The Government have no information.

The Indian Officers' Association.

394 Q.—Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

- (a) whether the Government are aware of the existence of the Indian Officers' Association;
- (b) whether this Association receives any financial help from the Government;
- (c) if so, what is the extent of the help given by the Government; and
- (d) whether the Government have granted any contribution to the proposed extension of the hostel managed by the Association; if so, how much?

A.—(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) & (c) The Association were given a grant of Rs. 36,750 in the year 1920 to assist them to purchase a building for use as a hostel for the children of members of the Association.

(d) The answer is in the negative.

Water from the Red Hills Tank for irrigation purposes.

395 Q.—Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

- (1) whether it is a fact that only water above 88 feet level in the Red Hills Tank, Chingleput district, is allowed to be used for irrigation;
- (2) whether this system is anterior to the new water-works scheme for the Madras City; and
- (3) whether in view of the new water-works scheme under which the Madras City which draws water even from the lowest level, there is any necessity to continue the old practice?

[13th November 1922]

4.—Under the existing rules, all supply for irrigation and seed-beds under the Red Hills Tank is cut off when water falls to + 38.00 or lower. In the interests of water-supply to the City of Madras, water cannot be allowed to be drawn off for irrigation from a lower level. In view of the increased demand in the City for the supply of water, a proposal to raise the level, below which the draw-off for irrigation should be stopped, to + 39.50, and at the same time to raise the F. T. L. of the tank by $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet, is under the consideration of the Government.

Election and nomination of members to the Negapatam Municipal Council.

396 Q.—Mr. V. P. PAKKIRISWAMI PILLAI: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that there are two elected members in the Negapatam Municipal Council connected directly or indirectly with Messrs. Madura Company, Ltd., Negapatam;

(b) whether it is a fact that one Venkatachalam, who was nominated by the Government as a councillor, is also connected with Messrs. Madura Company, Ltd., Negapatam;

(c) whether it is a fact that another individual belonging to the same company is or about to be appointed by the Government as a councillor; and

(d) what the reasons are, if any, for the appointments of so many individuals from one and the same firm contrary to the provisions of section 49, clause 2 (vi) of Madras Act V of 1920?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have no information.

(c) The Government have no such intention at present.

(d) Such appointments would not be contrary to the provisions of section 49 (2) (vi) of the District Municipalities Act.

Civil Surgeon of Negapatam.

397 Q.—Mr. V. P. PAKKIRISWAMI PILLAI: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Municipal Council of Negapatam passed a unanimous resolution on 4th January 1921 affirming the unpopularity of the present civil surgeon of Negapatam and requesting the Government to transfer the said gentleman from Negapatam; and

(b) whether it is a fact that he was under orders of transfer and that Dr. Verghese from Bellary was posted in his stead, and, if so, the reasons for not giving effect to that order?

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

(b) The present civil surgeon, Dr. Iswarayya, applied for leave early this year. He was granted the leave and Dr. Verghese was posted in his stead. Dr. Iswarayya has not, however, been able to avail himself of the leave till now.

Nomination of the Civil Surgeon to the Negapatam Municipal Council.

398 Q.—Mr. V. P. PAKKIRISWAMI PILLAI: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chairman, Municipal Council, Negapatam, has recommended to the Government through the Collector of Tanjore the appointment of the civil surgeon of Negapatam as a municipal councillor;

[13th November 1922]

(b) whether in any of the municipalities in the Presidency the civil surgeon of the station has been appointed as a municipal councillor;

(c) whether the appointment of civil surgeons as municipal councillors is in consonance with section 29 of Madras Act V of 1920;

(d) whether any memorial has been received from the public of Negapatam protesting against the appointment of the civil surgeon as a municipal councillor; and

(e) whether any orders have been passed on the said memorial, and, if so, to what effect?

A.—(a) The answer is in the negative.

(b) The District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Mangalore, is a member of the local municipal council.

(c) The Government see no inconsistency.

(d) & (e) The answer is in the negative.

Raising of the Victoria College, Palghat, to a first-grade institution.

399 Q.—Mr. K. PRABHAKARAN TAMPAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to lay on the table a copy of G.O. No. 17 M., Mis., dated 12th January 1900, on the proposal of the Palghat Municipal Council to raise the Victoria College to the B.A. standard together with the report of the Inspector of Schools and the Collector of Malabar?

A.—A copy of G.O. No. 17 M., dated 12th January 1900, with a copy of the Director of Public Instruction's letter quoted therein and of the report of the Inspector of Schools on the proposal of the Palghat Municipal Council to raise the Victoria College to the first grade, is laid on the Council table.* The Collector made no comment in forwarding the council's proposal.

Malabar students in the Government first-grade colleges.

400 Q.—Mr. K. PRABHAKARAN TAMPAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state the number of students that belong to the Malabar district in the third and fourth year University classes in all the Government first-grade colleges in the Presidency?

A.—The Government are not in possession of the information, but will call for it.

Mr. K. PRABHAKARAN TAMPAN:—"With reference to the answer to question No. 400, I wish to know when the information will be made available to us?"

The hon. Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO:—"No information has as yet reached us; as soon as it reaches Government, the hon. Member will come to know of it."

Disafforested lands in the Presidency.

401 Q.—Rao Bahadur M. O. RAJA: Will the hon. the Home Member, the hon. the Member for Revenue and the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the extent of land disafforested in the various districts of the Presidency for the last two years; and

(b) the extent of disafforested lands in acres set apart in the various districts for assignment to the members of depressed classes?

* Vide Appendix V on page 520 infra.

[13th November 1922]

4.—(a) The following statement gives the information.—

Forest division.	Extent disafforested.	
	1920-21.	1921-22.
	ACS.	ACS.
Ganjām	..	238
Guntūr	663	6,631
Kurnool, West	1,187	37
Do. South	..	257
Cuddapah, West	3	83
Nellore	676	52
Vellore, North	123	3,398
Do. South	1,036	50
Madura	3	..
Nilgiris	3,000	10
Bellary '	..	2,658
Chingleput	2,178	149
Chittoor	..	441
Salem, East	..	9,209
Do. South	..	1,394
Ooimbatore, North	169	..
Palghat	..	5,775
Total	9,038	30,382

(b) The Government have no information.

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"Referring to answer to question No. 401 (b), may I request the hon. the Home Member to call for the information?"

The hon. Mr. A. R. KNAPP:—"I have no objection to call for the information."

The darkhast rules.

402 Q.—Rao Bahadur M. C. RAJA: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the darkhast rules have been recently revised;

(b) if so, whether the Government be pleased to lay them on the table;

(c) whether it is the intention of the Government to translate them into the vernaculars of the Presidency and to distribute them to the ryots?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Board's Standing Orders which contain the darkhast rules are available for sale to the public. The Government do not, therefore, consider it necessary to place them on the Council table.

(c) Government will consider the feasibility of the suggestion.

Pammal settlement near Pallavaram.

403 Q.—Rao Bahadur M. C. RAJA: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state with reference to the Pammal settlement near Pallavaram what measures are taken to prevent any of the inmates going out in any part of the night?

[13th November 1922]

4.—No member of a criminal tribe may absent himself from the settlement unless he has been granted a pass. Any member found outside the settlement without the prescribed pass may be arrested without warrant and dealt with in accordance with the Criminal Tribes Act (sections 22 and 25).

Roll calls are held in the settlement at night as detailed below—

(a) Regular roll calls between the hours of 8 and 10 p.m.

(b) Surprise roll calls at any time between 10 p.m. and 5 a.m.

In addition, the settlers are checked every night by the watchman between the hours of 11-30 p.m. and 3 a.m.

Disafforested blocks reserved for depressed classes in Tindivanam and Tirukkoyilur taluks.

404 Q.—Rao Bahadur M. C. RAJA: Will the hon. the Home Member and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that in Tindivanam and Tirukkoyilur taluks in the South Arcot district, disafforested blocks reserved for depressed classes have been entered upon by the caste Hindus;

(b) whether it is a fact that Mr. Guppy, the District Collector, ordered heavy penalty and eviction; and

(c) if the answers to (a) and (b) above are in the affirmative, what steps have been taken since then for ejecting these people and for assigning these lands to the members of the depressed classes?

A.—Government have called for the information.

Local vernaculars in Anglo-Indian schools.

405 Q.—Rao Bahadur M. C. RAJA: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(i) whether it is a fact that attempts have been made since 1912 to remove the local vernaculars from the curricula of studies in Anglo-Indian schools and that there has been a volume of protest against the same;

(ii) whether the Government have received memorials recently from the Anglo-Indian community protesting against the removal of local vernaculars from the curricula of studies in Anglo-Indian schools; if so, whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table their reply;

(iii) whether it is a fact that in some of the Anglo-Indian schools the study of the local vernaculars is made compulsory at present in the high school department but not in the middle school department;

(iv) whether it is a fact that exemption from vernacular study in the high school department is being granted by the Director of Public Instruction;

(v) whether it is a fact that in some Anglo-Indian schools the local vernaculars have been replaced by French or Latin;

(vi) whether representations have been made to the Government by the present president of the Anglo-Indian Association in favour of the vernaculars and their retention in the curricula of studies; and

(vii) what action they have taken in the past since 1910 against the removal of the local vernaculars?

[18th November 1922]

- A.— (i) Yes.
 (ii) Memorials have been received. They are under investigation.
 (iii) Yes.
 (iv) Yes, in special cases.
 (v) Government have no information.
 (vi) No.
 (vii) For many years it has been the policy of Government and of the Department of Public Instruction to encourage the study of vernaculars in European schools.

University for Andhra districts.

406 Q.—Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether the report of the committee appointed by the Government to examine the question of the constitution of a university for the Andhra districts has been received by the Government; and, if so, whether he would place the same on the table?

A.—Yes. The report is under consideration of Government.

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"I should like to ask the Minister why the latter portion of question No. 406 asking whether the report of the committee to examine the constitution of an Andhra university would be placed on the table has not been answered?"

The hon. Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO:—"Until Government have fully considered the matter and orders are issued, it is no use placing it before the Council or publishing the report."

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"May I tell him, Sir, that it would afford information to the public and possibly it will be criticized or approved, which will help the Government to come to a decision in this matter."

The hon. Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO:—"As far as I know, that has not been the practice and I do not agree with the hon. Member that it would be very useful in publishing a report without the Government considering it fully."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"Is it a fact, Mr. President, that this report has been circulated to the members who had been invited to attend the conference at Vizagapatam?"

The hon. Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO:—"Yes; confidentially it was circulated."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"May I know to how many it has been circulated confidentially?"

The hon. Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO:—"I can't say to how many."

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"I was one of the persons invited to attend the conference, but I did not receive it. Possibly it was proposed to be circulated. It would be very useful, I think, to have that report before us in a discussion of the University Bill and I request the Minister to reconsider the desirability of placing it on the table."

[18th November 1922]

Punitive tax in Guntur district.

407 Q.—Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have issued any instructions to the district magistrate, Guntur, laying down the lines on which the punitive tax is to be collected in the Guntur district, and, if so, to place them on the table;

(b) the amount of the tax so collected and the persons from whom the said tax was collected; and

(c) whether for the purpose of levying punitive tax the local authorities made lists of all persons who are members of the congress organizations, or who are in the habit of wearing khaddar, and whether the collection of the tax was confined to the above classes of persons?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is drawn to the answers to questions Nos. 200, 392 supra and 402 infra and to the communiqué issued by the district magistrate, Guntur, on October 15th, which was published in the papers.

The applicability of the report of the Calcutta University Commission to South India.

408 Q.—Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the report of the committee appointed to consider, in the light of the recommendations of the University of Madras, the applicability of the report of the Calcutta University Commission to South India, has been received, and if so, to place the same on the table; and

(b) the expenditure, from public funds, incurred in connexion with the above committee?

A.—(a) The final report of the committee has not yet been received.
 (b) Rs. 8,958-4-0.

Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"Referring to question No. 408 (a) I wish to know whether any interim report was received from the committee, and if so, whether it will be placed on the table."

The hon. Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO:—"Only the resolutions of the committee were received and further report is awaited."

Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"Would the resolutions be placed on the table of the House for information?"

The hon. Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO:—"No useful purpose will be served without having the full discussion of the committee."

Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"Will it not be useful in view of the University Bill likely to come up for discussion?"

The hon. Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO:—"I do not agree with the hon. Member."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"It is indeed a compliment to the committee that sat."

The Mittur project.

409 Q.—Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether final orders have been passed on the Mittur project; if not, in what stage the matter is at present?

[18th November 1922]

A.—The answer to the first part of the question is in the negative; the consideration of the project has been held over pending the final settlement between the Madras Government and the Mysore Darbar in regard to the Mysore (Kannambadi) Krishnarajasagara reservoir.

Specialist for millets.

11-15 a.m.

410 Q.—Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(1) whether a specialist for millets has been appointed; if so, when he was appointed;

(2) whether the specialist is given a station for his work; if not, how his work is now done;

(3) whether the Government are aware that there is a wide complaint that nothing has been done for the dry food-crops; and

(4) whether the Government will give preference to work on dry food-crops, seeing that they are grown on by far the major portion of the cultivated lands in the Presidency and they are the chief staple food of the people?

A.—(1) Yes: on the 25th November 1921.

(2) He has not yet been given a station. As a preliminary to commencing breeding work, the officer has been visiting the most important sorghum areas and has made a detailed examination of the various types of the plant represented in the crops of the local varieties. He is making a further examination of these types in the laboratory.

(3) No complaint has reached the Government.

(4) As the hon. Member is doubtless aware, the special officer to work on millets has been recruited solely with a view to devoting greater attention to the study of the important problems connected with the chief dry food-grains, and proposals for giving the officer a separate station, where he can commence the work on breeding new strains, are under the consideration of Government. It is not a fact that no attention has been paid to the study of dry grains. Work has been and is being done in the circle farms. The hon. Member is also informed that rice is the chief staple food-crop in the Presidency, being used in all the districts.

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR:—"Does the hon. the Minister for Development think that rice is the chief staple food-crop in the Presidency, on account of the fact that it is used in all the districts or on account of the fact that a large number of people use it?"

The hon. Rai Bahadur K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU:—"I want notice of the question."

The Publicity Bureau.

411 Q.—Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(1) (a) the actual expenditure incurred on account of the Publicity Bureau in the years 1920-21 and 1921-22 under the heads paper, printing and postage; why this expenditure on paper and printing is not generally shown in the budget estimate under the heading "Publicity Bureau";

[18th November 1922]

(b) the gross expenditure inclusive of the cost of paper and printing incurred on account of the Publicity Bureau in the years 1920-21 and 1921-22; and

(2) (a) the total number of Press Notes issued by the Publicity Bureau since the advent of the present Publicity Officer from the date of his joining up to date; and

(b) the total number of leaflets published or about to be published by the Publicity Bureau since the advent of the present Publicity Officer?

A.—(1) (a) The expenditure was as shown below:—

Head.	1920-21.			1921-22.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Paper	36,120	0	0	26,576	0	0
Printing	18,773	1	3	19,126	7	0
Postage	19,600	0	0	39,290	0	0

In accordance with the rules regulating the classification of Government accounts framed by the Auditor-General, the expenditure on printing and paper in Government departments is shown not in the estimates of the departments concerned but under the head "46. Stationery and Printing".

(b) 1920-21—Rs. 1,31,549-8-0.

1921-22—Rs. 1,43,786-7-8.

(2) (a) 148.

(b) Eleven published.

Ten about to be published.

Admission into the Government Colleges.

412 Q.—Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(1) the number of applications received from students for admission into—

(a) the Government Arts Colleges,

(b) the Medical College,

(c) the Engineering College, and

(d) the Teachers' College, Saidapet,

and the number actually selected;

(2) the number of students who applied in each of the several communities and the number selected from each of them;

(3) whether all the members of the respective Selection Boards were present at the time of selection and if not, what the strength of the members present in each case and decided the selection was;

(4) the constitution of the Selection Board for the Medical Schools and whether the Board is representative of the several communities; and

(5) what the total number was of applications received for admission into the Medical Schools and the number admitted and by what principle the Committee was guided in the matter of selection of students?

13th November 1922]

A.—(1)

		Number of applications.	Number selected.
Government Arts Colleges	..	2,335	1,207
Medical College	..	251	91
Engineering College	..	159	75
Teachers' College, Saidapet	..	170	118

		Number of applications.	Number of admissions.
(2) (a) Arts Colleges—			
Brahmans	..	1,456	739
Non-Brahman Hindus	..	650	392
Muhammadans	..	54	39
Indian Christians	..	51	28
Anglo-Indians	..	10	9
Others	..	114*	..
Total	..	2,335	1,207

(b) Medical College—			
Brahmans	..	151	33
Non-Brahman Hindus	..	55	36
Muhammadans	..	2	2
Indian Christians	..	37	15
Europeans and Anglo-Indians	..	6	5
Total	..	251	91

(c) Engineering College—			
Brahmans	..	85	33
Non-Brahman Hindus	..	47	26
Muhammadans	..	5	3
Indian Christians	..	16	8
Anglo-Indians	..	6	5
Total	..	159 †	75 †

(d) Teachers' College, Saidapet—			
Brahmans	..	140	89
Non-Brahmans	..	19	18
Indian Christians	..	11	11
Total	..	170	118

* Particulars regarding caste are not furnished in the applications.

† 109 and 53 relate to the number of applications and admissions to the engineer class and 50 and 22 to the subordinate class. Owing to the small number of applications for the subordinate class, the selection was left to the Principal who admitted all qualified candidates who applied.

(3) Except in the case of the Kumbakonam College, the College of Engineering and the Medical College, all the members were present. In the Kumbakonam College and the Engineering College the number of members present was 4 as against 5, the strength of the Committee, and in the case of the Medical College 3 out of the 5 members were present. In the case of the Teachers' College, Saidapet, the Committee did not meet as the admissions had been made before the Committee was appointed by Government.

(4) Medical Schools—

The Selection Board was composed of—

(1) Lieut.-Col. R. B. B. Foster, I.M.S.

(2) Major W. C. Gray, I.M.S.

(3) Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar, M.D.

The Indian member belonged to the non-Brahman community.

(5) The number of applications received was 492 out of which 250 were selected for admission. The Committee was guided by the rule for the selection of candidates for admission to the medical schools published in Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 23rd May 1922, according to which preference is given to candidates who have taken up one of the following as their special subject, viz., Chemistry, Physics, Physiology, Mathematics: (1) Practical Mathematics, (2) Algebra and Geometry in the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Examination. The Committee also saw, as far as possible, that students of all communities were represented, provided they had the prescribed qualifications.

Telephonic communication to the residences of the hon. Members and Ministers at Ootacamund.

418 Q.—Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state the amount expended in connexion with the installation of telephonic communication at the residences of the Members of the Executive Council and Ministers at Ootacamund?

A.—Prior to 17th May 1922, an inclusive sum of Rs. 180 per annum was charged for telephone connexions both at Madras and Ootacamund with an additional sum of Rs. 20 per annum for every half a mile or fraction thereof by which the length of the connexion in Madras exceeded two miles, in addition to which a charge of Rs. 20 was made each time a telephone was moved from one house to another and a charge of Rs. 5 when it was moved from one room to another. The charges under this scale continued in force after the 17th May 1922 until the expiry of any six months' period for which an engagement had been entered into on the above principle. Subsequent to the 17th May 1922 or to the expiry of any such period a charge was made at the rate of Rs. 250 per annum for the period in which the telephone was used in Madras and at the rate of Rs. 200 per annum for the period in which it was used in Ootacamund with similar charges for any changes that might be made in the location of telephones. Owing

[18th November 1922]

to the change in the system of charging, the accounts are very complicated. The following is as nearly as can be ascertained the rent charge in respect of each Member or Minister on account of his telephone connexion in Ootacamund in 1922 :—

	RS.	A.	P.
The hon. the Finance Member	80	11	0
„ the Revenue Member	48	8	0
„ the Law Member	56	7	0
„ the Home Member	93	6	0
„ the Minister for Local Self-Government.	47	11	0
„ the Minister for Development	37	8	0
„ the Minister for Education	47	13	0

Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO :—“ In my question I ask for ‘the amount expended in connexion with the installation of telephonic communication at the residences of the Members of the Executive Council and Ministers at Ootacamund’ but in the answer the charges for rent are given. I do not ask for the rent, but I ask for the amount expended in connexion with the installation of telephonic communication.”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ Is not ‘rent’ expenditure ? ”

Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO :—“ No doubt ‘rent’ also includes expenditure, but I want to know the expenditure incurred in connexion with the installation of telephonic communication, that is, the expenditure incurred in laying the line from the main office to the Members’ houses.”

The hon. Sir CHARLES TODHUNTER :—“ The line is laid by the Imperial department and we have nothing to do with the cost of it. The expenditure from Provincial funds is exactly what is shown in the reply to the question.”

Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO :—“ Am I to understand that the Government did not spend any money in laying the lines ? ”

The hon. Sir CHARLES TODHUNTER :—“ The hon. Member is perfectly correct in his assumption.”

District board engineers.

414 Q.—Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether it is not a fact that there are a few district board engineers and assistant engineers who have already completed their 55th year and have obtained extension of service ?

A.—The Government have no definite information.

Women and children dispensary, Tiruppattur.

415 Q.—Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is proposed to abolish the women and children dispensary at Tiruppattur town, North Arcot district, from the 1st of October 1922, owing to financial stringency ;

[18th November 1922]

(b) whether it is not a fact that the inhabitants of Tiruppattur have memorialized the Government praying for its retention in view of its useful service extending over a period of three decades ; and

(c) what action has been taken on the memorial, if any, received on the subject ?

A.—(a) The hospital was, till the introduction of Act XIV of 1920, maintained by the District Board. Under Schedule V to that Act responsibility for medical institutions was transferred from district to taluk boards. The Tiruppattur Taluk Board has passed a resolution deciding to close the Women and Children’s hospital from the 1st October 1922, if the municipal council will not take the institution under its management.

(b) The answer is in the affirmative.

(c) The Government have called for the remarks of the Surgeon-General on the subject ; on receipt of his reply, the local bodies who are the authorities responsible for the maintenance of the institution will be addressed as to the continued maintenance of the institution.

A. Y. G. Campbell, Esq., C.I.E., I.O.S.

416 Q.—Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(1) whether it is a fact that Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell, C.I.E., I.O.S., Acting Director of Industries, was permitted to proceed to England on study leave ; and

(2) why he was not allowed to return to his original appointment as Director of Industries, but was posted to some other job ?

A.—Mr. Campbell did not proceed to England on study leave and there was no question of his being allowed or not allowed to return to the post of Director of Industries. His posting to the Board of Revenue was considered to be the posting that best met the requirements of the public service at the time being.

Reconstruction in Malabar.

417 Q.—Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) what amounts were advanced from Government funds in each of the months of March, April, May and June in Malabar for reconstruction purposes to Mappillas and non-Mappillas, respectively, and whether there was any difference in the terms on which such advances were granted, and, if so, whether he will be pleased to specify them ;

(b) the number of Mappilla convicts who have been permitted to commute their imprisonment for a fine ;

(c) what is the number of Mappilla rebels killed in the military operations ;

(d) what is the number of Mappilla prisoners captured during military operations ;

(e) how many were arrested by the police since the withdrawal of Martial Law ;

[13th November 1922]

- (f) how many of these were tried and how many convicted; and
 (g) what is the number of arrest warrants still out and of prosecutions still pending?

A.—(a) The loans advanced during the months of March, April and May amounted to Rs. 2,97,000 and the loans advanced during June amounted to Rs. 4,01,000.

The Government have no information as to the amounts of loans advanced to Mappillas and others respectively. The terms on which loans were issued were left to the discretion of the Collector under the control of the Special Commissioner for Malabar Affairs. It is understood that in the case of Mappilla rebels, loans for reconstruction of houses have been granted only for one year and subject to the payment of interest. Other Mappillas have been treated in precisely the same way as Hindus and others.

- (b) No Mappillas have been permitted to commute their imprisonment for a fine; but up to the end of August 9, 1924 sentences of imprisonment on Mappilla offenders had been suspended on condition of continued good character and the payment of a fine in instalments proportionate to their means.
 (c) Three thousand approximately.
 (d) Five thousand approximately.
 (e) Seven thousand four hundred and forty up to the middle of September 1922.
 (f) Separate figures with respect to those arrested since the withdrawal of Martial Law are not available, but including men arrested before that date the number tried since then has been 5,308 and the number convicted 5,297.
 (g) In the middle of September, the latest date for which complete figures are available, about 300 warrants were still unexecuted. The number of cases in which charges had been laid by the police, but which had not yet been tried, was reported to be 1,875.

The Village Officers Hereditary Rights Act.

418 Q.—Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether, with reference to the recent Revenue Recovery and Village Officers Hereditary Rights Acts passed by this Council, he would be pleased to make a statement respecting their operation in the Guntūr and Gōdāvari districts and covering generally the following points—

- (a) the number of cases in which these Acts were brought into operation;
 (b) the number of appeals preferred and how they were disposed of;
 (c) whether the land revenue was recovered in time;
 (d) whether any special conditions such as payment of several instalments in one lump-sum were imposed and, if so, the details thereof;
 (e) what amount is still left unrecovered, and how far this is due to non-co-operation or to normal causes;
 (f) the extent of the holdings attached and auctioned;
 (g) whether there were sufficient biddings in such auctions;

[13th November 1922]

(h) the number of instances in which officials took part as bidders and the number and status of such officials;

(i) whether any lands were bought in by officials in such auctions, and, if so, their extent; and

(j) how many monigars and how many karnams were dealt with under the new Village Officers Hereditary Rights Act?

A.—(a), (b) & (f) to (j) The Government have no information.

(c) The percentage of arrears to the current demand in the two districts at the end of January, February and March 1922 was:—

District.	End of January.	End of February.	End of March.
Guntūr	80.1	46.2	0.1
Gōdāvari	26.2	11.1	4.5

(d) The kistbandi for the Guntūr district was revised and the entire demand made payable in two instalments one in January and the other in February.

(e) The current demand of fasli 1331 outstanding at the end of June 1922, which is the latest month for which figures are available, is as follows:—

Gōdāvari	Rs. 80,480 or 1.6 per cent of the total demand.
Guntūr	Rs. 2,008 or .08 of the total demand.

The Government have no information as to the causes to which these balances are due.

Passenger guides in the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

419 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway has appointed passenger guides specially for the help of third-class passengers and if so, the names of such guides and the stations to which they are attached?

A.—The question was referred to the Agent, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, who reports that nine officials, designated "Passenger inspectors," have been appointed on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway to attend to the wants and comforts of passengers and to give them information; one inspector is stationed at each of the more important junctions, viz., Guntakal, Bangalore, Arkonam and Bezvada, and the remaining five are employed to travel on the principal passenger trains.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I want the names of the passenger guides appointed, so that we may know from what class they are recruited and whether they are likely to be useful to that class of passengers who ordinarily travel in the third class."

The hon. Mr. A. R. KNAPP:—"I am afraid, Sir, that I am not in a position to give the names of the passenger guides appointed."

[13th November 1922]

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Am I to understand that the railway company did not furnish the names or that the names were omitted in the draft answer?"

The hon. Mr. A. R. KNAPP:—"The railway company did not furnish the names."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Will the Government be pleased to call for the names from the railway company?"

The hon. Mr. A. R. KNAPP:—"I think the Government will hardly be justified in asking the railway company to give the names of the passenger guides."

Representation of Anglo-Indians in the Board of the Madras Town-Planning Trust.

420 Q.—Mr. A. E. RENCONTRE: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state why it is that no representative of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled communities has been appointed to a seat on the Board of the Madras Town-Planning Trust?

A.—The trust has not been constituted on a communal basis.

House service pipes in the Trichinopoly municipality.

421 Q.—Mr. A. P. I. SAIYID IBRAHIM RAVUTTAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the number of applications received by the Trichinopoly municipality from the rate-payers for house service pipe connexions to their houses since the publication of the G.O. No. 1723, P.H., dated 16th December 1921;

(b) the number of applications sanctioned by the Trichinopoly municipality;

(c) the number of applications totally rejected; if so, on what grounds;

(d) the amount realized as donations for the house service pipes since the issue of the Government Order; and

(e) the reason why the said Government Order has been lost sight of?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to the Chairman of the Municipal Council, Trichinopoly, of which he is a member.

Staff of veterinary surgeons in the Presidency.

422 Q.—Mr. K. SARABHA REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to place on the table information on the following points with reference to the staff of veterinary surgeons employed in the Presidency—

(i) the number of veterinary surgeons and their rank;

(ii) the number of tour days required to be put in by each doctor;

(iii) the nature of work turned out by them in normal times;

(iv) the amount of travelling allowance drawn on an average by each veterinary surgeon;

(v) the number of animals admitted in the lying-in wards of the veterinary hospitals at Nandyal and Kurnool;

(vi) the number of animals that were treated on the average in a month during 1920-21; and

(vii) the expenditure incurred by Government to maintain the hospital at Nandyal?

13th November 1922]

A.—(i) The strength of the subordinate staff of the Veterinary Department on 31st March 1922 was 17 inspectors and 161 assistants.

(ii) The veterinary inspectors are required to be on tour for at least 240 days in a year and touring veterinary assistants for at least twenty days a month.

(iii) The duties of inspector are—

(a) to inspect once a quarter all the veterinary institutions and touring assistants in his jurisdiction and submit a report to the head office in the prescribed form;

(b) to attend all cattle and pony shows and as many annual cattle fairs as possible occurring within his jurisdiction;

(c) to go personally to the scene of serious outbreaks of contagious disease and help and advise the assistant in his work;

(d) to check the diaries, travelling allowance and contingent bills of his touring assistants;

(e) to check all the indents for medicines and instruments received from the assistants in his charge and forward them to the head office for compliance;

(f) to check the annual reports of all his assistants before forwarding them with his own remarks.

The duties of a touring veterinary assistant are—

(a) to attend promptly to all reports of outbreak of contagious disease received; and

(b) when no reports remain unattended to tour systematically in his charge.

The assistants in charge of veterinary dispensaries in addition to treating the patients coming to the dispensaries also attend as a general rule to the outbreak reports received from the taluk in which the dispensary is situated.

(iv), (v) & (vii) The period or periods for which the information is required has not been given and Government regret they are unable to give an answer to the clauses.

(vi) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the information contained in tables IV and V printed at pages 13 and 14 of G.O. No. 2174, Development, dated 28th November 1921, which has been placed on Editors' Table.

Office of the Director of Industries, Bezawada.

423 Q.—Mr. K. SARABHA REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased—

(i) to lay on the table the expenditure incurred to maintain the office of the Director of Industries at Bezawada under the following heads:—

(a) the number of officers appointed to do executive work in the department;

(b) the total emoluments paid towards their salaries, travelling allowances and office repairs;

(c) the nature of the work turned out by each of them; and

[13th November 1922]

(ii) to state—

(a) whether it is not incumbent on the executive officers of the department to investigate the possibility of starting a few industries within the limits of their jurisdiction; and

(b) if so, the instances in which such an endeavour has been made?

A.—(i) (a) The following were the executive officers employed in the Bezwada Division on 31st March 1922 :—

One Assistant Director.
Four Supervisors.
One Surveyor.
Eight Mechanics.
Twenty-six Boring maistris.
Three Weaving superintendents.
Six Head maistris.
Six Maistris.
Eighteen Expert weavers.

(b) The following amounts were spent during the last official year on their salaries, travelling allowance and office contingencies :—

	Rs.
Salaries of establishment	30,072
Travelling allowance	15,048
Office contingencies	5,793

(c) (i) The hon. Member is advised to peruse paragraph 4 of the Administration Report of the Department of Industries for 1920-21 which details the duties of Assistant Directors. These appointments have been abolished and Assistant Industrial Engineers on a much lower scale of pay have taken their place.

(ii) The duties of supervisors include the supervision of pumping and boring maistris and the erection of industrial installations for private parties and general assistance to Assistant Directors.

(iii) The mechanics are to all intents and purposes assistants to the supervisors and their duties include

- (1) maintenance of power installations and industrial machinery already at work,
- (2) preliminary investigation of new propositions,
- (3) erection of new installations,
- (4) collection of data regarding the performance of engines and industrial machinery under working conditions,
- (5) examination and testing of industrial machinery to determine whether they are suitable or not for the purposes intended.

(iv) Boring maistris when not actually employed on boring work attend to repairs of test engine sets and drills at the Industrial Workshops in Madras.

18th November 1922]

(v) Six peripatetic weaving parties were working in the Bezwada Division on 31st March 1922. It is their endeavour—

- (1) to persuade the local weaver to adopt the fly shuttle slay when it is suitable and to carry out the necessary alterations in the country loom to enable this to be done; and further to adopt flanged beams and long warps;
- (2) to show how the cost of warp preparation can be cheapened by the use of (a) hand-driven mill warping machines, (b) sizing machines and (c) dressing machines;
- (3) to show weavers how to save time in putting on a new warp on the loom by the use of (a) a drawing in machine and (b) a twisting machine;
- (4) to cheapen the cost of heald and reed making by the use of (a) a frame for preparing eyehealds and (b) metal reeds in place of bamboo reeds;
- (5) to train weavers who only weave plain cloth to produce towels, bed sheets, twill cloths and fancy designs by the use of (a) extra foot treadles and (b) drawboy harness;
- (6) to train the weavers to weave finer cloths and cloths of better quality in the manufacture of which power-driven looms cannot compete with handlooms.

(ii) (a) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the remarks of Government in their review of last year's Administration Report of the Department of Industries: "It would in fact appear from the criticisms which reach Government that a large section of the public believes that the department exists solely for the purpose of developing new Government-managed industries designed to yield an immediate profit. It is hoped of course that the development of such industries either in the hands of Government or private persons will be one of the results of the department's work, but it is necessarily now the least developed and is likely to be of slow growth. The organization of a new branch of industry, unless there is to be great risk of failure, and loss is usually the outcome of patient investigation and experiment often covering several years. At the present stage of the department's growth it is not reasonable to expect that any large number of investigations will pass from the experiment to the producing stage. In the meantime, the other activities of the department more particularly those on the educational side are of course a preparation for the stage when more production is undertaken and more skilled assistance will be required."

[18th November 1922]

- (b) The improvement of existing industries is of equal if not greater importance than the starting of new ones. The Administration Report of the department which will be issued shortly will furnish fuller particulars of the work done or in progress and projects under contemplation during the year ending 31st March 1922. Among the inquiries dealt with by the Assistant Director, Bezvada, during the year under review may be mentioned those relating to the carpet industry of Ellore, the Palampore industry of Masulipatam, the ivory carving industry of Vizagapatam, the toy industry of Kondapalle, the crochet lace industry of Kistna, the slate industry of Markapur and the barytes industry of Betamcherla."

Slate factories in Cumbum and Markapur taluks.

424 Q.—Mr. K. SARABHA REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state whether the Government are aware of the existence of slate factories in Cumbum and Markapur taluks?

A.—The answer is in the affirmative.

Crimes in the Kurnool district.

425 Q.—Mr. K. SARABHA REDDI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

- (i) the number of criminal offences registered by the Police in Kurnool district during the year ending with March 1922;
- (ii) the number of such crimes that have been investigated;
- (iii) the number of such cases that have ended in the conviction of offenders;
- (iv) the number of cases in which the offenders have been acquitted, with reasons for their acquittal;
- (v) the number of offences that have been referred as undetected, with reasons for doing so; and
- (vi) the number of railway offences committed during the year and the measures adopted to minimize those offences?

A.—The Government have no information other than that contained in the annual administration reports.

Promotions in the Police department.

426 Q.—Mr. K. SARABHA REDDI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether it is not the policy of the Police department to give promotions on considerations of distinguished service as well as on those of seniority?

A.—Promotions are made on a variety of considerations including those mentioned by the hon. Member.

Criminal settlements at Kavali, etc.

427 Q.—Mr. K. SARABHA REDDI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether the Government are aware that a gang of people have escaped from the criminal settlements of Kavali and Siddapuram and are moving about in the Kurnool district?

A.—The Government have no information.

18th November 1922]

The Labour department.

428 Q.—Mr. K. SARABHA REDDI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

- (1) whether the Administration Report of the working of the department of Labour for the year 1921 has been published;
- (2) if so, the varied activities in which the department interested itself; and
- (3) whether the Government have at any time considered the question of concentrating the attention of the Department of Labour in backward districts of the Presidency?

A.—(1) & (2) The Administration Report of the Labour department for the year 1920-21 which records the activities of the department has been placed on the Editors' Table. The report for 1921-22 has not yet come to Government.

- (3) The Government have always been anxious to push forward work for the depressed classes in all parts of the Presidency but financial considerations have hitherto led to the main work being concentrated in the districts of Gōdāvari, Chingleput, South Arcot and Tanjore.

Grazing areas in the Kurnool district.

429 Q.—Mr. K. SARABHA REDDI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

- (1) whether the allocation of grazing areas in the Kurnool district has been made in direct proportion to the number of cattle in every village and in consultation with the concerned ryots;

- (2) whether it is a fact that there are grazing areas which have no water facility of any kind;

- (3) whether it is a fact that grass is burnt in the forest at a time when it is fit for grazing purposes;

- (4) whether the sale of grazing permits is periodical;

- (5) whether it is a fact that such sale causes inconvenience to ryots;

- (6) whether accidental trespasses are not occasioned by the fact that the grazing area for which a permit is held is contiguous to another for which no permit is held; and

- (7) if so, what steps have been taken by the department in the interest of the ryots to render such trespass avoidable?

A.—(1) No; the grazing blocks in the district are co-terminous with the ranges. The ryots were not consulted when the blocks were formed.

- (2) Not so far as the Government are aware.

- (3) Yes; it is necessary to burn the grass early in the season before it is dry to avoid the great danger of damage to the forest, which arises when the grass is dry and the fire is difficult to control.

- (4) & (5) No; permits are sold throughout the year.

- (6) & (7) The Government understand that cases of accidental trespass are rare.

V. 11, 32, N. 22
N. 2, 6, 9, 33

[18th November 1922]

Supply of agricultural implements to ryots in the Kurnool district.

430 Q.—Mr. K. SARABHA REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have made provision for the supply of agricultural implements to the ryots; and

(b) if so, what are the centres in the Kurnool district and at what rates the most important implements are sold?

A.—The hon. Member's attention will be drawn to pages 10 to 12 of the Villagers' Calendar, 1922-23.

Sale of fuel in the Kurnool district.

431 Q.—Mr. K. SARABHA REDDI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the centres in the district of Kurnool where arrangements are made to sell fuel to the public on contract system;

(b) the rate at which it is sold; and

(c) the quantity of fuel exported to other districts in the course of a year and whether such dealing has directly affected the selling price in the district?

A.—The Government have no information.

Travelling allowance to village headmen.

432 Q.—Mr. K. SARABHA REDDI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(1) whether it is a fact that orders have already been passed entitling village headmen to second-class travelling allowance when on duty; and

(2) if so, whether they have been generally claiming this privilege?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is drawn to paragraph 1 (7) of G.O. No. 1006, Revenue, dated 2nd June 1922, which has been laid on the Editors' Table.

Enhanced railway fares.

433 Q.—Mr. K. SARABHA REDDI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased—

(1) to explain the necessity for enhancing railway fares in this Presidency; and

(2) to state—

(a) whether the comforts of third-class passengers have proportionately increased with the enhancement of fares;

(b) whether in times of festivals, extra passenger trains are run for the benefit of the pilgrims; and

(c) whether it is a fact that luggage booked at a station cannot be delivered to the concerned passenger at any intermediate station if the passenger chooses to break his journey there?

A.—(1) & (2) (a) The Government have no information on the points which concern the Government of India.

(b) It is understood that extra trains are run for the benefit of pilgrims to the extent which the existing facilities will permit.

[18th November 1922]

(c) The Government are not in possession of the information. The hon. Member can probably obtain it by enquiry at any railway station.

Recruitment to the Railway Service.

434 Q.—Mr. K. SARABHA REDDI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether, with the increase in salaries, the railway staff men of higher educational qualifications have been drafted into the department?

A.—The Government have no information.

Supervisors in the Education department.

435 Q.—Mr. K. SARABHA REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(1) the need for the abolition of the supervisors agency in the Education department; and

(2) why sub-assistant inspectors of schools with considerable service and proper departmental qualifications have not been confirmed?

A.—(1) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to G.O. No. 1002, Law (Education), dated the 29th August 1922, placed on the Editors' Table.

(2) Confirmations were kept in abeyance pending the reorganization of the inspecting agency.

Public Works department in Kurnool.

436 Q.—Mr. K. SARABHA REDDI: Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state the total amount spent by the department of Public Works in Kurnool district in the year ending with March 1922 in—

(i) improving irrigation facilities;

(ii) constructing new buildings; and

(iii) repairing old buildings?

A.—(i) Rs. 1,18,521 as detailed below:—

	Rs.
Original works in charge of Public Works Department	11,405
Repairs works in charge of Public Works Department	76,624
Minor Irrigation works in charge of the Revenue Department	25,492

(ii) Rs. 28,857.

(iii) Rs. 8,782.

Grazing ground for Gailundi village, Berhampur taluk.

437 Q.—Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that almost the whole of the grazing ground S. No. 579, about 60 acres in extent, of Gailundi village, Berhampur taluk, Ganjam district, is now occupied by railway buildings and buildings for the District Court, District Munsif's Court and quarters for the District Judge, Sub-Collector and the District Medical and Sanitary Officer; and

[13th November 1922]

(b) whether any exchange has been granted or any provision made elsewhere for the grazing of the cattle of the villagers of the said village?

A.—The Government have no information.

Mr. M. SURYANARAYANA :—" Will the Government be pleased to call for the information ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur :—" I want notice of this question."

High school at Russellkonda.

438 Q.—Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government meets the whole net cost of the upkeep and maintenance of the high school at Russellkonda (Ganjām), under the management of the district board;

(b) whether it is a fact that it was originally contemplated to run it as one of the model Government high schools; if so, to state what led to the abandonment of the proposal; and

(c) whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table all papers connected with the establishment of and the grant of subsidy to the said high school?

A.—(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) The board secondary school, Russellkonda, was not one of the institutions which the Government proposed to take under their management in the model high school scheme.

(c) It is presumed that the hon. Member refers to papers relating to the development of the school from an incomplete secondary into a complete secondary one and to the papers wherein the Government undertook to bear the net cost of the school. The connected papers are placed on the table.*

Transport for the Agency officers.

439 Q.—Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(1) whether the Commissioner and the Assistant Commissioners of the Agency division are provided with elephants; if so, how many each;

(2) whether these officers are allowed to use Government elephants to carry their private luggage;

(3) if so, whether any sum is charged for such luggage and at what rate;

(4) whether the rate, if any, is adequate to meet the proportionate cost of the upkeep of these elephants;

(5) whether it is proposed to replace elephants by mule transport;

(6) what the approximate cost is of each kind of transport; and

(7) whether those officers who are provided with elephants are required to maintain horses?

* Vide Appendix VI on page 523 infra.

13th November 1922]

A.—(1) During 1921-22 the Agency Commissioner had no elephants and the Agency Divisional Officers had 15 in all as shown below :—

Divisional Officer, Khond ..	..	..	..	4
Do. Savara ..	..	..	..	2
Do. Oriya ..	..	..	..	3
Do. Ghats ..	..	..	..	2
Do. Rampa ..	..	..	..	2
Do. Koya ..	..	..	..	2
Total ..				15

(2) & (3) Yes, subject to payment of eight annas a day for each elephant on days on which it is actually used.

(4) No.

(5) A combination of elephants and mules has been proposed as providing the most efficient means of transport.

(6) Six mules are able to carry as much as one elephant, and on this basis the details of cost are as below :—

	Six mules.	One elephant.
	RS.	RS.
(a) Capital cost	1,500	8,500
(b) Upkeep including wages for drivers, etc., per mensem ..	180	120
(c) Harness (average for one year) ..	78	100

An elephant's average working life is estimated at thirty years and that of mules at ten years.

(7) The elephants being intended only for conveyance of furniture, tents or luggage, the Divisional Officers are not exempt from the liability of maintaining the prescribed means of locomotion, viz., a horse or a motor-car or a motor-cycle.

District board railway in Ganjām.

440 Q.—Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the District Board, Ganjām, applied to Government for a loan with a view to construct a railway line from Gopalpur to Russellkonda;

(b) if so, what was the amount of loan applied for and under what conditions;

(c) whether the Government expressed inability to sanction the loan and, if so, the circumstances that led to that decision;

(d) whether it is a fact that money realized by levy of railway cess and earmarked for construction of a railway is now sought to be utilized by the district board for general purposes;

(e) whether it is a fact that the 'Zamindars' Association, Ganjām, protested against such utilization;

(f) how much of the earmarked funds accumulated up to now has been contributed by (1) each of the zamindars and landed proprietors of the district, and (2) by the ryots living in the proprietary estates; and

(g) whether the Government have passed any orders on the subject, and, if so, to place the said orders on the table?

[13th November 1922]

- A.—(a) & (b) In February 1921 the district board desired that the Government should become a half owner of the railway providing half the capital cost and requested them to lend to the board the remainder of the capital. The amount required by the board was about Rs. 18 lakhs, and no conditions were specified.
- (c) The Government stated that they were unable to advance a loan in 1921-22 and that it was doubtful whether they would be able to advance any in 1922-23. It was anticipated that no funds would be available.
- (d) The district board resolved that the railway cess accumulations should be distributed between the taluk boards in the proportion in which they were collected; and that each taluk board should contribute to the district board 20 per cent of the share that it would be entitled to.
- (e) The answer is in the affirmative.
- (f) The Government have no information.
- (g) No orders have yet been passed.

Non-co-operation in the Agency division.

441 Q.—Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

- (1) whether a Sub-Inspector of Police in the Agency division finding a non-co-operator preaching rebellion had him sent away under Police escort with a view to having his entry into the tract forbidden;
- (2) whether the civil authority to whom the matter was referred allowed the said non-co-operator to return and reprimanded the Police officer for exceeding his duty;
- (3) whether the non-co-operator referred to is Alluri Sitaram Raju described in Government communiqués as one who intends to set himself up as an independent chief;
- (4) whether there were risings in the Rampa Agency previous to this: if so, when and for what reasons; and
- (5) what steps are being taken to quell the rebellion; and to state the real cause of the rising?

- A.—(1), (2) & (3) The Government have seen a statement to this effect in the newspapers, but have hitherto been unable to obtain any corroboration of it. They would be glad of any information in the possession of the hon. Member.
- (4) The hon. Member will find an outline of the past history of the Rampa Agency in the Gōdāvari District Gazetteer.
- (5) The Government can add nothing at present to the communiqué already issued.

Schools of Engineering at Vizagapatam and Trichinopoly.

442 Q.—Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

- (i) the present strength of the classes in each of the Schools of Engineering at Vizagapatam and Trichinopoly;
- (ii) whether the number of classes and the courses of training given to the students are the same in the two schools;

[13th November 1922]

(iii) whether the grade and the pay of the superintendents of the two schools are the same (including allowances, if any) and if different, what the reasons are for the same;

(iv) whether it is a fact that there was a fall in admission in the school at Vizagapatam this year, and if so, whether there is any necessity for continuing a costly superintendent there; and

(v) whether these schools cannot be closed and the students in them be sent to Guindy?

		Third year.	Second year.	First year.
(i) Trichinopoly	.. .. .	21	88	20
Vizagapatam	.. .. .	27	28	7
(ii) Yes.				
(iii) No; the Superintendent of the Vizagapatam school gets his pay in the Public Works Department plus a duty allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem. The Superintendent of the Trichinopoly school gets the sanctioned pay of the appointment, viz., Rs. 600 per mensem, which is greater than his pay in the Public Works Department.				
(iv) Yes; for the present a superintendent is necessary.				
(v) The matter is under consideration.				

Reductions in the Co-operative department.

443 Q.—Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

- (1) whether any reductions have been made in the cost of the establishments in the Co-operative department this year;
- (2) whether any old officers have been replaced by younger ones, as assistant registrars, etc., as intimated by the Government during the last budget sessions of this Council; and
- (3) if not, whether there are any proposals now by the Government to introduce the abovementioned policy in the near future?

- A.—(1) Yes; the duty allowance of the Assistant Registrars in the mufassal has been abolished.
- (2) One of the deputy collectors has been transferred from the Co-operative department in the month of August and his place has not yet been filled up.
- (3) Yes.

Levies made under Kudimaramat Act.

444 Q.—Mr. T. SIVASANKARAM PILLAI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

- (1) in how many villages of the Anantapur district levies were made under 'Kudimaramat Act' and what the amount collected is from each and for what purpose and in each of the three faslis ending with 1831;
- (2) whether a sum of about Rs. 700 was levied and collected from the villagers of Kuruvollapalli, hamlet of Rampusam, Penukonda taluk; and
- (3) what the circumstances justifying the levy of the sum are; for what purpose was the sum levied, and whether the purpose for which it was levied has been accomplished, and, if so, to what extent; and, if not, why not?

A.—The Government have no information but will call for it.

[18th November 1922]

Schools, etc., for the fishermen community.

445 Q.—MR. S. SOMASUNDARAM PILLAI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development and the hon. the Home Member be pleased to furnish the following information:—

(a) how many schools were started and how many co-operative societies were organized by the Fishery department for the benefit of the fishermen community on the East Coast before the control was handed over to the Labour Commissioner;

(b) what is their condition now; and

(c) whether any more societies and schools have since been organized by the Labour department?

A.—(a) One school and 13 co-operative societies.

(b) The school is working satisfactorily under the control of the Labour department. As regards the co-operative societies, a report has been called for from the officers concerned on their present condition.

(c) Five co-operative societies have been started by the Labour department in the Gōdāvari district, of which two have been registered. The question of starting a society for the fishermen of Karuppur, Trichinopoly district, is under consideration. Six day schools in the Gōdāvari district and one day and night school in the Chingleput district and another day and night school at Narayanaswami Tottam near Adyar have also been started.

Muhammadan representation in Tiruvottiyur union.

446 Q.—MR. S. SOMASUNDARAM PILLAI: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(1) whether it is a fact that one Mr. Macdoom Sahib of Tiruvottiyur submitted a memorial to him;

(2) whether it is a fact that there are nine elected members and three nominated members in the Tiruvottiyur union board;

(3) whether it is a fact that there is not a single Muhammadan gentleman amongst them;

(4) whether there was any Muhammadan candidate for the nomination;

(5) whether it is a fact that one Mr. Pattabhiramayya was nominated;

(6) whether it is a fact that Mr. Pattabhiramayya was once a chairman of Tiruvottiyur union until 1918 and was compelled to resign his chairmanship in the Tiruvottiyur union and membership in the Saidapet taluk board and Chingleput district board; if so, under what circumstances; and

(7) whether the name of Mr. Pattabhiramayya is in the electoral list of Tiruvottiyur union board; if not, why not? and whether he has residential qualification required under section 56, Local Boards Act?

A.—(1), (2) & (3) The answer is in the affirmative.

(4) No suitable Muhammadan candidate was available for nomination.

(5) The Government understand that Mr. Pattabhiramayya was nominated by the taluk board president.

[18th November 1922]

(6) Mr. Pattabhiramayya was chairman of the union from 1916–1919.

During the latter part of this period certain delays in the collection and remittance of the money due to the union were noticed. The then president of the district board recorded the papers as the whole amount due to the union board was fully collected and remitted into the treasury and as he considered that there were several extenuating circumstances in the affair Mr. Pattabhiramayya resigned his membership and it was duly accepted. The Government have no information regarding the resignation of his membership in the Saidapet taluk board and the Chingleput district board.

(7) Mr. Pattabhiramayya's name does not find a place in the electoral roll prepared and published in February 1922. He filed a suit alleging that his name had been maliciously omitted; but the suit was dismissed. The Government understand that Mr. Pattabhiramayya has again resigned his membership in the union.

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"With reference to the answer given to clause (4) of this question, I should like to alter the answer by prefixing the words 'the Government are informed that'."

MR. S. SOMASUNDARAM PILLAI:—"Sir, I want to know what the test of suitability of a Muhammadan candidate is. Is it appearance or wealth?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"There are many qualifications. In the first place the candidate must not be disqualified according to the disqualifications given in the Act. Many other qualifications are necessary for a successful candidate."

Representation of the depressed classes in the taluk boards of the South Arcot district.

447 Q.—MR. S. SOMASUNDARAM PILLAI: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(1) whether there is at least one representative of the depressed classes in each of the taluk boards in the South Arcot district;

(2) whether it is a fact that the Chidambaram taluk board has no representative of the depressed classes;

(3) whether there was at any time a representative of this community on the Chidambaram taluk board; what became of him and whether it is not a fact that one Reddi was appointed in his place; and

(4) whether qualified members of the Adi-Dravida community were available for nomination at the time of nomination; and, if so, why their claims were overlooked?

A.—(1) & (2) There is one representative of the depressed classes in each of the taluk boards of Tirukkoyilur, Tindivanam and Vriddhaachalam and none in the Chidambaram or Cuddalore taluk boards.

(3) & (4) The Government have no information.

[18th November 1922]

Communal representation in the Central Survey Office.

448 Q.—MR. W. P. A. SAUNDARA PANDIA NADAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that no non-Brahman was appointed to any of the two posts of Assistant Director of Survey in the Central Survey Office, Madras, since 1909; and

(b) if so, why neither of the two non-Brahman Assistant Directors in field was appointed to the vacancy of second Assistant that recently occurred in the Central Survey Office?

A.—(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) No vacancy occurred recently in the Central Survey Office.

Nomination to the taluk boards of South Arcot.

449 Q.—MR. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(1) whether Messrs. Padmanaba Reddiyar and Chinnaaswami Pillai nominated to the taluk boards of Cuddalore and Tirukkōyilūr, respectively, actually stood for election and were defeated;

(2) whether it is usual to nominate to the local boards persons defeated at the polls; and

(3) the reason for nominating (a) Messrs. Padmanaba Reddiyar and R. K. Venugopal Nayudu to the Cuddalore taluk board notwithstanding the fact that six Reddis and four Nayudus had been elected to that board, (b) Mr. Chinnaaswami Pillai to the Tirukkōyilūr taluk board while four Pillais had been elected thereto, and (c) Mr. Muthu Kondal Roy Reddiyar to the Vriddhachalam taluk board for which three Reddis had been elected?

A.—The Government have no information.

MR. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"May I request the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government to tell us whether he would be pleased to call for the information?"

The hon. the RAJA of PANAGAL:—"I have no objection to call for the information."

Election of district board members in South Arcot.

450 Q.—MR. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(1) the total number of elective seats in the district board of South Arcot and the distribution thereof among the several taluk boards;

(2) the reason for the president of the district board of South Arcot directing the taluk board presidents to hold elections in June 1922 for returning to the district board, not the full strength which each taluk board was competent to do but one member less in each case; and

(3) the authority under the Local Boards Act or the rules framed thereunder permitting such restrictive direction?

[18th November 1922]

A.—(1) The total number of elective seats on the district board of South Arcot is 30 and the number that has to be filled up by the taluk boards is 25 as shown below:—

Name of taluk boards.	Number of members.
Tindivanam	8
Tirukkōyilūr	6
Chidambaram	4
Cuddalore	4
Vriddhachalam	3
Total	25

(2) Till April 1922 the thirty elective seats were held by three ex officio members, i.e., non-official presidents of taluk boards, and twenty-seven members elected by the five taluk boards. In May 1922, when the taluk boards were reconstituted under the new Act, inasmuch as the Government did not reserve to themselves the power to nominate the president of any of these five taluk boards, the number of ex officio members who should be counted towards the elective seats rose to 5 and only 25 members were returnable by the taluk boards. The reduction from 27 to 25 in the number of members to be elected involved a redistribution of these seats and pending the order of Government on this redistribution the Government understand that the President, as a matter of prudence, directed each taluk board to elect one member less than it ought to, so that even if Government should sanction a redistribution other than what was suggested by the President, the elections already held might not be affected.

(3) The answer is in the negative.

Additional Subordinate Judge's Court at Cocanada.

451 Q.—DIWAN BAHADUR K. SURYANARAYANAMURTI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(1) whether it is a fact that the Government contemplate the removal of the additional Subordinate Judge's Court now at Cocanada to Rajahmundry, investing the same with territorial jurisdiction over Ramachandrapuram and Rajahmundry taluks;

(2) whether it is not a fact that 87 out of 117 villages of Ramachandrapuram taluk have been always within the jurisdiction of the Cocanada Subordinate Judge's Court;

(3) whether the Government are aware that the litigants of the Ramachandrapuram taluk feel Cocanada to be more convenient by reason of

(i) its easier access;

(ii) Cocanada being the centre of export trade;

(iii) greater accommodation and better sanitation;

(4) whether it is a fact that the Government contemplate a redistribution of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Gōdāvari and Kistna districts and the same will necessitate a re-adjustment of civil jurisdiction;

[13th November 1922]

(5) whether it is a fact that the Government propose to divest the Cocanada Subordinate Judge's Court of its appellate jurisdiction over the Cocanada and Peddapuram Munsifs and to vest the same in the District Court.

(6) whether it is a fact that ever since its establishment the Cocanada Subordinate Judge's Court has been exercising appellate jurisdiction over the Cocanada and Peddapuram Munsifs; and

(7) whether the Government are aware that the litigants of Cocanada taluk who go to Cocanada for original suits will find it inconvenient to go to Rajahmundry for presentation of appeals?

A.—(1) & (5) Proposals in the sense referred to by the hon. Member are under consideration.

(2), (3) & (7) The Government have no information.

(4) Yes.

(6) From 1875 to 1915, the permanent sub-court at Cocanada was exercising appellate jurisdiction over the Peddapuram and Cocanada Munsifs. In 1915 the appellate jurisdiction over the Peddapuram Munsif was transferred to the temporary additional sub-court at Cocanada, which was newly established there.

Irrigation schemes in Kollegal taluk.

452 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased—

(a) to give a list of all irrigation schemes for the taluk of Kollegal in the district of Coimbatore pending either before the Chief Engineer or before the Government with the possible cost of each; whether there is any chance of any of these schemes being taken up soon; and

(b) to state—

(1) what is the average rainfall of the Kollegal taluk for the last five years and what is the total area of the taluk and the area under wet cultivation; and

(2) whether it is a fact that for the same river which for some distance forms the boundary between the Kollegal taluk and Mysore Province and which runs afterwards in the Kollegal taluk itself, there are some anicuts which take water for the Mysore Province but not even one for the Kollegal taluk; if that is so, what are the reasons for the same?

A.—(a) No irrigation schemes are now pending with the Chief Engineer for Irrigation or with the Government. The hon. Member's attention is, however, invited to the answer given to question No. 1307 asked at the second session of the Council.

(b) (1) The average rainfall in the Kollegal taluk, for the five years ending 1921, is 31.33 inches.

The total area of the taluk is 1,076 square miles, and the area under wet cultivation, 6,436 acres.

(2) The hon. Member presumably refers to the river Swarnavati, otherwise called Honnolai. Irrigation on the Mysore side is at present being carried on by means of earthen bunds thrown across the river. As stated in the answer given to question No. 281 asked at the meeting of the Council held on the 18th February 1921, the investigation of the scheme to utilize the waters of the river on the British side has not yet been taken up.

[13th November 1922]

Political offenders in the Presidency.

453 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased—

(a) to state if any lists of political offenders are kept in this Presidency and, if so, what are the offences taken into consideration in preparing those lists;

(b) to give a list of all political prisoners in this Presidency as far as possible with the jails in which they are now confined, the length and nature of the imprisonment and the courts by which and the offences for which they were sentenced; and

(c) to state whether the Government intend to release all or any of them before the expiry of the full term of sentence?

A.—(a) & (c) The answer is in the negative.

(b) The Government have no information.

Admission into the B.Sc. class in the Agricultural College, Coimbatore.

454 Q.—Rao Bahadur C. VENKATA RANGA REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(1) the number of applications received for admission to the B.Sc. class of the Coimbatore Agricultural College;

(2) the number of Brahman and non-Brahman applicants respectively;

(3) the number of Brahmans and non-Brahmans admitted to the course with their qualifications; and

(4) whether there were applications from students who had passed in group (iii) of the intermediate examination and, if so, the number of such applicants actually admitted with their names and the class or community to which they belong?

A.—(1) 117.

(2) Brahmans 99, non-Brahmans 15, Christians 3.

(3) Brahmans 18, non-Brahmans 2.

Three of the 18 Brahmans were holders of the certificate of proficiency of the Agricultural College obtained after undergoing the short course of two years; two of these have since left the College.

(4) The Government have no information whether there were any applications from candidates who have passed the Intermediate Examination in Group III but no student with this qualification was admitted.

Recruitment of deputy tahsildars.

455 Q.—Rao Bahadur C. VENKATA RANGA REDDI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(1) the year in which the system of direct recruitment of Deputy Tahsildars was introduced;

(2) the total number of persons selected till now;

(3) the number of applicants from the Ceded Districts with their names and their qualifications; and

(4) the name or names of the person or persons, if any, that were selected from the Ceded Districts?

[18th November 1922]

A.—(1) 1918.

(2) 38.

(3) The applications from unsuccessful candidates were returned to the respective candidates after each selection. The Government have therefore no information regarding the number of applicants from the Ceded Districts.

(4) (1) Soma Joseph Reddi.

(2) Shaik Muhammad Ismail.

Reconstruction of Malabar.

456 Q.—Rao Bahadur C. VENKATA RANGA REDDI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(1) the amount of contribution given by Government for the reconstruction of Malabar till now;

(2) whether any advances from that fund were made to any planting company or companies and if so, the name or names of such companies with the amounts advanced to them; and

(3) the necessity for such advances to private companies?

A.—(1) The Government have made no free grant for reconstruction work in Malabar. They have, however, set apart a sum of 10 lakhs for distribution in the shape of loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884, for the purpose of relieving distress and encouraging reconstruction.

(2) Loans have been granted to the following planting companies:—

	Rs.
Kerala-Calicut Rubber Estates, Limited	.. 2,71,512
Edawanna Rubber and Tea Company	.. 65,000
Pullengode Rubber Company	.. 80,000
Kuttiadi Rubber Company	.. 40,000

(3) The loans were given to the companies, as to private persons, for the purpose of enabling them to restore damage caused by the rebellion and to carry on their avocations till the next harvest.

Provincial officers in the Imperial forest service.

457 Q.—Rao Bahadur C. VENKATA RANGA REDDI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(1) the number of posts reserved in the Imperial service of the Forest Department for Provincial Forest Officers;

(2) the number of provincial officers now actually in the Imperial service;

(3) whether there are any vacancies now and, if so, the number of such vacancies; and

(4) when the Government propose to fill those vacancies?

A.—(1) Seven.

(2) Do.

(3) & (4) There are no vacancies at present.

18th November 1922]

Reduction in the number of Deputy Collectors in the Presidency.

458 Q.—Rao Bahadur C. VENKATA RANGA REDDI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(1) whether there are any proposals before the Government to reduce the number of Deputy Collectors in the Presidency; and

(2) whether they propose to reduce one or more revenue division charges in each district; if so, when they are going to give effect to such proposals?

A.—The Government have called for proposals for the reduction of the number of divisions in the Presidency. This, if accepted, may involve a reduction in the number of deputy collectors. There is no other proposal to reduce their number.

Provincial officers in the Imperial forest service.

459 Q.—Rao Bahadur C. VENKATA RANGA REDDI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(1) whether the Government have sent in proposals to the Government of India to increase the number of posts reserved for Provincial Service officers in the Imperial forest service; and

(2) if so, whether any orders have been received from the Government of India regarding that matter?

A.—(1) The question of the number of posts to be assigned to Provincial Service Officers is under correspondence with the Government of India. The Government cannot at present disclose the nature of their recommendation in the matter.

(2) No.

Provincial officers in the Forest department.

460 Q.—Rao Bahadur C. VENKATA RANGA REDDI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(1) how many Provincial officers in the Forest department are holding district charges;

(2) whether the major district charges are ordinarily reserved for the Imperial Service officers; and

(3) how many of the Provincial officers holding district charges have been holding such charges for more than three years?

A.—(1) Twenty-one officers on 1st September 1922.

(2) Yes.

(3) Two.

Headquarters of the forest officers in the Kurnool district.

461 Q.—Rao Bahadur C. VENKATA RANGA REDDI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(1) whether it is a fact that there are three District Forest Officers holding district charges in the Kurnool district;

(2) whether all the three District Forest Officers have their headquarters at Kurnool;

(3) whether the South Forest is nearer Nandyal than Kurnool;

(4) whether the East Forest is nearer Markapur than Kurnool; and

(5) whether it is a fact that the South and East District Forest Officers have to travel long distances to go to their respective jurisdictions?

A.—The reply is in the affirmative.

[13th November 1922]

Punitive police in Guntūr.

462 Q.—MR. P. VENKATASUBBA RAO: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state the strength of the punitive police force in the Guntūr district, the cost of such force per month, the total cost up to date, the places where the force is located, and the work done since March 1922 up to date?

A.—The strength of the force is 1 Assistant Superintendent of Police, 1 Deputy Superintendent of Police, 1 Inspector, 1 Sergeant, 1 Jemadar, 16 head constables and 200 constables.

The approximate monthly cost is Rs. 9,200.

The total cost up to the 15th August 1922 is approximately Rs. 59,800.

The force has been moved about the district as circumstances required and its work has been the police function of maintaining order.

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 328 asked by Mr. M. Appalanarasayya Nayudu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 13th November 1922, page 460 supra.]

G.O. No. 450, Law, dated 1st March 1921.

The Government have given their careful consideration to the memorials submitted by the District Government Pleaders and Public Prosecutors for a revision of the scale of retaining and other fees now allowed to them for the conduct of civil and criminal cases and to the recommendations of the various district officers thereon. They are satisfied that a case has been made out for an increase in the emoluments of these Law officers and are accordingly pleased to issue the following orders:

Retaining fees.—Instead of the varying rates of retaining fees now in force, viz., Rs. 50 and Rs. 30, the Government sanction a uniform rate of Rs. 100 per mensem to all mufassal Government Pleaders and Public Prosecutors in the Presidency. In districts where the officers of Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor are separate, the retaining fees will be Rs. 50 for a Government Pleader and Rs. 50 for a Public Prosecutor. The Public Prosecutor of the Agency division will be allowed a retaining fee of Rs. 50 per mensem. The increased rate will take effect from 1st April 1921.

Fees in criminal cases.—(1) *At headquarters.*—The maximum fee payable under the existing rules to Public Prosecutors for the conduct of criminal cases at headquarters is Rs. 25 for each case which does not last for more than a day and Rs. 25 for each day or part of a day when a case lasts for more than one day. These rates will be raised to Rs. 35.

(2) *At out-stations.*—For conducting criminal cases in outlying stations Public Prosecutors will henceforth be allowed a fee of Rs. 50 for each day spent in court or occupied in travelling.

Fees in civil cases.—In civil cases concerning the Revenue Department, special fees are sanctioned by the Board and the Collectors subject to the limits of Rs. 25 per diem and of Rs. 75 in each case. These limits will be increased to Rs. 35 and Rs. 100, respectively.

Fees to private pleaders.—The scale of fees which Collectors and District Magistrates, the Board of Revenue and Sessions Judges are empowered to

[13th November 1922]

sanction is set out in Part II of Appendix to G.O. No. 545, Judicial, dated 11th March 1915. The powers of sanction of these officers will be enhanced as indicated below:—

CRIMINAL.

(1) *Prosecutions under section 495 of the Criminal Procedure Code.*—District Magistrates—Rs. 35 per diem, subject to a limit of Rs. 300 in each case.

(2) *Prosecutions for offences under special and local laws.*—Board of Revenue—Rs. 35 per diem up to Rs. 350 in each case.

Collectors—Rs. 35 per diem up to Rs. 100 in each case.

(3) *Defence of persons accused of capital offences.*—Sessions Judges—Rs. 35 a day up to Rs. 300 in each case.

CIVIL.

Collectors.—Rupees 35 a day up to Rs. 100 in each case.

The rates sanctioned above will be drawn only for cases argued on and after the 1st April 1921.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

To all District Magistrates.
" all District and Sessions Judges.
" all Departments of the Secretariat.
" the Accountant-General.
" the Financial Department.
Copy to the Hon'ble the Chief Justice.
" Publicity Officer.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 356 asked by Rao Bahadur A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 13th November 1922, page 467 supra.]

List of Irrigation Projects in the Nellore district.

Name of project and approximate cost in lakhs.	Brief description.	Remarks.
1. Mopad Reservoir, Rs. 23.19.	The project consists in forming a reservoir on the Manneru, near the village of Mopad and in excavating a channel 17 m. long with branch channels and distributaries designed to irrigate 12,500 acres.	Completed (completion report is under preparation).
2. Atleru Reservoir, Rs. 5.6.	The project consists of the formation of a reservoir by constructing a bund across the Atleru, about three miles in the north-western portion of the Kandukur taluk. The supply available is estimated to irrigate an average area of 3,000 acres. Storage capacity, 901 m. cubic feet.	The project is kept in abeyance pending the result of gaugings of river now being taken.

[13th November 1922]

List of Irrigation Projects in the Nellore district—cont.

Name of project and approximate cost in lakhs.	Brief description.	Remarks.
3. Pulikonda Reservoir, Rs. 19.05	The proposal is to form a reservoir across the Musi at Pulikonda. Storage capacity, 2,518 m. cubic feet, sufficient to irrigate an area of over 10,000 acres.	The project is kept in abeyance pending the result of gaugings of river now being taken.
4. Gandipalem Reservoir, Rs. 21 (present rates).	The project provides for the restoration of the ruined Gandipalem tank on the Bellaparu for the irrigation of 15,543 acres.	The plans and estimates are ordered to lie over until the results of the Mopad and Vengalapuram projects are known. The river is being gauged to determine the probable supplies the project would receive.
This has to be considered in conjunction with Rallapad and Mopad-Machavaram as there will only be sufficient water for one of the three schemes. The Mopad project has been completed and the Vengalapuram project estimates are under revision. When a decision is come to on the latter project, the three schemes will be examined and the most promising one revised in detail.		
5. Rallapad Reservoir, Rs. 25 (present rates).	The project provides for forming a reservoir on Nanneru 20 miles below the site of the Mopad reservoir to irrigate 13,668 acres.	This project will be taken up for re-examination in conjunction with Gandipalem and supply channel to Mopad-Machavaram tanks—vide remarks against item (4).
6. Vengalapuram Reservoir, Rs. 34.	The proposal is to form a reservoir of 2,550 m. cubic feet by damming the Puleru at Pedda Alavalapad and to construct a pick-up anicut across the same river to irrigate 16,500 acres of wet crop.	The estimate was revised by the Projects division and revision is being carried on in the office of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation. (Deferred till the general question of a water-rate assessment is finally settled)—vide G.O. No. 521, dated 22nd February 1921.
7. Supply channel to Mopad-Machavaram tanks, Rs. 7.	The project provides for the construction of an anicut across the Manneru river near Viragha-yunikata and the excavation of a channel from above the anicut to supply the Machavaram tank and through it the adjoining Mopad tank.	This project is an alternative one to Gandipalem and Rallapad—vide remarks against item (4).
8. Pyderu Scheme, Rs. 19.	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 Kanigiri reservoir.	Under consideration—G.O. No. 402 I., dated 29th November 1918.
9. Sarvapalle Project, Rs. 6.89.	The object of the proposal was to improve the Sarvapalle tank irrigating an extent of 11,200 acres and to further extend irrigation by 7,000 acres.	Abandoned as it was found that in years of short supply little or no water would reach the extension of ayaout proposed and that the project would fail in seven years out of twenty.
10. Boggeru Project, Rs. 9.48.	The project provides for securing a supply to the Atmakur and Vasili tanks in the Nellore district and also for extending irrigation under them by replacing the existing rough stone anicut across the Boggeru river by a masonry one and excavating a new supply channel to irrigate 4,803 acres.	Abandoned. The project does not satisfy the conditions of a productive or protective work. In different years the old ayaout alone would benefit by the increased supply.
11. Burnamaki Project, Rs. 11.76.	The scheme consisted in building regulators in the Burnamaki river and giving an improved supply to a large number of tanks.	Abandoned. Cost of protection is very high, return upon capital low, and the samindars concerned recommended its abandonment.

13th November 1922]

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 362 asked by Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 13th November 1922, page 469 supra.]

List referred to in clause (b) of answer.

	Rs.	A.	P.
(1) E. F. Thomas, Esq.	8,585	0	0
(2) The magisterial clerk and three peons of District Magistrate, Malabar	241	8	0
(3) N. E. G. Mainwaring, Esq., Deputy Inspector-General of Police	5,000	0	0
(4) Head clerk of the office of No. 3	165	2	0
(5) Menial staff of No. (3)	378	0	0
(6) Constable No. 991 of the Coimbatore Reserve	17	0	0
(7) B. H. Hitchcock, Esq., District Superintendent of Police	2,182	8	6
(8) Sub-Inspector, Reader of No. 7	298	10	0
(9) Constable No. 1032, Orderly of No. 7	77	0	0
(10) Constable No. 1181 do.	49	2	0
(11) Menial staff of No. 7	259	18	6
(12) C. G. Tottenham, Esq.	11	18	0
(13) Reserve Inspector G. R. Glover	178	10	0
(14) Sergeant Hartigan	96	6	0
(15) Sergeant Andrews	230	8	6
(16) Sergeant Green	60	12	0
(17) Sub-Inspector Issakutti	551	0	0
(18) Head Constable No. 4, Changaru	107	12	0
(19) Constable No. 576 of Coimbatore Reserve. . . .	92	5	0
(20) Sergeant A. W. Carver	284	3	0
(21) Khan Bahadur E. V. Amu Sahib Bahadur, Deputy Superintendent of Police	212	0	0
(22) Late M.R.Ry. C. N. Seshagiri Rao, Inspector of Police	1,088	6	0
(23) M. C. Chandy, Esq., District Forest Officer. . . .	7,500	0	0

[18th November 1922.]

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 391 asked by Bai Bahadur T. M. Narasimha-charlu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 13th November 1922, page 480 supra.]

Statement showing the number of members elected and nominated on the District Educational Councils.

Name of the District Educational Council.	Number of members.	
	Elected.	Nominated.
Anantapur	13	4
North Arcot	23	4
South Arcot	16	5
Bellary	18	5
Chingleput	18	4
Chittoor	18	4
Coimbatore	20	4
Cuddapah	18	6
Ganjam	13	4
Gōdāvari	19	4
Guntūr	27	5
South Kanara	18	4
Kistna	26	4
Kurnool	15	5
Madras	15	4
Madura	18	5
Malabar	27	5
Nellore	21	5
Nilgiris, The	9	3
Ramnad	13	4
Salem	15	5
Tanjore	26	4
Tinnevely	16	5
Trichinopoly	22	4
Visagapatam	15	5

APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No. 399 asked by Mr. K. Prabhakaran Tampan at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 18th November 1922, page 488 supra.]

G.O. Mis. No. 17 M., dated 12th January 1900.

READ—the following papers:—

From the Chairman, Municipal Council, Palghat, No. 3965, dated 11th October 1899.

From the Collector of Malabar, No. 409 M., dated 15th October 1899.

From the Director of Public Instruction, No. 18597, dated 7th December 1899.

[18th November 1922.]

Order—Mis. No. 17 M., dated 12th January 1900.

For the reasons assigned by the Director of Public Instruction in his letter read above, the Municipal Council's proposal to raise the Victoria College to the first grade cannot be sanctioned.

(True extract)

A. TREMENHÈRE,
Secretary to Government.

To the Chairman, Municipal Council, Palghat, through the Collector of Malabar.
" Director of Public Instruction.

ENCLOSURES

(1)

Letter from the Inspector of Schools, Western Circle, No. 35-C., dated 31st October 1899.

I have the honour to submit herewith copy of letter No. 3965, dated 11th October 1899, from the Chairman, Municipal Council, Palghat, addressed to Government regarding the raising of the Victoria College, Palghat, to the first grade with the following remarks.

2. The establishment of a first-grade college by a municipality would apparently be an entirely new departure and the multiplication of ~~malassal~~ first-grade colleges in view of the rapidly increasing railway facilities and the movement for establishing hostels at recognized educational centres and the promise held out by it of their development into something like university-towns, seems to me of very doubtful expediency. No doubt, some of the richer inhabitants of the west coast districts would save money by sending their boys to Palghat for the B.A. course and no doubt also some boys belonging to the poorer classes would be able to continue their education to the higher standard. I venture to doubt, however, whether the prospect of these benefits which according to Mr. Barrow's calculation would only accrue to a very limited number warrants the municipality in incurring the responsibility of a first-grade college or would outweigh the disadvantages of increasing the already too large number of young men who, although they bear the hall mark of the B.A. degree, cannot be said to be 'educated' because their whole school and college life has been passed in imminent terror of examinations and in deprivation of those opportunities of general culture which are afforded though in far too limited a degree, by such centres as Madras, Bangalore and Trichinopoly.

3. If, however, the project for establishing a first-grade college under municipal management in a town which would afford its students no outside facilities for mental culture is approved by the higher authorities, I think it very probable that Mr. Barrow's estimate of the strength of the B.A. class and therefore of the financial success of the undertaking would be realized. At the same time, the improvement of railway facilities which Mr. Barrow relies on may not have all the effect he anticipates. The opening of the East Coast Railway has not raised the strength of Rajahmundry College, and it is quite conceivable that when students can go direct from Coimbatore and Tellicherry to Madras or Trichinopoly some will not think it worth while to stop at Palghat.

[13th November 1922]

4. I am also convinced that, as long as the municipal council can retain the services of Mr. Barrow, his energy and organizing and teaching ability will ensure the efficient working of the college, and the enlightened manner in which the municipality now conducts its educational work also warrants good hope for the future. At the same time, Mr. Barrow's future years of work cannot, in the nature of things, be very many and municipal efficiency is liable to fluctuation. Provision is made in the scheme for a successor to Mr. Barrow by appointing a Vice-Principal on Rs. 250—300. This is, I think, an essential part of the project, but it is open to doubt whether the pay offered would attract a sufficiently good man.

5. Since it may, I think, be assumed that the existing staff is no more than just sufficient to work the present departments of the college (the VI, V, and IV forms are each taught in two or three sections), Mr. Barrow proposes to work the first-grade college classes in English and two or three science branches with three additional lecturers and such additional time as he can himself give to teaching, which, considering the work of supervision that so large an institution must entail, cannot be very great.

6. According to the arrangements in force in the first-grade colleges with which I am acquainted, about eight hours a week teaching is given in English and about twelve hours in each science branch. For the two B.A. classes, if two sciences are taught, 40 hours' teaching a week has to be provided for, and if three sciences, 52 hours. The additional staff, if well qualified, would be able therefore to teach two optional subjects efficiently, but I doubt the wisdom of attempting three and I would recommend that classes in Mathematics and History only should be opened at first. The offer of a wider choice might attract students but would seriously impair efficiency. If this suggestion is adopted, the Vice-Principal would naturally be an English scholar who would take most of the F.A. work in English and assist the Principal with the B.A. classes and the two new members of the staff would be chosen for their qualifications in the science branches.

7. The Council is well advised in rejecting the scale of increments proposed by Mr. Barrow as a just estimate of the claims of the members of the staff to increased pay on the ground of increased work can be arrived at only after the new classes are in working order.

(2)

From the Director of Public Instruction, No. 13597, dated 7th December 1889.

In returning the papers received with Government Endorsement No. 1183, L. & M., dated 27th October last, I have the honour to submit the following remarks.

2. From the enclosed letter from the Inspector of Schools, Western Circle, No. 35 C, dated 31st October last, it will be seen that Mr. Stone is not much in favour of raising the Victoria College, Palghat, to the first grade. I am also of opinion that it is not desirable to multiply first-grade colleges in the mufassal. There are other things to be considered besides the mere teaching of subjects for degrees. Even in Madras there are few enough opportunities for mental culture; but in a mufassal town like Palghat there can, as pointed out by Mr. Stone, be none at all. It seems to me that the proper way to help those students whose poverty prevents them from

[18th November 1922]

joining one of the existing first-grade colleges is by means of scholarships. We can then be sure that the money spent is spent to the best advantage in assisting only those young men who have good abilities and who are likely to be benefited by a further course of instruction.

3. In his scheme Mr. Barrow shows a small annual profit, and Mr. Stone thinks that Mr. Barrow's anticipations as regards the number of new students and the financial success of the college will very probably be realized. It is equally probable that when the railway to Mangalore, Cannanore and Tellicherry is open, many students will be inclined to go to Madras right through instead of stopping at Palghat. Even if Mr. Barrow's expectations were realized, the opening of the new classes would affect the strength and fee-income of the first-grade colleges in Madras and Trichinopoly which must, nevertheless, maintain their present costly establishment. I am doubtful whether the municipality will be able to command the services of a competent European Vice-Principal for the poor salary offered, viz., Rs. 250—300, even if the Vice-Principal has the prospect of succeeding to the Principalship on Mr. Barrow's retirement. The other salaries offered also seem to me not high enough to attract and retain really good men.

4. The question of accommodation is also an important one. The additional buildings now proposed are intended partly at least to take the place of temporary buildings in which the existing classes are accommodated. If new college classes are opened, it will be difficult to find room for them and it will ere long be necessary to extend the accommodation still further.

5. As Mr. Barrow shows a profit, he does not at present propose to apply for increased grants from Government. But, if I am right in anticipating that the salaries would have to be raised to secure the services of really competent men and that new buildings would have to be erected, it is extremely probable that increased grants will be sought for at no distant date. In the face of the recent resolution of the Government of India, I do not think Government could be justified in spending money on the starting of another first-grade college unless there be overwhelming proof of the need for it, and I doubt whether there is such proof.

6. In view of the above facts and of the fact that the proposed increase in the staff does not seem enough to work the proposed new department of the college, I recommend that the scheme be not sanctioned.

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 438 asked by Sriman Sasibhushan Rath Mahasayo at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 18th November 1922, page 504 supra.]

I

G.O. No. 238 L., dated 6th February 1914.

READ—the following papers :—

(i)

Memorandum No. 481-4, Educational, dated 12th May 1913.

In order to extend the facilities for secondary education to the Uriya speaking population of Ganjam, the Government consider that the board incomplete secondary school at Russellkonda should be developed into a

[13th November 1922]

complete secondary school with the aid of subsidies from Provincial funds. The Director of Public Instruction is accordingly requested to open negotiations with the District Board of Ganjam and to submit definite proposals in this regard for the consideration of Government.

L. DAVIDSON,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

(ii)

Letter from the hon. Sir ALFRED GIBBS BOURNE, D.Sc., F.R.S., K.C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction, to the Secretary to Government, Educational Department, dated Madras, the 9th December 1913, No. Ref. on Cur. 6888.

With reference to Government Memorandum No. 431-4, Educational, dated 12th May 1913, I have the honour to report that the President, District Board, Ganjam, was consulted regarding the development of the Russellkonda school and the opening of the fourth form during the current year was suggested. This suggestion has been adopted and the details of the expenditure involved as furnished by the President and recommended by the Inspector are as follows:—

Recurring expenditure per annum.	For the current year.	
	RS.	RS.
Two teachers on Rs. 100 and Rs. 60 each ..	1,920	619
Contingencies	80	80
Capital expenditure (science and other equipment including desks)	..	2,000
Total ..	2,000	2,699

2. Of the two teachers, the headmaster on Rs. 100 is reported to have been appointed with effect from the 20th October, and in calculating the salary of the assistant master I have assumed that the president will have secured one by 1st December 1913. Thus the charge under 'salaries' that will probably be incurred this year on account of the fourth form comes to Rs. 619 and the total cost to nearly Rs. 2,700. The recurring expenditure may be met during the current year from the balance of the 1.85 lakhs for secondary schools (Imperial) and the non-recurring amount from the balance of the Imperial grant of 23 lakhs.

3. As regards accommodation, I have called for proposals from the Inspector of Schools which will be submitted on receipt.

4. The President reports that the question of taking the school under the direct management of the district board, the advisability of which has been suggested by me, will be considered by the Board at its next meeting.

Order—No. 238 L., dated 6th February 1914.

The Government accept the arrangements made by the Director of Public Instruction for opening a fourth form during the current year with a view to develop into a complete secondary school the board incomplete secondary school at Russellkonda, and the employment of two teachers on Rs. 100 and Rs. 60 per mensem is sanctioned with effect from the dates of their entertainment.

[13th November 1922]

2. The net cost of the whole school will be met from Provincial funds with effect from 1913-14.

3. The decision of the district board regarding the future management of the school, referred to in paragraph 4 of the Director's letter read above, is awaited.

4. Further orders will issue in the Educational Department

(True extract)

W. FRANCIS,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the President, District Board, Ganjam.
" Director of Public Instruction.
" Educational Department (with copy of notes).
" Financial Department.

II

G.O. Mis. No. 1529 L., dated 1st September 1914.

READ—the following paper:—

Letter from the President, District Board, Ganjam, to the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department, dated 28th July 1914, R.C. No. 712/D.B.

I have the honour to state that the management of the secondary school at Russellkonda was taken over by the District Board with effect from 1st April 1914.

2. On the recommendation of the Inspector of Schools, First Circle, fifth form was opened in the school with effect from 1st July 1914 in anticipation of Government sanction and arrangements will soon be made for the appointment of an additional teacher on Rs. 70 per mensem.

3. I request you to be so good as to obtain the sanction of Government to the opening of the fifth form and to the entertainment of an additional teacher on Rs. 70 per mensem.

Order—Mis. No. 1529 L., dated 1st September 1914.

Sanctioned.

(True extract)

F. B. EVANS,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

To the President, District Board, Ganjam.
" Educational Department.

III

G.O. Mis. No. 766 L., dated 27th May 1913.

READ—the following papers:—

G.O. No. 238 L., dated 6th February 1914.

G.O. No. 1529 L., dated 1st September 1914.

From the President, District Board, Ganjam, R.C. No. 440/D.B., dated 11th April 1915.

[18th November 1922]

Order—Mis. No. 766 L., dated 27th May 1915.

The Government sanction the proposal of the President to open a sixth form in the board secondary school at Russellkonda with effect from 1st July 1915.

(True extract)

C. S. ANANTARAMA AYYAR,
Under Secretary to Government.

To the President, District Board, Ganjam.
" Educational Department.
" Director of Public Instruction.

III

PRESENTATION OF PETITIONS TO THE COUNCIL.

Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Sir, under Standing Order No. 73, I beg to present three petitions to the Council. One is from Moulana Moulavi Haji Muhammad Habib-ul-lah Sahib and others, worshippers of the Wallajahi, Anwari and Mamoor mosques, supporting the Prince of Arcot Endowments Bill. The second is that of the Muhammadan Ulemas and Muftis of the Islamic religion who also give their support to the Bill. The third is from some leading Mussalman Ulemas and Divines of Madras who are of opinion that the income derived from mosques should be spent on mosques alone. With these words, I beg to present them to the Council."

IV

PUBLICATION OF THE COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I have to announce to the House that I have decided to make a slight change of procedure which will, I hope, have the effect of expediting the publication of our proceedings. During his recent deputation to study Parliamentary Procedure, the Secretary noticed that the reports of the debates of the House of Commons were regularly handed in to the printer without being shown to the members for revision of their speeches, there being however a note at the back of each day's official report to the effect that, before it was included in the regular debates, five days would be allowed to members for communicating any verbal corrections in the printed report of their speeches. I now propose to adopt this plan with such modifications as may be indispensable in the publication of our own proceedings. The speedy publication of the debates of the House of Commons is in a large measure due to the fact that not only is the reporting staff a capable one, but they have quite a free hand in their task; it is very seldom that any member wants to revise his speech. One precaution which in the circumstances of our reporting seems necessary will be adopted: that is, the speeches, after being transcribed by the reporters, will be gone through carefully by the Secretary with the assistance of members of the staff so that ordinary reporters' mistakes may be rectified: for the rest, hon. Members will be given five days after the receipt by them of the proof for returning it with their corrections to the Secretary and the reports will then be finally struck off. This system will secure to hon. Members the advantage of having their speeches in print in the first instance within a day or two after they have been delivered, instead of having to wait for a fortnight or so as hitherto to get copies. I trust that all hon. Members will co-operate with the Secretary in making this new departure a success."

13th November 1922]

V

COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COUNCIL.

(1)

The SECRETARY laid on the table proceedings of the eighth, ninth and tenth meetings for 1922-23 of the Standing Finance Committee of the Madras Legislative Council held on the 14th September and the 26th and 30th October 1922, respectively.*

(2)

The SECRETARY laid on the table the report of the Survey and Settlement Retrenchment Committee.†

VI

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS FOR 1922-23.

Grant I.

11-30 a.m. The hon. Mr. A. R. KNAPP :—" Mr. President, I beg to move

That the Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 19,820 under '22. General Administration—District Administration—General Establishment' on account of the temporary staff sanctioned for reconstruction work in Malabar.

"As the House is, I think, aware, the monetary assistance which the Government have been giving in Malabar in the form of relief for reconstruction work is largely by means of loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. For this purpose a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs has been set aside. The work to be done consists in paying visits to all portions of the rebellion area, inspecting the ruined houses and inquiring into the condition of the persons affected. This work was obviously beyond the powers of the ordinary staff and it has been found necessary to employ a small additional staff for the purpose. Up to the present that staff has dealt with loans amounting to 9 lakhs of rupees. The staff is very small, consisting of two Superintendents of the grade of Deputy Collectors, seven supervisors, two clerks and eleven peons, and the total expense, it will be observed, is something less than two per cent of the amount of money that the staff has to deal with. That, I think, is a very small charge for administration. At the time of the budget it was impossible to forecast the extent of these operations and, moreover, we expected that it would be possible to reappropriate from another head connected with the Malabar rebellion. But the Accountant-General has told us that that is impossible and that the charge must be debited to this particular grant. On that ground I ask the House to grant a sum of Rs. 19,820 under this head."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" May I have some information from the hon. Member with reference to this particular demand? The hon. Mr. Knapp said that loans were being granted to people in the area affected by the rebellion. I wish to know if it extends to the whole of Malabar area, including portions of Calicut, Ponani, and Wynad taluks, or if it is confined to Ernad and Walluvanad. Another piece of information

* Vide Appendix VII at page 577 infra.

† Vide Appendix VIII at page 585 infra.

[Mr. M. Krishnan Nayar] [13th November 1922]

Grant I—cont.

that I request from the hon. Member is whether the period of the temporary staff sanctioned at the time of the budget has expired and what is the period for which this temporary staff is intended."

The hon. Mr. A. R. KNAPP:—"With regard to the second point, Sir, I am afraid I omitted to mention that the period for which we wanted to employ these men is till 31st December—a total period of ten months from the 1st of March. At the time of the budget we made no provision. With regard to the scope of the loan operations . . ."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"At the time of the budget, the hon. Mr. Knapp says no provision was made. Was it an omission to make any provision at all till 31st December or till 31st March?"

The hon. Mr. A. R. KNAPP:—"At the time of the budget it was impossible to forecast the demand which would arise in this connexion. We thought that money would be available by reappropriation under other heads in connexion with the rebellion, in fact, in connexion with my own pay. Therefore the question of provision in the budget does not arise. As regards the other question of the area of the loan operations, they extend to the whole of the rebellion area, Ernad, most of Walluvanad and parts of Ponani and Calicut taluks. I am not aware that any reason for extending it to Wynad and the rest of Malabar has arisen."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"I want to raise some points with reference to these supplementary demands. I noticed at the time the grants were asked for that they were all on account of the reserved departments. I do not know whether this means that the sums that might have been saved by the transferred departments are being utilized in the reserved departments. Sir, this Council effected various reductions in the budget appropriations asked for by the Government in March. The economy effected at the budget session is frittered away at any rate in the subsequent grants. I would like to request the hon. the Finance Member to let us know what total was asked for by way of supplementary grants till now, what savings, whether by way of retrenchment proper or lapses and various other means made: how much of the expenditure thus saved has been saved from the transferred subjects and, with reference to the total of the supplementary grants, how much has been on account of the reserved subjects and how much on account of the transferred subjects. I will inform my hon. friend candidly why it is that these questions are being raised at this stage. There is not the slightest objection on the part of any Member to support any particular demand asked for by the hon. Mr. Knapp. We all know that Malabar was affected and it is our intention to render all possible help to the Government in its policy of healing the sore wounds from which Malabar is suffering. But at the same time we should like to know where we are with regard to the general finances of our Presidency, finance being the one topic of interest to us. It is one of the greatest pre-occupations of legislative minds to-day. These questions, therefore, have been raised in order that we may know clearly what is occurring. There is a general feeling abroad, Sir, and I will put it plainly before you that the economies so far effected, in so

[13th November 1922] [Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddi]

Grant I—cont.

far as they are of any real nature, have been effected in the transferred departments. I understand, or rather, I believe there is an idea abroad, that a fair amount of money has been resumed from the ministerial branch of the Local Self-Government Department. I should like to know how much has been retrenched or resumed from the ministerial half of the Government and in what directions the supplementary expenditure with which this Council is confronted frequently is spent. I should be glad to ask the Finance Member to kindly give us some information on these topics as the subject is likely to become one of considerable importance in the near future."

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"As there are a number of these supplementary grants, I should also like to ask the hon. the Finance Member and the hon. Mr. Knapp where this sum of Rs. 19,820 is proposed to be met from? This is an additional grant and we should like to know how it is proposed to find this money. We have no information whether it would be by reappropriation from any grant under any head or whether any surplus in hand is available out of which this amount is to be met. Similar information is required with reference to the various demands on the paper. We do not know if the reappropriation is to be made from a specific head, major or minor, or from savings under any head or from any general resources which are still unappropriated under any head in the budget. Apart from the question raised by Mr. Ramalinga Reddi it would be useful to have information on the general question raised by him, viz., whether the retrenchments suggested at the presentation of the budget have been given effect to."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I very much fear that the greater portion of the hon. Member Mr. Ramalinga Reddi's speech is absolutely irrelevant. The question before the House is whether the Government should be given a sum of Rs. 19,820. The hon. Member has made a number of observations, no doubt very pertinent and very interesting, with regard to the general financial situation. But really they will not be relevant. If I am now to allow, upon this provision of Rs. 19,820, a general discussion on the general financial policy of the Government, it will end in a general budget debate. If the hon. Member or any other hon. Member is not satisfied with the financial policy of the Government, of course, he has got other ways of bringing that matter up. But, I think, the House should confine itself to the specific issue. I must admit that the questions put by the hon. Member Mr. Ramachandra Rao are perfectly relevant. He asks: 'from what sources will you get the money which you wish to spend?' I have no doubt that some answer to that question will be given. But I would ask hon. Members to confine themselves to the issue raised by the particular request of the Government."

The hon. Mr. A. R. KNAPP:—"With reference to the question of Mr. Ramachandra Rao; I have not got the files with me here, but my very strong impression is that savings will be obtained under the heading of my own salary as Special Commissioner which was provided for nine months and which will not be used. This will involve no general increase in the budget."

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

[13th November 1922]

Grant IV.

The hon. Mr. A. R. KNAPP :—" I beg to move

That the Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 40,000 under 'Forests' to meet the working expenses of the Russellkonda Saw Mill during 1922-23.

" When the project for establishing this saw mill was originated by an agreement made by Messrs. Parry & Co., it was arranged that the Government should provide, in addition to the initial cost, a certain amount of money to meet the working expenses year by year. It was estimated in the first instance that Rs. 20,000 would be sufficient for the purpose. That amount was provided for in the budget of 1921-22. In March 1922 the Chief Conservator asked the Accountant-General to place the amount at the disposal of Messrs. Parry & Co. He did so, but there seems to have been some misunderstanding. The intention of the Forest Department and the intention of the Government was that the sum of Rs. 20,000 should be held at the credit of Messrs. Parry & Co. as a standing advance which could be recouped from the profits. The Accountant-General, however, treated it as a grant available only for 1921-22. Messrs. Parry & Co. having drawn no money up to April 1922, asked for it since and were told that there was no provision in the budget for 1922-23. What I am therefore asking for as regards Rs. 20,000 out of this Rs. 40,000 is merely a renewal of money granted last year in the budget. But the experience of the last three or four months during which time the mill has been working shows that Rs. 20,000 is hardly enough. At least it is not enough until we can put it on the basis of a standing credit to be recouped from time to time from the profit of the mill, that is to say, until we introduce into the Russellkonda Saw Mill the system of commercial accounts. On this subject we are now holding correspondence and consultation with the Auditor-General, and the skilled auditor whom he has sent us. With regard to the current year we find up to the end of July that the management has already expended Rs. 17,598 on working expenses and the balance will not be sufficient. It is estimated that if we are not to embarrass them, we should place at their disposal a further sum of Rs. 20,000 in the current year."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—" Sir, I should like to ask for information on two points with reference to this demand for supplementary grant. The first is, whether the amount of Rs. 20,000 provided for in the budget of last year 1921-22—and not drawn for this specific purpose—was utilized for any other purpose; that is to say, whether it was reappropriated or was not spent at all. This is my first point. My second point is a reiteration of a former request, viz., from what source do Government propose to find this amount? Is it from sums now appropriated for expenditure under the major head 'Forests' or is it from the general savings? I would like to emphasise the importance of looking at the question from this point of view. If the money is to be got from the general savings which are the result of retrenchment, are they to be utilized in this manner for the benefit of the most favoured departments as it were and are they not to be used for the benefit of the transferred half of the Government?"

The hon. Mr. A. R. KNAPP :—" Sir, as regards the first amount of Rs. 20,000, I am afraid I do not quite understand the difficulty of my hon. friend. The amount of Rs. 20,000 which was provided for in the budget of last year

13th November 1922]

[Mr. A. R. Knapp]

Grant IV—cont.

lapsed on the 31st March. Thus there is no question of reappropriation. So far as I know, that money has gone into the general funds and indirectly, therefore, is available for use in the form of a fresh grant this year. As regards the question from what source the other Rs. 20,000 is to come, I am afraid I am not able to answer that point; but if the question is considered relevant, I must leave it to be answered by my hon. colleague, the Finance Member."

The hon. Sir CHARLES TODHUNTER :—" I hope I may be able to set the hon. Member's mind somewhat at rest in this matter, though I cannot answer his questions absolutely specifically, point by point. There is a very useful machine called the National Cash Register, in which you put the cash and turn a handle and out comes a paper which tells you exactly what is the result of the transaction. The hon. Member seems to think that the Finance Member is a sort of automatic cash register to tell him exactly how many rupees are in the till at any given moment. I am afraid that that is expecting too much, but I can tell this to the hon. Member that, whereas we expected to close last year with a minus balance of 53 lakhs of rupees, we actually closed with a plus balance of one lakh, part of which was this Rs. 20,000 to which the hon. Member refers. So I hope he will be satisfied that our efforts at retrenchment during the closing months of last year met with some measure of success."

" As regards the question whether each of these items of supplementary grants is covered by a specific excess under some other head, I may say to the hon. Member that I hold in my hand a copy of the six-monthly estimates prepared by the Accountant-General. I find from it that there is not one single item of revenue and not one single item of expenditure that agrees exactly with the budget proportion, nor is it possible to keep the accounts in the manner he supposes. We do not say we are going to get a little more excise revenue or some other revenue and appropriate that for this or that supplementary grant. This has to come from the common pool; and any addition also goes into the common pool."

" Again the hon. Member accuses us of making economies at the expense of the transferred departments in order that we may utilize more money for the reserved departments. I venture to say, Sir, that it is a most baseless accusation and I hope my hon. colleagues the Ministers will bear me out in saying so. The need for supplementary grants arises when we find that we cannot carry on the work under particular heads of the budget with the amount provided for them. Whether the head that is inadequate belongs to a reserved department or to a transferred department depends on a number of considerations, one of which is the attitude taken by the Council in voting on particular heads in the budget debate. I think the Council will probably support me when I say that the heads which were most severely cut in the budget debate were those belonging to the reserved departments."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—" Are supplementary grants a retaliation for the voting by the Council?"

The hon. Sir CHARLES TODHUNTER :—" There is no question of retaliation. We cannot starve some departments utterly and hence we have to come forward with supplementary demands."

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—" I should like to ask the hon. the Finance Member whether the Government have the practice

[Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu] [13th November 1922]

Grant IV—cont.

of asking the departments concerned, when they come for any supplementary grant, whether they could not meet the need by reappropriation from the funds allotted to the particular department. We have some such thing in the district boards. Whenever any particular department comes and asks for a supplementary grant, we ask them if they cannot get the amount by way of reappropriation. This is a sort of economy. Instead of taking the funds from the common pool, it would be better if they can be found by reappropriation if possible. I hope the hon. the Finance Member will tell us whether such a procedure is being followed."

The hon. Sir CHARLES TODHUNTER:—"Sir, I am very glad the hon. Member has put this question. When a department comes up for a supplementary grant, we ask them to find the necessary amount by some other means. It is often only when a request comes up for the third or fourth time that the question of asking the Council for a supplementary grant is taken up. Then it goes through a most careful scrutiny by the department concerned and by the Finance Department and from the Finance Department it goes to the Finance Committee, and the Finance Committee does not pass it without a most careful scrutiny. After all these processes are undergone, it is submitted to His Excellency the Governor for permission to lay it before the Council."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"May I just say a word, Sir? From the statement made by the hon. the Finance Member, we gather that whenever a supplementary grant is made, it is made after every possible attempt to secure reappropriations has been made and that the money is then drawn from the common pool. Now, Sir, if this common pool is to be used, I think that that pool should be one in which the Ministers would soon be drowned. I, therefore, emphatically second the views expressed by Mr. Ramachandra Rao that a certain proportion of savings, whether by lapse or by retrenchment, should be made available for the development departments. Sir, we are to-day asked to vote for these six grants and I do not know what my hon. friends, the Ministers, have been doing. They have not come forward with any demands for supplementary grants and there is a feeling, Sir, that the transferred departments are to some extent sacrificed in order to make larger provision for the reserved departments, and I think that diarchy must imply two treasuries."

The hon. Sir CHARLES TODHUNTER:—"I may say, Sir, that as far as any danger of the hon. the Ministers being drowned in the common pool is concerned, the common pool is generally dry."

The motion was put and carried, and the grant was made.

Grant IX.

12 noon. The hon. Mr. A. R. KNAPP:—"Sir, I beg to move

That the Government be granted a sum of Rs. 1,500 under the head '47. Miscellaneous' for expenses incurred in connection with the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

"I might perhaps say in passing that this demand does not come under the criticism of my hon. friend on the right who in his general observations on the whole subject of supplementary grants has suggested that the reserved departments make more

18th November 1922]

[Mr. A. R. Knapp]

Grant IX—cont.

encroachments than the transferred on the common pool. This grant actually represents expenditure on a transferred department, but it involves no extra expenditure but merely a transfer for budget purposes from one head to another. This particular instance of Rs. 1,500 represents the allowances which were granted to a certain number of cholera parties which were working in Madras during the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Following precedent, the Local Self-Government sanctioned an allowance of Rs. 3 a day to the assistant surgeons and Rs. 1 to the sanitary inspectors, and the amount had been found from the Public Health budget. Unfortunately, the Auditor-General stepped in and told us that it was not the proper head of the budget to debit this sum to and that it must be taken under '47. Miscellaneous' which in the present instance happens to be reserved. Therefore it is I have come forward to make this additional demand."

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

The hon. Sir CHARLES TODHUNTER:—"Sir, at the instance of the Publicity Board and with the approval of His Excellency the Governor I beg to move for a grant of Rs. 5,000 to cover additional expenditure under postage and telegram charges of the Publicity Board.

"As the Council will remember, the original demand on account of the Publicity Board was for Rs. 53,400. It was made up of the following items:—

	Rs.
(i) Salaries of the Publicity Officer (the balance Rs. 24,600 being non-voted)	3,500
(ii) Establishment	14,828
(iii) Travelling and other allowances	1,500
(iv) Contingencies—	
Service postage and telegram charges. 20,000	
Other contingencies	13,600
	<u>88,600</u>
Add for rounding	112
Total	<u>88,712</u>

"The Council made one of those lump sum deductions which were characteristic of our last budget debate and directed us to reduce this sum of Rs. 53,400 by Rs. 20,000. We did this by taking Rs. 12,500 off service postage and telegrams and the balance off other items, leaving a budget of 33,400 distributed as follows:—

	Rs.
(i) Salaries of the Publicity Officer	3,500
(ii) Establishment	12,075
(iii) Allowances	500
(iv) Contingencies—	
Service postage and telegram charges. 7,500	
Other contingencies	9,825
	<u>17,325</u>
Total	<u>33,400</u>

[Sir Charles Todhunter] [18th November 1922]

Grant IX—cont.

"At the close of the budget debate we had to bring forward a further demand for the salary of the Publicity Officer amounting to Rs. 10,300 which raised the total to Rs. 43,700. The Publicity Board have now, as a result of the first half year's working, represented that it is impossible for them to carry on their work unless they are given a further sum to cover the postage charges, which have been enhanced as a result of the Government of India's taxation proposals. The amount they ask for is Rs. 5,000 and this only provides for carrying on the work on a very modest scale, that is to say, by reducing the number of leaflets they issue to three for two months, or 1½ per month.

"I hope that the Council will be prepared to pass this very modest proposal."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"There is no use of my opposing this demand. I would only suggest to the Government to consider the desirability of abolishing this department altogether, which would really mean anticipating the wishes of this Council. A review should have been made of the work of this department before any more money is asked for."

The hon. Sir CHARLES TODHUNTER:—"The review which the hon. Member wishes to have been made will no doubt be made by the Finance Committee in their capacity as Retrenchment Committee."

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

Grant XI.

The hon. Mr. A. R. KNAPP:—"I move

That the Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 3,600 under 'Administration of Justice—Criminal Courts'.

"The amount which I ask for represents the allowances which the Government desire to pay to certain magistrates in Malabar who were engaged in the trial of cases during the late rebellion. For this purpose, six magistrates were appointed as special magistrates under the Martial Law Ordinance and later under the Restoration of Order Ordinance. At first, these officers who were deputed to the district toured all over the area trying cases at convenient centres where the prisoners were kept. They then drew the usual travelling allowances. But later we changed the system and kept them at fixed centres. When they had been at their stations for more than ten days, they ceased to be entitled to any allowance, though they were for all practical purposes in camp, and were put to the expense of maintaining double establishments and incurred, in some cases, a good deal of expenditure on accommodation. There is a good deal of feeling among them that they are being handicapped by the especial employment and it was on that account that Government thought it desirable to give them a special allowance. The matter has been referred to the Finance Committee, and taking into account the peculiar circumstances of the case they have passed payment. I have no doubt that the Council will endorse the recommendation of the Finance Committee."

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

18th November 1922]

Grant XXX.

The hon. Sir CHARLES TODHUNTER:—"Sir, I beg to move

That the Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 35,000 under the head '46. Stationery and Printing—Cost of Books and Periodicals'.

"I am afraid that the hon. Member Mr. Ramalinga Reddi will not find this motion a very good illustration of his theory that the reserved departments are battenning on the miseries of the transferred. We provided in the budget a sum of Rs. 35,000 for the purchase of books and periodicals under the head 'Miscellaneous'. In order to afford the Council the fullest possible information regarding the expenditure of the Government, we approached the Auditor-General with proposals to break up that head so as to bring the items of it under specific heads, and we have now received his sanction to these proposals. As a result the Rs. 35,000 which we put under 'Miscellaneous' cannot be spent and lapses into the common pool. On the other hand, we have to take a similar sum out of the common pool to meet the expenses that we have incurred on books and periodicals and which will under the new classification fall under the head '46. Stationery and Printing'."

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

Grant XXXIII.

The hon. Mr. A. R. KNAPP:—"I move

That the Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 66,800 under '26 (c). Police—District Executive force—Contingencies—Agency'.

"This is another exception to the rule of my hon. friend on the right (Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddi). The amount which I ask for was duly provided in the budget under the ordinary police head. The Accountant-General has pointed out to us that it is necessary for formal budget purposes that it should be transferred to the special head Agency."

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

The hon. Mr. A. R. KNAPP:—"Sir, I move

That the Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 1,00,000 under '26. Police for expenditure in connexion with the Rampa fituri'.

"Hon. Members are aware that the Government have for some months past been engaged in suppressing a rebellion in a part of the Agency which formerly belonged to the Vizagapatam district. Communiqués have from time to time issued giving such information as it was possible and desirable to give, as regards the nature and the progress of the rebellion or *fituri* as it is locally called. But of course, as the House will understand, there are a great many details of organization and a great deal of information in regard to plans and proposals which it is not altogether desirable for us to publish. The leader of the *fituri* is one Alluri Srirama Razu. He is somewhat of an adept in obtaining intelligence; there is good reason to believe that he is in close communication with the plains; and it is not desirable that we should through newspapers or otherwise furnish him with information which might perhaps be invaluable to him.

"The trouble began at the end of August when the Razu with his men made an unexpected attack on the police stations at Chintapalli and two other places. The police of the two places were unable to offer any resistance worth the name and the rebels succeeded in capturing a considerable number of carbines and a large amount of ammunition. I mention this fact in

[Mr. A. R. Knapp]

[13th November 1922]

Grant XXXIII—cont.

particular, because a good deal more expense will be necessary to deal with a gang armed with weapons of precision than if they were merely armed as in the past with country guns, swords or even bows and arrows.

“When the trouble began the local reserves, including those from Kistna and Cocanada, mobilized and an attempt was made by means of police parties operating in various directions to round up the gang. During the course of the first operations, the police party under Mr. Tremenhoe was ambushed and he retired with the loss of one man. On the 3rd September, a more serious and a more successful ambush was made by the Razu, in which the police suffered severe casualties, including, I very much regret to mention the loss of two Imperial officers. It was clear from this occurrence that the rebels were more dangerous than was anticipated. We placed ourselves in consultation with the General Officer Commanding the Madras District and it was decided that the scheme of operations must be reconsidered and something approaching military organization introduced into our forces. This has now been done and I am glad to say that we have been able to avoid the necessity of employing troops in the area. We have indented on the Malabar police, who had obtained valuable experience during the Malabar rebellion, and their work has been, in every respect, admirable. Only to-day I have received a report from Mr. Happell regarding the Agency operations in which he mentions the remarkable way in which the Malabar special police have discharged their duties. By the courtesy of the General Officer Commanding, we have been allowed to indent on the military department for certain ancillary military services. They have supplied us with mule transport, which have been extremely useful; they have also furnished us with wireless apparatus which, as experience has already shown, is going to be a very valuable asset indeed. They have also sent a military officer as liaison officer to the scene of operations. Weather conditions have not been, however, favourable and fever has been very bad and this has, to a large extent, hampered our work so far. Meanwhile, while we were re-organizing, the Razu and his followers seized the opportunity to make raids on the borders of the Agency tracts. It was feared that this temporary success might perhaps increase his prestige, and lead to accessions to his forces, but according to our present information, that has not been the case, and the gang is no larger now than it was when it began. That, Sir, I think, is an encouraging feature. On the 24th October the Razu following his old tactics and concentrating his forces ambushed our party of police. On this occasion, he succeeded in wounding slightly a Malabar policeman in the foot but according to the information received and which we have every reason to believe, he lost three men killed and one very seriously wounded in doing so. That, Sir, is the work of the Malabar police who, as I have already stated, have behaved excellently throughout. I cannot now say anything more as to the future plans as that would not be advisable. I think we may safely say that we have the position fairly in hand. I should like to be able to give the total number of police who have been employed, but that also is not desirable. It is, of course, a considerable number, as the House will perhaps judge, when I tell them that we have no less than 15 British officers employed with the force. Funds are required for the maintenance and equipment of the force, for the provision of medical comforts, for transport, etc. In this connexion, I may be allowed to mention that through the

13th November 1922]

[Mr. A. R. Knapp]

Grant XXXIII—cont.

generosity of the Red Cross Society in Madras a special ambulance has been provided and sent to the scene of operations for the use of the sick and the wounded. To meet expenses a sum of Rs. 20,000 has, as an emergency measure, been certified by His Excellency the Governor under section 72-D of the Government of India Act. It is necessary to regularise that and also to provide funds for carrying on future operations. How much money we shall require altogether it is impossible for me to say now; it will entirely depend on the success of the operations of Mr. Happell who has been placed in charge of the whole forces and upon the length of the campaign. What I am asking for is a grant of one lakh of rupees as a credit on which I can draw for the present.”

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—“Sir, we have heard the statement of the hon. Mr. Knapp with some amount of interest. I may perhaps inform this Council that in the part of the country from which I come considerable misapprehensions are entertained in regard to what is going on by way of operations for the suppression of this rebellion. All kinds of wild stories are circulated and therefore we are thankful for whatever has been stated by the hon. Mr. Knapp. We wish to have information regarding the causes of this rebellion. All that we have heard from Mr. Knapp is that suddenly some rebels under the leadership of Srirama Razu numbering about 70 came down and raided two police stations. If that is so, why did he do so? Are there any local causes? I do not say that the hon. Mr. Knapp should obtain the information from Srirama Razu himself. I do not suggest that. But as he visited the locality I should like to know from the hon. Mr. Knapp if he has any information as regards this gang which raided the neighbourhood of the Agency tracts and the exact causes that have induced these simple people to take these steps. Perhaps, Sir, I may refer to a rebellion which took place in 1879 in the Rampa country. At that time the Government spent a lot of money; military operations were carried on for three years and the military were sent down from Madras. Many of them got malaria and many of them were patients in the Rajahmundry hospital for a long time. In the end nothing came out of these operations. Mr. Carmichael as Collector of Vizagapatam had considerable influence on the hill tribes and he was sent down by the Government on a mission of conciliation. He distributed bangles and turbans among the people and he found out the real causes of this rebellion. Of course, it was said at that time that it had its origin in the prohibition of the manufacture of arrack by the hill tribes. The hill tribes who were accustomed to drink arrack had been prevented from doing so. The root of the rebellion also lay in other local causes. At that time Mr. Carmichael called the hill tribes together and explained to them the intentions of the Government and the whole rebellion came to an end. Sir, I do not ask the hon. Mr. Knapp especially in the light of the information he has given us to undertake such a task at once. I should like to know whether he has made any enquiry as to the state of things in the Agency tracts which led these people to raid the police stations. We are told that at present the number of persons under the control of Srirama Razu is about 100. My hon. friend has mentioned that motor lorries, military officers and wireless apparatus and many of the transports of modern warfare have been sent for the suppression of this rebellion of 100 persons in the Agency tracts. I am willing to concede that there are possibilities of this rebellion doing much mischief.

[Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu] [18th November 1922]

Grant XXXIII—cont.

throughout the Agency tracts. The whole question is one which requires probing; we must enquire into the causes that led to this rebellion and to set right the local administration. Sir, I do not wish to refer at this stage to the great changes that have come over the administration of the Agency tracts by the establishment of an Agency Commissioner. I shall have to say a good deal about that at the appropriate time. Does the hon. Member propose merely to strengthen the military establishment or to import more men from Malabar to suppress the rebellion or would he immediately set up a machinery to find out the causes of discontent? These causes need not be ascertained from Srirama Razu or from any of his followers. I am sure that the local officers and the local people would be able to tell us more about the causes of this rebellion or rather I hope that the representatives from that part of the country would add to my remarks. While not opposing the measures that have been undertaken by Government to suppress this rebellion, I think simultaneously an open enquiry into the causes of the rebellion and about the removal of the grievances which these people have must be made. I do not wish to object to this grant but I trust that the hon. Member would wish to put down the rebellion with as small a military force as possible. Otherwise it would be another Malabar. The hon. Member may come forward with a supplementary grant of two lakhs in December and by the time of the budget discussion he may come forward with a motion for another additional grant."

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasaya:—"Sir, I rise not to oppose this grant but to elicit certain information from Government about the rebellion. The Government do not seem to have more information than the public in this matter, because the name of the rebel, first of all, seems to be uncertain to them. In the first three communiqués they said that one Alluri Sitarama Razu was the rebel, but in the last one they say that Srirama Razu is the rebel. We want to know exactly who it is that heads this rebellion.

"Then, I have put a question—question No. 441 that has been answered to-day—about the real cause of this rebellion. In a communiqué of the Government it was stated that this Alluri Sitarama Razu or Srirama Razu wanted to set himself up as an independent chief and has been giving trouble on that account. We want to know definitely whether that is the real cause, i.e., whether the ambition of Srirama Razu is at the bottom of this mischief or whether there are any other causes. A newspaper reference was made, I think, in the *Statesman* of Calcutta, and one signing himself as W.N.P. said that he had had information about it and he referred to a sub-inspector of police finding a non-co-operator preaching rebellion had reported the matter but that the civil authorities allowed that non-co-operator to go on. It was the same Sitarama Razu that was so found. What we want to know is whether the Government think that non-co-operation is at the bottom of this rising.

"Then there were other risings in the Agency, though not simultaneously with this but previous to this. *Pituris* at Rampa are very frequent, and we have had several *Pituris* of this kind. What was the cause of these rebellions in the past and what is the cause of the rebellion now? In dealing with the rebellion the Government have taken a step in the matter of depriving

[18th November 1922] [Sriman Sasibhushan Rath Mahasaya]

Grant XXXIII—cont.

muttadars of their muttas or zamindaris, and in one instance it is said that a certain muttadar has been deprived of his zamindari. We want to know which that zamindari is and whether such action on the part of the Government at the present stage, namely, the policy of depriving muttadars of the zamindaris has not indirectly, if not directly, tended to strengthen the rebellion and strengthen the hands of Sitarama Razu or Srirama Razu whatever his name may be. It may be that, deprived as they were of their zamindaris, they would have sent in forces and strengthened the hands of Sitarama Razu. That is the point of view which has to be taken into consideration.

"Then it is said by the public that the method of campaign is not what it should be. Having Narasapatam as a base camp and driving the rebels into the Agency is not a very tactical affair. Instead of driving them out of the Agency you drive them in and lengthen the period of this trouble. It is therefore necessary that this point of view also should be placed before the Government. Therefore I venture to suggest the possibility of having a base camp near the Gudem hills and then extend it to the Duseti border and drive the rebels out of the Agency into the plains where they could be easily caught.

"These are certain aspects of the question which require to be dealt with by the Government. As I said before, I do not rise to oppose the grant. On the other hand, we have every sympathy with the Government in the restoration of peace and order in that tract of country. But the public, at least the people near the Agency tracts, think that there have been grievances which require to be redressed and these grievances have been at the root of this rebellion. There seems to be a common grievance in order that Srirama Razu should have been able to find recruits from among the Agency people. Without that common grievance it would not have been possible for Sitarama Razu actuated only by his ambition to set himself up as an independent chief and to create a rebellion there. Whether there are such local causes should be ascertained, and if possible these grievances should be redressed, so that Sitarama Razu or Srirama Razu may not have the following that he has now. His following, according to the Government, is only 80 or thereabouts, but it appears from other sources of information that there are many more who have been hiding in the Gudem hills and that there is a sort of sympathy from the people outside for this Sitarama Razu. Evidently there is some local grievance which has to be found out. It is only the possible theory that I place before the House and it is for the Government to consider and investigate the matter, and let us know the real causes of the rising."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"Mr. President, Sir, let me once for all say that I am not an expert in military matters, and therefore I do not propose to follow my hon. friend from Ganjam in the tactical intricacies of the situation with which he has dealt just now. As I listened to my hon. friend, I thought that a Napoleon had been extinguished in a Member of the Legislative Council. Nor do I think that it is a matter in which the Government could undertake an immediate enquiry into the grievances, and I am of opinion that undoubtedly an enquiry must be made into the matter and that Government should formulate constructive proposals by which such rebellions may in future be averted as much as possible. When a house is

[Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddi] [13th November 1922]

Grant XXXIII—cont.

on fire the first thing we have to do is to put out the fire as quickly as possible. But, at the same time, I entirely agree with my hon. friend who suggested that some kind of enquiry must be made without loss of time as soon as the conditions of the tract have been restored to normal, so that the matter may be fully explored and the country made to feel that Government is there not merely to punish criminals but also to redress any grievances which might be felt by the people. If this subject of the grievances of the people and of the necessity for investigating them has been raised at this stage at all, it is probably because of the disastrous policy pursued by the Government in respect of Malabar, where even for a considerable period after the rebellion was put down, no such enquiry had been made by the Government as the country expected them to make. If they had done that, I do not think that my hon. friends would have placed that point before the House now. We all know that a definite assurance was given by the Right hon. Mr. Montagu when he was Secretary of State for India that any time the military were brought in to restore peace and order, the restoration of peace would be immediately followed by the institution of an enquiry of the kind now suggested.

The hon. Mr. A. R. KNAPP:—"May I ask, Sir, when and where that undertaking was given?"

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"That was given, Sir, in connexion with the Punjab debate in the House of Commons. What I want to say now is that this House should give every support to the Government in its endeavours to restore order. At this stage I would deprecate all kinds of criticism of the Government.

"I wanted to raise a technical point also, but in view of the statement made by the hon. Mr. Knapp, I feel it rather inopportune to do so now. In the Devolution rules it is clearly stated that the Finance Department shall examine and advise on all schemes of new expenditure for which it is proposed to make provision in the estimates, and shall decline to provide, in the estimates, for any scheme which has not been so examined. It is obvious from the statement made by the hon. the Home Member that this rule cannot apply to military operations or to circumstances that may suddenly arise, such as the *fituri* we are discussing. If so, I would suggest the propriety of our taking steps to have that rule modified in order to provide a more generous or a more extended application. However, that is by the way.

"But I cannot conclude my observations on this subject before making two points perfectly clear. One is that the country expects an enquiry to be instituted into the causes of this rebellion including any grievances of the local people, and also proposals to be formulated by which the possibilities of the outbreak of such rebellions may be rendered very remote if not actually impossible. The second point is this. We cannot let this matter go on without, in the first place, expressing our hearty approval of the measures taken by the Government to restore peace and order in those tracts, and expressing our deep sympathy for the gallant officers and men who lost their lives in the discharge of their duty and I am sure this House is with me when I say that we all appreciate the services that they have rendered and deeply deplore the calamities and sufferings they have had to endure. When

[13th November 1922] [Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddi]

Grant XXXIII—cont.

several officers and men have lost their lives, it is impossible for this House to withhold their sympathy for them. Finally, the Government will have to see that the rebellion is put down as easily and economically as possible. There is the financial side of the question to be taken into account, and even war is no justification for not taking it fully into consideration. Even the War Minister in the Great War carried on his work with economy. When any such idea is expressed here, we are at once confronted with a suspicion that we are not helping the Government to the best of our ability, but I may say quite frankly that we feel it more necessary to do so in the interests of the country. Lastly,—I do not quote any opinion on this point—I do think that the Government should give an undertaking that they would appoint a committee to go into this question. With these observations, I heartily support this grant."

Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"Mr. President, Sir, it is not at all desirable at this stage to question how the expenditure is to be met or whether it is proceeding on economical considerations. The tract of country under rebellion is very peculiar. It is full of thick forests, and I am told the conditions of Malabar are quite different from those of Gudem. I was told that in Malabar the forest was not so thick as in the case of Gudem, and the very fact that one individual with only 50 or 60 followers was able to defy the Government for more than two or three months is sufficient proof that the tract is very inconvenient for any operations. The men in the Agency district feel for the unhappy loss of two able officers, and those that were specially acquainted with Mr. Scot-Coward do feel the great loss to the service, and in his particular case we know that he was specially acquainted with the area in question as he had served in Narasapatam as Assistant Superintendent for some time. I was also told that he was on leave and immediately he landed in India he came to learn of this rebellion, and offered his services and went there, and that he was on the point of catching the rebels, when he met with his sad death.

"But Gudem is a portion of the Agency tract that was connected formerly with Narasapatam and Chodavaram taluks and its connexion with the headquarters of those two taluks was rather very satisfactory. But on account of the formation of the Agency tract, this was made 12-4 5 p.m. a separate taluk and tacked on to the Polavaram division which is far off from this portion, and communications have yet to be made. My impression is that had Sitarama Razu been under the immediate control of the Divisional Officer at Narasapatam, which is only sixteen miles away, there would have been better opportunities for studying the movements of this individual and for keeping him under control. But for a Divisional Officer sitting a couple of hundred miles off, so to say, it would be difficult to handle the situation.

"I have been recently there, and I find that there is a general impression among the people that the rebels are only aiming at European lives and that Indian lives are safe. Whatever may be the causes for that, it is very desirable that such an impression should be eradicated from the minds of the public. There were one or two instances, I was told, when police sub-inspectors and inspectors were caught hold of by the rebels and were let off after some time. If these stories are true, it requires serious consideration by

[Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Raju] [13th November 1922]
Grant XXXIII—cont.

the Government as to how these inspectors could go there without any arms, without having even a pistol, or without using them if they had any. My impression is that such an idea is gaining ground every day among the people, and I am sure it will have a very bad effect upon the minds of the hillmen, if this continues to prevail for long. Any Indian or European must go with arms. So far as I can gather, there is some lame excuse given that if the Indian officers are allowed to go in arms they might be taken away from them. I think in this case we must be prepared for any contingency and must meet them boldly and try to put an end to all these troubles. So far as I can gather the rebels are now within a distance of seven miles from Krishnadevappa, a place known as Ganugula and it is in the midst of three big important centres, namely, Narasapatam, Krishnadevappa and Lambasingi where there are good police forces. If the rebels are successfully able to resist all the police, it is not on account of their capacity but on account of the peculiar nature of the country. The rebels are not really infusing any terror among the Indian population; because they believe that they will not be molested. If really there has been any molestation of the Indian people, certainly there would have been some natural remedy of retaliation against them, and they would have easily been caught hold of by the people. Of course these are my personal impressions after studying the conditions for a number of days.

"The Malabar police is a very able police, well trained in the operations and it was well complimented by the officers now commanding the operations, and it is yet to be seen how far this police will be able to do any effective work in this peculiar tract of country. The rebels are not actually doing any mischief to the people, but they are taking very dangerous positions on the hill-tops and watching the whole progress of work all round them. Whether the Malabar police will be able to do any effective work shortly, so that we may get rid of this trouble very soon, is a point which the Government may very carefully study. But the only point I want to urge is that it is not at all desirable that the other hill people should go on with the impression that they would be left unmolested. Recently I was told that while rations were being taken from Krishnadevappa to Lambasingi or Chintapalli they were taken hold of by the rebels without any resistance by the police that was following. Such incidents do require careful enquiry at the hands of Government and must be prevented so that they may not spread widely in the area."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I want to say only one word with reference to this matter. No doubt it is necessary, as my friends have stated, to make an enquiry into the causes that have led to this rising. But what we are immediately concerned with is not the cause or causes which led to this outbreak, but the urgent need for putting it down. Apparently a large force is operating in those places; we have been informed that about fifteen officers are in charge of those operations and a correspondingly large number of men are also employed in that area. I have been told by some persons who have come from that part of the Presidency—of course it is not possible for me to say whether the information communicated to me is correct or not—that the leader of this gang Sitarama Razu or Srirama Razu, whatever his correct name may be, is a man of some education, is a school-final man, and a pious man too. That makes it all the more dangerous.

13th November 1922] [Mr. M. Krishnan Nayar]

Grant XXXIII—cont.

It is for this very reason that the leader is a man of some education and is considered with some esteem in that locality that urgent and immediate need arises for putting down this rebellion promptly. If it is allowed to continue, the chances are that it will spread probably very rapidly and on an extensive scale and, God forbid it, Malabar rebellion may be repeated on a small scale in the Agency. It should be the earnest endeavour of the Government as well as of the Council to immediately and promptly put down this rebellion and to enquire into the causes thereof after the danger is over; so that I would urge upon my friends to postpone the consideration of finding out the causes of this rebellion and to confine their attention for the present to the great need that exists for voting for this grant."

Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR:—"Mr. President, the observations made by my hon. friend Mr. Narasimha Raju are very instructive. He has told us that some of the police were not able to cope with the rebels because they did not take the precaution of going to them armed. This shows, Sir, that it is impossible for European officers who have been sent to those places to have a thorough knowledge of the country or even that amount of knowledge which will enable them to carry on any sort of campaign. I know that many villagers will walk at 12 or 1 o'clock at night through waste tracts and through wild jungles, for they know every intricate part, every bush. So, in the case of these operations, it is very necessary that the police should have some trustworthy and loyal guides."

"Secondly, British Rule in India does not rest, Sir, on the force of arms, does not rest upon the few military stations, but it rests upon prestige. Till a few years ago, fortunately for us, there were no troubles, but of late we have had tragedy succeeding tragedy; there was the Malabar tragedy, and now we have the tragedy in the Agency tracts, and the lives of young and promising officers have been lost owing to these unfortunate risings. If these risings and troubles should go on, not only would the country enjoy no peace, but also the people living in peace-loving parts of the Madras Presidency would be unfortunately taxed. For, money will be wanted in order that repairs may be made for the ravages and destruction committed by the rebels; so that the time has arrived when the department should seriously consider the necessity of having a very well-trained and efficient police able to cope with the risings, a police having an intimate knowledge of the country and also commanding the services of trustworthy guides, and going about armed and taking all possible precautions to put down these risings, to nip them in the bud, so as to save unnecessary expenditure and also unnecessary waste sometimes."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasaya:—"Mr. President, I do not share the apprehensions of my hon. friend from Malabar and I believe the rebellion of which so much has been spoken is due to economic causes that were rife in the Agency tracts for a long time. It was however a few months ago, that we had similar complaints from the Khond Agency and I was told that the reserve police at Russellkonda were posted to the Khond Agency and I have reason to believe that similar economic grievances or some unredressed grievances of the people that inhabited the Agency must have led the innocent Khonds and Koyas of these Agency tracts to give vent to their feelings in this way. The grievances were there from time to time;

[Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo] [13th November 1922]

Grant XXXIII—cont.

they were brought to the notice of the officials without any redress being given. Perhaps this Sitaram Razu, or whoever he is, has caught hold of the opportunity and played his own tricks, and I am sure that those innocent people were led away. Therefore, there is absolutely no reason to apprehend that a 'Malabar' might be manifested in the Madras Agency. I agree with my friend Mr. Sasibhushana Rath that the undertaking of operations (though I myself admit that I am no authority in military transactions) for driving the Khonds into the interior of the Agency tracts cannot be said to be a very excellent idea especially when we know that there are the adjoining hilly tracts of Central India, Orissa, Gurgats and the Agency tracts of Madras.

"I know that the Khonds of Jeypore had similar grievances and we shall not be surprised that there may be manifestations of their feelings in some shape or other. It has to be very sadly admitted, Sir, that even when public men go to represent their grievances they are more regarded as agitators and sometimes regarded as non-co-operators, and are treated with scant courtesy. It is no wonder, therefore, that such manifestations occur in the usual course, I say usual course, because when a series of grievances remain unredressed it is very natural that it should manifest itself in some form or other. A silly people not knowing how to get their grievances remedied got into the clutches of any one that shows some sympathy for them. That is, Sir, the only logic I could conceive of. But still I would appeal, I would rather caution Government, to treat the people with due mercy, with the mercy that they deserve, after putting down the rebellion. I am sure that the Council will not hesitate to grant any money that the Government might feel it necessary to have."

The hon. Mr. A. R. KNAPP:—"Mr. President, I do not think that the Council expects me to go in detail into the various remarks that have been made in connexion with this demand. Many of them have been of great interest and among them I have noted some for consideration as soon as possible. There are three points of detail which I think it desirable to refer to. A suggestion was made on the other side of the House that some wrong had been done to a Muttadar and it was, I think, further suggested that this might lead other Muttadars to join the rebellion. That particular Muttadar is now actually in jail on a charge of harbouring the rebels and it is difficult to understand why my hon. friend has now come forward with a matter which is *sub judice*. Reference was also made to the capture of certain sub-inspectors by the rebel chief and a suggestion was also made that that capture was possible because they were unarmed. From the accounts I have had, one of the sub-inspectors had a revolver and the Razu recognizing that a revolver, unless in expert hands, was worse than useless, gave back the revolver. In the case of the other sub-inspector, he was not in uniform, being on intelligence work, and he was going about as an ordinary traveller. For that reason he was not carrying a revolver with him.

"Sir, the main point, of course, in connexion with this debate, is the cause of the rebellion. I am very glad to find that the majority of the speakers hold the right view on the matter, that this is not the moment when we are likely to ascertain the causes of the rebellion. I need hardly assure the House that the Government recognize as well as they do, that when we

13th November 1922]

[Mr. A. R. Knapp]

Grant XXXIII—cont.

have put out the fire it will be absolutely essential to try and discover the causes of it and the way in which to prevent further conflagrations. My hon. friend, Mr. Ramachandra Rao, is inclined to think that some measure of conciliation is possible and he quoted a precedent from what my predecessor did in 1879. Sir, it is not possible to put a bangle on the hand of a man who is waiting for you with a rifle behind a rock; that is a duty which I would gladly delegate to any other Member of this Council.

"All I need add is, to repeat that we have every intention to make the fullest possible investigation as soon as the conditions will allow us to do so. Mr. Huggins has recently joined as Agency Commissioner (hitherto we had only an acting man). I hope to be able to see him next week, and I shall not lose the opportunity of ascertaining from him as definitely as possible what the causes of the rebellion are, as far as they are ascertainable, and I shall impress upon him the necessity of losing no opportunity of discovering what grievances there may be. I think it is most likely that there may be grievances which have to be redressed. I can assure the House that any information that we may get sooner or later on the subject will be fully laid before the House for information."

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

VII

THE PRINCE OF ARCOT ENDOWMENTS BILL, 1922.

Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR (*Advocate-General*):—"Mr. President, under Standing Order No. 43, I beg to present the report of the Select Committee on the Prince of Arcot Endowments Bill; and under the Standing Order, also, I shall confine myself to a very brief statement of some additional facts. Hon. Members of this House who have perused the report will find that in three places there has been a departure made from the scheme of the original Bill. One matter is referred to in paragraph 5 of the report. On investigation and by taking evidence in the matter it was found by the Select Committee that there are now a number of endowments which were not in the management of the Prince of Arcot. It was therefore possible to eliminate them from the scope and orbit of the Bill. Two other alterations have been made in the direction of enlarging the privileges of the members of the public and it may be taken that they are contained in paragraphs 6 and 12 of the report. Consistently with the position and rights of the Prince of Arcot, attempts have been made to increase the control of the public over these. With these observations I beg to present the report."

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur:—"I second the motion."

The motion to present the report of the Select Committee was then put to the House and agreed to.

Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR (*Advocate-General*):—"Mr. President, before the hon. Mr. Krishna Rao moves his amendment, may I draw the attention of the House to a misprint in clause 1 of the Bill? In line 12, '1921' should be '1922'. When the Bill was drafted it was expected to be passed in 1921 and I trust I have the necessary permission to alter this misprint."

The House having assented to '1922', being substituted for '1921', the Council then took up the Bill clause after clause.

[13th November 1922]

Clause 1.

Clause 1 was put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 2.

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—"Sir, I beg to move that the following proviso be added to clause 2 of the Bill :

'provided that it shall not apply to the hereditary servants of the endowments or institutions'.

"And I suggest that to make matters clear it is desirable that this should be added to the clause. To suggest reasons for this amendment I need not go further than to refer to the report of the Select Committee, paragraph 9. It states that certain hereditary servants of the endowments put in a petition before them, but that their claims if any were unaffected by the Bill. A perusal of all the clauses of the Bill will show that there has been no exception created in the case of any of the servants of those endowments or institutions and I therefore urge for the attention of the House the necessity for incorporating this proviso in the Act itself. In fact, it is admitted by the Select Committee that the Bill does not affect the rights of hereditary men. It is only to make matters quite clear that I move this amendment and I trust there will be no objection."

Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD SADULLA BADSHA SAHIB :—"Mr. President, I beg to second this amendment. The subject matter of this amendment has already been considered by the Select Committee in paragraph 9 of their report. When certain hereditary servants of the endowments put in a petition before the Select Committee, it was considered that their claims were not affected by the Bill. But as people still seem to entertain some doubt on the matter, it is better to have it clearly expressed that the Act shall not apply to the hereditary servants of the endowments or institutions."

Diwan Bahadur Sir T. DESIKA ACHARIYAR :—"The only objection, Sir, to the amendment being inserted is that it is quite unnecessary. The Bill itself relates to the better management of the charitable and religious endowments under the control of the Prince of Arcot in the Presidency of Madras, and not to the disciplinary jurisdiction over the servants employed in those endowments. This matter was pressed before the Select Committee and it was then pointed out most distinctly that there was not a word or phrase in the Bill which would create any ambiguity in the matter, and seeing that the proviso is unnecessary, I oppose the amendment."

Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR (*Advocate-General*) :—"Mr. President, I quite see that the hon. Member who has moved the amendment is particular to guard against any encroachment on the rights of hereditary servants, but at the same time he will bear in mind, I have no doubt, that neither under section 92 of the Civil Procedure Code, nor under the analogous provision of the Religious Endowments Act, are private rights as such interfered with in these scheme matters or scheme suits. For instance, it has been held by the courts that suits for the vindication of private rights, such as the rights vested in hereditary servants of these endowments, could not be affected by the ordinary scheme proceedings. Not only on that account but also on account of the fact, that there is nothing purported to be done, or that can

13th November 1922] [The Advocate-General]

Clause 2—cont.

ostensibly be done under colour of this enactment to affect or in any way interfere with the rights of these hereditary servants, was it considered unnecessary to insert anything in the Bill which would really be of a supererogatory character. I submit with some confidence, Mr. President, that there is not a single phrase in this Bill which can be taken to have the effect, remotely even, of interfering with the rights of hereditary servants."

Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"Mr. President, I am opposing the amendment, because it is superfluous. There is no hereditary servant belonging to the mosques. There was one who was dismissed by the Prince of Arcot and he appealed against that dismissal to the High Court both in the original side and in the appellate side where the decision of the Prince of Arcot was upheld. Under these circumstances, the amendment is absolutely superfluous and will serve no useful purpose."

Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR (*Advocate-General*) :—"I desire to guard against members expressing any view or opinion that there are no hereditary servants at present. Now, as the case stands at present, in the case of certain persons who arrogated this right to themselves, their rights have been regulated by the Madras High Court to which advertence has been made. But this House cannot at the present juncture judge of the existence or non-existence of hereditary servants. All that I can say is that if there are any hereditary servants, their rights are unaffected."

SAIYID MUHAMMAD PADSHA SAHIB Bahadur :—"Sir, I rise to oppose this amendment not because I think that there are no hereditary servants at all but because to my mind the investigation as to whether there are or are not men who can come under the class of hereditary servants is irrelevant to the matter under consideration. All that needs to be considered is whether the question of the rights of hereditary servants can be considered at all when we are dealing with this Bill. I think, Sir, that in the whole of this Bill there is not one solitary reference to the rights of hereditary servants. While it is not attempted to confer any additional rights on those people who might be hereditary servants attached to one particular institution, there is also no attempt made to deprive them of any rights which they may naturally possess under the ordinary law of the land. Therefore, Sir, I am of opinion that it is not at all necessary to make any such provision with regard to the rights of these hereditary servants."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—"Sir, the first objection urged against the amendment is that it is unnecessary and that therefore no provision need be made. I believe that it is not possible for us to anticipate what interpretation might be put upon the absence of this provision if a contest should really arise in future. It is not possible for us to exactly consider the possible interpretation that may be put even on the discussions in this House, or on the observations made in the Select Committee while dealing with this question. If no objection has been urged to the substance of this amendment, I only wish this House to consider whether on the mere ground that such a provision has not been thought necessary either in the Select Committee, or in the House to-day, they will not make matters quite clear by excluding these hereditary servants from the operation of this Bill. I agree with the hon. the Advocate-General who has stated that it is not necessary for this House to consider whether or not there are any hereditary

[Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu] [13th November 1922]

Clause 2—cont.

servants. That is beside the question. The objection urged by the hon. the Advocate-General also was that section 92 of the Civil Procedure Code and the corresponding section of the Religious Endowments Act did not affect the rights of hereditary servants and that therefore there was no necessity to make any provision for them so far as this Bill was concerned. May I point out that according to the Bill which is now before this House—I do not know how it will be in future—clause 5 expressly provides—

‘No suit claiming any of the reliefs specified in the Religious Endowments Act, XX of 1863, or in sub-section (1) of section 92 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, shall be instituted or maintained or continued in respect of the aforesaid charitable and religious trusts.’

If, notwithstanding the amendment moved in regard to this clause, the House should consider it necessary to have that provision, there is every possibility of complicated questions arising later on while dealing with that question. If suits under the Civil Procedure Code or the Religious Endowments Act are not to be instituted in respect of all those matters, we cannot be sure that the rights of the hereditary servants are not affected by those provisions. I therefore again urge for the consideration of the House the necessity for endeavouring to make matters clear. We cannot after all be sure of the correctness of our interpretation of law. Everyday we know of decisions being altered. Therefore, to be doubly sure, I think it is better to clear up matters now only.”

Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR (*Advocate-General*):—“Mr. President, if I thought that there was any reasonable doubt or uncertainty regarding this matter I would have had no hesitation in accepting it, but I think the argument of the hon. mover of the amendment itself supplies the solution. Clause 5, even if it is carried, says this:—that no suits under those two provisions can be brought forward. All that I have ventured to bring forward before you, Mr. President, is this: that neither under section 92, nor under the Religious Endowments Act at present is any man debarred from contesting or litigating any private right. Therefore the removal of that provision will not affect matters in any manner, and that is why I submit that it is absolutely unnecessary to pass this amendment.”

The amendment was put and lost.

Clause 2 was put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 3.

Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR (*Advocate-General*):—“Mr. President, before the clause is discussed further, it has been suggested that a verbal amendment might be made. In clause 3, the House will notice we have the words ‘present Prince of Arcot and his successors in title’. It has been suggested that instead of that it would be more elegant and more in consonance with the scheme in clause 4 also to say ‘Prince of Arcot for the time being’. I propose that as a mere verbal amendment to which I hope the House will have no objection.”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur seconded it.

13th November 1922]

Clause 3—cont.

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—“I should like to ask the hon. the Advocate-General whether the Prince of Arcot is a hereditary title.”

Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR (*Advocate-General*):—“Yes, it is, under special arrangements with the Government.”

The motion was put and the alteration made.

Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD SADULLA BADSHA SAHIB:—“Sir, I rise to move the following amendment standing in my name:—

After the words ‘in accordance with such rules’ in line 27 insert the words ‘subject to their previous publication for criticism by the public’.

“Hon. Members are aware that a scheme for the administration of the endowments in the Trichinopoly district is detailed in Schedule C to this Bill, but no such scheme has been framed in regard to the administration of the endowments or institutions or monuments situated in the City of Madras, North Arcot and Tanjore districts. The Muhammadan public, a considerable section of them, desire—and I echo their feeling—that provision should be made in the statute itself in regard to the administration of the endowments situate in Madras, North Arcot and Tanjore districts as in the case of Trichinopoly. When I urged in the Select Committee that provision should be made for this in the Bill, I was told that such amendments could not be carried out by the Select Committee as this Council had already accepted the general principles of the Bill and that such an amendment was a practical departure from the principles already accepted. But I doubt whether the amendments I proposed were such as a Select Committee could not carry out. After all it is a matter of opinion. Anyhow I wish to make this particular amendment and see that the Bill is amended at this stage at least in the way I have indicated.”

At this stage the Council adjourned for lunch and re-assembled at 2-30. The Deputy President was in the Chair.

Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD SADULLA BADSHA SAHIB (*continued*):—“The Muhammadan public would desire that the properties and endowments and monuments in the districts of Madras, North Arcot and Tanjore should be subject to proper administration and with proper safeguards in the same way as those in the Trichinopoly district. But I hope the Madras Government, to whom the power of making rules in regard to the administration of the endowments in these districts is entrusted, will see that provision is made in the rules to be framed by them, on lines similar to those in schedule C. I would, therefore, not press that a detailed scheme should specifically be inserted in the Bill itself as in the case of Trichinopoly. In my opinion, the rules to be framed by the Madras Government should be made only after a draft of the rules is published for criticism by the people concerned. No doubt they might do so. But I wish a specific provision in that direction is inserted in the Bill itself. Clause 3, as it now stands, does not provide that previous publication of the rules for criticism is specifically required by law. So I propose the present amendment, which I hope will satisfy the Muhammadan public, and also believe will be accepted by this Council. I doubt whether the addition proposed by the Select Committee to clause 4 in regard to the previous publication would apply to the rules to be framed by the

[Mr. Muhammad Sadulla Badsha Sahib] [13th November 1922]

Clause 3—cont.

Government under clause 3 for the management of properties in Madras, North Arcot and Tanjore districts. To place matters beyond doubt, I have proposed this present amendment which I hope the Council will accept."

SAIYID DIWAN ABDUL-RAZAAG SAHIB seconded the amendment.

Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR (*Advocate-General*):—"I appeal to the hon. mover of this amendment not to press it because I am going to accept an amendment which will really carry out his object, arising out of clause 4. I have explained the matter to him and I believe that with this assurance he will not press his amendment."

Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD SADULLA BADSHA SAHIB:—"I have no objection to withdraw my amendment in view of the assurance given by the Advocate-General."

The amendment was by leave withdrawn.

Diwan Bahadur Sir T. DESIKA ACHARIYAR:—"Mr. President, before clause 3 is put to the Council, I wish to move an amendment, that in line 22 after the word 'endowments', the words 'and institutions' be added in order that the clause may have reference to both schedules A and B of the Bill. Schedule A relates to endowments and schedule B to institutions. Similarly, in line 27 after the word 'endowments', the words 'and institutions' have to be added."

Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR (*Advocate-General*):—"I have great pleasure in accepting that verbal modification because it will tend to uniformity of language."

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 3 as amended was then put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 4.

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"Sir, I move the following amendment in clause 4:—

In line 36 omit the word 'such' and after the word 'rules' insert the words: 'for modification of the rules in schedule C as specified above or for the administration of the endowments specified in schedule B.'

"The clause as it stands reads as follows: 'The rules in schedule C except rules (1), (2), (3) and (11) may be added to or altered by the Local Government after consultation with the Prince and the committee, if any, appointed under the rules. At least sixty days before making any such rules the Local Government shall publish a draft of the proposed rules in the Fort St. George Gazette, and any person may, during the said period, make any objection or suggestion to the Local Government who shall take the same into consideration before finally making the rules. The rules may be made by the Local Government either as originally drawn or as amended and shall come into operation forthwith or at such time as may be prescribed in the rules.' It would be found from the report of the Select Committee that the latter portion of the clause was inserted in view of the representations made that sufficient opportunity should be afforded to the Muhammadan community to express their views before alterations are made or rules are suggested. But as the clause stands, it applies only to the alterations made in schedule C in

13th November 1922] [Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu]

Clause 4—cont.

accordance with the provisions of the first portion of this clause. But the discussion on the previous amendment of Mr. Sadulla Badsha Sahib would have made it clear that there is a strong feeling that provision should be made for due publication and for consideration of the objections urged by the representatives of the community even in the case of rules framed in regard to endowments other than those covered by schedule C. Therefore the object of this amendment is to make it clear that even in cases where rules have to be framed regarding other endowments and institutions in clause 3 as now modified, provision should be made for the publication of the rules and objections should also be considered. The amendment is so reasonable that I do not wish to say much in support of it."

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU:—"I second it."

Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR (*Advocate-General*):—"Mr. President, I have no objection to accept the amendment if the hon. mover of the amendment will consent to one or two small verbal changes. They are: *instead of 'for modification' insert 'in modification' and omit the words 'as specified above.'*"

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"I have no objection to do so."

Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR (*Advocate-General*):—"Mr. President, as amended the clause would read:

'At least sixty days before making any rules in modification of the rules in schedule C or for the administration of the endowments specified in schedule B the Local Government shall publish a draft of the proposed rules in the Fort St. George Gazette, etc.'

The amendment was put and carried.

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"Sir, I move the following amendment:—

Number the portion beginning with the words 'At least sixty days' and ending with the words 'prescribed in the rules' as clause 4-A.'

"Sir, this amendment merely suggests that this will be made a separate section. According to the original scheme of the Bill, it was intended to deal with alterations to rules in Schedule C. Now that we have consented to the amendment which will not only affect the rules in Schedule C but also those in Schedule B, the amendment which I move is necessary and it is more desirable to constitute this a separate section altogether."

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU:—"I second it."

Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR (*Advocate-General*):—"I have great pleasure in accepting the amendment. Technically it may be pointed out that the word '4-A' should be inserted before the words 'at least' and that it should be separately paragraphed."

Clause 4 as amended was put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 5.

2-45 p.m. Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"Sir, I beg to move the following amendment:—

5. Omit the clause.

[Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu] [13th November 1922]

Clause 5—cont.

"Sir, clause 5 reads as follows:—

No suit claiming any of the reliefs specified in the Religious Endowments Act, XX of 1863, or in sub-section (1) of section 92 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, shall be instituted or maintained or continued in respect of the aforesaid charitable and religious trusts.

"At the time when this Bill was introduced, a question was raised as to the desirability of retaining this provision in the Bill. Even on the former occasion, it was pointed out by some of us that the retention of a provision of this description was calculated to affect the existing rights, and that the safeguards provided in the Religious Endowments Act or in the Civil Procedure Code were quite adequate to meet cases where applications were frivolously made to bring these matters before courts. In the course of the discussion it was urged by the Advocate-General that these were not to be treated as public trusts, that they were more or less in the nature of private trusts and that a distinction should be drawn from that standpoint."

Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR (*Advocate-General*):—"Sir, I rise to a point of personal explanation. This particular statement has been made more than once, both inside and outside this House, and I also see an avowment to this effect in the petition that has been presented to this House. It is, therefore, incumbent upon me to point out that I stated that there were certain characteristics of these endowments which differentiate them from the ordinary *wakf* or Muhammadan trusts; and to that extent I adhere to my previous statement. But I did not say that these endowments formed part of private trusts."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"I am glad, Sir, that the Advocate-General has drawn that distinction; to the extent to which he has stated nobody can take any exception, because a perusal of the decision of their Lordships of the Madras High Court would also show that there are some distinct features in the case of these endowments, especially in the matter of the control exercised by the Prince of Arcot over the *mutawalis*. Their decision makes it clear that, regarding the general principles of the Bill, these trusts cannot be distinguished from other public trusts. It will be noticed that since the introduction of this Bill last year and during the progress of this Bill before the Select Committee, various representations were made on behalf of the Muhammadan community and their views regarding this question were very clearly placed both before the public and the Select Committee. As has been pointed out by the Select Committee representations were made both for and against the Bill and we are highly indebted to all those who have supplied us with printed pamphlets dealing with this question. I am particularly glad that this morning we have been furnished with a statement containing the opinion of the Moulvis and the religious divines respecting this question."

"Sir, the point for consideration is whether notwithstanding all that has been stated on both sides, there is any real necessity for adopting this clause which takes away the jurisdiction of civil courts. We ought not to embark upon this precedent of taking away the normal powers of judicial tribunals in dealing with cases affecting the administration of public trusts unless a real necessity was made out for embodying such provisions. It will be found that whenever applications are made to deal with trusts either

[13th November 1922] [Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu]

Clause 5—cont.

under the Religious Endowments Act or under the Code of Civil Procedure, there are ample opportunities for the Advocate-General or the Collector of the district to make full and proper inquiry into the circumstances relating to the administration of the trust and either to grant or withhold sanction for the institution of suits. If on the other hand we agree to eliminate that provision from those statutes so far as the administration of the trusts of the Prince of Arcot is concerned, then I submit that we shall be creating a very dangerous precedent in the matter of administration of religious trusts. It is on these broad principles that I have considered it necessary to place this aspect of the question before the House. We do not in the least show any sort of unwillingness or hesitation to accept the position which has been created by any treaties or any obligations. The Select Committee in dealing with this question stated as follows:

Various objections have been raised to the Bill by individuals and representatives of Muhammadan institutions. The main objection was to clause 5. This clause was considered necessary with reference to the special historical incidents connected with the institutions in question and by reason of the fact that the Prince of Arcot's possession of these endowments was recognized and confirmed under political arrangements with an understanding that he ought not to be amenable to the jurisdiction of civil courts. Without deciding whether the Prince is entitled to exemption from being sued in respect of these endowments as he is in his personal capacity, under Act XX of 1863, it was considered that subject to the safeguards contained in the Bill, the peculiar position of the Prince of Arcot in relation to these endowments necessitates such provision.

"Sir, I may frankly state that I have not been able to follow whether there has been an express understanding that he ought not under any circumstances or for any purposes be amenable to the jurisdiction of civil courts. My attention has been drawn to some privileges conferred on him, but in my opinion they do not go the length of suggesting that there was an understanding of this character. Again, it is stated in the report of the Select Committee: 'that subject to the safeguards contained in the Bill' it was considered that a provision like this might be incorporated. But clause 5 which I propose to be omitted from this Bill does not by itself suggest any means by which the powers hitherto exercised by civil courts can be exercised by any other extraneous body. I can understand the case wherein instead of the civil courts being called upon to exercise the functions hitherto vested in it, some other body in which the public can have confidence is created for the purpose of exercising these functions. I have tried to go through this Bill as carefully as possible, and in the rules and discussions I have not been able to find anything which suggests that the powers hitherto exercised or exercisable by civil courts in the matter of administration of trusts can be exercised or made exercisable by any other body in which the public can have confidence. If any such provision had been incorporated, I would not have found it necessary to come forward with this amendment. In the absence of any appropriate safeguard to that extent and in the absence of any alternative provision either in the Bill or in the schedules, I think it is necessary that this House should not go the length of giving its assent to the present clause 5. If, in the matter of safeguards, the Select Committee had in its mind the rules in Schedule C, and if it was to these rules that their attention was drawn, may I point out to them that these rules do not confer either on the Collector of the district or on the Local Government powers such as those that have been exercised by courts either under the Religious Endowments Act or under the Code of Civil Procedure. What do these

[Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu] [13th November 1922]

Clause 5—cont.

rules provide? So far as the management is concerned, these rules confer fairly absolute powers on the Prince of Arcot. Rule 6 states:

The Collector shall appoint an advisory committee of five leading Muhamadan residents in Trichinopoly for the purpose of assisting and advising him in the matter of the endowments.

"It is only an advisory committee. Later on it is stated:

The powers of the committee shall be confined to the inspection of the religious and charitable institutions in Trichinopoly including the endowment office and to advising the Collector and all action on such advice shall be taken by the Collector.

"Rule 8 says:

The agent shall prepare a budget of income and expenditure for each year in consultation with the committee and in accordance with the proportions mentioned in rule 2 above.

"But do we find in these rules any provision for interference when there is malfeasance or misfeasance or any misappropriation on the part of the trustee himself? We do not find any such provision in these rules. If the Government have reserved to themselves full and complete powers to interfere in these cases to the full extent, then probably that argument might be said to have been based on the plea that instead of having the expensive and cumbrous machinery of law courts and the protracted hearing of cases therein, we should have a simple and less expensive machinery. We find absolutely no such provision giving powers to the Collector of Trichinopoly in the cases referred to by me. If the Council gives its assent to this Bill, then it would amount to giving its sanction to the incorporation of provisions which would take away all control of the Government and the law courts in the matter of the administration of these public trusts. It is therefore a very serious provision that has been incorporated in this Bill and I would request this House to consider whether it would not form a very dangerous precedent in the matter of all trusts. This is not to be taken as a solitary instance of our conferring some special privileges on the Prince of Arcot. We are all anxious that anything which can possibly be done to enhance his prestige and to preserve his dignity ought to be respected and safeguarded. But these affect the rights of the general public without at the same time affecting the position or the prestige of the Prince of Arcot. If we pay attention to the old orders in pursuance of which these were transferred to the Prince of Arcot, we will find that the Government then thought it was necessary to preserve the existing vested rights. I will draw the attention of this House to G.O. No. 98, dated 9th April 1867, in pursuance of which some of these endowments were transferred to the Prince of Arcot. This was the order referred to in the Statement of Objects and Reasons while this Bill was introduced. It will support my position rather than controvert it. The order runs as follows:

The Government being recently determined that the superintendence of the mosques and tombs in the Presidency connected with the Carnatic family, shall be entrusted to His Highness Prince Asim Jah Bahadur and all his successors

His Highness and successors in title being held responsible for the repairs and maintenance of these structures, receiving such of the revenue attached to them as are at the disposal of the Government, subject to a reservation of existing rights, the Governor-in-Council directs that the Collectors of North Arcot and Trichinopoly will make immediate arrangements for making over to the charge of His Highness and his successors the mosques and tombs specified in Parts A and B appended to the foregoing letter in so far as this can be done without prejudice to the rights of the other parties.

"Well, Sir, it was subject to these reservations that the Government Order was issued. I would ask this House whether it will be justified in

[13th November 1922] [Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu]

Clause 5—cont.

giving its assent to a measure which will have the effect of affecting the existing rights of the members of a community who are interested in the proper management of these trusts. It is from that standpoint that I request this House to look at this question. I think that no necessity has been shown for the incorporation of this provision in this Bill and I think there is a very great danger if we give our assent to this measure. With these remarks I commend by amendment for the acceptance of the House."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS MAHSAYO seconded the amendment.

Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR (*Advocate-General*):—"Sir, inasmuch as the question has been directly raised as to the necessity of this measure it is my duty now to justify its retention. In the first place let me assure you, Mr. President, that it is not the intention of any one in charge of this measure to make this measure a precedent. And I may at once mention that I shall be the last person who shall derogate from the ordinary rights of the public in regard to religious endowments. It is because in the case of the Prince of Arcot he occupies an exceptional position that, far from making a precedent, in order to meet an exceptional contingency or state of things, this Bill has been brought forward. In order to enforce that position let me refer to the papers to which advertence has already been made by the hon. Member who is in charge of this motion. The hon. Member read the final order. Let me invite the attention of the House to what happened in regard to this question of the Prince of Arcot. It will be remembered by the hon. Members of this House that the Prince of Arcot was really a sovereign until 1801. In 1867 the title of the Prince of Arcot was confirmed and at the time that that title was confirmed the question arose as to these endowments. The Government asked the Prince of Arcot whether he would take charge of these endowments. He said he would take charge of them and continue them as his predecessors had continued, provided and only provided that he was not interfered with by any committee or any persons, who would supervise him or pretend to supervise him. At that time the question of the Act of 1868 was properly raised and it would be instructive to this House to notice what happened. This was before the transfer of the endowments under the control of the Prince of Arcot."

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"May I know what the hon. Member is reading from?"

Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR (*Advocate-General*):—"It was a paper which was placed before this House and what I am reading now is contained in certain papers which were read at the previous discussion. The hon. mover has referred to the last portion of that very paper. I may invite his attention to the earlier portions:—

His Highness desires that an explanation should be given relative to the condition whether or no his successors should be subject to the control of any committee appointed under the Religious Endowment Act.

"The Prince of Arcot declined to have anything to do with these endowments unless he was assured by the Government at the time that he would be free from the control of the committees. The answer of the Government was:

I am directed to inform you that the Government have no intention of subjecting the Prince to the control of any committee in connexion with any endowments or houses dealing with the Carnatic family.

[The Advocate-General] [13th November 1922]

Clause 5—cont.

"That was the condition on which the transfer was made. Questions were raised in Trichinopoly in the course of a suit. This matter was raised. The hon. Member from Trichinopoly, Sir T. Desika Achariyar, who sits opposite would bear me out when I say, that it was a very difficult question indeed. The matter had to be investigated in the Trichinopoly court as to whether the Prince of Arcot was subject to the supervision of a committee or not and whether any suit was sustainable under section 82 of the Religious Endowment Act; and two opinions were held. And it was because of that difficulty that surrounded the problem a compromise was arrived at. Let us see what the Prince had agreed to. The Prince had waived his right in regard to Trichinopoly. He has waived his right to take objection to the maintaining of suits about the properties under the Religious Endowment Act. In terms of these rights the rules have been framed."

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"Between whom was the compromise arrived at?"

Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR (*Advocate-General*):—"Between the public of Trichinopoly represented in that suit and the Prince of Arcot himself with regard to the endowments in Trichinopoly, under the Religious Endowment Act; and therefore technically it was a public suit and therefore the public were bound by the compromise. It was also said under section 92 that the public are bound by the terms. Further than that, so far as Madras is concerned, I reiterate what I have once stated before, that the position stands on a very peculiar footing. It will be remembered that these Walaja and Anwari mosques were claimed by the Prince to have a kind of chattel appurtenant to the Nawab of Carnatic when he was a ruling sovereign. He also said that in reality he was the Mutawalli though there was another Mutawalli in name who was either appointed or dismissed by him. That contention is really supported by the very case to which advertence has been made, because the judgment of Sadasiva Ayyar, J., has stated definitely that in real legal connotation he is the Mutawalli for these mosques which are appurtenant."

"The Mutawalli sharers or enjoyees of that name have really no name. It is in regard to that special position and in order to preserve these special rights that this Bill has been brought forward. I may mention that the compromise in the Trichinopoly suit would not have been arrived at excepting as a part of this scheme and the Prince of Arcot was assured that in that matter his position would be put right, that he would not be subject to suits under the Act of 1863. It was on that basis that he agreed to the compromise. Having regard to the previous history of the matter and regarding the pivotal nature of this clause there is no object served in pushing this Bill through without it."

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"Mr. President, I should like to ask the hon. the Advocate-General who is in charge of the measure first of all whether the assurance that he gave that this would not be a precedent is given by him on behalf of the Government. My friend will at once see my point. This is a Government measure and it is not a private measure. I understand that there is another Act dealing with religious endowments."

13th November 1922]

Clause 5—cont.

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"The other Bill which my friend has alluded to does not deal with Muhammadan endowments."

Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR (*Advocate-General*):—"I may for the information of the hon. Member opposite inform him that there is no proposal in that Bill to take away the rights under section 92."

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"That is exactly what I wanted to find out. If, as a matter of fact, this provision is likely to be a thin end of the wedge to deprive civil courts of jurisdiction over public charities I think that would be a sufficient ground to contest this particular measure on this very ground. If my friend says that this will not be a precedent I wish to know whether that will be the attitude of the Government. If the hon. Member says that there is no such intention"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"Not at present."

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"There is still a doubt whether my hon. friend would introduce in the other Bill a provision to deprive the ordinary jurisdiction of civil courts with reference to public charities and, so long as I have no definite assurance, I certainly would oppose this measure to deprive the ordinary courts of the land of their present jurisdiction with reference to public charities. Now, Sir, my hon. friend said that the Prince of Arcot was assured in regard to the compromise that was arrived at Trichinopoly that a measure of this kind would be put forward to set right his position without the interference of the civil courts with reference to the public charities. I thought that that measure was a measure between the Prince of Arcot and certain residents of Trichinopoly. I should like to have an assurance. Why the people agreed to this provision is not clear. I do not know. I will take the facts as they are and proceed to show the great difficulty of accepting a position such as this. The rules framed under schedule C say that the Prince of Arcot should be in possession of these properties and that he should have the power of controlling the agent appointed under rule 4 of schedule C. I take it, Sir, that the Prince of Arcot would collect the rents of these properties. He would be in charge of the funds. He would be the legal owner for the time being of all the properties which are mentioned in schedules A and B. You may take the case where notwithstanding this Act the Prince of Arcot deliberately sells a portion of the property. If you deprive any person of the right of instituting suits in civil courts to set aside those alienations or to deprive any of the persons interested of their right to bring suits in respect of charitable and religious trusts, what is the position? How can these alienations be got rid of if you deprive civil courts of their ordinary jurisdiction? Then again assuming that with all the funds accumulated in the hands of the Prince he says that he won't pay the agent and that he won't allow the agent to be in possession of funds. The agent alone is removable here under the orders of the Collector. What is to become of the administrator of the charity? Government did not reserve in these rules any power to remove the Prince of Arcot from the position of the trustee. Therefore you are trusting a trustee who is irremovable and who cannot be brought to book if there is maladministration. Assuming that the Prince of Arcot deliberately sells a portion of these properties, what is the remedy? Therefore I think this provision may result in depriving the persons interested from their right of suit with respect to these

[Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu] [13th November 1922]

Clause 5—cont.

public properties. Therefore, unless my hon. friend gives us some explanation of the exact position of the Prince of Arcot showing how, if there is a misappropriation of funds or an alienation of the trust properties, he proposes to set aside these transactions or to bring the Prince to his bearings in regard to the administration of the charity, I maintain that clause 5 is inadequate and incompatible with the administration of public charities. If there was a rule in clause C in schedule O that for any reason which may be found to be sufficient the Government may remove the Prince of Arcot from the position of the trustee, it means that the Government will take the place of ordinary courts, and we shall have no objection to support this Bill. It seems to me that the rules as they are framed place the Prince of Arcot in the position of a person who may do what he likes. For these reasons, unless I hear my hon. friend on these points, I shall have to oppose this clause."

Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I beg to oppose the motion of Mr. Krishna Rao. This Bill has been brought to give certain privileges to the Prince of Arcot. It will be remembered that the rights that this Bill intends to give to the Prince of Arcot were enjoyed by his predecessors on a larger scale. By this Bill the Prince of Arcot saves himself from the worry and expenses of litigation and gives up his rights of the administration of these charities and has also given up his rights with regard to the surplus income. As has been pointed out by the Advocate-General these properties are not regular *wakf* properties. Therefore the forefathers of the Prince of Arcot had the right of spending the surplus revenue after satisfying the charities as their own personal property. By this Bill this procedure is given up. By this Bill the Prince of Arcot will have to deal with the surplus revenue by giving it to charitable purposes outside the Trichinopoly district. By this Bill the charities outside the Trichinopoly district are gainers and not losers.

"With regard to the misappropriation of funds, a point which has been raised by my hon. friend Mr. Ramachandra Rao, I may point out to him that it is always open to any member of the Council to bring an amending Bill providing for any safeguards against such misappropriation. With regard to the question of the position of the Muhammadan community towards this bill, I think that my hon. friend Mr. Krishna Rao has not gauged their feeling properly. My friend has perhaps taken the opinion of a few Muhammadans in his neighbourhood; I am here representing the Muhammadans of this city, and I know what their feeling and sentiment in this matter are. They all like to see that some special position is given to the Prince of Arcot. You will notice, Sir, that no Muhammadan Member of this House has given any amendment similar to that of Mr. Krishna Rao. This is because they all know that the community wants that some special position should be given to the Prince of Arcot. Of course, there are some interested persons who have made some appeals against the Bill to Muhammadan Members of this House, but their appeals were not listened to. Mr. Krishna Rao says that because some interested persons want that something should be done, therefore it should be done. Sir, this morning I presented two or three petitions. The first of these was from the worshippers of some of the mosques situated in Triplicane and Georgetown. They all support the Bill. The second is the opinion of the Divines

[13th November 1922] [Mr. Muhammad Usman Sahib]

Clause 5—cont.

of Madras. About 16 distinguished Divines of Madras have passed a resolution in favour of this Bill, which is found in the petition. Therefore, the House may well leave this question to the Muhammadans and may well be guided by us in this matter. A number of distinguished Muhammadans have told me that it is the intention of the community to see that some special position is given to the Prince of Arcot. I, therefore, request the House to reject the amendment of Mr. Krishna Rao; for he has not supported his amendment by any arguments either from history, as has been pointed out by the Advocate-General, or from the opinion of the Muhammadan community."

Diwan Bahadur Sir T. DESIKA ACHARIYAR:—"Sir, a suit was instituted by those interested in these endowments in Trichinopoly. Sanction had been obtained for the institution of that suit both under the Religious Endowment Act and under section 92 of the Civil Procedure Code. The suit was one instituted in a representative character. It went on for many years. The Prince pleaded that he was above municipal law and that he was not subject to the jurisdiction of the ordinary courts. Evidence was taken and the case was heard more than once. Eventually the case was compromised. When the compromise was entered into, the Prince made it a condition that he ought not to be subjected to any control from a court. That is one of the reasons why the Collector of Trichinopoly was substituted along with an advisory committee to control these endowments; so that both the inhabitants of Trichinopoly and the Prince of Arcot consented that, so far as these particular endowments were concerned, the Prince ought to be beyond the pale of an ordinary court. It was true that at that time it was mentioned by a member of the Board of Revenue, who had also a hand in bringing out the compromise, that the matter would be taken up very soon before the Legislative Council and an enactment passed, so that the prestige and the dignity and the position of the Prince would be maintained without interference by ordinary tribunals of justice. So far as the points raised by my hon. friends Mr. Krishna Rao and Mr. Ramachandra Rao are concerned, I will easily answer them. They were contemplated at that time. That is why clause 1 of the compromise made it a distinct condition that the Prince should not appropriate any part of the income for his private purpose and that all the income derived from endowments specified in Schedule A should be used only for certain charitable and religious institutions.

"With regard to any misappropriation, one remedy was suggested by my hon. friend Muhammad Usman Sahib. There is another remedy which I need not suggest because that is one resort to which will, I hope, never happen; it is the Penal Code. It is not stated that section 92 and section 20, which are referred to in clause 5 of the present Bill, have alone anything to do with misappropriation or criminal breach of trust. There is also the remedy that is available to the ordinary member of the public under Order I, rule 8 of the Civil Procedure Code, to revest property which is improperly alienated by a trustee in that trustee again. Therefore, there is every safeguard for revesting the property improperly alienated and for due administration of justice. As regards removal, the power was considered to be one which ought not to be used either by the Collector or by a court of justice with reference to a person occupying the position and the dignity

[Sir T. Desika Achariyar] [13th November 1922]

Clause 5—cont.

of the Prince of Arcot. With reference to this amendment, the matter was discussed for a long time and a sort of compromise was arrived at, and I think Muhammadan public opinion in Trichinopoly would be averse to any interference with the scheme which they have proposed of their free will."

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU :—" Sir, I should very gladly support this clause 5, but for one difficulty that I feel in the rules. The rules, no doubt, are there and I quite approve, if I may say so, what the Advocate-General said, viz., that they provide for every safeguard. But when I read rule 8, it seems to me that there is some difficulty about it. This rule enables him to create a deadlock if the Prince of Arcot is so minded. The rule says that 'the Prince of Arcot for the time being shall be entitled to appoint an agent to manage the charities,' etc. The rule simply says that he shall be entitled to do so. It gives him a right to appoint. But what is there to compel him to appoint an agent? The subsequent rules, no doubt, indicate who the agent should be, how he should be guided and controlled, etc. The whole tenor of the rules is this: that the income shall be appropriated for the endowments and the institutions and the management shall be in the hands of the agent and the agent shall be amenable to the powers of the Collector and the committee that are contemplated here. But, I submit, Sir, what is there to compel His Highness the Prince of Arcot to appoint an agent? That is the difficulty that I feel and if, at any time His Highness the Prince of Arcot is so minded, he may not appoint an agent at all, either in the beginning or on the occurrence of a vacancy and then a deadlock might be created. So, Sir, if the learned Advocate-General will kindly consider my points and provide for the necessary safeguards, I think that, in keeping with the feeling of the Muhammadan gentlemen in Madras and elsewhere, this Bill may be passed."

Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR (*Advocate-General*) :—" When the rules in Schedule C are discussed, I think, there will be no objection to provide against such deadlocks occurring. But before I pass on from this topic, let me advert for a moment to the problem suggested by my friend Mr. Ramachandra Rao. He was apprehensive regarding the alienation of these endowment properties. The answer to this is clear. This Act specifies what the properties are. They cannot be alienated and whoever is in possession of them is a trespasser. So far as the income from the properties is concerned, the rules, as amended, now make it clear that the Government have got the right and the power to frame rules for the administration of these endowments. I think that this will satisfy the House."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—" I only wish to say a few words in reply. It was pointed out by my hon. friend 3-30 p.m. Mr. Usman Sahib that the opinion of the Muhammadan community is all in one way in this particular and that there was no necessity for bringing forward this amendment. A question of this description largely affects the vital interests of the Muhammadan community. We have in our hands a paper, which was referred to by the Select Committee, presented by a wakil on behalf of certain Muhammadans in which he had gone to the length of stating that all the Muhammadans are against this clause. I only wish to satisfy the House that there is a divergence of opinion among the Muhammadan community and it is not possible to come to

13th November 1922] [Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu]

Clause 5—cont.

any definite conclusion as to which version is to be accepted. Otherwise, I cannot understand how the petition presented on behalf of the Muhammadan community before the Select Committee should go to the length of saying that the Muhammadans are against this clause. Having said so far about the divergence of opinion, I will venture to suggest that no satisfactory reasons have been found for retaining this provision.

"It was pointed out that if, after working this Act for some time, it is found that there are difficulties in it and that there is a breach of trust which has not been provided for, any hon. Member might bring forward an amending Bill. If there is a possibility of such a contingency ever arising before we have practically satisfied ourselves about the necessity for this measure, are we to accept this motion? It was suggested as one of the reasons for the retention of this clause that the rules in Schedule C provide sufficient safeguards and therefore we need not object to this clause. I am trying to satisfy the Council that the rules in Schedule C do not provide for all contingencies. It does not make it obligatory upon the Prince of Arcot to appoint an agent though certain powers have been given to the Collector in the first instance and the Government thereafter on appeal. Therefore, if we are satisfied that the schedule does not provide for cases of mismanagement or misappropriation of trust properties, I do not think we are justified in giving assent to this clause."

The amendment was put and lost.

Clause 5 was put, passed and added to the Bill.

Schedule A.

Schedule A was passed and added to the Bill.

Schedule B.

The amendment to Schedule B, viz., 'omit items Nos. 15, 16 and 17 in the list' standing in the name of Rao Bahadur A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu not having been moved, Schedule B was then put, passed and added to the Bill.

Schedule C.

Rule 1.

Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB moved the following amendment :—

(a) Omit the word 'Muhammadan' occurring in line 8. (b) Insert the words 'specified in Schedule B' after the word 'district' in line 4.

In doing so, he said :—" My object in moving the amendment is that the income intended for mosques should be spent only on similar institutions and not on other charitable or religious institutions. This is quite in accordance with the principles of Muhammadan law as might be seen from the fatwa which I presented to the Council this morning. By passing my amendments the religious and charitable institutions outside the Trichinopoly district specified in Schedule B which are now half-starved will receive immense benefit."

[13th November 1922]

Rule 1—cont.

Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR (*Advocate-General*):—"I have great pleasure in seconding and accepting this amendment."

The amendment was put and carried.

Rule 2.

Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR (*Advocate-General*):—"Consequent upon what has happened it has now become necessary to amend rule 2. The amendment is: In lieu of the words 'which are now under his management' substitute the words 'specified in Schedule B' and omit the words 'above mentioned'."

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur seconded the amendment.

The amendment was put and carried.

Rule 3.

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"The words 'be entitled to' in this rule is likely to lead to some difficulty if the Government want to reserve some power in the management. Therefore I move that the words 'be entitled to' be omitted in rule 3."

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU:—"I second it."

Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR (*Advocate-General*):—"I have no objection in accepting the amendment."

The amendment was put and carried.

Rules 4 and 5.

Rules 4 and 5 were then put and carried.

Rule 6.

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU moved the following amendment:—

For the words 'five leading Muhammadan residents in Trichinopoly' substitute the words 'five Muhammadans chosen by the Muhammadan residents in Trichinopoly according to the rules framed by him'.

In doing so, he said:—"Sir, I accept the principle embodied in this rule. But so long as it is an advisory committee, I think it is more desirable to give the opportunity to the Muhammadans to suggest such persons instead of leaving it to the good will of the Collector. I think that in these days of development of democratic institutions there ought to be no difficulty in accepting this amendment."

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU:—"I second it."

Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR (*Advocate-General*):—"I cannot accept this. It will be bringing on the troubles of one more election. It is an election for a very subsidiary purpose. In order to constitute an advisory committee an electoral roll of the Muhammadan residents has to be maintained; elaborate proceedings will have to be taken and probably the cost of the proceedings will fall on the endowments."

13th November 1922]

Rule 6—cont.

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"I do not think the objections urged are so great as to necessitate my withdrawing the amendment. There is an electoral roll for the municipal council; there is an electoral roll for taluk boards, and I do not think there will be any difficulty in preparing an electoral roll for the Muhammadans. My amendment suggests that the rules should be framed by the Collector himself for the purpose of choosing representatives from the Muhammadan community."

Diwan Bahadur Sir T. DESIKA ACHARIYAR:—"I want to point out that this Act is the result of a scheme suit in which a compromise was brought about in Trichinopoly between the Muhammadan residents of Trichinopoly and the Prince of Arcot and it was understood at the time that any change that they wished to make could be brought about only with the consent of the Prince of Arcot."

Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB:—"As the House is already aware, a *rasinama* was entered into by the people of Trichinopoly and the Prince of Arcot. The people of Trichinopoly do not want that five members should be elected. Further the expenses, connected with the proposed election, might well be spent on the charities themselves. I therefore oppose the motion."

The amendment was put and lost.

Rule 8.

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"The amendment which I wish to move is this:

9 (a) After the words 'mentioned in rule 2 above', insert the words 'and shall publish the same, at least one month before the commencement of the year'.

"I submit, Sir, that no purpose will be served by preparing a budget of income and expenditure under rule 2, unless it is published for the benefit of those who are affected by this Endowment Bill. Therefore, I only move the first part of this amendment. So far as that is concerned, I think there ought to be no objection."

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU:—"I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"The amendment that I wish to move is:

After the words 'portion of the budget' insert the words 'or if any objections are received in writing from not less than 10 Muhammadans in Trichinopoly'.

"The object is clear. We are all agreed that the members of the committee to be appointed are only to be nominated by the Collector. This House has not given its assent to the amendment which gives powers to the Muhammadans in choosing the representatives to make their own representations in regard to the budget. Of course it is open to the authorities to pass any orders as they think fit. But once the House has decided not to give the right of representation to the Muhammadans to choose their own

[Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu] [13th November 1922]

Rule 8—*cont.*

representatives, I think it will be a very salutary provision to give the Muhammadans an opportunity of making their representation and to suggest to the committee what they think best in their interests."

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU :—" I second it."

Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR (*Advocate-General*) :—" I am afraid I cannot accept this amendment. There are obvious difficulties. In the first place it will probably provoke a number of suggestions which may otherwise not come forth. There is absolutely nothing to prevent any person from bringing such objections. If any man suggests a sensible objection, his objection will be considered. There is nothing here to prevent any objections from persons being considered. I do not think we need have a rule. It will first of all limit the number of objectors. In the second place it may encourage people to bring forward immaterial objections. I cannot accept the amendment."

The amendment was put and lost.

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—" My amendment is this :

Add at the end the words 'for orders'.

"As the rule at present stands, we do not know what Collectors will do. Rule 8 provides for the agent and the committee. Have they simply to record these papers? The matter is not quite clear. I think that will be made clear if some discretion is given to the officers."

Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR (*Advocate-General*) :—" I accept it."

The amendment was put and carried.

Schedule U as amended was put, passed and added to the Bill.

The preamble was then put, passed and added to the Bill.

Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR (*Advocate-General*) :—" I now move that the Bill as amended be passed into law."

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur :—" I second it."

Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB :—" Sir, I beg to support this motion. In doing so, I should express my indebtedness to the hon. the Raja of Panagal, Chairman of the Select Committee, for the great sympathy shown towards this Bill throughout its various stages, and I think that I should express the same to the hon. the Advocate-General for having taken good deal of pains. Unfortunately on behalf of some interested persons of no importance my hon. friend Khan Bahadur Muhammad Sadulla Badesha Sahib presented a petition to this House at the last meeting containing insinuations against the hon. the Advocate-General. As hon. Members are aware, this Bill has been on the legislative anvil for the last four or five years. This Bill was under the charge of Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar and Mr. K. Srinivasa Ayyangar before the Council at the time when they were Advocate-Generals. The present Advocate-General is not responsible for the drafting of this Bill. Therefore insinuations against

13th November 1922] [Mr. Muhammad Usman Sahib]

the present Advocate-General are unworthy of the persons who made them and unworthy of a petition to the Council. With these words I support the motion that the Bill be passed into law."

The motion was put and carried and the Bill as amended was finally passed into law.

VIII

THE MADRAS SURVEY AND BOUNDARIES BILL, 1921.

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur :—" Sir, I have the honour to present the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to survey of lands and settlement of boundary disputes and to move that the Bill as amended by the committee be taken into consideration. In doing so, I do not consider it necessary to make any remarks in regard to the report of the Select Committee, a perusal of which ought to convince every hon. Member of this House that it is so full, so clear and so lucid that it does not require any comments from me. But I think I feel bound to pay my tribute to the members of the Select Committee for the great trouble they took, for the time which they spent and for the attention which they paid to the discussion of the Bill."

Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR (*Advocate-General*) :—" I second it."

Mr. K. PRABHAKARAN TAMPAN :—" I oppose the reading of this Bill. I do so under Standing Order 44 (i) which clearly states: 'that the Bill as reported by the Select Committee be taken into consideration but any member may object to its being so taken into consideration if a copy of the report has not been available for the use of members for seven days . . .'. This report was sent to us very lately. Evidently we have not had sufficient time to go through it and send in our amendments. I think hon. Members will take this point into consideration and oppose the Bill being considered."

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur :—" I am not at all aware of the date on which it was despatched from the Legislative Council office or the date on which it reached the hon. Members. All that I know is that I had given notice on the 30th October."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" It seems to have been all right."

Mr. K. PRABHAKARAN TAMPAN :—" I have got a postal cover showing the date on which I received."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Very good. The standing order says 'and such objection shall prevail unless the President in exercise of his powers to suspend this order allows the report to be taken into consideration.' I suspend the order and allow the Bill."

Mr. K. PRABHAKARAN TAMPAN :—" I hope the hon. Member for Government will not raise any technical objection with regard to the discussion of the amendments of which I have given notice. I hope all the amendments of the hon. Members have come in the revised agenda."

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—" The difficulty that has been pointed out only strengthens me in moving for the adjournment of

[Mr. T. A. Ramalinga Chettiyar] [13th November 1922]

this motion to the 18th December next. It has been stated that copies of the Select Committee's report have been received very late and the amendments covering eleven pages were received by the members this morning at 11 o'clock. We have had no previous notice of these amendments. I think we should know what these amendments are and must have sufficient time to go through the Select Committee's report and send in our amendments. Therefore, I move for the adjournment of the further discussion of this matter to 18th December."

Mr. T. SIVASANKARAM PILLAI:—"I second it."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"With reference to this motion I wish to say one or two words in support of this motion. I was a member of the Select Committee and there were very many important questions that came up for the consideration of the Committee, and the members disposed of the various items to the best of their ability. I believe there is something in what has been stated namely that this Bill with the report of the Select Committee has not been in the hands of the hon. Members sufficiently long and the large number of amendments that have been handed over to us this morning show the interest which the members of this Council take in this matter. I believe that, so far as I have been able to gather, the general sense of the House is that the consideration of this Bill should be adjourned. I understand also, I may be right or wrong, that the hon. Member on behalf of Government will not be opposed to the adjournment. That is what I understand and in any case that is the general sense of the House. There is one fact which I should like to mention and that is that this Bill has been under consideration in the Select Committee for over two years and no harm will be done by postponing the consideration of this for another month."

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB
4 p.m. Bahadur:—"I may at once state, Sir, that so far as I am concerned, I have not the least intention of hustling through any legislation. I quite realize that a large number of amendments have already been tabled and I also realize the fact that a pile of them was laid on the table of the House only this morning. Individually I am quite ready to proceed with every one of them, but I see that most hon. Members who are here plead unpreparedness. I have not the least intention of taking advantage of that unpreparedness. The more prepared they come the more hopeful would I be of probably convincing them so as to adopt my point of view (hear, hear), and therefore, Sir, I shall have no objection whatsoever to the postponement of the consideration of this Bill to the 18th December 1922."

The motion was put and carried, and the further consideration of the Bill was accordingly postponed to 18th December 1922.

IX

A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS PORT TRUST ACT, 1905.

When the above subject was announced by the hon. the President, the hon. Sir CHARLES TODHUNTER (the Member in charge), coming in a little late, said:—"Mr. President, I owe you my sincere apologies for this delay. I had no idea that the other Bill would suddenly fall out, and I was correcting certain verbal alterations to this Bill that were brought to my notice at the last moment."

18th November 1922] [Sir Charles Todhunter]

"I beg to present the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Madras Port Trust Act, 1905. The list of amendments will at first sight appear somewhat formidable to members, but there is nothing in them that affects questions of substance. The amendment of the Act, as I have already explained, has been necessitated by defects in the existing Act in respect of three matters—(1) appointments, (2) the transfer of functions to shipping companies and (3) the issue of Port Trust securities. All these are technical questions and the Select Committee have had a good deal of difficulty in arriving at a form of wording which exactly meets all the technical difficulties that have arisen. I believe, however, that with the very skilled assistance of my hon. colleague the Law Member, we have at last arrived at a draft that will be found satisfactory."

"As I have already told the Council, the Bill is likely to be only a temporary measure, as the Government of India have general legislation on the subject in contemplation. We should have waited for this, but we wanted certain changes urgently. The most important of these are those relating to the question of Port Trust securities, in view of the fact that the Port Trust are contemplating the raising of a loan at a very early date. In these circumstances, I hope the Council will be ready to pass the Bill into law."

The hon. Mr. K. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR seconded the motion.

The motion that the Bill be taken into consideration was put to the House and carried.

The hon. Sir CHARLES TODHUNTER:—"Sir, I have also got certain amendments to the Bill."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Probably it would meet the convenience of the House if I go on clause by clause. I will put the Bill through clause by clause, and the preamble will be put in the end."

Clauses 1 to 4 were then put to the House one by one, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 5.

Mr. V. P. PAKKIRISWAMI PILLAI then moved the following amendment to clause 5:—

For the word 'nine' on page 1, substitute the word 'eleven'.

In doing so, he said:—"Mr. President, Sir, nine members would not be sufficient because there are important trades to be represented. After all, there are only a few associations; one of them is the Skins and Hides Merchants Association of Southern India and the other is the Piecegoods Association. They consist of many merchants and are safeguarding the interests of two of the most important trades in our Presidency. These being very important bodies which need representation, I hope that this amendment would be accepted by the Council."

Rao Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU seconded the amendment.

The hon. Sir CHARLES TODHUNTER:—"Sir, I do not for a moment wish to decry the magnitude of the trade of the hide and skin merchants. My only difficulty in accepting this amendment lies in the fact that the bodies to which representation is given on the Port Trust are general mercantile bodies. There are the Chambers of Commerce representing the wholesale

[Sir Charles Todhunter] [13th November 1922]

Clause 5—cont.

trade, and there is the Trades Association representing the retail trade of the Presidency, and if we are going to admit the claims of different sections of the trade to have separate representation upon this body, there is no knowing where we shall end. I am sure that many members of the Hides and Skins Merchants Association are members of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce, if they are not also members of the Madras Chamber of Commerce. Therefore, they have provision made for their representation and the magnitude of their representation on the Chamber of Commerce will be in accordance with the magnitude of their trade interests. So it is unnecessary to have them represented twice over, first through the general body and again by means of a special body. That is my sole reason for not accepting the amendment. I frankly recognize the magnitude of the interests of these particular branches of trade, but they are already sufficiently represented through the general body."

Mr. V. P. PAKKIRISWAMI PILLAI:—"Sir, I am not satisfied with the answer given, namely, that these trades are sufficiently represented. These are as important as the Madras Chamber of Commerce or the Southern India Chamber of Commerce or the Madras Trades Association. Unless special representation is given to them I do not think their interests would be sufficiently safeguarded. These hide and skin merchants are all Indians, and the value of their export trade comes to some crores of rupees. I hope, therefore, that my amendment will be accepted by the House."

Mr. BRADFORD LESLIE:—"Mr. President, I wish to say a few words on this amendment. As Chairman of the Port Trust, I have given this subject my special and most careful consideration. I have had statistics prepared, which show as clearly as possible that the major trades of Madras are all adequately represented, although no doubt it is a difficult course to find out precisely if that is the case because it is difficult to trace the general movement of trade and its distribution. It seems to me from the figures that the representation provided is entirely adequate. I should like to add that my trustees are very much averse to any increase in their number, and they feel that they are already a somewhat unwieldy body. They are unanimously of opinion that the minimum should be fixed at nine. On these grounds, Mr. President, I should like to oppose this amendment."

The House divided with the following result:—

Ayes.

4-15 p.m.

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| 1. Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chettiyar. | 12. Mr. S. T. Shanmukham Pillai. |
| 2. Rao Bahadur T. A. Ramalinga Chettiyar. | 13. Rao Bahadur T. Balaji Rao Nayudu. |
| 3. Mr. K. Adinarayana Reddi. | 14. Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddi. |
| 4. S. R. Y. Ankineedu Prasad Bahadur. | 15. " W. Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar. |
| 5. Dr. M. Appalarasayya Nayudu. | 16. " B. Muniswami Nayudu. |
| 6. Mr. R. Appaswami Nayudu. | 17. " P. C. Muttu Chettiyar. |
| 7. Rao Bahadur V. Appaswami Vandayar. | 18. " A. T. Muttakumaraswami Chettiyar. |
| 8. Rao Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar. | 19. " M. Narayanaswami Reddi. |
| 9. Rao Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. | 20. Rao Bahadur O. Natesan Mudaliyar. |
| 10. Diwan Bahadur Sir P. Tyagaraya Chettiyar. | 21. Mr. V. P. Pakkiriswami Pillai. |
| 11. Diwan Bahadur R. Venkataratnam Nayudu. | 22. " P. T. Rajan. |
| | 23. Diwan Bahadur T. N. Sivagnanas Pillai. |
| | 24. Mr. S. Somasundaram Pillai. |
| | 25. " A. Subbarayudu. |

13th November 1922]

Clause 5—cont.

Ayes—cont.

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| 26. Diwan Bahadur K. Suryanarayana-murti Nayudu. | 43. Diwan Bahadur D. Seshagiri Rao Pantulu. |
| 27. Mr. T. C. Tangavelu Pillai. | 44. Mr. T. Sivasankaram Pillai. |
| 28. Mr. V. C. Vellingiri Goundar. | 45. " R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 29. " C. Venkataranga Reddi. | 46. " T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 30. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai. | 47. " M. Suryanarayana. |
| 31. Diwan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu. | 48. " S. Arpudaswami Udayar. |
| 32. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. | 49. " T. Arumainatha Pillai. |
| 33. Rao Bahadur A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu. | 50. Sri Meka V. Apparao Bahadur. |
| 34. Mr. C. V. Venkatarawana Ayyangar. | 51. The Zamindar of Mandasa. |
| 35. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo. | 52. Mr. K. Prabhakaran Tampan. |
| 36. Diwan Bahadur Sir T. Desika Achariyar. | 53. A. D. M. Bavotti Sahib Bahadur. |
| 37. Mr. S. Muttumanikkachari. | 54. Hamid Sultan Marakkayar Sahib Bahadur. |
| 38. Rai Bahadur T. M. Narasimhaচারু. | 55. Khan Sahib Muhammad Abdur Rahim Sahib. |
| 39. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. Narasimha Raju. | 56. Saividi Diwan Abdul Rasak Sahib Bahadur. |
| 40. Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | 57. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Sedalla Badsha Sahib Bahadur. |
| 41. Sriman Sasibhusan Rath Mahasayo. | 58. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usma Sahib Bahadur. |
| 42. Mr. M. B. Seturathnam Ayyar. | |

Noes.

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| 1. The hon. Sir Charles Todhunter. | 8. Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar. |
| 2. The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Habib-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur. | 9. " Bradford Leslie. |
| 3. The hon. Mr. K. Srinivasa Ayyangar. | 10. Capt. E. W. Huddleston. |
| 4. " the Raja of Panagal. | 11. Mr. F. J. Richards. |
| 5. " Bai Bahadur K. Venkatarreddi Nayudu. | 12. " C. W. F. Cotton. |
| 6. " Rao Bahadur A. P. Patro. | 13. " E. Periyannayagam. |
| 7. " Mr. A. R. Knapp. | 14. Rev. W. Weston. |
| | 15. Mr. W. Alexander. |

The amendment was passed, 58 voting for and 15 against it.

The following amendment was not then moved:—

Rao Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU:—

For the word 'nine' on page 1 substitute the word 'eleven'.

Mr. V. P. PAKKIRISWAMI PILLAI:—"Mr. President, I beg to move the amendment standing in my name, which is as follows:—

After the words 'Southern India Chamber of Commerce' insert the words 'one by the members of the Skins and Hides Merchants Association of Southern India and one by the members of the Piecegoods Association, Madras'.

"Sir, the Skins and Hides Merchants Association as well as the Piecegoods Association are very important trading bodies like any other body such as the Madras Chamber of Commerce or the Trades Association. Unless separate representation is given on the Port Trust for them, I am afraid the interests of the two bodies would not be sufficiently safeguarded. It may be said that many of these merchants are members of the other chambers of commerce and associations, but it is not always so and the number of representatives is not sufficiently large. The volume of trade carried on by those associations is also very large. The Piecegoods Association is a body of Indian members and all the consumers of piecegoods are the Indian public. That is so far as the import trade is concerned."

[Mr. V. P. Pakkiriswami Pillai]

[13th November 1922]

Clause 5—cont.

"As for export trade the Skins and Hides Merchants Association of Southern India carry on the biggest volume of trade among Indians and they are exporting many crores worth of goods.

"For these reasons, I request the House to accept the amendment."

Rao Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU:—"Sir, I second the amendment. The importance of these two associations is treated fully in a document I have in my hands. They play a very great part in the export and import trade of this Presidency, and I therefore trust that the hon. Member in charge of this Bill will honourably accept the amendment without raising any objections (laughter)."

The hon. Sir CHARLES TODHUNTER:—"Sir, after the vote on the last amendment, I am afraid there is not much use in my opposing this amendment, but I do so as a matter of principle. The effect of this amendment is to give the Southern India Chamber of Commerce four members, and that is a representation far in excess of the share of trade done by that Chamber. That is the sole reason why we did not provide further representation to the Southern India Chamber of Commerce in the original Bill. This matter was discussed fully in the Select Committee on which there was a member representing that Chamber. I cannot give you the statistics of the trade myself, but, Sir, with your permission, I will ask the Chairman of the Port Trust to give the statistics which he has had collected."

Mr. BRADFORD LESLIE:—"Mr. President, I was not aware that this Bill was coming on so soon. I beg to say that I have not the statistics of trade with me. But I can definitely state, however, that taking the balance of trade between Indian and European firms the proportion of representation out of fifteen trustees would be $4\frac{1}{2}$ Indians and $10\frac{1}{2}$ Europeans. This proportion is arrived at after carefully analysing the trade report. It seems to me that if this amendment is carried, you will have an Indian representation far larger than it merits. It is only right and just that representation on the Board of Trustees should be in proportion to the balance of trade, and I may state that I will be able to produce the figures on the subject of trade tomorrow as I have to get them from my Traffic Manager or the Auditor. I really have nothing further to say except to ask you to bear in mind very fully the volume of the respective trades in voting on this amendment."

Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB:—"Mr. President, at the last meeting of the Council when this Bill was introduced I raised the question of Muhammadan representation and said that as most of the members of the Skins and Hides Merchants Association were Muhammadans, that association should be given a representation on the Port Trust Board and I also raised this question in the Select Committee and pointed out that this association should be given representation on the Port Trust. Now, I am glad, Sir, that this amendment proposes to bring two representatives for two important trades, namely, the skins and hides trade and the piecegoods trade, which are the two most important trades in Madras, in the constitution of the Port Trust. I have therefore very great pleasure in supporting this amendment."

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"Sir, I should like to ask the hon. Member in charge of the Bill whether the Madras Chamber of Commerce, which is given representation here, contains any Indian members,

13th November 1922] [Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu]

Clause 5—cont.

and whether the figures he has given for Europeans and Indians apply respectively to the Madras Chamber of Commerce and the Southern India Chamber of Commerce. It may be that the members of one association may or may not be on the other. What we really like to know is what amount of trade is in the hands of the non-members of the Madras Chamber of Commerce and the Southern India Chamber of Commerce. The hon. Member who has spoken about the statistics of trade will tell us if the figures which he mentioned also represent the trade of the Skins and Hides Merchants Association and the Piecegoods Association. He gave us figures relating to two communities and laid stress on the disparity between one community and another in regard to trade and objected to equal representation. That argument does not seem to hold good unless he tells us that by the European community he means those members of the Madras Chamber of Commerce and the Trades Association, and by the Indian community those of the Madras Chamber of Commerce and of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce. It cannot be said that the European community means the Madras Chamber of Commerce, nor can it be said that the Southern India Chamber of Commerce means the Indian merchants of Madras."

The hon. Sir CHARLES TODHUNTER:—"Sir, I am very grateful to the hon. Member for raising this question. I believe the figures which the Chairman of the Port Trust gave are figures for Europeans and Indians respectively. As Mr. Ramachandra Rao has suggested, the Madras Chamber of Commerce is not solely a European Chamber. The Trades Association not only is not a purely European body, but has been represented in the past by an Indian. I believe it is the fact that there are several gentlemen who are members of both the Southern India Chamber of Commerce and the Trades Association, while as regards the Madras Chamber of Commerce double representation is confined to a single individual, the Chairman of the Trades Association, who is by courtesy an honorary member of the Madras Chamber of Commerce; so that this tends to show that European representation as worked through this system of election is very much less than if these bodies were respectively European and Indian."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, even on the basis of the figures furnished by the Chairman of the Port Trust, I should say there is a case for the amendment that is now placed before the House. The argument that because the Indian trade is about three-sevenths of the European trade the representation should bear the same proportion cannot be accepted. For, Sir, we are not for keeping this proportion of the Indian trade always at three-sevenths and we want to increase it in course of time and the representation now suggested would help us in that direction."

The amendment was then put to the House and carried.

The following amendment was not then moved:—

Rao Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU:—

After the words 'Southern India Chamber of Commerce' insert the words 'one by the members of the Skins and Hides Merchants Association of Southern India and one by the members of the Piecegoods Association, Madras.'

[13th November 1922]

Clause 5—cont.

The hon. Mr. K. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—“ Sir, before I move the amendments on the Government side, I want to mention that in consequence of the amendments now passed by the House, there are several changes which will have to be carried out in the wording of some other clauses, sub-clauses, etc. For instance, I may illustrate at once, by taking the amendment that has now been carried out, e.g., the insertion of ‘eleven’ for ‘nine’ in clause 5 of the Bill. Consequent upon the passing of the above amendment the wording in section 8 at page 2 requires a little alteration. In line 3 at page 2, we have ‘Of the remaining trustees four shall be elected by the members for the time being of the Madras Chamber of Commerce. . . . Then it will be necessary to add ‘one by the Skins and Hides Merchants and one by the Piecegoods Merchants Association.’ There may also be further changes necessary, and I do not therefore think that I can move any amendments without fully examining the whole thing. However, Sir, let me move some amendments which are absolutely of a formal nature or are due to some clerical errors.

“ With regard to the proposed section 10, sub-clause (vii) at page 3, you will see ‘being a person to whom, or a member of a firm or company to which any of the functions specified in sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 39 shall have been relinquished under section 41-A.’ That is how it stands at present. But as a matter of fact it is not sub-sections (1) and (2) but it is really clauses (a) and (b) of sub-section (1) of section 39. The amendment that I wish to propose in that page is : ‘In clause 5 of the Bill in the proposed section 10 (1) (c) (vii) for the words “in sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 39” substitute “in clauses (a) and (b) of sub-section (1) of section 39”’

The hon. Sir CHARLES TODHUNTER :—“ I second it.”

The amendment was then put and carried.

The hon. Mr. K. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—“ In the same clause in the proposed section 13, page 4, we have the following ‘if the Chairman or any other trustee appointed under section 9’ Here instead of the figure ‘9’ substitute the figure ‘8’”

The hon. Sir CHARLES TODHUNTER :—“ I second it.”

The amendment was put and carried.

The hon. Mr. K. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—“ So far as clause 5 is concerned, I request you, Sir, not to put the clause to the vote of the House. There are certain consequential amendments that have to be made. I think it will be more convenient if clause 5 is taken up to-morrow morning so that in the meanwhile I can be ready with the amendments necessary.”

Further consideration of clause 5 of the Bill was then postponed to the next morning.

Clause 6.

The hon. Mr. K. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—“ Here again, Sir, owing to certain clerical errors, I am obliged to come forward with an amendment. I may explain as follows : Clause 6 now reads ‘In section 18 of the principal Act (1) the words and figures “section 12 or” shall be omitted, (2) for the figure 15 the figure 8 shall be substituted’ I shall

[13th November 1922] [Mr. K. Srinivasa Ayyangar]

Clause 6—cont.

read the original section to make myself clear. The original section to which I proposed an amendment now is ‘ . . . in electing any trustee under section 12 or section 15’. Section 12 has now gone out and that has nothing to do with the election. Section 15 also has gone out and that again has nothing to do with the election. The substitution proposed in item 2 was to omit section 12 and leave section 15. I now want to have instead ‘under section 8 or 13’. It is for the purpose of rectifying that by adding the words and figure ‘or section 13’ that I propose to move the amendment. The amendment therefore will be ‘substitute for the word and figure “section 15” the words and figures “section 8 or section 13”’

The hon. Sir CHARLES TODHUNTER :—“ I second it.”

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 6 as amended was then put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clauses 7 to 13.

Clauses 7 to 13 were put one after another, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 14.

The hon. Mr. K. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—“ In clause 14, after the words ‘Deputy Conservator’, I propose the addition of the words ‘of the Port’”

The hon. Sir CHARLES TODHUNTER seconded the amendment.

The amendment was put and carried and clause 14, as amended, was then put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 15.

Clause 15 was put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 16.

The hon. Mr. K. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—“ It is a long clause and I am afraid I shall be obliged to make several verbal amendments to many of the proposed sections. The first amendment that I propose is—

In the proposed sections 39, 40 and 41 for the word ‘delivery’ wherever it occurs; substitute the word ‘charge’.

“ I can draw the attention of hon. Members to some places where the word ‘delivery’ occurs. For instance, in clause (3) at page 6, we have ‘The Board shall, if required, take delivery’ There I use the word ‘charge’, because the technical word ‘delivery’ may cause trouble.”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur seconded the amendment which was put and carried.

The hon. Mr. K. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—“ In the proposed section 40, sub-section (2), owing to a mischance, something has been wrongly copied. Hon. Members have noticed the words ‘unless notice of such loss shall have been given within one month of the date of the discovery of the loss or damage by the owner’. The original Act is in these words, viz. : ‘from the date of the receipt given for the goods under sub-clause (3) of section 39’”

[Mr. K. Srinivasa Ayyangar] [18th November 1922]

Clause 16.—cont.

Here they have substituted an indefinite time instead of a definite time as was provided in the original Act. The amendment which I therefore propose in order to bring it into conformity with the original Act is—

for the words 'discovery of the loss or damage by the owner' substitute the words 'receipt given for the goods under sub-section (3) of section 39'.

"This will restore the original language."

The hon. Sir CHARLES TODHUNTER seconded the amendment which was put and carried.

The hon. Mr. K. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"Under the proposed sub-section 41-A, at page 7, we have first of all to correct a printer's mistake, because the figure (1) has to be there after 41-A. My amendment is to insert the figure (1) after 41-A so as to convert it into a sub-section (1)."

The hon. Sir CHARLES TODHUNTER seconded the amendment which was put and carried.

The hon. Mr. K. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"Then my next amendment is to sub-section (a) which is similar to the one which I proposed before. We have got there the words 'enter into an agreement relinquishing the performance of any of the services specified in sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 39'. As I pointed out before, it ought to be 'clauses (a) and (b) of sub-section (1) of section 39'. My amendment is—

for the words 'sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 39' substitute 'clauses (a) and (b) of sub-section (1) of section 39'."

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur seconded the amendment, which was put and carried.

The hon. Mr. K. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"In clause (b) of the same section instead of '41' it ought to be '40'. I am therefore proposing—

for the figure '41' substitute the figure '40' in sub-clause (1) (b) of 41-A."

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur seconded the amendment, which was put and carried.

The hon. Mr. K. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"At page 8 in sub-section (3) of the same section 41-A, you have got a similar provision 'specified in sub-section (1) or (2) of section 39', which ought to be 'specified in clauses (a) and (b) of sub-section (1) of section 39'. My amendment is—

in sub-section (3) of section 41-A for the words 'in sub-section (1) or (2) of section 39' substitute the words 'in clause (a) or (b) of sub-section (1) of section 39'."

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur seconded the amendment which was put and carried.

The hon. Mr. K. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"In sub-clause (4) for the figure '41' substitute the figure '40'."

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur seconded the amendment which was put and carried.

Clause 16, as amended, was then put to the House, passed and added to the Bill.

18th November 1922]

Clause 17.

The hon. Mr. K. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"I have a small amendment, which is:

add the word 'vessels' before the word 'passengers' in the proposed section 42, sub-section (e)."

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur seconded the amendment which was put and carried.

Clause 17 was then put as amended and passed and added to the Bill.

Clauses 18 to 31 of the Bill were put together and carried and were added to the Bill.

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"So far as I am able to see, 5 p.m. clause 5 remains to be passed and the preamble will be taken up after that to-morrow."

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"Mr. President, I would like to make a representation to you with reference to the way in which we, in this House, have reason to complain. The first thing is that whenever amendments are carried by the House and a part of the Bill stands over for consideration the next day, it used to be the practice to print all the amendments carried so far and to supply the Bill printed as amended to Members of the House. Nothing of the kind is now being done and considerable inconvenience is now being felt when a Bill is taken up again for consideration the next day for the reason that amendments as accepted by the House are not supplied to us in print to enable us to follow the discussion and to see what further consequential amendments would be necessary. The difficulty is illustrated in the present case.

"The second observation that I like to make for promoting the convenience of the Members is this. It was the practice hitherto to supply a copy of the Act to which the Bill is an amendment to each Member of the House. That practice has been given up. The hon. Member now takes the original Act and reads the sections and we are not able to follow him on the spur of the moment.

"Lastly, notwithstanding the constitution of a Law Department, our legislation here is getting more and more unsatisfactory. We have been pointed out many mistakes and I regret to say that it is entailing a waste of public time. Hon. Members of this Council would surely support me in saying that we would like things to be done a little better than they have been. I do not wish to cast any reflection upon anybody. We come from long distances and our time is wasted in discovering mistakes in the Bills placed before us. I must complain that considerable public time is being wasted. I trust I have not said anything derogatory to the position of any Member of this House. But I do feel very strongly that when amendments are proposed at the spur of the moment, it becomes impossible for us to follow the discussion. We have a duty to ourselves to see that legislation in this Council is perfect, as far as we can make it. So many amendments have been proposed and probably my hon. friend the Law Member may find more mistakes to-morrow and propose more amendments. I confess, Sir, I do not understand why amendments should be proposed in this haphazard manner and why these mistakes should have occurred in the drafts.

[Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu] [13th November 1922]

"I wish, therefore, Sir, that instructions may be issued that whenever Bills are brought up for consideration the amended Bill, so far as it has gone on, should be printed and supplied to us on the following day. I also make a further request that copies of the Act under amendment are placed in our hands."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"To-morrow we would have to pass clause 5 and the preamble of the Bill. I would strongly advise Government in cases like this not to press for the immediate passing of the Bill but subject the Bill to a careful scrutiny and bring it at a later stage with such further amendments as they would consider necessary. I am not bound to give that advice, but still that strikes me. I am probably going a little out of the way in the matter. After the large number of amendments which have been carried and probably some others which might have escaped our notice might be necessary, I think, that if the measure is not of a very urgent nature and can lie over for a month, the Law Member can assure us after a careful examination of the whole that nothing more is necessary and we can then with clear conscience pass the Bill. The matter is entirely a suggestion for the consideration of the Government when they come to that stage to-morrow. That, I think, will meet the difficulty mentioned by the hon. Member, Mr. Ramachandra Rao."

"I think the hon. Member, Mr. Ramachandra Rao, if I may venture to say so, forgets that the remedy for many of the evils complained of lies in the Standing Orders. If the hon. Member finds that a certain procedure adopted by Government is defective, he can always control it with the aid of the Standing Orders."

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"As regards the printing of the amendments for distribution, we think it is a matter entirely left to you."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"It is probably not."

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"I don't know, Sir. When a Bill is under consideration, I always think that the Bill circulated amongst us is circulated by the Legislative Council office."

Rao Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU:—"I wish to point out that there is also a printer's error in the Bill. There is no clause No. 30 in the Bill. Clause 20 is printed after clause 29; '20' is apparently an error for '30' and this also requires correction at the hands of the hon. the Law Member."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"It is supplied to us by the department. There is, I admit, some confusion in the matter. It does seem to me that it is a matter of procedure and the Council has complete control over its own procedure. I, as President, exercise certain authority which belongs to the Council. If in the light of experience the House wants a certain procedure to be adopted, the best thing would be to bring it under the Standing Orders and not make a personal appeal to this or that member. It does occur to me that the Standing Orders should be elaborated from time to time in the light of actual experience."

The House then adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. on Tuesday, the 14th November 1922.

L. D. SWAMIKANNU,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

13th November 1922]

APPENDIX VII.

[Vide page 527 supra.]

Proceedings of the Eighth Meeting for 1922-23 of the Standing Finance Committee of the Madras Legislative Council held at Fort St. George at 5-30 p.m. on Thursday, the 14th September 1922.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble Sir CHARLES TODHUNTER, K.C.S.I. (Chairman).

M.R. Ry. Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR Avargal.

" O. TANIKACHALA CHETTIYAR Avargal.

" A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR Avargal.

Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB.

Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN.

Mr. A. M. MACDOUGALL.

" W. ALEXANDER.

[Mr. T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR did not attend.]

Read scheme for the reorganization of the staff of the King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Guindy.

I. BACTERIOLOGICAL SECTION.

(a) *Gazetted staff*.—The existing staff is—

One civil surgeon on Rs. 500—50—900 with duty allowance of Rs. 150.

Two civil assistant surgeons on Rs. 200—15—350—20—450 with duty allowance of Rs. 150 for senior and Rs. 100 for junior officers.

The Committee decided by a majority to recommend the increase of the staff to—

One civil surgeon on Rs. 500—50—900 with duty allowance of Rs. 150.

Four civil assistant surgeons on Rs. 200—450 with duty allowances of Rs. 150 for one and Rs. 100 for the other three.

(b) *Non-gazetted staff*.—The present staff is—

One sub-assistant surgeon on Rs. 75—5—175.

Duty allowance Rs. 30.

House-rent allowance Rs. 9.

It was decided unanimously that the pay of this sub-assistant surgeon should be increased to Rs. 125—10—245 without any duty allowance, the sub-assistant surgeon being prohibited from taking private practice.

(c) *Chemical Assistant*.—At present there is one junior assistant on Rs. 180—10—290 with temporary addition.

[13th November 1922]

It was decided to recommend that his pay be increased to Rs. 200—15—350—20—450.

(d) *Bacteriological Assistant*.—At present there is one junior assistant on Rs. 65—88, including temporary allowance plus a personal allowance of Rs. 30.

In view of the special qualifications required and of the special ability of the present incumbent, it was decided to recommend that the pay of the post should be Rs. 200—15—350—20—450, the present incumbent being paid Rs. 175 for the first year before he starts in the time-scale.

(e) *Junior Chemical and Bacteriological Assistants*.—These do not exist at present.

It was decided to recommend one junior Chemical Assistant and one junior Bacteriological Assistant, both on Rs. 100—100—10—200.

(f) *Laboratory Assistants*.—At present there are one Serum Assistant on Rs. 40—65, one Sub-Assistant on Rs. 30—40 and three Sample takers on Rs. 35—52.

The Committee recommended that there should be in future three Sub-Assistants on Rs. 50—5—100 and three Sample takers on Rs. 40—40—1½—55—1—65.

(g) *Laboratory attendants*.—The present scale is—

	RS.
4 Supervisors	22½—35
3 Do. (temporary)	22½—35
1 Chemical attendant (senior)	22½—30
1 Do. (junior)	22—22½
1 Vaccine attendant	20—1—35
5 Peons	13
2 Do. (temporary)	12
5 Attenders (temporary) { 2	22½—35
3	15—22½

 22

The Committee recommended that the new staff should consist of—

	RS.
7 Laboratory attendants, first grade	30—2—50
9 Do. do. second grade	20—1—30
8 Do. peons	12—1—18

 24

(h) For the Director's and Assistant Director's laboratory, at present there is no staff.

[13th November 1922]

The Committee recommended four attendants—

	RS.
One attendant	30—2—50
Do.	20—1—30
Two attendants	12—1—18

(i) *Photographer*.—The Committee accepted the increase already made in the pay of the photographer from Rs. 50—5—100 to Rs. 75—5—100.

II. VACCINE SECTION.

The present staff is—

	RS.
5 Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination { 3	110—5½—120
2	60—3—105
5 Shed-keepers on Rs. 22½—30.	

 10

Instead of these, the Committee recommended—

	RS.
1 Senior Assistant	150—10—250
2 Junior Assistants	80—5—150
4 Laboratory attendants	35—35—1½—50—1—60
4 Laboratory attendants	20—1—35
4 Do.	12—1—18
3 Assistant Overseers	35—35—1½—50—1—60

 18

III. GENERAL.

The present staff consists of—

One Overseer on Rs. 68½—99½ (including temporary addition) with a personal allowance of Rs. 25—5—50, his present pay being Rs. 139.

One Assistant Overseer on Rs. 35—45½.

One Senior Mechanic on Rs. 125—5—175.

One Junior do. Rs. 58—94.

It was decided by a majority to recommend a pay of Rs. 100—5—150 for the Overseer, the existing personal allowance of Rs. 25—5—50 being continued to the present incumbent. The Committee decided unanimously to recommend that the pay of the Assistant Overseer should be increased to Rs. 35—35—1½—50—1—60, that of the senior Mechanic to remain as at present, and that of the junior Mechanic to be increased to Rs. 60—5—100.

[13th November 1922]

IV. OFFICE.

The office staff at present consists of—

	RS.
1 Manager on	125—5—150
1 Accountant on	80—4—120
5 Clerks { 1 on	60—4—80
{ 4 on	35—60
2 Typists on	35—60
1 Muchi on	17
6 Peons { 4 on	14
{ 2 on	13

16

The Committee decided by a majority to sanction the following staff:—

	RS.
1 Manager on	200—10—250
1 Senior Accountant on	125— 5—150
1 Assistant Accountant on	35—35—14—50—1—60
1 Clerk on	80—4—120
2 Clerks on	60—4—80
2 Clerks on	35—60
2 Typists on	35—60
1 Muchi on	20—1—35
6 Peons on	12—1—18

17

V. LIBRARY.

It was decided to recommend the appointment of a librarian on Rs. 35—60.

VI. TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.

At present there is no attender. The Committee decided to recommend the appointment of two attenders on Rs. 20—1—35.

VII. PACKING SECTION.

The present staff consists of—

	RS.
One clerk	35—60
One clerk (temporary)	25—2—35
One attender	

The Committee would recommend the following scale of pay:—

	RS.
Two clerks	35—60
One attender	20—1—35
Two peons	12—1—18

13th November 1922]

VIII. MENIALS.

At present there are 20 calf watchmen on Rs. 12 and two watchmen on Rs. 12.

It was decided to recommend—

	RS.
Eighteen calf watchmen	12
Four head watchmen	14

IX. MOBILE UNITS.

The Committee decided to recommend the constitution of one Mobile unit to consist of—

One Assistant Surgeon on Rs. 200—450 with the usual bacteriological allowance of Rs. 100 to a Junior Assistant Surgeon and Rs. 150 to a Senior Assistant Surgeon.

	RS.
Two laboratory attenders on	20—1—35
One peon on	12—1—18
One sweeper on	12

It was also recommended that provision should be made for travelling allowance to the extent of Rs. 1,500 per annum and contingencies to the extent of Rs. 1,500 per annum.

X. BACTERIOLOGICAL ALLOWANCES.

On the general question of bacteriological allowances the Committee recommended unanimously that the existing allowances be continued to officers already in employment and by a majority decided that they should be continued to newly-recruited officers. This decision to be read as part of this Committee's findings on the general reference.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
16th September 1922.

C. G. TODHUNTER.

Proceedings of the Ninth Meeting for 1922-23 of the Standing Finance Committee of the Madras Legislative Council held at Fort St. George on Thursday, the 26th October 1922.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble Sir CHARLES TODHUNTER, K.C.S.I. (Chairman).
 M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR Avargal.
 " O. TANIKACHALA CHETTIYAR Avargal.
 " A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR Avargal.
 Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB.
 Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN.
 M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR Avargal.
 Mr. A. M. MACDOUGALL.
 Mr. W. ALEXANDER.

[18th November 1922]

GENERAL.

Read report of the Board of Revenue pointing out that it is not feasible to carry out the suggestion made by the Finance Committee at its meeting held on the 25th August that the higher rates of daily allowance and mileage sanctioned for journeys in the Nilgiri district should be limited to journeys to the more remote parts of the district.

The Committee accept the view of the Board of Revenue that no discrimination is possible.

2. Read scheme for additional teaching staff in the Police Central Recruits' School.

The Committee recommend the acceptance of the scheme, but do not regard it as one of immediate urgency.

3. The Committee recommend the following proposals for supplementary demands:—

	RS.
(a) '22. General Administration'—Temporary staff for reconstruction work in the Malabar district	19,820
(b) '24. Administration of Justice'—Duty allowances to the Deputy Magistrates trying cases arising out of the Mappilla rebellion	3,600
(c) '47. Miscellaneous—Publicity Board'—Increased expenditure under postage and telegram charges	5,000

4. The item relating to the supplementary demand under '25. Jails and Convict Settlements' to meet increased charges chiefly on account of Mappilla prisoners was postponed for consideration at the meeting to be held on Monday, the 30th October 1922.

5. The following papers were placed on the table:—

(a) G.O. No. 2474, Law (General), dated 9th October 1922, sanctioning the permanent addition of four Sub-Judges and nine District Munsifs to the cadre of Provincial Civil Service (Judicial Branch).

(b) Reappropriation from the lump provision under '31. Education'.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
26th October 1922.

C. G. TODHUNTER.

18th November 1922]

Proceedings of the Tenth Meeting for 1922-23 of the Standing Finance Committee of the Madras Legislative Council held at Fort St. George on Monday, the 30th October 1922.

PRESENT:

- (1) The Hon'ble Sir CHARLES TODHUNTER, K.C.S.I. (Chairman).
 - (2) M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR Avargal.
 - (3) " O. TANIKACHALA CHETTIYAR Avargal.
 - (4) " A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR Avargal.
 - (5) Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB.
 - (6) Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN.
 - (7) M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR Avargal.
 - (8) Mr. W. ALEXANDER.
- (Mr. MACDOUGALL did not attend.)

Read note relating to the reorganization of the gazetted staff of the Survey Department.

The proposals made by the Revenue Department were—

- (1) Junior scale of pay : Rs. 300—40—500—50—850 ;
- (2) Senior scale of pay for officers in charge of Parties and of Central Office : Rs. 400—40—600—50—950, the existing party allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem being discontinued ;
- (3) two selection posts on Rs. 1,000—100—1,200 ;
- (4) the Director of Survey to be paid Rs. 1,500—100—2,000 ;
- (5) the existing personal allowance to Messrs. Gompertz, Bateman, Johnston and Firth to continue.

The Committee made the following recommendations:—

- (a) The pay of the department should be the same as that of the Provincial Civil Service, viz., Rs. 300—40—500—50—850.
- (b) The party allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem should be continued in preference to the plan of fixing a senior scale of pay.
- (c) The officer in charge of the Central Survey office should be given a party allowance and no Presidency allowance.
- (d) The Assistant in the Central office should be given a Presidency allowance under the Presidency allowance scheme hereafter to be fixed.
- (e) The pay of the Director should be fixed at Rs. 1,500—100—1,800, instead of Rs. 1,500—100—2,000.
- (f) The existing personal allowance to Messrs. Gompertz, Bateman, Johnston and Firth should be continued.

2. Read scheme relating to the grant of special pay of Rs. 250 to the Director of Industries for doing the duties of the Director of Fisheries as a temporary measure.

[13th November 1922]

The majority of the Committee recommended that one of the Assistant Directors of Fisheries be placed in charge of the Fisheries Department with an allowance of Rs. 100 a month.

3. *Read* scheme for the grant of a 50 per cent increase of pay to mufassal clerks transferred to Madras City offices under the exchange system.

The majority of the Committee recommended the acceptance of the proposal subject to a maximum allowance of Rs. 40.

4. *Read* scheme for the advance by Government of a loan of about 2 lakhs to enable certain Kallar co-operative societies in the Usilampatti area of the Kallarnad to pay off their debts to the Central Bank at Madura.

The Committee recommended the acceptance of the proposal.

5. *Read* scheme for the engagement of a master-fisherman in the Fisheries Department for the purpose of introducing improved methods of deep-sea fishing.

The Committee recommended the acceptance of the proposal on the understanding that the Marine Assistant's place is to be left vacant.

6. *Read* scheme for the re-engining and overhauling of the motor launch *Sutherland*.

The Committee recommended the acceptance of the proposal.

7. *Read* scheme for the employment of five additional demonstration maistris in the Agricultural Department.

The Committee recommended the acceptance of the proposal.

8. *Read* scheme for the purchase of the building in which the veterinary hospital at Coonoor is located.

The Committee recommended the acceptance of the proposal.

9. *Read* scheme for the construction of certain new buildings at the Madras Veterinary College.

The Committee recommended the acceptance of the proposal only in respect of two items, viz., the enlarged operation shed and the dissecting room.

10. *Read* scheme for the provision of quarters for the staff at the potato farm at Nanjanad.

The Committee recommended the acceptance of the proposal.

11. The Committee considered that the following schemes are not of immediate urgency:—

(a) Grant of Veterinary State scholarships in 1923.

(b) Construction of permanent buildings for five veterinary institutions in 1923-24.

(c) Construction of quarters for the staff at the Agricultural College, Coimbatore.

[13th November 1922]

12. The Committee recommended the following proposals for supplementary demands:—

	Rs.
(i) 8. FOREST—For the Russellkonda Saw-mill ..	40,000
(ii) 22. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—On account of the increase of pay for the Assistant Secretary in the Law Department ..	1,095
(iii) 47. MISCELLANEOUS—On account of allowance to cholera parties on special duty during the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales	1,500

13. The item relating to the supplementary demand of 4.22 lakhs under "25. Jails and Convict Settlements" to meet increased charges chiefly on account of Mappilla prisoners was discussed at length. The Committee asked for further details and the item was postponed for consideration at the meeting to be held on Saturday the 11th November 1922.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
1st November 1922.

C. G. TODHUNTER.

APPENDIX VIII.

[Vide page 527 supra.]

Note on Survey Department.

Madras is the only province in which revenue surveys have been made on professional lines if the period 1890—1900 be excepted. In other provinces the chief aim of revenue surveys was merely to determine the area of revenue holdings approximately. About the end of 1890 the question arose why surveys in Madras should not be made cheaper, and the Superintendent of Survey made a tour in other parts of India to examine the methods there. As a consequence, surveys on the lines followed in other provinces were commenced, and the initial survey of the districts of Malabar, South Kanara, portions of Anantapur and the resurvey of Trichinopoly were conducted on what was called the block map system. Later, the districts of Kistna, Gōdāvari, Salem and part of Guntūr were resurveyed under a modification of this system.

2. In these surveys accuracy was sacrificed to cheapness and they have been found useless for the purpose of revenue administration. These surveys cannot be maintained nor can they be restored. A fresh survey has been declared necessary.

Accuracy in surveys
sacrificed to cheap-
ness

[13th November 1922]

and has been made in part of this area at greater expense than would have been incurred had an accurate resurvey been made in the first instance and the framework of the initial survey been preserved.

3. Thus the work of about a decade (1890—1900) has been a costly failure due to a pennywise policy. From 1901 onwards better counsels have prevailed and the current systems of survey and resurvey are, it is believed, as efficient and economical as it is possible to make them.

Purpose of revenue surveys in Madras. 4. The following results are obtained :—

(1) A framework of theodolite survey which, with a little care, is permanent, and which, if not actively interfered with, can be restored at a small cost at intervals of, say, 30 years.

(2) The production of a village map showing boundaries of all survey fields plotted to scale, the most important topographical details and the area of the village.

(3) A field measurement atlas containing a plan of each survey field with its subdivisions, on a scale sufficiently large to show all measurements and the area of the field and of its subdivisions.

(4) A register giving the name of the owner and occupier of each revenue field, the nature of the land, tenure, class of soil, source of irrigation and assessment.

In most districts granite stones have been fixed at bends on survey field boundaries; in a few taluks surveyed since 1919 stones were planted only at trijunctions of survey fields, and larger granite stones mark each theodolite survey point.

5. Such a survey is permanent. Even should a river burst its banks and sweep away houses, roads, and all land marks over a wide area, the survey could be reproduced correctly and all boundaries restored. It will suffice for the purposes of revenue administration for many years and can be brought up to date at any time for a trifling cost. A ryot can obtain a plan of his holding, however insignificant, showing all measurements and the area for from one anna to four annas. A buyer of land can thus ascertain its boundaries and area with certainty and obtain information to guard against encroachment by his neighbour. Land needed for acquisition proceedings can be cheaply and readily mapped and the

[13th November 1922]

existing maps altered. But to obtain these benefits, an accurate survey is needed in the first instance.

6. Let us now discuss briefly the revenue surveys of other Presidencies. In not one of them is there a complete record of field measurements, and in some there is none at all. The general practice is to fix points by the theodolite village boundaries. Ordinarily these are not permanent marks and the best are clay cylinders buried in the ground. A skeleton map is plotted, and with its guidance the surveyor measures lines across the village and offsets to important bends on field boundaries, crying out the measurements to another surveyor who plots them, drawing in by the eye bends of fields not offsetted.

How the village map is prepared. No record is kept of these measurements, and it is evident that the chance of mistakes is very large. No stone demarcation is made of field points. It is impossible to check the plotting of the map in office or to fix any field boundary accurately later on. In the Punjab the maps show the measurements of field boundaries, but no interior measurements to fix them, and in Bombay there is a field book containing a record of measurement, but not to scale. In the United Provinces, Bengal, Orissa and Bihar there is no record of field measurement at all. It is thus evident that in Madras the system of revenue survey is immeasurably better than elsewhere.

7. Unfortunately the methods of the surveys in Madras are not understood outside it, and the Government of India have from time to time asked for an inquiry whether such an accurate survey was necessary. The result has always been a reply in the affirmative. The two most recent inquiries were conducted, one by Lt.-Col. Crichton, C.I.E., Survey of India, in 1912 and another in 1914-15 by a committee consisting of a senior civilian from the Punjab, another from Madras and the Directors of Land Records and Survey. Lt.-Col. Crichton was at the time Director of Surveys, Bengal, and may naturally be supposed to have had a bias in favour of his own system. However, he declared the Madras system admirable and recommended its continuance. The committee that conducted the second inquiry were unanimous in reporting that the system followed in Madras was not too elaborate and advised no change, save a reduction in stone demarcation. Even this last recommendation was against the whole weight of the evidence of non-official witnesses.

[13th November 1922]

8. Although revenue surveys in Madras are so much more accurate, detailed and elaborate than those elsewhere, *their cost is in no way proportionate to their superiority over other revenue surveys.* Surveys in Madras comparatively cheap. Lt.-Col. Crichton gave the rate per square mile in 1912 for the revenue surveys of Bengal, and it was found that those of Madras cost about one anna more per acre.

9. A specimen of a village map from Bengal is enclosed and may be compared with the second enclosure, a village map of this Presidency. An extract from an atlas of field plans of Madras is also enclosed. None such is available in any other Presidency. Since Mr. Hatchell became Director, the Madras Survey Department has aimed at restoring the initial surveys of the Presidency in the light of modern methods and producing a survey, the framework of which will last for generations. The programme of surveys enclosed shows when this work will be completed. Thereafter, periodical resurveys will be required to keep the work up to date, owing to the frequency of change of ownership and subdivision of properties, but such surveys will cost little in comparison with those now in progress as the framework is being made so permanent. *In brief, the greater part of the Madras Presidency possesses a revenue survey immeasurably superior to those of other parts of India and costing very little more. It has been shown on page 585 above how costly was the experiment of cheap surveys conducted between 1896—1900.* Specimens of village maps, Bengal and Madras, compared. Aims of the Madras Survey Department.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

TENTATIVE LIST OF SUGGESTIONS FOR SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE.

PRESENT METHOD OF SURVEY.

Practically all surveys now being taken up by the regular survey parties are resurveys necessitated by the unsatisfactory nature of the surveys and resurveys made between 1890 and 1900.

2. The unit for survey is the revenue village. The first and essential preliminary operation is the demarcation of the boundaries of the village and of the khandams of from 150 to 200 acres in extent into which the village is divided. These boundaries are surveyed with theodolite and chain, the survey is connected and harmonized with the G.T. stations of the Survey of India, and

[13th November 1922]

traverse are set up and plotted to scale 16"=1 mile. The skeleton A | plots thus prepared are the frame work on which the village map is built.

3. Next comes the demarcation of the holdings in the village khandam by khandam. In this process, existing boundaries are accepted as a rule, no attempt being made, except in cases of dispute, to relay boundaries of previous surveys as they may have shifted or been obliterated owing to changes in occupation, etc.

4. When work within a khandam is started, a sketch thereof is prepared showing all the holdings in it, and these are formed into compact groups—called survey fields—each containing about 10 acres in dry and 5 acres in wet. The included holdings (if more than one) in each survey field are mapped as subdivisions. The points in the sketch where three or more survey fields meet are noted as trijunction points and are demarcated with stones. Other points which, according to existing orders, are similarly permanently demarcated are—

- (1) theodolite stations ;
- (2) bends on poramboke survey fields and subdivisions and on the village boundaries ; and
- (3) ends of diagonal lines (see infra) not coincident with trijunction points.

When these trijunction points have been demarcated the lines forming the boundaries of survey fields and of subdivisions are measured. The survey is with the ordinary familiar chain and cross staff. Diagonal lines are also measured between trijunction points so as to form a net work of triangles over the khandam and the bend points on the boundaries offsetted. This provides a check on the correctness of the distances of the field and subdivision boundary lines, and between the trijunction points. Field maps are then plotted on the scale of 40"=1 mile, showing all measurements. Lines called *portal* lines are then measured between theodolite stations on khandam and village boundaries, and on these offsets are taken to trijunction points within 5 chains' distance. This provides a series of bases for plotting the survey fields in the skeleton of the village map referred to at A supra. The surveyor's work is inspected and revised if not found good.

5. While survey is in progress complaints of wrong demarcation which may be preferred under section 11 (2) of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act IV of 1897, are inquired into and disposed of. Appeals against such orders may be preferred, under section 12 (1) (a) of the Act, to a higher officer against whose appellate decision an appeal may be made to a Civil Court if preferred within a year of

[13th November 1922]

the receipt of the order. The above is briefly the course of operations in the field. At the same time in the Trichinopoly district the surveyors prepare a book known as the land register.

In this they show, for each holding—

- (1) the survey and subdivision number assigned to it in the former survey;
- (2) its survey number and subdivisions according to the existing survey;
- (3) the class and sort of soil and whether wet or dry;
- (4) the rate of assessment per acre;
- (5) area;
- (6) actual assessment;
- (7) the name of the pattadar according to the existing revenue accounts.

The above entries (3) to (7) are filled in from the accounts with the karnam.

Next come spaces for an exactly similar set of entries to show the same particulars as they will be after the resurvey and resettlement are complete.

Of these spaces the surveyors fill up only that intended for the name of the pattadar, and the name they enter is that of the enjoyer as found by a very summary and casual questioning of any village officer or village servant or ryot or anybody who pretends to know anything about it.

On the completion of this stage of their work the survey send to the special staff the following records:—

- (i) A khandam location sketch showing the boundaries of holdings according to the limits existing on the ground.
- (ii) Field maps in which the measurements of the holdings as marked in the eye-sketches are shown.
- (iii) The rough land register referred to above.
- (iv) A rough area list showing the unchecked areas of the survey numbers and subdivisions as found by the field-surveyors.

The special staff in the Trichinopoly district have two main functions—

- (1) The revision of the revenue registry of holdings and the bringing of it up to date.
- (2) What is known as miscellaneous accounts inspection.

When revising the revenue registry, the special staff make use of the entry by the survey in the land register as to the name of the enjoyer of each holding. The correctness of this entry has to be verified. An enjoyer may be legally in possession and still be a

13th November 1922]

lessee of a mortgagee and not entitled to the patta. The name may be entirely wrong. If the name of the enjoyer is correct but is found to be that of a different man from the man registered as pattadar in the latest revenue (karnam's) account, then the special staff has to examine his title, verify his sale-deeds or obtain the written consent of the registered pattadar or verify long enjoyment for over the statutory period or whatever may be necessary.

Under the heading miscellaneous accounts inspection are grouped many duties.

The special staff has to verify the correctness of the demarcation by the survey of the boundaries of all Government property (whatever department may be in actual charge of it).

If they find that Government land classed as poramboke and reserved is not required by Government, they transfer it to assessed waste and render it available for assignment to cultivating ryots. Where assessed waste lands have been cultivated without objection (on what is known as a sivoijama tenure) the special staff are empowered under a summary procedure to assign the lands on patta to the occupier. The special staff examine the boundaries of registered wet ayacuts. If any registered dry lands require to be transferred to wet, they attend to it and vice versa.

If ayacuts under different sources should touch one another, the boundary between them is checked and if any change of source is required it is made. If any tanks are found to exist for whose construction no proper authority is forthcoming, the circumstances are investigated and the matter is reported for orders. Inam lands are verified to see that the area of land exempt from Government assessment has not increased.

When the revenue on lands has been alienated on condition that they should be used for a specific purpose, it is examined whether the purpose is being fulfilled.

The correctness of any money-rate of assessment imposed by the Revenue Department has to be verified.

They also examine any discrepancies noticed in the survey records.

The inquiries and inspection necessary for the revision of registry and for the disposal of these miscellaneous items are all done together by the special staff.

When the special staff inspection is complete, the records are returned to the Survey with a list of cases (and the necessary sketches) in which alterations of the survey boundaries have been found necessary.

[13th November 1922]

FURTHER WORK BY THE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

These supplemental subdivisions or alterations are attended to, and the Survey department goes on with other *survey* processes to get the record of measurement out in its more or less final form.

Briefly, the fields are plotted in the skeleton of the village map, field areas computed from the map and from the field measurement books, the two sets of areas compared and recomputation done in cases of discrepancies. The area of the village by fields is thus found and compared with the area obtained from the theodolite traverses. The source of any difference is traced and the true area of fields and subdivisions entered in the atlas of field maps which are returned to the Special Staff office bound up together into the volumes which form the ordinary field-measurement book.

SPECIAL STAFF.

With the return of the survey records with the supplemental subdivisions asked for during miscellaneous accounts inspection, duly measured up, the Special Staff office are able to correct the land register up to date embodying all changes of registry and all changes in miscellaneous matters that have been ordered by the special staff field party.

The correction of the land register being complete, the next thing is to collect up into single pattas all the lands owned by the different pattadars in the village. This is done and these pattas (rough pattas) are issued in the village. In the rough patta the ryots are told if they have any grievances connected with their pattas to attend at a certain place (to be named which will be either in the village or within five miles of it) on a certain date when a gazetted officer of the Settlement Party and the village officers will be present with the records to hear and dispose of all objections. On these occasions the procedure is summary and no adjournments are granted. On completion of the objection hearing, any necessary further inspection is done, any consequent supplemental subdivisions are measured and the land register is finally corrected.

The land register omitting certain entries referring only to the previous survey and settlement is fair-copied out to form the Karnam's Fair Adangal and the various fields held by each pattadar according to the adangal are collected up together to form a separate account for each pattadar. The volume in which this is written is the Fair Chitta, and the pattas finally issued to ryots by the Revenue department are only copies of the entries relating to individual pattadars as found in the Fair Chitta. The above represents the procedure followed in taluks where a resurvey is carried out and

18th November 1922]

revenue registry is revised without any considerations of the closing of the period of a settlement and of alterations that may have to be made consequent upon Government orders varying the rates of assessment.

When fixing the amount of kist to be collected from a ryot, two things have to be known —

- (a) the areas of his different fields, and
- (b) the rate per acre of assessment that is to be levied upon the different fields.

The areas of the fields are fixed by the survey.

The rates of assessment per acre are liable to be altered owing to changes taking place on the ground which have no connexion with re-settlement.

Water-supply may improve and dry fields come under wet cultivation. A tank may be irreparably breached so that its ayacut can yield only dry crops.

Such changes are made by the special staff.

There remain changes in the rates of assessment owing to Government, so to speak making fresh terms in their contracts over land revenue with the ryots for the ensuing period of 30 years of the new Settlement.

The fixing of the new rates is the primary work of the Settlement staff.

The resurvey and the revision of registry and the miscellaneous accounts inspection are generally carried out just before a resettlement as a matter of convenience.

When one alters the amounts of assessment it is only a matter of justice that each ryot should be furnished with a statement showing the amount to be paid by him in future.

As it is particularly necessary, at the time of a resettlement in order to be able to give the ryots accurate information, it is at this time that is done the periodical overhauling or spring-cleaning of the revenue accounts caused by the inability of the Revenue department or Maintenance department to keep the accounts up to date.

SURVEY AGAIN.

On completion of the resettlement work a notice is sent to each pattadar by the Survey officer showing the survey and subdivision numbers registered in his name and their areas inviting the submission of any complaint he may have against survey within three months of the receipt of the notice.

[18th November 1922]

The difference between the surveys made in the Madras Presidency and those in other parts of India is, speaking generally, that in Madras any ryot can question the correctness of survey demarcation while it is in progress and for three months after he has received a notice stating exactly what is registered in his name. He can obtain a plan to scale of any of his holdings, for four annas, showing all measurements, and is thereby safeguarded against encroachment as any point can be relaid at any time. Outside the Madras Presidency the village map is generally the only map available. It is drawn in field, no record of measurements being kept, and boundaries of fields shown on it cannot be laid out correctly on the ground.

RESETTLEMENT WORK PROPER.

In order to fix dry rates, soils are divided up into main classes as follows:—

Black clay, black loam, red sand and red loam, etc.

Then again each class is subdivided into sorts as

best black clay,
good black clay,
ordinary black clay,
poor black clay,
worst black clay.

At the original settlements crop experiments were made on these sorts of soil to determine what outturn of a standard good grain that particular sort of soil would yield and also to determine the costs of cultivation that would be incurred in obtaining that outturn. The Government demand, it was laid down, should not exceed half the net outturn, i.e., half the price of the crop minus the cost of raising it.

Certain deductions were again allowed for unprofitable areas and so the standard rates for dry crops were arrived at. By standard rates are meant the rates in areas where communications are good and the cost of getting the crops to market is small.

In other areas communications are not so good, and in still others, villages may be extremely remote from markets and the cost of cartage to a market may be large.

To allow for this, the standard rates arrived at as above are imposed on villages where communications are good, and these villages are placed in the first group; villages where communications are inferior are placed in a second group in which rates somewhat less than the standard rates are levied. Still worse villages are placed in a third group.

Thus dry rates are fixed.

[18th November 1922]

As regards wet rates again soils are divided out into classes and sorts as for dry lands.

But the yield of the crops is determined practically as much by the quality of the water-supply as by the quality of the soil.

Consequently sources are divided up into classes.

According to modern practice the number of these classes is five—

First class	sources are exceptionally good.
Second	yield a supply for eight months and over.
Third	for five months and less than eight months.
Fourth	for three months and less than five months.
Fifth	for less than three months.

Then again crop experiments have been made to determine the outturns and cultivation on soils of the various classes and sorts accordingly as they are served by irrigation sources of the first, second, third, fourth or fifth classes.

Again the Government demand is not to exceed half the net outturn.

At a resettlement normally no attempt is made to calculate grain outturns afresh.

One would not expect that soils had altered in their classes and sorts unless a new irrigation system or something had been altering the face of the country. Normally one's expectations would be justified but unfortunately some old settlements were either done when settlement procedure was still in its infancy and very indefinite, or were done without the care that might have been expected. In some districts the soil classification requires a re-examination.

As regards the grouping of dry villages, the building of a railway, the making of new roads, and the opening of new markets may cause great changes in the cost of getting produce to market. The dry grouping requires examination.

As regards source classification, if sources were once classified correctly unless the water-supply was altered by some large improvement one would expect no change to be necessary.

Unfortunately, however, in the older settlements sources were assigned an average classification according to the area they happened to be in, i.e., in a fifth class source area every source from an ancient channel to a rain-fed tank half way up an hillside are termed fifth class sources.

[18th November 1922]

Consequently rates may bear very unequally, and rates for composition for a second crop may be in some cases absurdly low and in other cases impracticably high.

The source classification requires examination.

Then there comes the compilation of the various statistics and of the reports which have been prescribed in the Resettlement Manual from which one may judge whether the previous settlement has been a fair and equitable one, and whether it has tended to bear harshly on any particular tract.

By this time it will have been seen whether the frame work of the preceding settlement was sound and whether it is possible to fix the new rates for the coming settlement with reference to alterations in values alone or whether any alteration in the frame work is required first.

Once the soil and source classification and dry group is found to need no alteration or when any alterations required have been done, there remains only to fix the necessary alterations in the money rates.

For this are required particulars of the average prices of staple food-grains for the 20 non-famine years preceding the resettlement.

Alternately and preferably, where possible, when lands are leased out, and fetch their full economic rent, the net outturn from the land can be arrived at from the lease values.

For this purpose an examination of sale and lease deeds registered in Sub-Registrars' offices has to be made and statistics have to be compiled.

Economic enquiry.—In pursuance of a Legislative Council resolution in 1917, necessary instructions were issued to the Settlement Officers to examine the economic condition of a few families in a few villages of the area proposed to be settled. These enquiries are also made and the results reported.

With the materials obtained above, the Settlement Officer compiles a scheme report which is submitted for orders. On this report final orders as to any modification of the settlement frame work on which the rates are imposed are obtained, and final orders are passed as to the actual rates to be levied on each class and sort of soil according to its dry grouping or wet source classification.

Changes that may be necessary consequent on the above orders are made in the land register, rough pattas are issued, objections heard and fair accounts issued to the Revenue Department as described above.

[18th November 1922]

Introduction report.—On the conclusion of resettlement operations in a taluk, the Settlement Officer draws up and submits to the Board a report containing a brief account of the changes introduced at resettlement in the previously existing land revenue system and indicating clearly the financial and economic results of the resettlement.

QUESTIONS FOR CONSIDERATION OF THE COMMITTEE.

1. *What information should be maintained by Government as to holders of land and areas held by them?*—At present the basis of all the records kept by the Government in a village is the settlement register. This contains the following information:—

- (1) Survey number.
- (2) Subdivision letter.
- (3) Old survey number and letter, if any.
- (4) Government or inam.
- (5) Dry, wet, unassessed or poramboke.
- (6) Source of irrigation.
- (7) Single or double crop.
- (8) Class and sort of soil.
- (9) Taram.
- (10) Rate per acre.
- (11) Extent.
- (12) Assessment.
- (13) Remarks.

From this there is written year by year an account known as the *adangal* which contains the same information; but is or should be corrected from year to year in respect of the names of the holders of the various survey fields. The karnam is required to keep also an account showing how each field is cultivated in each month of the year; an account showing the lands which are cultivated but for which no patta is held by the ryots; an account showing the charges due for water other than those covered by the wet assessment; accounts showing other miscellaneous items of revenue. There is also a single village account which shows the fields contained in each patta held by each ryot. The settlement register on which these other accounts are based is prepared as shown by the note on the work of the special staff.

2. *Is it necessary to survey every revenue holding irrespective of the size or class of land (e.g., can limit be set)?*—At present every holding is not demarcated separately but holdings up to an extent of 5 acres in wet and 10 acres in dry are first clubbed and formed into a single survey field and surveyed and demarcated. In a survey

[18th November 1922]

field so formed each revenue field will form a subdivision if held by a separate individual. For practical purposes of account there is little difference between a survey field and a subdivision since each subdivision is separately shown in the settlement register and all the other accounts and all the details given in question 1 are maintained. But no stones are now placed for subdivisions. For the purpose of calculation of revenue it is not necessary to make all these subdivisions. If they were not made, the field would be shown in one joint patta under the names of all the persons holding portions of it. Under the Revenue Recovery Act each person whose name is shown in the patta would be a landholder and each one of them would be jointly and severally responsible for the payment of the land revenue due on the lands shown under the patta. In case of default it would be lawful for the Government to proceed against any one of these persons or against any portion of the land contained in the joint patta for the whole sum due. The advantage of the detailed survey is that each man has a separate patta for his separate portion of the survey field and is responsible only for the revenue on the portion which is his own private property.

3. *Should correct survey records be kept of every revenue holding?—*

It has been pointed out in the course of inquiry by the Survey and Land Records Committee that the ryot who pays Government revenue demands in return a record of his holdings 'sufficiently minute to serve as an authoritative safeguard against encroachments by his neighbour'. The recommendation of the Committee was that a correct record of measurement should be maintained and the Government have accepted the recommendation. The records that are now maintained which are essential to ryots are (1) the field measurement book in which are given the correct record of measurement and the number of stones planted and (2) the village map. It is possible by means of these records to show the exact demarcation of each field in the village and to replace any stone which may have been missing or which may have been accidentally or unlawfully removed. Again, it is not necessary for the purpose of calculation of revenue that these accounts should be maintained. It would be sufficient for the Government to measure once for all the area to which each ryot is entitled and thereafter to collect the revenue from him, leaving him to protect his own boundary against encroachments by his neighbour or to get the exact line of demarcation laid down by a civil court in case it was not possible to determine it otherwise.

4. *To what extent should different holdings or different classes of land be demarcated?—*Previous to 1916 all bends of survey fields were demarcated. The Survey and Land Records Committee considered that so far as fields other than porambokes were concerned,

18th November 1922]

it would be sufficient for administrative purposes to confine demarcation to field trijunctions and theodolite stations. Although most of the ryots examined by the Committee expressed a preference for the demarcation of bends of fields and bends of subdivisions, they were not prepared to meet the expense involved, and the Committee came to the conclusion that what the ryots required was only an authoritative record of measurement by means of which their boundaries could be shown them. The Board agreed with the view and also said that the ends of diagonal lines which do not coincide with field trijunctions or theodolite stations should also be demarcated. The Government accepted the recommendation.

It is a matter which the Committee may discuss how far it is necessary to place and maintain stones at all bends in the boundaries of patta fields. They serve the double purpose of showing the ryot where his property ends and where that of his neighbour begins and of facilitating the karnam's work of measuring up fresh subdivisions, etc., but it is a question partly of practical convenience and partly of expense to decide how many of such stones and at what points are necessary.

5. Should it be decided that some of the items of work now done in course of survey be eliminated, is it the opinion of the Conference that such work may be done if the ryot is willing to pay for it?

6. Can the process of survey or revision of adangals (or preparation of the survey records) be cheapened? And if so, can the members suggest any method?

7. Can the members suggest any method by which the process of resettlement of the assessment be cheapened?

Report of the Conference assembled to consider the question of Retrenchment in Survey and Settlement Departments.

A meeting of the Survey and Settlement Retrenchment Committee was held in the Committee Room of the Legislative Council at 12 noon on Friday, the 18th of August 1922, when the following members were present:—

1. The Hon'ble Sir MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB, Kt., C.I.E., *President*.
2. Mr. G. F. PADDISON, I.C.S.
3. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL, C.I.E., C.B.E., V.D., I.C.S.
4. Mr. G. W. PRIESTLEY, I.C.S.
5. Mr. F. V. P. GOMPERTZ.
6. M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib J. VENKATANARAYANA NAYUDU Garu.
7. " Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU Garu.

[13th November 1922]

8. M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR Avargal.
9. „ Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNAMAM PILLAI Avargal.
10. „ Rao Bahadur T. BALAJI RAO NAYUDU Garu.
11. „ M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR Avargal.
12. QADIR NAWAZ KHAN SAHIB Bahadur.

Mr. E. W. LEGH, I.C.S., Revenue Secretary, was also present.
M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR Avargal was unable, owing to illness, to take part in the conference.

Notes prepared by the department giving details of—

- (1) the process of survey,
- (2) the work of the special staff, and
- (3) the Settlement department,

had been issued to the members in advance. The conference accordingly opened with the discussion of these notes. The President raised the main issue by asking the question whether any system could be devised which would give the essential information required and be cheaper than the present system.

Attention was then directed to the Survey Department. Mr. Ramachandra Rao asked whether it was essential to resurvey the areas surveyed under block-map system between the years 1892 to 1896. The defects of the block-map survey were pointed out. There being no theodolite basis for the field maps, it is impossible to check or locate errors discovered in the office and consequently the only way of preparing a village map under that system is by fitting the various blocks together with a pair of scissors.

It was accordingly decided that it was essential to resurvey these areas and the conference agreed that this resurvey must go on. It was noted from looking up the programme that this resurvey should be completed between the years 1933 to 1935.

Mr. Ramachandra Rao then asked whether the whole strength of the five parties would be maintained to that date. It was pointed out that there were permanent hands for only three parties in the superior grade and for two parties in the inferior grade and that supposing one of the five parties were reduced this would only mean a transfer of the permanent hands to the remaining parties which would occupy longer time to complete the resurvey than that fixed in the programme referred to above. There was therefore no financial gain in considering the reduction of the permanent staff until the work was completed.

Mr. Ramachandra Rao suggested that before any fresh area which had been surveyed on the block-map system was taken up for resurvey it should be examined to see whether such resurvey

13th November 1922]

was necessary both in the interest of the administration and of the ryot. This was agreed to.

The committee then turned to the questions on the printed paper with the view to giving definite answers to them.

Question 1.—What information should be maintained by Government as to holders of land and areas held by them?

Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar asked whether the printing of the settlement register was necessary in view of the fact that it took about five years to print the register and make it available for the public, by which time the entries would have become antiquated. He suggested that the quinquennial adangals might be maintained in the taluk office in its stead, and certified copies be granted to the parties concerned.

Mr. Paddison pointed out that while there were elaborate checks in the preparation of the settlement register, there would be none in respect of the adangals.

The President said that the course suggested would be tinkering with the results of a settlement arrived at after great trouble and expense.

It was not thought possible to dispense with any of the information at present maintained.

The conference expressed a desire to restore the name of the pattadar in the settlement register. It was pointed out that this had been omitted on grounds of economy. The conference considered this to be a bad economy and held that the retention of the name was of some use as it frequently facilitated the settlement of disputes in later years.

Question 2.—Is it necessary to survey every revenue holding irrespective of the size or class of land (e.g., can limit be set)?

The discussion centred round the question of the necessity for demarcating every revenue holding and every bend in the boundaries of such holding. After the details of the present system had been discussed at some length the committee expressed itself satisfied with the present arrangements.

Mr. Sivagnanam Pillai however raised the question whether there should be a limit of 50 cents for wet and 2 acres for dry below which no subdivision should be made. It was pointed out that this matter had been before the Government on previous occasions and that it required legislation. The President agreed to consider the matter.

Incidentally it was suggested by Mr. Ramachandra Rao that poramboke should be demarcated by fixed marks in cement or brick work. A rough calculation of the cost of such demarcation showed that on the ground of expense this would be impossible. It was calculated that the cost would be about Rs. 2-8-0 a stone.

[13th November 1922]

and supposing there were 150 stones per village for 22,500 villages the cost would be 84 lakhs.

Question 3.—Should correct survey records be kept of every revenue holding?

A suggestion was made by Mr. Seturatnam Ayyar that khandam maps containing all the details now given in the field map would be cheaper than individual field maps. Mr. Gompertz pointed out that the maps would have to be of considerable size if the details were to be printed in them and would be rather unwieldy. He also pointed out that the field maps would have to be prepared in order to prepare khandam maps. There would therefore be no saving of expense. Finally it was pointed out that the field maps are not now printed and accordingly there was not any real saving to be made in this way. The committee thereupon resolved that the records now maintained should be continued.

Question 4.—To what extent should different holdings or different classes of land be demarcated?

The committee expressed itself in favour of demarcating the bends of survey fields if financial consideration would permit; but agreed that they were not prepared to recommend expenditure of money on additional demarcation and resolved that the present arrangement should continue.

Question 5.—Should it be decided that some of the items of work now done in the course of survey be eliminated, is it the opinion of the conference that such works may be done if the ryot is willing to pay for it?

The conference agreed that subdivision made at the request of ryots after survey or between surveys might be charged to the ryot provided that the cost of such subdivision was moderate.

Question 6.—Can the process of survey or revision of adangals (or preparation of the survey records) be cheapened? And if so, can the members suggest any method?

Mr. Ramachandra Rao inquired what provision was now made for the maintenance and upkeep of the records once prepared. Here, the President pointed out that this was the purpose for which the Land Records department had been instituted and that owing to the resolution of the Legislative Council they were now left only with the Revenue Inspector who had been employed for the purpose of land records, that several other provinces in India had Land Records Department for this special purpose; but that under the present conditions there was no agency left for the maintenance of land records other than the Revenue Department. The conference were unable to suggest any method for cheapening the processes of survey or revision of adangals.

[13th November 1922]

Question 7.—Can the members suggest any method by which the process of resettlement of the assessment be cheapened?

Mr. Balaji Rao Nayudu asked whether a special staff was necessary at the time of resettlement and this aspect of the case was fully discussed.

Mr. Balaji Rao Nayudu then expressed the opinion that the special staff was unnecessary. The President replied that no doubt at the first blush it appeared that the special staff was an unnecessary appendage to every settlement party. But whatever might be the condition of affairs in the future, at any rate in the past it was impossible to bring revenue registers up to date without the special staff. Now that they were going to secure correct records from the Survey Department and now that the resettlements were expected to bring all the revenue registers up to date, he was hoping to issue orders that in the future it should be recognized that a special staff would not, as a matter of course, be an appendage to every settlement party.

To the inquiry of Mr. Ramachandra Rao as regards other retrenchment proposals, the President replied that so far as the resettlements were concerned he summoned to his aid a special conference about the 14th May.

As a result, the compilation and publication of a large number of statements were done away with. The future Settlement officers would not collect all the minute details which their predecessors had been collecting. The conclusions of the conference were embodied in G.Os. No. 1178, dated 24th June 1922, No. 989, dated 1st June 1922, and No. 1181, dated 28th June 1922. These three Government Orders were issued as a result of the above conference. The President then asked the committee what other suggestions they offered for simplifying the course of resettlement, besides the statistical portions of the settlement reports.

Mr. Balaji Rao Nayudu then said that he did not see the necessity of such a large establishment and their going on with reclassification, etc. The President explained that they had already given up the reclassification of soils and water sources, the re-examination of yield from land, recalculation of cultivation expenses, etc. The Special Settlement Officer was now expected to scrutinize carefully the previous settlement operations with reference to the report in his hands. If, on inspection of the district, he was satisfied that the frame work of the original resettlement could be absolutely relied upon, he would not start inquiries as to whether the reclassification or other original work of the previous settlements were correct or not. An economic inquiry now loomed as a very large question. In pursuance of a

[13th November 1922]

resolution passed in the Legislative Council orders were issued to Settlement officers that it was very essential to find out in the first instance the economic condition of the district to be resettled.

Mr. Krishnan Nayar interposed saying that in connexion with the Resettlement Bill they considered various suggestions for conducting resettlements. Provided other things were there, it was merely a percentage enhancement and the application of a commutation rate.

The President continuing said that the prices of the previous 20 non-famine years were taken and a commutation rate arrived at and a percentage enhancement was fixed. In some places there would be circumstances justifying levelling up of inequitable assessments as in the Trichinopoly district. A Settlement officer would have to see how the previous settlement affected the people of a district and what the economic condition of the ryots was; whether the people had become richer or poorer, whether the lands had increased or decreased in value, whether particular sources had ceased to exist. He should also see whether any large irrigation works had been constructed and whether conditions had now changed. But under normal conditions the resettlement would be nothing more than a percentage enhancement. The President then explained the necessity for the special staff and the five parties now working out of which the permanent staff bore a small proportion, the rest being temporary added to or reduced to from time to time according to necessity.

Mr. Balaji Rao Nayudu then said that he simply wanted to know if there could be any reduction possible but after the explanation of the President he dropped the question.

Mr. Ramachandra Rao observed that he could not suggest any cheapening method unless they dispensed with the inquiries, and the President inquired whether the former would suggest the lessening of the economic inquiry to which he replied that on the other hand the question of indebtedness should be more thoroughly examined.

The President asked Mr. Priestley whether anything more was done to which the latter replied that an examination of lease values was also done. The President added that the Government rightly attach much importance to lease values.

The committee finally answered question 7 in the negative.

The committee regret that besides the suggestion made under question 5, they are unable to suggest economies in any other direction, nor the substitution of the present system by any other.

The Council re-assembled at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 a.m. on Tuesday, the 14th November 1922, the hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR AVARGAL, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., President, presiding.

I

NEW MEMBERS.

The following members took the prescribed oath of allegiance to the Crown and then took their seats :—

1. The Rev. EARLE MONTEITH MACPHAIL.
2. M.R. Ry. Rao Bahadur KONKOTH RAMUNNI MENON AVARGAL.

II

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[Order made by the President of the Madras Legislative Council under Standing Order No. 15—

(1) Printed copies of the questions and answers to be put and given at a meeting of the Council shall be placed on the Council table an hour before the President takes his seat.

(2) The questions shall be put and answered in the following manner :—

The Secretary shall call the name of each interpellator in alphabetical order, specify the serial numbers of his questions, and make a sufficient pause to allow him or any other member a reasonable opportunity of rising in his place if he is desirous of asking a supplementary question. Supplementary questions must be put immediately after the principal questions to which they relate.]

Tanks in the Ramnad and Tinnevely districts.

468 Q.—MR. R. APPASWAMI NAYUDU : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that some tanks in Kovilpatti taluk, Tinnevely district, have not been investigated by the Tank Restoration party though they had already completed the work in the district ;

(b) when the Government expect the investigation of such tanks to be taken up ;

(c) whether the Government are in possession of any records of tanks silted up by the flow of supply-water in Ramnad and Tinnevely districts ;

(d) if so, what are the ayacut areas of lands irrigated under such tanks, and what are the amounts of land revenues collected from them ; and

(e) if the reply to (a) and (b) is in the negative whether the Government will be pleased to call for such information and lay it on the table ?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) Tank Restoration Scheme investigation is taken up by river basins and minor basins and not by taluks. It is not a fact that the investigation of Tank Restoration Scheme works in the Tinnevely district has been completed. The investigation of four minor basins in the district has been finished and at present estimates for certain works partly investigated in the Tinnevely minor basin are being completed. It is proposed to resume investigation in the district in 1923-24.

(d) & (e) The Government have no information.

[14th November 1922]

Review of administration reports of district boards and municipalities.

464 Q.—Rao Bahadur V. APPASWAMI VANDAYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state the date and the order in which the administration reports of 1920-21 and 1921-22 of each of the district boards and municipal councils were reviewed by the Government?

A.—A statement giving the information required in regard to the administration reports of 1920-21 is placed on the table.*

Administration reports for 1921-22 were due from municipal councils by the 15th July 1922 and from district boards by the 1st August 1922. Up to the 30th October 1922 only forty-three municipal reports and nine district board reports had been received and thirty-eight municipal reports and fifteen district board reports were due. Of the forty-three municipal reports received, thirty-three have been reviewed by the Government and the reviews on twenty-one reports issued. A list of the reviews issued is placed on the table.

The Director of Office Systems.

465 Q.—Rao Bahadur V. APPASWAMI VANDAYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

- (a) how long the Director of Office Systems has held his office;
- (b) the names of offices he has inspected during the period and the time he took for inspecting each office;
- (c) the offices in which he has effected retrenchment;
- (d) the total amount of retrenchment he has effected; and
- (e) the total expenditure incurred up to date under each of the following heads:—
 - (i) pay of the Director of Office Systems and his establishment separately; and
 - (ii) the travelling allowance drawn by that officer?

A.—(a) Since the 10th January 1922 except for a period of six weeks when he was on leave without allowances, but during which he carried on his work.

(b) The Director's attention has so far been directed mainly to the undermentioned matters:—

- (i) The constitution of a central record office in the Fort for the Secretariat departments located there in place of the arrangements under which each department maintained its own records, which has been found to be unsatisfactory in working. This involved much rearrangement and sorting of records.
- (ii) The establishment in the Secretariat at the Fort of a general Government reference library for all Government offices at the Presidency town, which will also be a reference library for the members of the Legislative Council. This involved the examination of the existing books in the Secretariat Library and the transfer thither of all books maintained in other offices which were not required by the heads of the

* Vide Appendix on page 615 infra.

14th November 1922]

- offices for frequent reference. An enormous amount of useless matter has been removed, while many useful books have been rescued from oblivion.
- (iii) A general rearrangement of the accommodation available in the Secretariat offices in the Fort with a view to giving more air and light to the clerks and also to bringing officers and clerks into close proximity and to providing tiffin rooms for clerks and other conveniences which did not exist.
 - (iv) The establishment of a central issue and despatch office for all Secretariat departments in the Fort.
 - (v) The institution of a central cashier and stationery bureau for the same departments.
 - (vi) The cheapening and the introduction of greater expedition in the circulation of papers to Members and Ministers.
 - (vii) The reduction of printing.
 - (viii) The establishment of a central clearing house in the Government Press for all printed matter.
 - (ix) Reduction in the consumption of stationery and forms.
 - (x) Reduction in the distribution of Government publications.
 - (xi) The improvement of the telephonic system in the Fort.
 - (xii) The reduction wherever practicable of unnecessary work and waste motion.

He has also been employed in examining the question of the accommodation in Government offices with a view to the transfer, wherever practicable, to Government buildings of such offices as are in rented buildings in the Presidency town. This inquiry has been extended to the headquarters of districts.

He has also made a detailed inspection of the Surgeon-General's office and remodelled the system of work there, at the same time suggesting a reduction in the staff.

He has been in communication with heads of offices with a view to improving their systems of work and has in particular examined the system of record-keeping in the Public Works Department, which differs from that in other departments, and with this object has visited the offices of the Superintending Engineer, IV Circle, Coimbatore, and the Executive Engineer at that town.

- (c) & (d) In the Secretariats he has suggested reductions which will amount to Rs. 30,026 per annum under recurring and Rs. 2,400 under non-recurring items. The reduction of staff in the Surgeon-General's office proposed by him will yield a total saving of Rs. 3,528 per annum, and as a result of the steps taken in regard to the accommodation of Government offices [clause (b) supra] the revenues of Government will be benefited to the extent of Rs. 21,000 per annum.
- (e) (i) Rupees 8,058-7-0 and Rs. 936-3-2 up to 31st October 1922, and
- (ii) Rupees 410-2-0 up to 31st October 1922.

The Mappilla rebellion in Malabar.

466 Q.—Mr. A. D. M. BAVORTI SAHIB: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

- (a) (1) the number of Mappillas killed by the rebels in the Mappilla rebellion in Malabar,

[14th November 1922]

- children,
- (2) the number of Hindus killed by them, especially women and children,
 - (3) the number of Mappilla houses looted by them,
 - (4) the number of Hindu houses looted by them,
 - (5) the number of Mappilla houses burnt by them,
 - (6) the number of Hindu houses burnt by them;
- (b) (1) the number of Hindus arrested in the rebellion,
 - (2) the number of Hindus acquitted after trial,
 - (3) the number of Mappillas arrested,
 - (4) the number of Mappillas acquitted after trial,
 - (5) the number of Mappillas under trial;
- (c) (1) the number of Mappilla houses destroyed by the Military and Police forces,
 - (2) the number of Mappillas killed, especially women and children;
- (d) the extent of the damage done to the property of the loyal Mappillas;
- (e) (1) the strength of the Military and Police forces sent to the disturbed areas of Malabar,
 - (2) the number of deaths and the number injured among them;
- and
- (f) the expense the Government have incurred by the rebellion?

A.—(a) The Government have no precise information and in the nature of the case can never expect to obtain it.

(b) The figures were roughly as follows up to the middle of September 1922:—

(1) 205; (2) 25; (3) 11,990; (4) 128; (5) 8,150.

(c) (1) No figures are available.

(2) Roughly between 1,200 and 1,500. So far as the Government are aware about 12 women were accidentally killed, but no children.

(d) The Government have no reliable information.

(e) (1) The following Military units were at one time or another employed in Malabar:—

The Leinster, Suffolk and Dorset Regiments, the Queen's Bays, 2/8th and 2/9th Gurkhas, 1/39th Royal Garhwal Rifles, 3/70th Burma Rifles (Chin Kachin), 88rd Wallajabad Light Infantry and ancillary services, such as Sappers and Miners, Pioneers, Pack batteries, Armoured cars, Supply and Transport, Wireless Operators, Mechanical Transport and R.A.M.C.

It is impossible to give the total strength of the military forces as they were constantly varying. No police forces were sent to the area. The armed reserves at Calicut and Malappuram at the beginning of the outbreak were 210 strong and during the rebellion the force known as the Malabar Special Police was raised in the district and eventually reached a strength of 600.

(2) Military casualties were 24 killed and 108 wounded. The police casualties were 24 killed and 29 wounded.

14th November 1922]

(f) The Government have no exact information; but apart from military expenditure and expenditure on jails and loans for the relief of distress, the total expenditure incurred actually in Malabar cannot be far short of ten lakhs.

Raising of the shutters over the Kistna anicut.

467 Q.—Rao Bahadur K. GOPALAKRISHNAYYA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) with regard to the raising of the shutters over the Kistna anicut, where exactly the matter now stands;

(b) the reasons why the order for purchasing materials for the purpose has not yet been placed with any firm;

(c) what the hindrance is to expediting this matter;

(d) when the Government is likely to place the order for the required materials; and

(e) when the work is likely to be begun?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is drawn to the answer to question No. 31. The matter is still under correspondence.

Agricultural and industrial resources of Cuddapah.

468 Q.—Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are taking any steps to develop the agricultural or industrial resources of Cuddapah;

(b) if so, what they are during the last five years; and

(c) if not, whether the Government intend to take immediate steps for the purpose?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) Owing to lack of staff, the agricultural department has not been able to do any work in Cuddapah. The Deputy Director of Agriculture, III circle, has recently made a special tour in three taluks of the Cuddapah district, viz., Cuddapah, Rajampet and Proddatur, and submitted a detailed report indicating what can be done to improve the agriculture when staff and funds are available. He will visit the remaining taluks in December and January and submit a further report. When the whole report is received, the question of what can be done will be considered. In the meantime, arrangements have been made for demonstrations of economic planting of paddy and the use of bone-meal and oil-cake as manures and of the introduction of an improved strain of ragi round Cuddapah during the season. An agricultural demonstrator was posted to Cuddapah district in September 1922.

As to the steps taken by Government to develop the industrial resources of the district, the attention of the hon. Member is invited to the administration reports of the Industries Department for the last five years.

[14th November 1922]

Allotment of lands to Adi-Dravidas in the Ceded Districts.

469 Q.—Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are taking any special steps to elevate and help the Adi-Dravidas and other depressed classes in the Ceded Districts; and

(b) whether the Government have allotted any lands to them and helped them with any loans or funds for improving their agriculture and cottage industries during 1920-21 and 1921-22?

A.—The answer is in the affirmative. Lands have been allotted in the last two years as detailed below:—

District.	1920-21.		1921-22.	
	Extent reserved.	Extent actually assigned.	Extent reserved.	Extent actually assigned.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Anantapur	87,051-54	1,200-01	37,659-68	2,747-05
Bellary	18,107-45	1,290-83	7,630-50	500-24
Kurnool	44,223-00	1,595-00	7,715-00	1,815-00
Cuddapah	28,259-59	326-42	8,165-20	665-36

Sums have also been allotted for improving cottage industries during the current official year.

469 Q.—Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU:—“May I know what sums have been allotted for the improvement of cottage industries?”

The hon. Rai Bahadur K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU:—“I want notice of the question.”

Vellala representation in the Chingleput taluk board.

470 Q.—Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(1) whether it is a fact that Vellalas have got into the taluk board of Chingleput through election in a far larger proportion than the numerical strength of their community warrants; and

(2) whether it is true that in spite of the fact that the community has secured more than its adequate share of representation by election, members of the same community have also been nominated?

A.—Six Vellalas were returned at elections and three were nominated by the president, district board. There is no information as to the number of Vellalas living within the area of the Chingleput taluk board.

Introduction of free and compulsory education by local bodies.

471 Q.—Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) the local bodies in whose jurisdiction free and compulsory education has been already introduced up to date;

(b) the local bodies whose schemes for free and compulsory education are under the consideration of the Government; and

(c) the local bodies that have decided to levy the education cess under the Elementary Education Act, 1920?

14th November 1922]

A.—(a) Orders sanctioning the introduction of free and compulsory elementary education have issued in respect of the under-mentioned municipalities up to date:—

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| (1) Negapatam. | (5) Erode. |
| (2) Kumbakonam. | (6) Tiruppur. |
| (3) Vellore. | (7) Tellicherry; and |
| (4) Conjeeveram. | (8) Tinnevely. |

(b) Municipal Council of Masulipatam and the Chatrapur union.

(c) A list is furnished:—

Taluk Boards.

- | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| (1) Tiruvallur. | (20) Ongole. | (39) Lalgudi. |
| (2) Saidapet. | (21) Markapur. | (40) Perambalur. |
| (3) Chingleput. | (22) Kurnool. | (41) Chicacole. |
| (4) Mangalore. | (23) Koilkuntla. | (42) Madura. |
| (5) Kasaragod. | (24) Cuddalore. | (43) Rajahmundry. |
| (6) Karkal. | (25) Penugonda. | (44) Chirakkal. |
| (7) Udipi. | (26) Uailampatti. | (45) Kottayam. |
| (8) Coondapoor. | (27) Chittoor. | (46) Kurumbranad. |
| (9) Uppinangadi. | (28) Tindivanam. | (47) Palghat. |
| (10) Chatrapur. | (29) Diudigul. | (48) Ernad. |
| (11) Goomsur. | (30) Sattenapalle. | (49) Walavanad. |
| (12) Berhampur. | (31) Madanapalle. | (50) Ponnani. |
| (13) Anantapur. | (32) Vizagapatam. | (51) Peddapur. |
| (14) Dharmavaram. | (33) Pithapuram. | (52) Tinnevely. |
| (15) Nandyal. | (34) Coimbatore. | (53) Rayachoti. |
| (16) Tanjore. | (35) Dhone. | (54) Pattukkottai. |
| (17) Chidambaram. | (36) Melur. | (55) Narasapatnam. |
| (18) Vriddhaachalam. | (37) Tirukkoyilur. | |
| (19) Guntur. | (38) Ramnad. | |

The District Board of the Nilgiris.

Municipalities.

- | | | |
|------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|
| (1) Chingleput. | (7) Vellore. | (13) Tellicherry. |
| (2) Conjeeveram. | (8) Saidapet. | (14) Ongole. |
| (3) Chicacole. | (9) Chittoor. | (15) Tinnevely. |
| (4) Coimbatore. | (10) Hindupur. | (16) Masulipatam. |
| (5) Kumbakonam. | (11) Erode. | † (17) Corporation of Madras. |
| (6) Negapatam. | (12) Tiruppur. | |

* The proposal of the Chicacole Municipal Council to levy the tax has been negatived by Government.

† The levy of the tax by the Corporation of Madras has been ordered to be deferred.

Elections to the Bezvada municipality.

472 Q.—Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether any and if so, how many Government Orders were issued by the Government notifying that elections should be held under the new Act in the Bezvada municipality; and on what dates the Government Orders were issued;

[14th November 1922]

(b) why, if such Government Orders were issued, they were not complied with; and whether the Government will place all the correspondence on the subject on the table;

(c) what the reason was for postponing the elections in Bezwada municipality for such a long time;

(d) whether the Municipal Council of Bezwada passed a resolution that another chairman should be appointed for the purpose of holding elections; if so, what action was taken by the Government on that resolution;

(e) whether the Chairman delegated his powers to Mr. M. Seshagiri Rao Nayudu to hold elections for III, IV and X wards;

(f) whether the said delegate Chairman opened the ballot boxes of X and IV wards and declared the results;

(g) whether the present Chairman opened the ballot box of the III ward and he was not a candidate for that ward;

(h) whether the Chairman made a reference to the Government about the validity of a certain number of votes recorded in the III ward and, if so, what their decision was;

(i) whether the Chairman before making reference to the Government counted all the votes recorded in the III ward without recording then and there on any of the ballot papers that they were invalid as the counting went on, as required by the rules;

(j) whether it is a fact that the new Council has not yet been constituted and the date of the election of the Chairman is not as yet notified; and

(k) whether the Government will be pleased to lay all the papers concerning it on the table?

A.—(a) The Government issued six Government Orders on the following dates:—22nd January 1921, 2nd March 1921, 30th April 1921, 4th August 1921, 24th January 1922 and 9th February 1922.

(b) & (c) The hon. Member's attention is invited to answer to question No. 1809-A at the meeting of the Legislative Council of the 18th February 1922. The Government do not consider that the laying of all the correspondence on the table will serve any useful purpose.

(d) The answer is in the affirmative; the Council was informed that as a chairman was available for conducting elections, the Government had no power to appoint a chairman for the purpose.

(e), (f) & (i) The Government have no information.

(g) The answer is in the affirmative; the Government understand that the Chairman stood as a candidate for the III ward, but that he subsequently withdrew his candidature.

(h) The answer is in the affirmative; the Chairman was directed to declare at once the results of the election for the ward with reference to the votes that he considered valid.

(j) & (k) The answer is in the affirmative; the new Council will elect its chairman as soon as it is reconstituted. The Government do not consider that any useful purpose will be served by placing the papers on the table.

14th November 1922]

The Russellkonda Saw Mills.

473 Q.—Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased—

(1) to state:

(a) the quantity of timber in cubic feet which was operated on at the Russellkonda Saw Mills from the date of commencement of the mills till the end of September 1922, and the cost thereof;

(b) the quantity in cubic feet of timber turned out as finished product from out of the timber mentioned in (a), and the estimated or realized cost thereof;

(c) the establishment charges and other working expenses for producing the quantity referred to in (b);

(2) to furnish a classified list of articles produced from the mills, and to state whether such articles were produced with reference to any orders previously placed or demands previously made; and

(3) to state, if any, the sources of demand for timber produced in the mills, and to classify the demand as follows:—

(1) from Government;

(2) from private agencies;

(3) from the Madras Presidency; and

(4) from outside?

A.—(1) (a) 51,542 cubic feet, including sawings, before the completion of the mill.

(b) 15,150 cubic feet at an approximate cost of Rs. 45,655.

(c) Rs. 81,178.

(2) No articles, with the exception of a few saw guards and other mill necessities, have been produced. The timber has been sawn into scantlings.

(3) Demands for sawn timber have been made from the four sources mentioned.

Salt inspector of the Ganjam Circle.

474 Q.—Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(1) whether it is a fact that the present salt inspector in charge of Ganjam circle had already served in that circle for about five seasons from 1915 to 1920;

(2) whether, in the year 1918, certain abandoned pans in the said Ganjam circle were worked under *amani* and that resulted in loss to Government; if so, at whose instance the work was undertaken;

(3) whether, in working these abandoned pans, regular musters were maintained and vouchers secured for paying the *coolies* and for incurring expenditure for stores;

(4) whether any complaints were received from *coolies* about non-receipt of their wages in connexion with the said *amani* work;

(5) whether it is a fact that in the year 1918-19 the salt inspector held auctions at Humma for inland and home salt on one and the same day, and whether such action by the salt inspector was likely to favour the home-salt merchants and affect the interests of the inland-salt merchants prejudicially;

(6) whether it is a fact that the salt inspector was transferred to Oalingapatam circle in 1920;

[14th November 1922]

(7) whether, upon such transfer, he took long leave and extended such leave three or four times to avoid transfers elsewhere and eventually succeeded to get back to the same old Ganjam circle where he is now working;

(8) what special circumstances induced the Government to post him to a circle where he had already served sufficiently long; and

(9) whether his transfer from that circle is contemplated?

A.—(1) The officer in question was in charge of the circle for the seasons of 1916, 1917, 1918 and 1919.

(2) (a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) The work was part of a general effort to increase the output of salt.

(3) Yes, in the majority of cases.

(4) The answer is in the negative.

(5) The Government have no information.

(6) The answer is in the negative; the officer was transferred in the year 1919.

(7) The Member is misinformed; the officer in question was for a year at Calingapatam when he took leave, and was compelled to extend it on the ground of ill-health.

(8) The officer was posted to a circle with which he was acquainted and in which there was a vacancy.

(9) The posting of inspectors is in the hands of the Board of Revenue.

Delay in the delivery of telegrams in Cuddalore New Town.

475 Q.—MR. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state whether the Government are aware that telegrams despatched to Cuddalore New Town are received in the New Town railway station and sent to the addressees by post instead of by messengers, so that they reach the addressees only a day after that of receipt in the said telegraph office, thus defeating the object of sending messages?

A.—Orders have been issued to treat all messages addressed to Cuddalore New Town as if addressed to Cuddalore.

Newspapers in the Presidency.

476 Q.—MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state the number of copies of each daily newspaper in the Presidency which is subscribed for by Government for the use of the Secretariat?

A.—The numbers are as follows:—

"Daily Express"	1
"Hindu"	5
"Justice"	4
"Madras Mail"	7
"New India"	2
"Swarajya"	1

14th November 1922]

APPENDIX

[Vide answer to question No. 464 asked by Rao Bahadur V. Appaswami Vandayar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 14th November 1922, page 606 supra.]

Administration reports of District Boards—1920-21.

Serial number and name of district board.	Government Order and date.	1922.
1. Anantapur ..	762, L. & M.,	27th April.
2. Aroot, North.	917 ..	22nd May.
3. Aroot, South.	767 ..	27th April.
4. Bellary ..	769 ..	1st May.
5. Chingleput ..	838 ..	11th May.
6. Chittoor ..	756 ..	27th April.
7. Coimbatore ..	928 ..	25th May.
8. Cuddapah ..	768 ..	1st May.
9. Ganjam ..	749 ..	26th April.
10. Godavari ..	755 ..	" "
11. Guntur ..	889 ..	19th May.
12. South Kanara.	721 ..	24th April.
13. Kistna ..	761 ..	27th April.
14. Kurnool ..	878 ..	16th May.
15. Madura ..	876 ..	17th May.
16. Malabar ..	763 ..	27th April.
17. Nellore ..	800-A ..	8th May.
18. Nilgiris, The.	753 ..	26th April.
19. Rannad ..	754 ..	" "
20. Salem ..	891 ..	8th April.
21. Tanjore ..	877 ..	17th May.
22. Tinnevely ..	722 ..	24th April.
23. Trichinopoly.	852 ..	20th May.
24. Visagapatam.	814 ..	9th May.

Administration reports of Municipal Councils—1921-22.

Serial number and name of municipality.	Government Order and date.	1922.
1. Tenali ..	1853, L. & M.,	7th Oct.
2. Vizianagram ..	1854 ..	" "
3. Coonoor ..	1855 ..	" "
4. Proddatur ..	1856 ..	" "
5. Tinnevely ..	1857 ..	" "
6. Berhampur ..	1858 ..	" "
7. Palghat ..	1859 ..	" "
8. Kodaikanal ..	1860 ..	" "
9. Erode ..	1867 ..	10th Oct.
10. Chittoor ..	1868 ..	" "
11. Cuddalore ..	1869 ..	" "
12. Trichinopoly.	1870 ..	" "
13. Tirupati ..	1871 ..	" "
14. Chingleput ..	1910 ..	12th Oct.
15. Hospet ..	1932 ..	13th Oct.
16. Tadpatri ..	1933 ..	" "
17. Bellary ..	1969 ..	17th Oct.
18. Guntur ..	1970 ..	" "
19. Chittoor ..	1971 ..	" "
20. Ootacamund ..	1972 ..	" "
21. Nellore ..	1973 ..	" "

Administration reports of Municipal Councils—1920-21.

Serial number and name of municipality.	Government Order and date.	1922.
1. Anantapur ..	589-A, L. & M.,	28th Mar.
2. Hindupur ..	109 ..	18th Jan.
3. Tadpatri ..	155 ..	23rd Jan.
4. Gudiyattam ..	252 ..	6th Feb.
5. Tiruppattur ..	770 ..	2nd May.
6. Tiruvannamalai.	628 ..	31st Mar.
7. Vaniyambadi.	572-A ..	25th Mar.
8. Vellore ..	114 ..	10th Jan.
9. Walajpet ..	210 ..	31st Jan.
10. Chidambaram.	19-A ..	8rd Jan.
11. Cuddalore ..	50-A ..	5th Jan.
12. Villupuram ..	33 ..	4th Jan.
13. Adoni ..	614-A ..	31st Mar.
14. Bellary ..	442-A ..	7th Mar.
15. Hospet ..	608-A ..	31st Mar.
16. Chingleput ..	47 ..	4th Jan.
17. Conjeevaram.	493 ..	4th Jan.
18. Saidapet ..	(Newly constituted).	" "
19. Chittoor ..	544, L. & M.,	21st Mar.
20. Tirupati ..	554 ..	22nd Mar.
21. Coimbatore ..	477 ..	13th Mar.
22. Dharapuram ..	609-A ..	31st Mar.
23. Erode ..	26, L. & M.,	4th Jan.
24. Pollachi ..	2197 ..	6th Nov. *
25. Tiruppur ..	2326-A ..	28th Nov. *
26. Udumalpet ..	544-A ..	21st Mar. *
27. Cuddapah ..	713 ..	22nd Apr. *
28. Proddatur ..	627 ..	31st Mar. *
29. Berhampur ..	2307 ..	24th Nov. *
30. Chittoor ..	630 ..	31st Mar. *
31. Parlakimedi ..	47-A ..	4th Jan. *
32. Coonada ..	758 ..	27th Apr. *
33. Peddapuram ..	632 ..	31st Mar. *
34. Rajahmundry.	681 ..	" "
35. Chirala ..	2289 ..	19th Nov. *
36. Guntur ..	607-A ..	31st Mar. *
37. Narasaraopet.	629 ..	" "
38. Ongole ..	606-A ..	" "
39. Repalle ..	590-A ..	28th Mar. *
40. Tenali ..	250 ..	6th Feb. *
41. Mangalore ..	597 ..	31st Mar. *
42. Bezwada ..	585-A ..	27th Mar. *
43. Ellore ..	683 ..	31st Mar. *
44. Masulipatam.	748 ..	26th Apr. *
45. Palacole ..	620-A ..	31st Mar. *

* 1921.

[14th November 1922]

Administration reports of Municipal Councils—1920-21—cont.

Serial number and name of municipality.	Government Order and date.	Serial number and name of municipality.	Government Order and date.
	1922.		1922.
46. Kurnool ..	548, L. & M., 21st Mar.	64. Virudupatti ..	263, L. & M., 9th Feb.
47. Nandyal ..	251 " 6th Feb.	65. Salem ..	430-A " 6th Mar.
48. Bodinayakanur ..	101 " 12th Jan.	66. Kumbakonam ..	561 " 23rd Mar.
49. Dindigul ..	208 " 31st Jan.	67. Mannargudi ..	586-A " 27th Mar.
50. Kodsikanal ..	107 " 12th Jan.	68. Mayavaram ..	747 " 26th Apr.
51. Madura ..	766-A " 28th Apr.	69. Negapatam ..	201 " 30th Jan.
52. Palni ..	469 " 11th Mar.	70. Tanjore ..	654 " 5th Apr.
53. Periyakulam ..	536 " 21st Mar.	71. Tiruvalur ..	445-A " 7th Mar.
54. Calicut ..	565-A " 24th Mar.	72. Palnmoottah ..	580-A " 27th Mar.
55. Cannanore ..	82 " 3rd Jan.	73. Tinnevely ..	202 " 30th Jan.
56. Cochin ..	435 " 6th Feb.	74. Tuticorin ..	497 " 14th Mar.
57. Palghat ..	598 " 31st Mar.	75. Srirangam ..	25 " 4th Jan.
58. Tellicherry ..	461 " 10th Mar.	76. Karur ..	766 " 28th Apr.
59. Nellore ..	545 " 21st Mar.	77. Trichinopoly ..	504 " 16th Mar.
60. Ootanoor ..	535 " 20th Mar.	78. Anakapalle ..	542 " 31st Mar.
61. Ootacamund ..	212 " 31st Jan.	79. Bimlipatam ..	361 " 23rd Feb.
62. Sivakasi ..	2327 " 28th Nov.	80. Vizagapatam ..	211 " 31st Mar.
63. Srivillipattur ..	626 " 31st Mar.	81. Visianagram ..	506-A " 16th Mar.

* 1921.

III

A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS PORT TRUST ACT, 1905—cont.

The hon. Sir CHARLES TODHUNTER:—"Mr. President, you were good enough to advise us yesterday to take this Bill back for full scrutiny and not to bring it before the Council again until next month. I should have been very glad, Sir, to avail myself of that advice had only circumstances permitted me to do so. There is this difficulty, however. The Madras Port Trust are anxious to raise a loan at a very early date, and one of the conditions necessary to the raising of that loan is the power to issue bearer-bonds. We want to be able to assure the people that have been in correspondence with them that they have that power. If we pass this Bill, then they will have that assurance. If we have to wait, that may interfere with the raising of the loan, which they want to take as an immediate matter.

"At the same time, the amendments which were passed yesterday have produced a situation which requires further consultation with the Select Committee. The maximum number of members of the Port Trust is fixed at 15. The minimum has been raised by the amendments moved yesterday to 11, and two new elective members have been provided for. We actually have at the present moment 14 members and if we add two more we shall be exceeding the maximum. That raises a question of substance, and I do not think it is desirable that the Government should dispose of that without further consultation with the Select Committee. Standing Order No. 44 provides for a Bill being referred back to the Select Committee, but I am afraid, hardly in the circumstances which at present have arisen. I would, however, ask your permission, Sir, to take this Bill back for reconsideration informally by the Select Committee and to bring it up again on or before the 17th instant for final consideration."

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"I am afraid that such a procedure is not permitted under our rules. So far as our rules are concerned, it is open to my hon. friend to take time to summon the

14th November 1922] [Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu]

members of the Select Committee informally and consult them. There need not be any presentation of another report. Technically it would not be in accordance with our procedure to ask for leave to summon the Select Committee."

The hon. Sir CHARLES TODHUNTER:—"I quite agree with the hon. Member as regards the technical point. I was only explaining to the House that we wished to consult the Select Committee in the circumstances arising out of the amendment."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. the Law Member wanted to move certain verbal amendments."

The hon. Sir CHARLES TODHUNTER:—"I wish to consult the Select Committee before bringing these amendments to the Council. With your permission, Sir, I move that the Bill be postponed for further consideration to the 17th."

The hon. Mr. K. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR seconded the motion.

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Before I put the motion to vote I should like to know if the hon. Member has quite realized that on that day we would have to take up clause 5 and then as soon as that is passed, a motion would be made for the passing of the Bill into law."

The hon. Mr. K. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"Owing to the increase in the number of members, some consequential amendments are required. On consideration, I find that a transitory provision also would be required for the purpose of enabling the two new associations to elect members at once. So I wish to propose a transitory provision to that effect. That is why I want to consult the Select Committee, so that they may give their advice in the matter of the raising of the maximum and for the purpose of working out some of the other provisions. It is only with reference to clause 5 and the giving effect to the transitory provisions that I want the Select Committee to meet."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The meeting of the Select Committee is quite an informal affair and we need not take any notice of it. We will take up clause 5 and the transitory provisions on the adjourned date. If that is done, any member will be entitled to object to the Bill being passed into law on that date. Then the hon. Member will find himself landed in the difficulty of not having the Bill passed into law for the purpose of raising the loan. I trust the hon. Member realizes that. I only mention this so that there may be no ambiguity."

The further consideration of the Bill was, with the permission of the Council, adjourned to the 17th November.

IV

A BILL TO REGULATE STATE AID TO INDUSTRIES, 1922.

The hon. Rai Bahadur K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU:—"Mr. President, I beg to introduce the Madras State Aid to Industries Bill. The scope and purpose of the Bill are accurately and fully set out in the statement of objects and reasons which has been published nearly three months ago."

[Mr. K. Venkataraddi Nayudu] [14th November 1922]

Briefly stated, the Bill is intended to assist the establishment and development of industries that have an important bearing on the economic development of this province. These are set forth in clause 4 of the Bill—

- (a) new or nascent industries,
- (b) industries to be newly introduced into areas where such industries are undeveloped, and
- (c) cottage industries.

“These, it will be noticed, cover a fairly large area.

“The various forms which State aid may take are mentioned in clause 5 of the Bill. They are divisible into five main heads:—

- (1) Loans,
- (2) Subsidies for machinery and for research,
- (3) Investment in shares and in debentures,
- (4) Guarantees for a minimum return on capital and for the due discharge of cash credits, overdrafts or advances, and
- (5) Concessions in the grant of land, in the supply of raw material, firewood and water being properties of Government.

“Provision is made for the constitution of a statutory board of industries. The official members of this board shall not exceed one-third of the total number, while some of the non-official members will be elected by recognized banking, industrial and commercial organizations. The functions of the board will no doubt be advisory, though that advice will necessarily carry great weight. The rest of the clauses deal mostly with matters of procedure, such as the form of applications for State aid, the manner of dealing with them, the process of recovery of money due and the extent of loans and other kind of State aids to be granted. Provision is also made for inspecting the premises, buildings, plants or stock-in-hand of the industrial business assisted and the accounts thereof and for obtaining, if desired, returns of accounts. In the case of comparatively large concerns, the Bill provides for the exercise of control by the appointment of government directors or otherwise. In order to render the working of the Act as flexible as possible, it has also been deemed desirable to reserve to Government adequate powers to regulate various matters by means of statutory rules to be made under it. This, in short, is the gist of the Bill.

“I presume it does not require much persuasion from me to commend this Bill for the acceptance of the House. That Madras is not wanting in the factors that make for industrial progress is an admitted fact. We have an abundance of raw material in this province. Our enormous exports in raw skins and hides, oil-seeds and raw cotton are enough proof of it, if proof were wanted. We have plenty of labour and very cheap labour too. We have enough capital in the country though unfortunately at present it has not been forthcoming for industrial purposes. Want of mutual confidence alone is responsible for this situation. This Bill is an earnest endeavour to create this confidence so very essential for concerted action without which organized industrial enterprise is an impossibility. Experience has shown that any enterprise is bound to command confidence, if only Government are known to be behind such enterprise. The remarkable success which the co-operative movement has achieved during the short period since its inauguration is a direct piece of evidence of what a consciousness of Government support, Government supervision, yea, even Government control can do in creating public confidence in this country.

[14th November 1922] [Mr. K. Venkataraddi Nayudu]

“According to the school of economics which held sway in England for a very long period, restrictive duties, prohibitions, bounties, or any other Acts by which legislatures should endeavour to direct industries into particular channels are all condemned. The leaders of the school believed that the natural effort of each man to improve his own position was the mainspring of national progress. According to them, every nation and every individual is directly interested in the prosperity of others. In other words, the widest possible latitude should be given to industry and competition. Consequently they held that Government should not interfere in these matters. The functions of the Government should be limited to (1) defence against external invasion, (2) protection of person and property of individuals, and (3) the creation and maintenance of certain institutions of public utility of such a nature that individuals or groups of individuals are not interested in establishing or maintaining. Burke spoke of the restless desire of governing too much. The works of such great writers as Price Godwin, Hume, Tucker and Adam Smith are all in a similar strain, one of them being described as one long indictment against Government interference with industry in the form either of restrictions or of encouragement. The Great War, however, compelled a change in these theories. Witness, for instance, the Government of Great Britain holding £1,700,000 worth of shares in the British Dyes, Limited, and their purchasing of debentures to the value of £33,000 in the Munster Flax Development Company, Limited, and their undertaking to subscribe for 250,000 shares out of 500,000 shares of £1 each in the Home Grown Sugar Company, Limited, not to mention their safeguarding of Industries Act. Amongst the many chastening effects of the Great War not the least significant is the new conception of the duties of a State, so different from the accepted canons of orthodox British economics propounded with such vigour by the writers just spoken of. This wholesome change has at last brought the British Government into line with several other progressive States, such as United States and Japan, who have long been alive to the duty of the State directly to foster industries. But even before the war broke out, the answer to this old school of economics was well given by the historian Lecky in his ‘History of England’, in the telling words: “when there is a large, intelligent and energetic middle class, when the spirit of speculation is strongly developed, when there is a high standard of public spirit and when wealth is so agglomerated that there are many persons who possess either habitually or occasionally incomes much larger than their wants, a crowd of enterprises will be undertaken which are of the highest value to the community, but which only offer to the investor the prospect of doubtful, small or postponed returns. In countries where these conditions do not exist, such works will never be undertaken without the initiative and support of the Government”. It does not need any strong imagination to read in Lecky’s words the striking contrast between the economic condition of England and of India and it would be difficult to improve upon his language in enunciating the different policies which the Governments of the two countries would be expected to adopt as regards their industrial development. But naturally, if unfortunately, the theories and doctrines of economics of England always had their reflection in India and for a long time it was counted heresy in this land also for a Government to undertake the work of developing the industries of the country. Government activities in such directions were considered as a serious menace to private enterprise. At the beginning of this century, however, encouraged and assisted

[Mr. K. Venkatarreddi Nayudu] [14th November 1922]

by energetic and enthusiastic officers of great eminence like Sir Frederic Nicholson and Sir Alfred Chatterton, the Madras Government made a departure from the path and step by step they committed themselves to an increasingly active policy for the promotion of industries. Fisheries were developed, the fish-canning industry was started and every attempt made to place the fish-curing industry on a scientific basis. The fly-shuttle was introduced and hand-loom weaving improved. The system of chrome-tanning was established and very soon Madras chrome leather became fairly well known. The history of the development of the aluminium industry in this province is familiar to this province—a development of which any State can legitimately be proud. The co-operative movement was inaugurated and the problem of supplying cheap credit to the ryot has been almost solved. Well irrigation was encouraged in upland areas and the pumping and boring department is a distinct factor of Madras industrial development. An organization was brought into existence in order to facilitate the purchase and erection of power-driven machinery and plant. Under the auspices of the Government an Industrial Conference was held at Ootacamund in the year 1908 and a special officer was appointed under the Director of Industries to control pioneer industries and to organize a bureau of industrial information and industrial museum in pursuance of the recommendations thereof. Unfortunately, however, in 1910, Lord Morley, the then Secretary of State for India, who, inured to the current western modes of thought, doubted the possibility of planting Parliamentary institutions in an oriental country like India, also discountenanced the early attempts of the Government of Madras in their industrial enterprise. All that he was prepared to approve of was that State funds might be expended upon familiarizing people with such improvements in the methods of production as modern science and practice of European countries could suggest. Further than this, he laid down the State should not go. Lord Crew, his successor as Secretary of State for India, was more or less of the same opinion though he relaxed the restrictions of Government interference to a slight extent. He said, he interpreted Lord Morley's Despatch in a wider sense and observed that it need not confine instructions solely to industrial schools but that he would allow such instruction to be supplemented by practical training in workshops. He had no objection to the purchase and maintenance of experimental plant for purposes of demonstrating the advantages of improved machinery or new processes and for ascertaining the data of production. He was prepared to sanction the formation of the Department of Industries, and he defined the functions of the Director of Industries—functions which did not take one much farther than Lord Morley's Despatch. Meanwhile the war broke out and Madras, like other provinces in India, was called upon to supply manufactured articles. There was also a relaxation of foreign competition. A splendid opportunity thus offered itself for starting new industries and developing existing ones for which all the necessary elements were available. The manufacture of glass, paper, and pencils and the milling of oil-seeds were attempted. But the assistance these industries was far too little for the purpose in view, as it was always shadowed by the fear that the powers above would condemn its policy as contravening their orders and opposed to the recognized principles of economics. The glass factory proved a failure. The pencil factory was sold and oil-milling was abandoned as the machinery never arrived. The part

[14th November 1922] [Mr. K. Venkatarreddi Nayudu]

which India played in the Great War from an industrial point of view is well described in a recent speech delivered by Lord Chelmsford at Geneva. No one was better qualified than that great ruler of this land to give adequate expression to the immense industrial potentialities of this country. I do not propose to repeat what he said there, but I may observe that, even after Lord Crew's Despatch, Lord Chelmsford's Government seemed to be uncertain as to how far they would be justified in sanctioning proposals for demonstration, plant, financial assistance and other forms of State aid to industries. This attitude of the Government of India did not satisfy the people of this great land and the reversal of Lord Morley's policy was frequently demanded. The example of Japan, whose industrial progress to a very striking degree has been compressed into a comparatively short space of time and whose imports into this country have in recent years so rapidly increased as to arrest attention, was cited as an authority for what could actually be achieved with State aid. Constant appeals were accordingly made for Government interference. This insistent demand, together with the chastening lessons which the Great War alone could teach, induced Lord Chelmsford's Government to appoint the Indian Industrial Commission with Sir Thomas Holland at its head. This was in 1916. Then followed the visit of Mr. Montagu, the Secretary of State for India, and the famous Joint Report was issued in 1918. The well-known passages in the report under the heading of Industries and Tariffs will always be cherished by Indians as their new gospel. If time was available and if it were necessary, I should quote numerous passages therefrom to prove the need for a Bill of this kind. But suffice it to say that the illustrious joint authors not only drew pointed attention to the weakness of India's economic position, but also enunciated far-reaching principles which are followed throughout this Bill. They considered that military, economic and political considerations made it imperative that State should contribute to the industrial regeneration of the nation. They recognized that India had great natural resources, mineral and vegetable, and declared that—

They were assured that Indian capital would be forthcoming once it was realized that it would be invested with security and profit to India.

"After noting that there were serious difficulties in the way, they pointed out—

Though these are serious difficulties they are not insuperable, but they will be overcome only if the State comes forward boldly as guide and helper.

"Again—

India will certainly consider herself entitled to claim all the help that the Government can give her to enable her to take her place as a manufacturing country.

"Finally they said :

On all grounds a forward policy in industrial development is urgently called for, not merely to give India economic stability, but in order to satisfy the aspirations of her people who desire to see her stand before the world as well-poised, up-to-date country, in order to provide an outlet for the energies of her young men who are otherwise drawn exclusively to Government service or to a few over-stuffed professions, in order that money now lying unproductive may be applied to the whole community and, in order that the too speculative and literary tendencies of Indian thought may be bent to more practical ends and that the people may be better qualified to shoulder the new responsibilities which the new constitution will lay upon them.

"It may gratefully be acknowledged that the present Bill draws its inspiration from sentiments so nobly and so generously expressed. Now that

[Mr. K. Venkatarreddi Nayudu] [14th November 1922]

the new constitution has come into operation and the new responsibilities have been reposed on us, it is for us to shoulder that responsibility and perform our part of the task and thus supply the demand so forcibly urged by those two great sons of India and clear up to an appreciable extent the heavy arrears of a great national duty. The present Bill, it is submitted, is an honest attempt in that direction. It may incidentally be mentioned that this Bill conforms, except in one or two matters, to the recommendations of the Indian Industrial Commission whose valuable report was published soon after that epoch-making document from which I have just quoted those inspiring words.

"I may fittingly conclude with a grateful reference to what His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was pleased to say at the Guild Hall meeting convened in honour of his recent visit to India. Said His Royal Highness:

I see no reason why India should not become a manufacturing as well as a commercial country. Provision is required for energy and youth of India who must learn to regard business and commerce as an honourable profession. It is to the industries of India that new untold possibilities of development that I look for the moral and material development of India that we wish for the people of that great land.

"May I in all humility entertain the hope that this Bill, when passed into law, will, to its own modest extent, prove an instrument for the realization of those untold possibilities of development upon which His Royal Highness has so graciously pronounced his high-souled benediction."

The hon. Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO seconded the motion.

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Sir, I rise to support the principle of this Bill. I think the Bill has been conceived on very sound lines. In countries like England where the people are rich and where they have plenty of surplus cash, it is not necessary that the State should come forward to assist industrial enterprises; but it is not so in a poor country like India. Here, from time immemorial, people have been investing their surplus cash, if they had any, on land, and even in modern times there is no appreciable tendency to invest money, even if they have money, on industrial enterprises. It is also seen from experience that if the Government patronise and support any particular enterprise, people are ready to support it too. Then, again, practically there is no taste for industrial enterprises in this country, particularly modern industrial enterprises on a large and extensive scale. There is no industrial education, and it is a notorious fact that all the education we have has been running in channels of purely literary merit. Again, in order that modern industrial enterprise may flourish, it is very necessary that people should have confidence in one another. It is not possible for individuals, however rich they may be, to start costly industrial enterprises. It is necessary, therefore, that money should be raised on the basis of joint-stock companies, and for this, people should have confidence in such joint-stock companies. Unfortunately, some companies have been started in India and particularly in our presidency, and, for one reason or another, have come to grief with the result that people have lost even that confidence which they had before. For these reasons, it is very essential that the State should come forward to support industrial undertakings, and when people begin to know that any particular industrial undertaking has behind it the sympathy and support of the Government, it should certainly succeed.

[14th November 1922] [Mr. M. Krishnan Nayar]

"Then, if we go into the particular principles which are introduced in some of the sections of this Bill, I think there also the Bill runs on sound lines. It is stated that Government aid will be given in the form of raw products which are the property of the Government, and also in the shape of financial aid. I think that by way of grant of raw products, Government can do a great deal. For instance, power is necessary to drive machines, and this can be done either by water-power or electricity which latter can be generated by water; and in this country water in the rivers belongs to the Government; so that by enabling some companies or individuals to utilize water either for the purpose of driving the machinery or for the purpose of generating electricity which will in its turn drive machinery, Government can help a great deal. Then, again, with reference to the paper industry—there is a paper mill at Punaloor—bamboo pulp and sometimes wood pulp taken from trees are essential for that industry, and the State can do a great deal by granting this wood pulp or bamboo pulp which are raw products. Then, if match industry is established in this presidency Government can do a great deal in encouraging it by granting soft wood which is very necessary for the manufacture of matches. Taking again the silk industry, sericulture may be encouraged by the State. For instance, Government can plant mulberry plants and grant cuttings of those plants to persons who are in want of them. Thus the aid which the State proposes to render by way of granting raw materials is very necessary.

"With reference to financial aid, another feature of this Bill, that also, I submit, is conceived on very sound lines. The Bill provides for the grant of financial aid in various ways—by grant of loans, by grant of subsidies, by taking shares in companies and by guaranteeing a minimum return, and in other ways. Sufficient safeguards are also provided in the Bill for protecting the interest of the Government in the matter of moneys that are advanced. In the first place, money could be advanced either by way of subsidies or by way of loans, or in other ways only as advised by a particular board, and, though it is only an advice which the board gives, yet, as the hon. the Minister stated, that advice must necessarily carry a great weight. Again, provision has been made in the Bill for enabling the Government to obtain returns of stock-in-hand by compelling persons in charge of industrial enterprises to submit these returns and when large amounts are advanced by Government, care is also taken for the employment of control by Directors appointed by Government. Then there are constant inspections of the premises and the machinery. Security can also be taken for the moneys advanced, and moneys that have been advanced can be recovered as arrears of land revenue. These, I think, are very sound provisions which will enable the Government to realize the money advanced by them and which will also minimise the risks. Of course, in some cases, there may be the possibility of risk being run and money being lost, whatever may be the precautions taken by the Government as provided for in this Bill. But it is inevitable and, without such risks being undertaken, it is not possible to encourage industries particularly on a large scale. I believe, Sir, that ultimately when this measure goes to the Select Committee and becomes law, it will be a great incentive for industrial enterprises and will be a blessing to the country at large. With these few words, I have great pleasure in supporting the introduction of this Bill."

[14th November 1922]

Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD SADULLA BADSHA SAHIB :—"Sir, I rise to support the introduction of this Bill. There was a time when it was thought that Government should not take up industries and spend money on their developments and that they must be left only to private enterprise. Even when Local Governments were anxious to set an example by taking in their hands the development of certain industries, higher authorities were not inclined to support them. We know that the Madras Government have taken a kindly interest in the matter of the development of the aluminium industry some years ago and started the manufacture of aluminium articles in the School of Arts under the guidance and control of Mr. Alfred Chatterton. But some people seriously questioned the desirability of the Government interference and competition with private enterprise. We have also heard how one of the Secretaries of State for India threw overboard the suggestion that Indian Government and especially provincial Governments should come up to help industries as far as possible in their provinces and said that Government should not undertake to help any such industrial enterprise and also should not take up any industrial concern and that everything should be left only to private enterprise. But the time has changed. The angle of vision of statesmen has changed. Now everybody wants that the State should come forward to set an example to the capitalists in the matter of starting and controlling industries which may be a great source of revenue to the State and also render aid to industries started by private firms, or public bodies or individuals. As observed by the hon. Minister for Development the other day when he addressed a public meeting under the auspices of the Madras Economic Association, one will find that the provisions in the Bill now proposed to be introduced are based on the recommendations contained in the Industrial Commission Report.

"The Bill confines itself to a few important forms of State aid, such as loans, subsidies, investment of Government funds in the shares of a company or purchase of debentures of an industrial concern and a system of guarantee for a minimum return on the paid-up capital of the concern and the free gift of the properties of Government, such as Government forest produce, raw materials for the use of any industry. Unless such aids are given, it is not possible to encourage the growth of industries in this presidency where capital is fighting shy and would not come in for investment freely and spontaneously.

"The provisions in the Bill regarding the guidance and control of industrial concerns and other matters referred to in the Bill will no doubt be subject to a closer scrutiny in the Select Committee. I, as a business man, am glad to support its introduction now. I hope the Bill when it is passed will be of real use to the growth of several useful industries in the presidency contributing to the wealth of the people of this presidency and increased prosperity to the State and the people.

"I would only draw attention to the speech made by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales the other day in the Guild Hall and which was referred to now by the hon. Minister for Development—where His Royal Highness observed as follows:

"I see no reason why India should not become a manufacturing as well as an agricultural country. Provision is required for energy and youth of India who must learn to regard business and commerce as an honourable profession. It is the industries of India with their untold possibilities of development that I should look for the moral and material progress that we wish for the people of that great land.

[14th November 1922] [Mr. Muhammad Sadulla Badsha Sahib]

"This speech will go a great way in whetting the desire of the people of this country to become engaged in industrial concerns and see that the industrial side of the Indian life is equally developed and show to the world that India has progressed a great deal industrially under the guidance and expert advice of the western industrialists and by the efforts put forth by the sons of the soil under the reformed constitution where the development of the country has been left to the labours of Ministers in all provinces. I hope that the hon. the Minister for Development will spare no pains to see that many useful industries are started and are guided and aided and controlled by expert and sympathetic advice of persons who know the craft. We will thus be able to record and exhibit what developments have been made as a result of the efforts made by the ministerial side of Local Governments. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales had expressed the confident hope that industrial India would be represented at the British Empire Exhibition in a manner worthy of her magnificent resources. That only shows what attention ought to be paid in developing further the present industries and starting new industries which will of course be aided by the State with ever increasing wage-earning industrial population. Then there will be no question whether India should be recognized as one of the chief industrial States, which point was discussed at full length by Lord Chelmsford, one of the former Viceroy, at the September meeting of the Council of the League of Nations."

Rao Bahadur C. NATTESA MUDALIYAR :—"Sir, Mr. President, I strongly support this Bill. This Bill is many decades overdue. If the politicians that preceded us in this Council and outside had bestowed any the least thought over developing the industrial resources of our country, our surplus revenue, which is itself completely inadequate to meet the industrial demands in view, would not have accumulated to such an extent as to have attracted the attention of the powers that be and would not have ended in the disastrous, iniquitous impost.

"Sir, in a country where money is being hoarded up for the sake of mere hoarding, in a country where capital is shy of enterprise as with that of landed aristocracy and other rich people including legal practitioners, in a country where mutual trust and mutual responsibility do not exist to such an extent as to make joint stock companies possible, in a country where professional technologists and expert advisers are rare for want of demand for them, in a country where labour is being wasted enormously for want of labour-saving machinery, in a country where labour is inefficient for want of comfort and education, but in a country whose physical conditions are such that its land is capable of producing under improved methods articles both rich in quality and quantity that can be produced in other parts of the world under varying climatic conditions, in a country whose products manufactured from these and other industries can not only meet the demands of this country but also can be made marketable in various parts of the continents, in such a country it is the State that should not only aid the nascent and existing industries by supplying them with raw material, by financing them with capital, by guaranteeing them certain percentage of profits, by affording expert advice and, above all, by protecting them from foreign competition, but also start new industries, equip them with expert Technologist, save labour by introducing labour-saving machinery and increase the efficiency of labour by starting imparting education to the

626

A BILL TO REGULATE STATE AID TO INDUSTRIES, 1922

[Mr. C. Natesa Mudaliyar] [14th November 1922]

employees, by improving their housing sanitary conditions, combating successfully hookworm, malaria and other diseases, demonstrate the advantage of such industry to the people and, when it is sufficiently advertised, hand them over to private concerns. Sir, it is only then the shy capital from the over-filled coffers of the landed aristocracy and the hidden corners of Mylapore (laughter) will be brought to the service of the public. It is only then in addition to the country becoming prosperous the hue and cry that is raised from the opposite benches of unemployment and discontentment whenever any healthy resolution on communal representation is moved from this side for the good of the country, will subside.

11-45 a.m.

"Sir, as to the cottage industries, Government should not encourage such industries which will entail much time and energy without proportionate returns. As to the Board of Industries that is to be formed, I request the Government to see when they nominate people on it only those who take a real, deep and abiding interest in the industrial welfare of the country are selected—thus to make the Bill a success when it is passed into law. It is better that all departments of industry, whether agricultural, manufacturing, marine, mining or metallurgy, all these should be brought under one single officer for administrative purposes, preferably a mechanical engineer, and each of these departments should have an expert at its head. The departments of forests, factories and irrigation should be transferred to the portfolio of the Development Minister. Let not the observations made by the Minister, that he is a Minister for Development without Forests, that he is a Minister for Industries without Factories and that he is a Minister for Agriculture without Irrigation, be in vain. Sir, in this connexion I cannot but pay my compliment to Mr. Cotton, the present Director of Industries, whose enthusiastic work in the field has been like that of one of his predecessors—Sir Alfred Chatterton, but I warn the Government that his successors may not be all Cottons" (laughter and applause).

Mr. W. ALEXANDER :—"Mr. President, Sir, on behalf of the constituency which I have the honour to represent, I have great pleasure in supporting this Bill. In doing so, I should like to make a few remarks on the principles of the Bill itself. The potentialities of industry are all very great and the proposals attached to the Bill will greatly help in developing industries and in using up the raw materials now exported. I should like to say that in the constitution of the Board three local bodies have to be represented, namely, the Madras Chamber of Commerce as representing the Madras trade, the Southern India Chamber of Commerce as representing the Indian and Muhammadan business interests and the Trades Association, a very large body interested in manufactures, etc. These three bodies, owing to their standing and importance should not run the risk of not being directly represented on the Board. There are one or two defects which may possibly deserve consideration.

"Clause 8 (2) of the Bill runs as follows :

No member of the Board shall take part in any of its proceedings relating to an industrial business or enterprise in which he is interested.

"I wish to point out that under this a member of the Board may be prevented from taking part in the proceedings relating to an industrial concern in which he is interested. I suggest that this clause be altered so as to apply only to those concerns for which State aid is sought. Again,

14th November 1922]

[Mr. W. Alexander]

clause 4 (b), viz., 'industries to be newly introduced into areas where such industries are undeveloped' is not clear. There is the danger of an industry set up in one place competing with another concern in regard to the procuring of raw material. We are in favour of sub-clauses (a) and (c). Clause 6 speaks of the delegation of powers to grant State aid and the amount up to which it may be given, that is Rs. 10,000, is, I consider, too small and should be increased to one lakh. Also, we would like to see the scope and quality of the Board more clearly defined. We suggest that the words 'and no State aid shall be granted without reference to the Board' may be added. These are the only observations that I have to make and the constituency I have the honour to represent and the people with whom I am constantly in touch wish the Bill a great success."

Mr. A. M. MACDOUGALL :—"Mr. President, I rise to give my hearty welcome to the Bill and at the same time to lodge a protest against certain statements made by wild Indian politicians that the European community in this country is antagonistic to industrial progress. Every right-thinking man who knows the industrial history of this country will resent such a statement. The Europeans take as much interest in the industrial development of this land as, or more than, any other community. It is they who finance the large industrial undertakings in this land and without their capital many schemes would have proved unsuccessful. I cannot find language strong enough to express my protest, because it is unjust to accuse our community as being an enemy to the industrial progress of this country. We may, I admit, appear to be a bit lukewarm as regards our sympathy to industry, but that does not mean any antagonism to it. It is rather due to our wisdom and knowledge. We know there are a number of pitfalls that meet the unwary in industrial enterprises. Since 1919, it has been very well exemplified in Bengal, there have been industrial flotations nearly to the extent of six crores of rupees and they are now only worth a quarter of that sum in the money market. The main cause of that failure is due not alone to the slump in trade but also to the lack of skilled labour in this country. The general idea with reference to industries in this country is to have great humming factories working all over the country. The country's progress does not lie that way. There are other industries from which money could be made and by which the prosperity of the country would advance. There is one other point. We look upon ourselves as the watch-dogs of the taxpayers. State aid means that the State is taking the general taxpayer's money to help a few and the greater the safeguard the more assured the success. From the experience we have, we consider ourselves well in a position to give advice. I support my friend Mr. Alexander in most of the things that he said. One thing I should like to say. I do not think the principle in clause 4 (b) is right, that is, to grant State aid to industrial concerns in undeveloped areas. Cotton-spinning and weaving in this country are very, very successful and they require no State aid. There is one more thing which I should like to suggest, viz., that the powers of the Board should be as large as possible and the Bill so worded that no State aid will be given unless the proposal has been before the Board. I am an industrialist myself and had been a member of one of such Boards in England. On behalf of the Europeans I welcome this Bill and trust that it will be the forerunner of a great and successful scheme of industries."

[14th November 1922]

Mr. S. SOMASUNDARAM PILLAI :—" Mr. President, I welcome this Bill.

12 noon.

There are many evils which are found in the way of developing our industries. Firstly, our country is pre-eminently agricultural. Wherever we go, we find that our people are engaged only in agriculture. The result of this is that it produces laziness, because a short and very little labour produces an abundance of crops, and for more than six months our ryots are at home sitting idly. Consequently our country has got an aversion for all industries. The second reason for the decay of our industries is want of confidence—I mean mutual confidence. Only individual traders are found here and there. They never believe one another. All of them try to accumulate their money. The only trade that they do is to purchase a certain quantity of goods for one anna and sell the same for four annas. They never trust others. If Government come forward to help these people, they will join together and start joint stock companies. Another advantage of the Government coming to aid industries is that it will prevent migration. Our people for want of labour go to foreign lands to be treated there like dogs. This evil will be minimised by Government coming forward to help private industries.

" Our people, as a rule, invest their money in purchasing jewels for themselves. If all unproductive capital is utilized in starting industrial enterprises, certainly they will become rich and contented. Of course, there are some people that may not care for any industry being developed. But those who are really interested in the progress of the country will welcome this Bill, and those who merely express their interest but really have no interests at heart will oppose this measure. Recently I remember to have read an article contributed to the *London Times* by an Anglo-Indian who says thus:—O! What a sympathetic man he is!—If India, an agricultural land, is turned into an industrial one, people will suffer. Now people are all contented—perhaps in the immensity of their poverty. If agricultural India is turned into an industrial India, all the evils that are found in industrial countries of the west will be found in India also. There will be unemployment, trade unions, strikes and all sorts of troubles if we convert agricultural India into an industrial India. Really he sheds tears. What tears? Crocodile tears (laughter). Really sympathetic men, men who have the interests of the country at heart, who wish for the welfare of India, will welcome this measure.

" There is another evil which is the cause for the deterioration of our industries. We are more or less a nation of philosophers. We always rejoice in poverty, and for this purpose we always quote Shastras. We say 'what is the earthly use of industries?' All sorts of metaphysical speculations are brought in, which in their turn retard any progress in the way of advancing our country industrially. Under the circumstances, if Government come forward to help people in their industrial undertakings, our country will become rich. Sir, if you read the ancient history of India you will find that our country was foremost in trade development. From Southern India we sent raw products to other countries and we lost all that trade. Unfortunately, it is backward now in every respect. Agriculture is the chief source of its income. The agriculturists adopt the most ancient method of agriculture. They are, of course, averse to introducing any new methods. If you go and ask any agriculturist whether he is willing to adopt new and scientific methods of agriculture, he says: 'All our ancestors were

[14th November 1922] [Mr. S. Somasundaram Pillai]

very great men, they were adopting only this method of agriculture, we have been following the same method from time immemorial, the present system has been introduced by foreigners, and therefore we are not willing to introduce those methods.' They always rebuke us if we suggest to them these new things. We must educate them in every way, including agriculture. So, if this Bill is passed, Government will come forward to help the people in their industrial enterprises, as a result of which the country will become prosperous and contented. With these few words I strongly support the passing of this Bill."

Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—" Mr. MacDongall has expressed that the European population in India is not at all averse or against the development of industries in this country. I gratefully welcome that statement from him. If I carefully heard the speech of the hon. the Minister in which the whole policy of the Government of India and the Secretary of State from time to time was reviewed, I believe that he fully realizes that much was not done in the matter of the industrial development of the country in the past. There is no use of now saying that some individuals did feel strongly that what had been done in the past was not for the industrial development of the country. The past is past. Now 'Development' is a transferred subject and it is for the hon. the Minister, a popular representative, to see and work for the industrial development of the country. Sir, I may be permitted to refer to a real difficulty of the hon. the Minister in investing money for the industrial development of the country. In his budget speech on 8th March 1922, Mr. A. Subbarayudu of Coenada asked: 'What are the Government now doing as regards the paper factory started at Rajahmundry? Are they helping it financially?' Then the hon. the Minister replied: 'Let me tell my hon. friend that there seems to be a practical difficulty in the way of lending any money.' It comes to this. Under the Devolution Rules a loan of this kind does not seem to have been covered by cases for loan accounts for which loans could be raised. But there is one rule which refers to the provincial loan accounts under which loans can be borrowed if there is special law. If I rightly understood him the hon. the Minister hinted that legislation would be introduced and I believe that this is one of such legislation. I think it requires examination as to how far this special difficulty is met by this legislation. Sir, I refer to the various items of the provincial loan accounts in the budget. We find that there are various items to which loans can be advanced though they are not cases covered by any special legislation. I refer to page 78, paragraph 220, clause 5—loans by Provincial Government. The transaction under this head includes the following miscellaneous loans—loans to fisherfolk for the purchase of canoes, loans to agriculturists for the purchase of bulls and agricultural implements and loans in connexion with the acquisition of houses for Adi-Dravidas. I believe that none of these items are covered by any special legislation. If special legislation is not required for advancing money out of the provincial loan account for the industrial development of the country, it is well and good. But if there is any such difficulty I believe the Bill does not in any way solve that difficulty. It is a question between the hon. the Minister and the hon. the Finance Member. I hope the hon. the Minister has sufficiently well-examined the Bill so that when the Act is put in working order he may not feel any difficulty and tell us again that he has not got sufficient funds under the Devolution Rules to utilize them for the advancement of the country. In a lengthy speech he has told us

[Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Raju] [14th November 1922]

that he has closely followed the report of the Industrial Commission except in one or two cases. He was not pleased to inform this House why he has not followed the report in one or two cases. When I read the Bill I noticed one instance where it does not adopt the recommendations of the Industrial Commission. At page 185, paragraph 298, the recommendation is as follows: 'We consider that where industrial undertakings receive aid by way of guarantee or subscription there particularly the share capital should be raised in India in rupees. In order to secure that the opportunity of subscribing to any such undertakings is fully open to all classes of the public the Government should consider allotment of shares.' On page 298 for example they state: 'The former rules did not give an opportunity to small investors to invest their money in industrial undertakings, or induce the Indian public to take to industries.' If we refer to clause 4 of the Bill we see what industries are to be aided. There it describes only the nature of the industries that are to be aided, but there is nothing to indicate that the aid should only be confined to companies raised in India. It may be, as the Bill stands, loans to investors, loans to companies raised in foreign countries. Of course the Industrial Commission's report which provided for the development of cottage industries has, if I understand the report correctly, is confined only to companies raised in India, i.e., in rupee shares. I hope this aspect will be examined by the select committee, when the Bill is referred to it and that the committee will see that proper check is placed instead of allowing the Government to give loans to whomsoever it pleases. I find that notice of this Bill was given during the last sitting of the Council and it was then stated that the sanction of the Government of India was not received. Now I do not know whether the consent was obtained or not. I find that certain provisions which contravene the Indian Companies Act —."

The hon. Rai Bahadur K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU:—"The consent of the Government of India has been received."

Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"The hon. the Minister has not been pleased to mention this in his speech or in the preamble of the Bill, which is customary. Regarding cottage industries the most important item is lending machinery on hire-purchase system which is one of the items recognized in Industrial Commission's report. I do not find anything mentioned about this in the Bill. I hope the hon. the Minister for Development will examine the question. He will be helping the cottage industries to a great extent if that principle of hire-purchase is introduced in the provisions of this Bill."

"It has been complained that powers were not given to the advisory board, but I would refer Mr. Alexander and Mr. MacDougall to sub-clause (3) of clause 7 which says 'Every application for aid shall be placed before the Board of Industries for advice'."

"A charge is intended to be created by any State aid given, for the recovery of that amount. I find that the wording of clause 9 is not at all satisfactory. The clause, as it now stands, contemplates that a mortgage is to be executed by the persons taking the amount, for the amount so taken. I believe it is not the intention of the Government to do so. If that be the case, I think that the Government can give such aid as any ordinary person seems to be to create a charge subject to the previous charges for the recovery of the amount without any need for the execution of a mortgage."

14th November 1922]

Rao Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU:—"Mr. President, I also rise to congratulate the hon. the Minister for Development on the Bill to aid industries which he is seeking to place on the Statute. The Bill is a sincere attempt to try and help nascent industries and to nurture them in their infant stages when they stand in need of sympathetic guidance and assistance. As a merchant, I have always held that the industrial regeneration of the country is the most pressing need of the times. All the cry for swaraj or self-government, all the agitation for Indianisation of the services, all the tearing and raging propaganda of the non-co-operator, will not help the real masses of the country to a millionth extent as compared with the good that can be achieved through the growth and development of the industries of the country."

"The industrial expansion of the country is fortunately coming to occupy the foremost place in the programme for the country's advancement and it is with no little pride that we must hail this Bill, for our Presidency has so far been the first to introduce such a measure. If the Bill has not received wider attention than it has in this Presidency, it is partly due to the phlegmatic temperament of our people and partly due to the fact that the most vocal sections among us are not really interested in industries."

The hon. Rai Bahadur K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU:—"May I correct the hon. Member, Sir? The Bill, in my opinion, has received sufficient attention. It was referred to by the *London Times* and by the *Financier*. Three articles appeared in the *Bengalee*, all appreciating the Bill."

Rao Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU:—"I said that it has not received sufficient attention in this Presidency, though it has drawn attention outside the province, and I am just coming to that fact also. From the criticisms that have been appearing in the *Bengalee*, the *London Times* and the *Financier*, it is clear that the Bill has attracted wide attention (laughter), and is a worthy product of our Minister's indefatigable exertions."

"The Statement of Objects and Reasons speaks of the timidity and conservatism of the investing public. While I am disposed to agree that this was the case prior to the Great War, I must say that there has been a great change latterly, and during the last four years in particular there has been neither timidity nor conservatism. In fact the criticism has been that the public is disposed to be rather rash and undiscerning in its investments, and the history of the recent development of companies affords ample proof of the fact. The hoarded wealth of India—that intangible which our Finance Member would be only too glad to feel the touch of—has been freely tapped by numerous promoters of companies and a great danger exists in the fact that some of these companies are bogus companies exploiting the cupidity of the unwary investor. But the great obstacle in the way of the free circulation of money for industrial purposes lies in the belief, however ungrounded it may be, that the Government is averse to encouraging industries which would compete favourably with well-established European concerns. The transfer of the subject of Industries to popular control has gone some way to remove this fear but much yet remains to be done."

"There are two methods by which nascent industries could be safeguarded, one by adjusting the tariff laws of the country so as to prevent infant enterprise being smothered by the competition of well-developed foreign industries, and another by State subvention. The former has been the

[Mr. P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu] [14th November 1922]

subject of investigation by a Commission and is really beyond the purview of the Local Government. It is the latter method that has been adopted in this Bill by our hon. Minister.

"State subvention and State guarantee are not new devices. The wonder is that in this country the Government did not adopt this device earlier and has allowed the impression to be formed in the public mind that it is apathetic to industrial development. In all civilized countries such methods have frequently been adopted. In England itself both protective tariff and State subventions were freely resorted to during recent years to help and protect their industries. In our own country the railway industry is an example of the State aiding and guaranteeing an industry. I hope that the Bill when passed into law will be liberally worked and the bogey of the State competing with private enterprise will not be too frequently allowed to frighten the Government. After all, State management really is a form of private enterprise which is undertaken by a company whose shareholders form the entire tax-paying community.

"Coming to the provisions of the Bill, I notice that criticism has been levelled at the fact that large rule-making powers are reserved for the Government under the Bill. In fact, the hon. the Minister has not made any secret of it and has stated it in so many words in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. Nor is it in any way inconsistent with the spirit of the Act. The Bill requires very careful handling in the working of it, and so many complicated situations may arise which cannot possibly be foreseen at present and provided for in the Bill itself. It is not the part of wise legislators to incorporate meticulous details of every conceivable nature in a statute, and giving it a rigidity which would do great injury to the ultimate aims of the Bill. A certain amount of flexibility, some fluidity and mobility is necessary to secure efficient working of the measure and that could only be secured by reserving details to the rule-making powers of the Government. And after all, it must be remembered that these rules are to be made by the hon. Minister himself and it is only fair to think that an enthusiastic sponsor of the Bill would not lag behind in seeing that a liberal framing of these rules is obtained.

"I would appeal to all sections of the House to support the Bill as it is an earnest endeavour to make a beginning, however humble it may be, to encourage the growth and development of our industries. I have great hopes of the future and of its possibilities, and I trust that with the co-operation of the industrial magnates and merchant princes we may open a new chapter in the industrial development of our Presidency. With these few words, I would once more congratulate the hon. Minister and wholeheartedly support the principles of the present measure."

Mr. T. SIVASANKARAM PILLAI :—"Sir, coming as I do from the famine zone, this measure is doubly welcome to me. Living by agriculture in my district is very precarious on account of uncertain and ill-distributed rainfall. The potentiality of my district for industrial development is very great; there are gold mines and other mines and there is also the decaying areca industry in the Madakasira taluk which I hope this measure, when passed into law, will be able to resuscitate. There are other fields also in which this legislation, if passed into law, might be useful in developing the economic condition of my district in particular. There is groundnut that is grown there to a very large extent and the district is also a cotton-growing one.

14th November 1922] [Mr. T. Sivasankaram Pillai]

There is a very large tract of cotton soils, and the cotton that is grown with the help of the Agricultural Department is being improved in quality year after year. There is plenty of room for improving some of the local industries in my district. For example, there is the bangle industry that is carried on to a very large extent in the interior parts of my district. Bangles have a great demand and Japan has almost captured the markets even in rural parts. I hope to see that when this Bill is passed the naturally plentiful raw products may be fully developed and utilized, so that the resources of the district may be improved to an extent which may be beneficial to the people of this Presidency and particularly of my district. With these few words, I should like to heartily support this measure."

Mr. T. ARUMAINATHA PILLAI :—"Sir, I rise to congratulate the hon. the Minister for the Bill which is now put before the Council, but at the same time I must also point out certain defects in the Bill, defects which in my humble opinion, though I am not an industrialist but only a simple lawyer, would go not to the development of the industries but unfortunately would lead to the smashing of these new industries which the hon. Minister hopes to start. It is true, Sir, that the Government wants to give State aid in the shape of loans by guaranteeing a minimum dividend and also by standing surety for the banks. But after all, taking the position of the Government into consideration, viewing it from the point of view of a lawyer, it is nothing more than that of a creditor and a debtor, and so far as clauses 11 to 18 are concerned, I submit that the powers entrusted to the Government are rather too general. One power is entrusted to them, namely, that in certain companies where the capital exceeds a certain amount, the Government shall appoint a director in order to safeguard their interests. But at the same time, may I ask the hon. Minister to say whether the Government would also be responsible for the profits or losses of the business? If they are not to be so, then, Sir, I would submit that the position which the Government want to take, namely, their being on the directorate but without any responsibility as to the profit or loss is rather a very anomalous one, though I am not prepared to say it is an illegal one. The Government, again, say that so far as the dividend is concerned, till the loan is cleared, the dividend shall only be at the behest of the Government. That may be perfectly right and I would not demur to it, but it goes further and says that so far as the disposition of the reserve fund is concerned the Government shall have a final hand in the matter. The hon. Minister himself is a lawyer, and I put it to him, Sir, whether he would be able to point out from any section of the Indian Companies Act, or from any of the rules framed thereunder, whether such a thing could ever be done. The hon. the Minister when he introduces a Bill has got to look into the other analogous Acts also."

The hon. Rai Bahadur K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU :—"May I know, Sir, to what part of the provisions of the Bill the hon. Member is referring?"

Mr. T. ARUMAINATHA PILLAI :—"I am referring to the last part of clause 16, to the words 'shall be carried to a reserve fund to be utilized in such manner as the Government may direct.' I am only pointing out a defect, Sir, and I am not blaming the Minister for it. So far as that provision is concerned, I may submit that in the case of a joint-stock company, the property of the company, its income and the right of disposition thereof would vest in the shareholders, but so far as this part of clause 16 is concerned, it entirely goes against the principles which have up to now

[Mr. T. Arumainatha Pillai] [14th November 1922]

obtained not only in this land but in every other country where joint-stock companies have been started. But I also submit that so far as the Government is concerned, it ought to give State aid. It has got to see that

12-30 p.m. it does not lose its money, and for this the hon. the Minister has provided safeguards in clauses 8 and 9. It is not only that 50 per cent of the value of the tools and plant upon which the money is advanced but the hon. the Minister has taken care also to see that before he advances money he would rather have a collateral security. By collateral security I believe it is meant, apart from the ordinary tools and plant that will be mortgaged, also the other properties of the applicant. May I ask whether the Government will not be pleased to see that the control which it takes in the direction of those industries would only be that of a benevolent patron and not that of a Marwadi creditor? I submit, Sir, that the position which the Government ought to take would be to find out the sources of raw materials, to advise persons who want to start new industries, to see that industries do not overlap each other, at the same time to engage experts and to give the help of expert opinion wherever it is needed. That would be the position which the Government should take. But so far as the money that the Government invests upon industries is concerned, I believe the hon. the Minister has sufficiently safeguarded the interests of Government in clause 10 of the Bill so as to see that the money is not wasted.

"Then, Sir, I entirely agree with what Mr. Alexander has said with regard to clause 3 (2). There may be persons who would not like to come under this Act, but who would be interested in the same set of industries. If this is also made a disqualification, I think the hon. the Minister will find it difficult to get commercial and banking men to come and work on the Board. I submit, Sir, that these are some points which the hon. the Minister would be pleased to bear in mind when he refers the Bill to the Select Committee.

"I may very well say, Sir, in concluding, that if diarchy has been bad as it has been abused out-and-out, at least it has produced this one good effect by the popular Minister being able to introduce this Bill. At least, for its sake, Sir, I say, 'let diarchy be welcome,' and I congratulate the hon. the Minister again for introducing this Bill."

Mr. R. APPASWAMI NAYUDU :—"Sir, this Bill is absolutely necessary for all those who go in for new industries, big or small. The proposed Bill is a God-send to all the people of the country. All the wealth of the country is now in the hands of the agriculturists, and all the raw materials that are necessary for the development of industries and commerce are produced from land and are in the hands of the agriculturists. Sir, especially in these days of industrial and commercial enterprise, in these days of keen competition and high prices, the producers of raw materials are very keen in converting the raw materials into industrial products so as to derive full benefit themselves from them. For instance, my friend here Mr. Vandayar, who is a big mirasidar of the Tanjore district, and who produces several thousands of tons of paddy every year, one day might go in for a rice factory, and he might require State aid for that. I myself and my community who live in the black cotton soil and produce large quantities of cotton may go in for a spinning and weaving factory at any time. There is my friend Mr. Ethirajulu Nayudu of Guntur, who produces tobacco, and he may like to start a cigar factory. Some of my friends from the Ceded Districts, where indigo is grown largely, may go in for the manufacture of indigo, and some

14th November 1922] [Mr. R. Appaswami Nayudu]

of my friends from the Godavari district and Agency tracts, which are noted for their large quantities of sugarcane, may want to establish sugar factories. Sir, all these people require State aid (laughter). These are new and nascent industries which are likely to play a very important part in the economic development of the country.

"Sir, as I have said before, this Bill is a God-send to such of the agriculturists who might like to manage small and new industries, and I thank the hon. the Minister for introducing this Bill. But I find one or two defects in the Bill and I think they will be set right in the Select Committee. As an instance I wish to point to clause 3 of the Bill, where there is no provision made for the representation of the land-holding classes in the Board of Industries. All persons who have a stake in the country should have representation in the Board so as to represent their grievances. It is not that the landholders mistrust the banking and commercial community, but I fear that the applications of agriculturists will be treated with scant courtesy. It is very important that the great land-owning classes who produce all the raw materials for manufactures and commerce should have representation on the Board. I think the Select Committee will rectify this mistake.

"With these few words, I beg to support the motion for the introduction of this Bill."

Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB :—"Mr. President, I beg to convey my hearty congratulations to the hon. the Minister for Development for the statesmanship shown in introducing this Bill. We all appreciate the trouble and pain involved in preparing such a measure as this. When this Bill was published for the information of the country, it was received with a chorus of approbation. This Bill is full of future potentialities for the development of industries of this country, and I am extremely glad to see that no objection has been raised in this House till now against it, and I hope that every member of this House will show his practical sympathy for the industrial regeneration of India by voting for this motion, and that it will be carried unanimously.

"Sir, as has been pointed out, the object of this Bill is to encourage the development of industries. There are people in this country who are very nervous in investing money in industries, because they think that they might at first meet with loss. Now that the Government is prepared to give aid to industries and help them, people will be encouraged to invest money in industrial enterprises. I may say, though it may seem a selfish point of view, that this piece of legislation will be very useful to my community who play a very important part in the trade and manufacture of this country, and they will consider this measure a great boon received from the hands of the Government. So I welcome it.

"Many traders and merchants have told me that when this Bill becomes law they will be able to get great aid from the Government and by this means they will be able to improve their own industries.

"My hon. friend Mr. Narasimha Raju asked the hon. the Minister why he did not give effect to a certain portion of the report of the Industrial Commission. I may point out to him that as a Minister who has introduced this Bill he would have read all the literature on the subject and would have rejected any portions only after consideration. I think, Sir, that

[Mr. Muhammad Usman Sahib] [14th November 1922]

when this Bill becomes law, it will be of very great benefit to all those people who are engaged in the industries of this country, and I welcome it as a very useful measure."

Mr. S. T. SHANMUKHAM PILLAI:—"Mr. President, I heartily congratulate the hon. the Minister for the Bill which has been so very ably drafted and it seems to me to be complete in itself. While I leave the legal points for discussion to the lawyers among my colleagues, I would say a few words as regards the feasibility and utility of this measure.

"Time there was, about three centuries ago, when the country was most renowned for its wealth and importance, and that was what attracted the attention of foreigners and brought in foreign invasions and foreign Governments into this country. Although in other matters our country is second to none, in regard to wealth it has given place to others. The reasons therefor are not far to seek. Agriculture is the chief industry of the province followed by the bulk of the population at present, and there is no other industry worth the name. But the other industries were not formerly unknown in the country, although they have since decayed or died. The British Government in the past did not pay proper attention to the promotion of industries; perhaps they thought that agriculture was the only industry fit for the Indian population. Even now, the Government do their best to promote agriculture by improved methods being demonstrated to the ryots. But that is not sufficient. We see from the census statistics that population is increasing decade after decade. The supply of food falls short of the demand. The masses are extremely poor and there are people among them who are content with one meal a day. The reason for the decay of other industries of the country is want of money and union. But there is wealth among the aristocracy and also among the middle classes; for want of union they would not combine and pursue any sort of useful industry. There is no denying the fact that the country's resources and potentialities are immense. The country produces almost all the raw materials required for the development of industries, and in fact year after year it exports large quantities of raw materials to foreign countries for manufacturing purposes. If there is union and money among the people, they could successfully manufacture many of those raw materials into finished products in the country itself. Many companies will be formed with a view to start various industries. Unless the Government come forward and give special aid and encouragement to industries, the people cannot do anything and there is no chance of the old industries thriving and the country flourishing. As a matter of fact, in Tinnevely we are forming a company to start a spinning and weaving factory, and we are looking forward to the Government and waiting to see what aid we are going to get.

"With these few words, I strongly support this Bill and thank the hon. the Minister for introducing it."

Sri Mekha APPARAO Bahadur: "I rise to support this Bill. I believe the Bill is receiving not only vocal but also the moral support of the people. I am sure that in the passing of this Bill the Government are not tempted by any personal gain and they are doing it for the advancement of the industry of the country. It is this mutual confidence between the Government and the people that will tend to bind together the people and the 'landed aristocracy' as Mr. Natesa Mudaliyar has been pleased to call us. Really this sort of Government

14th November 1922] [Sri Mekha Apparao Bahadur]

support is the best inducement for attracting capital to these concerns and I hope, Sir, the confidence of all classes of people will be restored and we shall all join together in the progress of the industrial movement of the country."

Diwan Bahadur K. SURYANARAYANAMURTI NAYUDU:—"I have heard carefully the debates and think that under the existing circumstances the Bill is a well-conceived measure and drawn very carefully and I must congratulate the hon. the Minister for Development on the trouble he has taken to bring out this splendid presentation. Of course, some modifications in the rules may be found necessary in sections 9, 10, 11 and 18; but I hope the Select Committee will consider all these points carefully and present the Bill in its final form and I hope it will be possible sooner or later to make further developments as we gain experience in the working of the provisions of the Bill. I am also able to notice that it is conceived on liberal lines giving prominence to individual enterprises. Mr. MacDougall has made a reference by saying that there is an impression among the Indians that European communities are against this Bill. I do not think that, as far as I know, there is any such impression at any rate among the mercantile community. Because we all know that India is very backward in industries whereas the European countries and America are very much advanced. I am sure that we will need the advice of Europeans who are experts and have had a great deal of experience in industrial pursuits and higher industrial matters. Further, I must also think that unless there is enough co-operation between the European and the Indian in this country there will not be an appreciable advance in our efforts. For, for any advice in industrial matters we must go to an European because it is he who has the experience and training in the line. And when labour is required, of course the European capitalist must go to the Indian, and thus there ought to be mutual co-operation between the two communities. So far as the discussions in this House have gone, we find that all communities, European, Indian or Muhammadan, all are in favour of the Bill and I hope this will give a sort of impetus to the capitalist who will be ready to aid the industries of the country. Once again I most heartily congratulate the hon. the Minister for the very fine Bill he has brought forward and I hope he will have the cordial and unanimous approval of the House on his Bill."

Mr. K. SARABHA REDDI:—"I really and wholeheartedly welcome the Bill under discussion; but only I request an assurance from the hon. the Minister to provide in the Bill measures to safeguard the interests of agriculture and agriculturists, which, I fear, may often, though not always, have to be sacrificed for the successful development of some particular industry or industries of which the Government or some private selfish capitalists may be most enthusiastic about.

"While industry is a wealth-accumulating agency, agriculture is a life-saving agency. But generally a bull which tills our soil and produces our food does not command half as much affection of the master as a beautiful horse which is kept more for luxury than for necessity.

"It is this truth that creates the doubt in me and necessitates any suggestion for insertion in the Bill of some measures to safeguard the interests of agriculture and agriculturists.

"With this omission filled up, the Bill is complete and receives my full and hearty welcome."

[14th November 1922]

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" I also join with the echo of support given to this Bill. I heartily congratulate the Minister especially on the fact that he has introduced a Bill for which probably there is a unanimous support. So far as the Bill is concerned, I have risen to support it rather late after many of my friends have given their opinion and in this there is absolutely no communal or racial question. I am coming from a district which has progressed considerably in industries and personally I have a great interest in industrial concerns as I have invested a large amount of money in them. Reference has been made—I do not think that my friends that represent the European communities need have made any such reference—by my European friends to a suspicion lurking in the minds of Indians that the Europeans do not support the industrial development of the country. My impression is that, if there is a question that should concern both the European and the Indian communities, it is the question of industries. In addition to the support by the representatives of the European community I may add that I have also been authorised by Messrs. Stanes & Co. of Coimbatore, who have much interest in the industrial regeneration of the country, to intimate their whole-hearted support to this measure. So far as the principle is concerned, we need not go into the various questions raised by the hon. the Minister in charge and others. But it is necessary to say that there is a confusion of ideas between the nationalisation of industries and State aid to industries. So far as India is concerned, no responsible statesman has ever said a word against the nationalisation of the various industries. There is an agitation that all the Railway companies should be nationalised, but so far as this Bill is concerned it goes only to the question of State aid to industries. We, therefore, need not go into the big question of nationalising the industries, but we need only deal with the State aid to them and how to regulate same. We have got the history of other countries in this direction both before and after the war and we know about Germany that it has made a substantial improvement in the line by the State subsidising the industries. But in India we suffer for want of such subsidies.

"Mention has also been made of one or two other points and I will deal briefly with them. Reference was made to the cotton industry. I have heard carefully the speeches of my previous speakers, especially the hon. Member from Tinnevely. I strongly think that we need not spend a large portion of the ryots' money on industries that are already thriving: for instance, the cotton industry which is already very well organized throughout the country. I have been told by some friends that the immediate effect of this Bill will be the introduction of a very large cotton industry in the Northern Circars. The cotton industry has sufficiently been developed and I think there is no need for its being subsidised. In the words of the hon. the Finance Minister, it should not be made a 'common pool' to find it always 'dry'. Industries such as the paper industry should be very well encouraged. The electric power could be increased so that they may be useful to the several mills in Coimbatore. Mr. Shanmukham Chettiyar, who is a director, is very much concerned with it and in the Coimbatore district there is plenty of electricity available without the money to make it useful.

"Mr. Arumainatha Pillai referred to the unnecessary safeguards in the Bill. I am rather of opinion that, when the Government wants to support any industry, the safeguards must always be

[14th November 1922] [Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar]

made a little more stringent. As has been very well said, it is not only the capital that the Government may invest in these concerns, but it is the moral strength that lies behind it that will induce the people to invest money in such concerns. We all know, Sir, that one great defect generally with these concerns is the enormous increase which they make in working expenses and the establishment charges. Many of us know well that Messrs. Arbutnot & Co. failed because they had very costly establishments and some unnecessary working expenses. It is a well-known fact that the glass factory in Madras also increased its capital unnecessarily and failed. Therefore there should be very great check when a company is started with Government help to see that the capital is not unnecessarily increased. One of the big concerns which has suffered on account of the increase of capital is unfortunately Tata & Sons. I myself am interested, Sir, in their Iron and Electric companies. They gave us interest at 285 per cent in the beginning and the shares were selling at about hundred times their initial value and that was when the capital was only two crores. I suppose it was after all the question of the goose that lay golden eggs and they thought that when they were getting so much with a capital of only two crores, why not increase it to ten crores, and they have increased the capital with the result that the shares are now selling at a discount. Therefore, Sir, if any check is necessary, it is certainly necessary in that direction and if the Government determine to help any company, they should see not only in the beginning but throughout that the capital is not increased unnecessarily. These, as I said, are matters of detail which the Select Committee will consider most carefully and I think the public also will be given ample opportunities of discussing matters. Anyhow, India is an agricultural country and I am afraid that there seems to be some suspicion in the minds of some people that there is some sort of antagonism between agriculture and industry. My own idea on the point is that agriculture will be very much improved with the improvement of industries."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—" Mr. President, I am glad that the principle of State encouragement to industries has at last been recognized and that it has also been embodied in a Bill which has all the appearance of being workable. My friend, Mr. Arumainatha Pillai, directed certain criticisms against some of the provisions of the Bill which have only confirmed me in my view that the Bill has been conceived in the right spirit and is going to be worked on right lines. It is very easy for a Government to play the part of a benevolent patron with the tax-payers' money, and I am, therefore, glad that Government have resisted that temptation and have proceeded, as has been said by an hon. Member, in the spirit of a Marwari. Unless a measure like this is fenced round with full precaution, it will land the State very easily in disaster. Therefore, I would rather that the Minister erred on the side of caution than that he should land the State in difficulties.

"There are only three or four points on which I would like to offer a few observations. The principle of the Bill has been very well received and I do not propose to waste any time on the general theories or policies underlying this measure. Of the specific points of organic importance, I would mention the following. First, no consideration seems to have been given to the possibility of giving bounties as one form of aid that might be given to industries, and I think the Select Committee would do well to see how far bounties could be included. Here again I do not wish to go into details, but

[Mr. G. Ramalinga Reddi] [14th November 1922]

would only say that bounties are a very safe and cautious way of encouraging industries, as they are given out on actual output or other outturn and not on speculative possibilities.

"The second point is this. Government propose to guarantee a minimum return in certain cases, but so far as I have been able to read the Bill, I have not come across any limit that they propose to fix with regard to that minimum guarantee. I think, Sir, that a time-limit or a limit as to the total amount to be disbursed or some such thing ought to be fixed as it is inadvisable to undertake indefinite commitments of this sort.

"Thirdly, Sir, I entirely share the views of my hon. friend who attacked the provisions under clause 4, viz., aid to industries to be newly introduced into areas where such industries are undeveloped. Area is a very indefinite term. Area might mean a province, a district, a taluk or a village and though it is perfectly true that the committee would administer it with due consideration so as not to jeopardise previous vested interests, still it seems to me that the primary necessity is not to encourage veteran industries, but rather the new ones and nascent and pioneer industries. At the same time, Madras Presidency is one which is comprised of four linguistic divisions which are, as we know, clamouring for more and more recognition of their individuality. If, therefore, area is defined in the Act as meaning a linguistic division, I would have no objection.

"The fourth point that I wish to submit is this. What guarantee is there that the help to be given would be given to the industries organized by Indians? That is a point which, with due deference to my hon. friend Mr. MacDougall, this House will have to consider, though I wish to avoid controversies which may be unpalatable. I would only refer here to what has been done by the Government of India in connexion with the Fiscal Commission. This was one point that was specifically referred to the Fiscal Commission and, if I remember rightly, that Commission investigated the problem of preventing foreign firms from taking advantage of protective system. It cannot be denied, with due deference to my hon. friends there, that there is a conflict of interest between the Indians and the Europeans. I was informed the other day that our students in England find it very difficult to get an insight into all the manufacturing processes or organizations. Well, that is a sign or symptom of our industrial rivalry. Commercial interests do not always coincide with the industrial interest and the interests of the foreign capitalists do not always coincide with those of Indians trying to compete in the same field. Such being the case, some guarantee that such special aid as would be given under (a) and (b) of clause 4, viz., to nascent industries and industries to be newly introduced, would be confined to *bona fide* Indian firms, should be specifically mentioned. In this connexion the recommendations of the Fiscal Commission might be of some use. These are the only observations, Sir, which I wish to make and for the rest I would heartily join the chorus of approval that followed the introduction of the Bill."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"Sir, while I accept the introduction of this Bill, I wish to make a few remarks on the provisions and principles underlying it. This Bill is intended to assist in the establishment and development of industries in this Presidency and the uniform chorus of approval that has followed the introduction of this Bill can only illustrate that position. It is somewhat unfortunate that in the discussion of this question a reference should have been made to any

[Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu]

linguistic divisions, or even to the idea of those divisions having a separate existence. I should think, Sir, that if there is any measure regarding which we ought to work with no differences based either on territory, or race, or community or caste, it is this and this Bill alone and I therefore request this House to view this Bill disgoring it from all considerations of either race, or colour or creed, or caste or territorial divisions. Viewing it from that standpoint, I wish to point out that there need be no misapprehension or alarm on account of the existence of the provision contained in clause 4, sub-clause (b), regarding industries to be newly introduced into areas where industries are undeveloped. If, Sir, we realise that it is our duty to foster the growth of industries throughout the province, are we to state that in places where there is scope for development, where there is scope for the introduction of new industries, no aid will be granted because of their undeveloped condition? Let it be realised that no one will think of starting an industry unless there is need for it in the locality, as has been suggested, or unless there is scope for its development. It is only when these two main requisites are satisfied that any steps will be taken for the starting of new industries. If these two requisites are satisfied is it fair or just to say that industries to be newly introduced into areas where industries are undeveloped ought not to be encouraged by State aid? I think, Sir, that it will be a very retrograde step which will have to be taken into account when considering this question. I wish to point out that it will lead to considerable difficulty if, following the advice of my hon. friend Mr. Etrajulu Nayudu, we try to regulate most of the important provisions of the Bill by rules. I think that there are several provisions here which had better be incorporated in the Act itself than be regulated by rules. For instance, in the constitution of the Board of Industries, as has been pointed out by the hon. representatives of the European community, it is quite proper that we should go further in the statute itself, as has been done in the Port Trust Act, and specify what bodies can really be given representation, to what extent election can be allowed and to what extent nomination should be restricted. Instead of leaving these details to be worked out in the rules, I would suggest that these provisions be incorporated in the Act itself.

"Coming to the constitution of the Board of Industries as incorporated in the Bill, may I point out that it requires further improvement and development in the light of the recommendations made by the Industrial Commission? Whatever care may be taken in filling up places on this Board of Industries so as to represent different interests and different trades, it will not be possible to provide for the representatives of all the various trades in the provinces. It is also very difficult to expect that one who represents a particular trade on the Board will be in a position to make himself sufficiently acquainted with the circumstances affecting the other trades and the necessity to help and develop them. Therefore, Sir, it is necessary that these members of the Board should have power to co-opt other members so as to help different interests and represent different trades. Unless there is provision in the Act for this, the Board of Industries so framing their rules as to co-opt other members, it will not produce satisfactory results.

"In addition to this, Sir, I think it is necessary that provision should be made in the Act itself not by mere rules for the constitution of local or district committees to help the growth of industries in various parts of the

[Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu] [14th November 1922]

province. Let it be remembered that the board constituted under clause 3 of the Bill is not likely in the present stage of industrial development in the Presidency to sufficiently represent the possibilities of growth in the various parts of the Presidency. If that object has to be attained in the future it can only be by the formation of local or district committees in the Presidency. I would, on this occasion, place before the House the observations of the recommendations made by the Indian Industrial Commission as they will be pertinent in this connexion. They stated:

The board should be a small body the size of which should not be less than six or more than twelve according to the provinces. In the case of a board appointed from the business community of a province, it would hardly be possible to appoint more than a single member with the knowledge of a subject like handloom weaving and such a member may not be helpful in other matters. The board should therefore have power to co-opt members for temporary or special purposes and to appoint standing or temporary sub-committees including persons from outside its own members to deal with special subjects. We think that the development of the department would be facilitated by the formation of local or district committees which would be able to diffuse industrial information and would represent to the central committee regarding matters of local interest. Further, these committees should prove a powerful means of exciting throughout the provinces an active interest in the work of the department.

"Sir, in addition to the modification which I have suggested in the constitution of the Board of Industries and the formation of sub-committees and local district committees, I also think that the conditions under which loans or grants may be given ought not to be solely relegated to the rules. It is quite true that, in working out the minute details, sufficient scope should be provided for the rules but, in laying down the principles, we must look for them in the statute itself. I also consider that the provisions contained in clause 6 of the Bill regarding the delegation of powers of the Local Government ought to be amplified and improved. As it stands at present, the Local Government may delegate the power to grant State aid under sub-sections (a) and (b) of section 4, provided that no authority to whom such power is delegated shall be empowered to grant aid to any one industrial business or enterprise of an amount or of value exceeding Rs. 10,000. In the first place, I am not in a position to comprehend why cottage industries coming under clause 4 (c) have been excluded from the operation of the power of delegation and I should also like to ascertain if the limit of Rs. 10,000 is a reasonable one having regard to the possibilities of industrial development in this country. While I think that Rs. 10,000 is probably a very low limit, I am not prepared to suggest that it should go so high as one lakh as has been suggested by other friends in this House representing the mercantile community. It is necessary to examine that provision and see that the limit is increased to a reasonable extent so as to provide for the possibilities of industrial development in the proper direction.

"One other observation I wish to make is regarding the powers of control that the Government have thought it fit to retain to themselves. I quite agree that we should have as stringent conditions as possible for enforcing that the money given to aid an industry is properly spent and the money is recovered in proper time. But in doing so, we must not adopt provisions which will probably scare away the people from fully utilizing the opportunity so afforded. Nor should we have provisions which would place them in an embarrassing position. While there is provision in clause 9 that 'every loan granted under this Act shall be secured by a mortgage or floating charge upon the whole of the assets of the business or enterprise, subject to any encumbrances existing at the time of the grant, and by such collateral security, if

14th November 1922] [Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu]

any, as may be required by the Local Government, and shall bear interest payable on such dates and at such rates as the Local Government may determine', I really fail to understand if there is any necessity for having that drastic provision for the recovery of the amount as is contemplated under clause 17 (1) of the Bill that such moneys shall be recovered as if they were arrears of land revenue. I think that that provision also requires modification to help the growth of industries. At present with these remarks, I support the introduction of the Bill."

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU:—"Mr. President, Sir, I also join wholeheartedly in supporting the introduction of this Bill. For a long time the idea of the Government was that they should not introduce any such Bill because they thought that it would amount to an unlawful interference with private enterprise. I think, Sir, that idea has been prevailing for a long time and that is the reason why our industries have not been successfully worked until now. But now, thanks to the reformed Government, thanks also to the Minister who is in charge of the Development Department, that theory has been exploded and this Bill has been introduced with the true instinct and hope that by the aid of this Bill our industries might be revived. For a long time this idea of non-interference with private enterprise has worked such a havoc in our country that private enterprise, especially foreign private enterprise, has killed our industries and we are left to agriculture and agriculture alone. I think, Sir, that if we only take into consideration that aspect of the question, the introduction of this Bill would mark the beginning of a new epoch in the industrial development of this country. This is, to my mind, a measure full of immense potentialities for industrial development. It has been said by some hon. Members that the provisions of this Bill as regards safeguarding the aids given by the Government are rather stringent. I wish, Sir, that the safeguarding measures were more stringent than they are. Unless they are so, there is no guarantee that the money given by the Government will be utilized properly and unless it is utilized to the best advantage, the results hoped for could not be achieved. I therefore think that the stringent measures for safeguarding the aids of Government should be more stringent than they are and, if at all they err, they do so on the side of leniency.

"Then, Sir, the Government should be very careful in seeing that the aid given is not squandered away on imaginary enterprises. The Government should first be satisfied, as is proposed in clause 4 of the Bill, as to the industries to be aided and that they require the aid; especially as the Government proposes to aid new industries, the necessity for the caution is more reasonable. The Government should be satisfied that there is scope for starting the new industry or for aiding a nascent or existing industry. That is the first condition that should be satisfied and it is then that the Government should try to aid the industry.

"Well, Sir, it is not necessary to go at this stage into the several details, for the Select Committee will go into them and provide the necessary safeguards. But I may say this. One hon. Member said that this Bill was a God-send. I think it is God-send in a way to the community in particular that is being thrown out of Government service. With the true instinct, though perhaps unconsciously, of a statesman the Minister has introduced this Bill just at the nick of time when several members of that community, I mean the Brahman community, will be hard put to find an employment.

[Mr. T. M. Narasimhacharlu] [14th November 1922]

The question before that community is: how to spend their energy and their intelligence and how to live, and the present Bill gives them the solution, by having recourse to industries. That is a God-send in that way. Only, Sir, I hope that no rule will be framed to prevent them from taking the fullest advantage of this measure when it is actually being worked."

The hon. Rai Bahadur K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU:—"No fear absolutely."

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU:—"I thank the hon. the Minister for the assurance. I hope that community will have the fullest advantage of the measure and will reap the full benefits of it. I fully support this Bill as being very timely and as very helpful to our industries."

Mr. O. TANIKACHALA CHETTIYAR:—"Sir, the discussion that has proceeded so far is a remarkable tribute to the sagacity of the Minister who introduced this Bill. There has not been a note of discord or disagreement sounded from any part of the House in discussing the Bill now before the House. It is remarkable also in this—and I congratulate the hon. the Minister on that fact—that he is the first to bring into practical shape and to give legislative sanction to the recommendations made by Sir Thomas Holland in the Indian Industrial Commission with reference to State aid to industries in this country. I welcome this Bill because I throw myself back to those days when the glass factory was in existence and which, for want of assistance or on account of the step-motherly kindness shown by the Government, languished and came to an untimely death, for want of such assistance as is now sought to be given by this Bill. Sir, I do not lay as much store by aid in the form of loans as I do by aid in the form of assistance in such simple things as water, firewood, raw materials which the Government can easily give without putting themselves to much loss. For instance, if only assistance in the shape of fuel was given to the glass factory, in which I am glad to say Europeans and Indians were shareholders to a large extent—very rightly they put their faith in the success of such a concern—if only assistance in the form of water and fuel had been given, then Madras would have had the proud privilege of showing to other parts of India what a successful industry it would be. The factory was equipped with a furnace which was erected by experts imported from Germany, with very tall chimneys, with very deep underground chambers lined with fire clay so that heat to several thousands of degrees could be produced, capable of melting sand, like, what shall I describe, jaggery and from which all glass materials could be made. Several lakhs of soda water bottles could be made in that factory. But in buying machinery which would save human labour—for it was very difficult for men to blow with their lungs the molten glass into soda water bottles—they had to pay very dearly. Thus they exhausted their capital in buying the machinery. The requirement was fuel for burning the furnace and that fuel was not given by Government except under very stringent conditions and the result was that that industry died and the machinery and all the other paraphernalia were put up for sale and they fetched only Rs. 13,000. But the Government paid Rs. 32,000 for the purchase of the same building from the purchaser at auction at the liquidation of the company for carrying on some other industry, namely, the crushing of oil. Little did they know the value of the machinery that was sold for that paltry sum of Rs. 13,000. A sound business man from the northern parts of India, from Allahabad, came here and bought that

[14th November 1922] [Mr. O. Tanikachala Chettiayar]

machinery for a song and that during the War. Subsequently I learnt to my agreeable surprise that the Company which purchased it for Rs. 13,000 was able to make a profit of rupees ten lakhs from the use of those materials. If only at that time it was possible to have given State aid in the shape of free grants of fuel, or fuel on easy terms, or even to have given loans on the security of the machinery that they were possessed of, that factory would not have come to an end. I am laying great stress upon this incident because I begin to question myself whether this Bill is wide enough to comprise cases of that kind. For I find under section 4 that the aid that can be given is only to new or nascent industries. I do not know whether a glass factory which has been proved to be capable of being worked as a successful industrial concern could be said to be a new or nascent industry or industry to be newly introduced."

The hon. Rai Bahadur K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU:—"I assure the hon. Member that it is certainly nascent if it is not new."

Mr. O. TANIKACHALA CHETTIYAR:—"I am glad to be assured of it and I hope that the gentlemen who would constitute the Board of Industry would also take the same view. But I began to doubt whether it would come under new or nascent industry, or industry to be newly introduced, or industry which had been introduced already. I raise this point not by way of criticism but as a matter of suggestion to be kept in view when dealing with this Bill in the Select Committee. I want this aid to be made available to all industries. I see in this Bill hope for concerns which otherwise have no chance of reviving—such as match industry, paper industry, cement industry and glass industry; for each one of them requires raw material which it is in the gift of the Government to give freely or at least on easy terms. Wood is required for match, wood pulp or bamboo pulp is required for paper, limestone is required for cement and nothing but sand is required for glass. If only State aid had been given and if only this Bill had been conceived and given effect to in the years long past by, we should have been in a far better position than we find ourselves in to-day. I offer my congratulations to the hon. the Minister in being the first in the whole of India to bring a Bill into operation giving State aid to industries. With these words, I heartily support the Bill."

The Council then adjourned for lunch at 1-35 p.m. and re-assembled at 2-30 p.m.

Khan Sahib Munshi MUHAMMAD ABDUR RAHMAN SAHIB:—"Mr. President, Sir, I offer my most hearty congratulations to the Minister for Development for this measure of State aid to industries. In every country in the early stages of industrial development Government have been helping industrial enterprises by loans and bounties. The present measure is long overdue. Better late than never. This measure will be of considerable advantage to those that have brains for industrial enterprise but are lacking in financial aid."

"While putting this measure in operation the Government will do well to start a Bureau of Commercial and Industrial Information, so that the enterprisers may know what industries can be usefully started, what markets are in need of their wares and so on. The Government should undertake to secure expert advice in regard to the success or otherwise of the projected industries. Care should be taken not to finance enterprises which may prove mere mushroom growths."

[Mr. Muhammad Abdur Rahman Sahib] [14th November 1922]

"I believe that the present Bill will include in its scope transport industries such as ship-building. In these days of financial stringency only those industries that are absolutely in need of help should be encouraged.

"The natural wealth of the Madras Presidency is so vast and rich that many useful industries can be started and developed. The problem of State encouragement to industries is closely associated with the larger question of protection to nascent industries. There are certain industries which need protection in their infant stages. I believe the Government will have to face this question, if not now, at least in the years to come. Difficulties there will be and are bound to recur, but Government should proceed with courage and conviction. I therefore support this humble beginning in the State encouragement of industries in this Presidency.

"With these few remarks I heartily support this Bill to regulate State aid to industries."

Mr. V. C. VELLINGIRI GOUNDAR:—"Before I give my word of support I have to say a few words with regard to this Industries Bill. The Bill, so far as I understand, is said to be in aid of industries in general. Industries, at present, may be divided into three classes, viz., industries on a bigger scale, industries on a smaller scale, and cottage industries. So far as I am able to gather from the speech of the hon. the Minister, I understand that he is more inclined to develop industries on a bigger scale than the rest. We have enough of the working of the industries on a bigger scale such as the cotton mills, sugar factories and the like. The cotton industry has already advanced to a great extent by the amount of time and money spent on it. As remarked by one of the hon. Members, aid to such sort of industrial advancement will make the country suffer in so many ways. Particular mention was made of the cotton industry. So far as our country is concerned experience has shown that the cotton industry does not require much help from State funds. It is only industries on a small scale scattered in our country that will really benefit the masses of the people. The one argument advanced against the encouragement of the small-scale and cottage industries is that they cannot compete with machine power. Certainly they cannot compete. Our country is not prepared for a competition. It is said that the masses of our countrymen are suffering in many ways. Therefore, in my humble opinion, any measure that is brought forward should be such as to benefit the masses. The mere improvement of capital will bring more distress to the poor. Therefore I would humbly request the hon. the Minister to take into consideration such of the industries as will be located in suitable places and will be self-contained in all points. This alone will solve the economic distress now prevailing in the country. Again, many instances may be cited to prove that most of the newly-started industries fail for want of sufficient expert knowledge and sufficient capital. It is only expert knowledge and experience in research work that play a great part in the industrial advancement of a country. We want expert knowledge more in this department than in any other department. As our country is taking a new step in this branch of work, men with expert knowledge must necessarily be brought from outside. Although the department of Industries has created several factories like the soap factory, match factory, ink factory, glue factory, jam factory and other factories, and, although they may be useful in some way, they cannot be said to be very useful in giving real benefit to the masses of our countrymen. The department of Industries has been

14th November 1922] [Mr. V. C. Vellingiri Goundar]

working for a good length of time, but we do not see that sufficient scope has been given to the department to utilize its full energy in favour of the masses of the country. There are many lines of work which may be started. The manufacture of agricultural machinery is a very important industry. Even for small repairs in the machinery we have to depend upon the big manufacturing firm, or we have to apply to the place wherefrom we got the machinery, and thereby we are put to a great deal of trouble. I will again emphasize the fact that the mere grant of water, plant and firewood will not immediately benefit the masses. Such concessions will only go to be utilized by big industrial concerns. With these few words I appeal to the hon. the Minister for Development to take into consideration the feelings of the masses of the country and encourage the scope of the small-scale and cottage industries so that they may be self-contained and uniformly spread in different parts of the country."

Mr. V. P. PAKKIRISWAMI PILLAI:—"Mr. President, Sir, in supporting this Bill I wish to make a few observations. Some of the hon. Members have referred to the cotton industry. If they look into the statistics issued by the Government, they will find that one-sixth of the cotton that is produced in our Presidency is worked in our mills, and five-sixths is going out of our country, and this cotton industry is paying a good dividend—50 per cent and above. The existing firms are not extending their sphere of work at all, and they do not want industries in the land to be assisted by Government. Cotton industry is one of the staple industries of our Presidency. If any assistance is required at all, it should be given to the cotton industry to a very great extent, so that all the raw material produced in our Presidency may be consumed in our country alone. We ought to see that more and more mills are established, and all our raw produce is consumed in our country and articles sold to our own people at reduced prices. This industry requires very big capital. For small industries Government aid in the shape of money is not at all necessary. For instance, only expert advice and assistance are required in the case of cottage industries and not aid in the shape of money. We have to compete with big European capitalists in the cotton industry. This industry further requires good organisation. Therefore, we want Government aid not only in the shape of money but also in the shape of advice and supervision. Many companies had to be wound up for lack of sufficient supervision. So, some sort of supervision by Government is also necessary. Of course, Government aid is needed, if it is needed at all, in such big industries as the cotton industry. If the five-sixths of the cotton that is exported from our Presidency is worked here alone, it gives work to so many poor people.

"Some of our friends are afraid that our agricultural industry will suffer by improving the cotton industry. But agricultural industry requires labour only for a limited period of the year, i.e., from three to six months in the year. We know that in Bombay all these agricultural labourers resort to the cotton mills during the period when they are not engaged in agriculture, and as soon as rains set in they engage themselves in agriculture and there will be other people to take their places. In this way the agricultural industry need not suffer on account of other industries.

"Again, the moral aid of the Government is also required. We are not well organized; our social and economic position is very low at present. To improve these we require money. Money, of course, can be got by the

[Mr. V. P. Pakkiriswami Pillai] 14th November 1922

improvement of industries. With that money we can give more liberal education to our children and with that our morality also will increase. Our morality being very low at present on account of our backwardness in education and other matters, it requires assistance (laughter). For instance, municipalities, taluk boards and other autonomous bodies are granted to us, but what do we see? Parties are formed; factions are formed."

The hon. the PRESIDENT: "Order, order. The hon. Member is not speaking on industries at all."

Mr. V. P. PAKKIRISWAMI PILLAI:—"The fact that our morality is low is clear. We are ruled by our benign Government for a century and a half and of course, they have introduced many reforms. They have restored peace and order. But with all that, what is our economic position? The English are said to be the foremost nation in industry and commerce and they have not introduced them into our country to such an extent as is desirable. Thus to improve our industries we require the aid of the Government. With these words I support the introduction of the Bill."

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"Mr. President, Sir, I believe that the principle of this Bill has been under consideration in India at least for the last twenty years. Indian public opinion has always endorsed the idea of State aid to industries in view of the economic position of this country, so that the unanimous approval of the principle of this Bill in this House is certainly not at all a matter of surprise to any hon. Member. It is true that there has been some amount of difference of opinion as to the objects of this aid. My friend Mr. Vellingiri Goundar practically confines it to cottage industries. My friend Mr. Pakkiriswami Pillai says that only bigger industries must receive State encouragement. I think that both hon. Members are right in their respective views. We need not for this reason have a discussion at the present stage as to the exact way in which this Act should be administered. The principle embodied in the Bill has been contended for in industrial conferences and in all assemblies dealing with industrial subjects for at least two generations and, as some hon. Member has stated, this Bill has not been introduced a day too soon and probably the opportunity for introduction of this Bill is the much vexed diarchy under which my hon. friends have now at least a free hand to put forward a measure of this kind. Mr. MacDougall, whom I do not see here now has complained that there is a certain amount of suspicion as regards the attitude of the European commercial community towards industrial matters in this country. I may perhaps tell him that this question of State aid was brought up in the pre-reformed Council any number of times. The Madras Government called for a conference in 1908, as referred to by the hon. the Minister, and as a consequence of that, it was decided that State aid should be given in some form or other but on account of the opposition of the European industrial community which was given expression to in the *London Times*—which paper now advertises this Bill also—the decision of this Government was finally vetoed by the Secretary of State. The *London Times* is, no doubt, a very powerful organ. But the people in this province have to judge on merits any measure that is placed before this Council by my hon. friends in pursuance of their policy rather than from what appears in the *London Times*. I may say that this object was defeated largely by the attitude which the European Commercial Members then in this Council took, and I must now congratulate my friends

14th November 1922] [Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu]

who have changed their views in this matter. Like all other people, they are also changing their views and are thinking that a certain amount of co-operation between the Indian commercial communities and themselves is very desirable. From this standpoint, I welcome the statement made by my friend Mr. MacDougall.

"Now coming to the merits of this measure, as I have already said, the principle has not been disapproved by any body in this House. But there are a few questions which I wish to raise in this connexion. The first is, how is my hon. friend going to finance the industries which the committee may decide to recommend? The difficulty which some of us feel is this: the objects on which loans can be floated by provincial Governments with the concurrence of the Government of India are stated in the Devolution Rules and amongst those objects industrial enterprises are not mentioned. The purposes mentioned there are, 'to meet capital expenditure on the construction or acquisition of any work' and so on, 'provided (i) the proposed expenditure is so large that it cannot reasonably be met from current revenues' and so on; again 'to meet any classes of expenditure on irrigation which have under rules in force before the passing of the Act been met from loan funds; for the giving of relief and the establishment and maintenance of relief works in times of famine or scarcity; for the financing of the provincial loan account', etc.

"The question that I should like to ask is, under which of these categories the loans which my hon. friend the Finance Member might float will come. He tells us that he has no legal difficulties. We should be sincerely glad of that assurance. As soon as the Bill is passed, there will be applications for Rs. 50 lakhs and more in the way of loans. My hon. friend Mr. Appaswami Nayudu has already given notice that in the southern districts he and his friends wish to float a number of big concerns. And I am told that in Tinnevely, people are waiting for this Bill to be passed to apply for big loans. The demands upon the Local Government for loans under this Bill will be somewhat considerable and therefore the question of financing these loans is an important one. I only wish to invite attention to this aspect of the matter as to how loans are to be given, and if the hon. Member in charge of this subject assures us that there will be no legal difficulties, we shall be very glad to have his assurance.

"Sir, there are one or two other remarks that I wish to make. I think it was my friend Mr. Arumainatha Pillai who said that this Bill ought to be more elastic. And my friend Mr. Etirajulu Nayudu more or less made some remarks to the same effect. I have some apprehension with reference to this measure, more especially with reference to the rule-making power that has been conferred on Government under this Bill. Sir, many Acts have been ruined by wide powers which have been conferred on the Government for rule making. The Reforms themselves are an example of this kind. We had two measures conceived with the best of intentions in this Presidency. I am referring to the Agriculturists' Loans Act and the Land Improvement Loans Act, which time after time have come up in this Council for examination. They have remained more or less stationary. It was stated that the machinery devised for the purpose of distributing these loans was too elaborate and intricate and for these reasons the agriculturists rather shunned taking those loans; and there are too many subordinates to deal with,

[Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu] [14th November 1922]

These things we have stated more than once, and I trust that whatever may be the state of things with reference to those enactments, this Bill will not be open to that charge. I think there is considerable power vested in Government under this Act. They can appoint two directors, they can inspect the premises, have the accounts audited and they may even recover the arrears under the Land Revenue Act. Therefore it is a question whether we cannot make the Bill more elastic.

"I think Mr. Ramalinga Reddi said something about the sowcar and how steps should be taken to protect the Government. In the circumstances mentioned in this Bill, I think industrialists will not be able to obtain loans on easy terms. There is something like too much of Government interference in these matters. If I am to express an opinion on this matter, I should like to have some machinery such as that of granting loans on collateral security without mortgaging the whole of the premises and granting loans on easy terms, avoiding a number of references to the Collector of the district. I think the success of this measure will very much depend upon the way in which it is worked.

"There is only one other remark I should like to make, that is, with reference to water-power. My friend Mr. Vellingiri Goundar made a statement that water-power is not of such great importance and that it does not require State aid. I beg to differ from him."

Mr. V. C. VELLINGIRI GOUNDAR:—"I did not say water-power. I said water from tanks, lakes and rivers."

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"Well, as regards water by itself, I may perhaps inform hon. Members that a paper mill is being constructed at Rajahmundry and the Government can effectually block the further success of that measure if they refuse water to the mill from the Godavari. I understand that the directors of that concern have been interviewing the Government to give them facilities for water. If the Government do not give those facilities, a concern in which 15 lakhs of rupees have already been sunk and for which another 15 lakhs have been raised, will be effectually put an end to. As regards the question of water-power also, I think that it is a question which requires very serious consideration. *On the whole, Sir, I beg to express a hope that if this Bill be passed it will be worked with a certain amount of elasticity.* Mr. Alexander said that he would like to have all applications for loans brought up before the Board. I must express my emphatic dissent from that view."

"If such applications are to go before the Board, which will meet once in a month, and then these applications are put off from month to month, I am perfectly certain that the object of this Bill will be fully frustrated. I do think that in smaller matters the Director of Industries advised by his experts should have a certain amount of liberty to deal with them. I think that this remark by two of my hon. friends that every application should go before the Board is about the surest way of defeating the objects of this Bill. I therefore think that a considerable amount of sympathy, latitude and elasticity will be required in promoting the objects of Bill."

The hon. Rai Bahadur K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU:—"Sir, my first duty is to thank this House for the extreme kindness with which it has received this Bill and for the very kind words they have said of this Bill and of me. As regards myself, Sir, at a later stage I may have occasion to pass

14th November 1922] [Mr. K. Venkatarreddi Nayudu]

on all those thanks and congratulations to those but for whose help I should not have been able to bring this measure in its present shape before this House. However, I must heartily thank all those members of the House who have so approvingly spoken of this Bill.

"So far as the principle of the Bill is concerned, there is no dissentient voice at all. On some of the details, no doubt, there have been some criticisms and I shall refer to one or two of them in the course of my reply. My hon. friend Mr. Ramachandra Rao has certain apprehensions regarding the working of the Bill—whether the Government have got power to borrow money to advance under this Act, whether the Bill does not impose too many restrictions upon those that are likely to be benefited by it, whether this Bill might not share the same fate as the Agriculturists' Loans Act and Land Improvement Loans Act, and so on and so forth. I may assure him that these difficulties need not disturb his mind any more than the advertisements in the *Times* of London. Sir, as regards the first question about loans, it was carefully considered by the Government and a reference was made to the Government of India. Under Devolution Rule No. 2, the Local Government 'may raise loans on the security of the revenues allocated to it for any of the following purposes' and clause (d) is the one applicable to this—Provincial Loan Account. If my friend would refer to the Provincial Loan Account Rules, he would notice four clauses one of which is that which is provided by any Act. Now that this Bill is here, if it is passed it becomes law, and under that clause any provision for these loans would be a matter provided for in an Act. Therefore that difficulty is got over. More than that, the question has been examined recently by the Government of India, and in regard to those four clauses which I referred to in connexion with the Provincial Loan Account Rules they said that they did not bind the Local Government at present and that the Local Government have got absolute powers of borrowing in matters like this. The Bill itself was sent to the Government of India with the provision for empowering this Government to give loans, and of course the Government of India must have been aware that we cannot give loans from our ordinary revenues and that loans must be given from loan funds. So, when the Government of India gave their sanction, it must be presumed that they have also examined this question before they gave the sanction."

"As regards the restrictions referred to, I think the question has been answered by my friend Mr. Ramalinga Reddi. More than once I have emphasized the fact that this Government, at any rate the responsible portion of it,—I mean no offence to my reserved friends—have always held the position that they are the trustees of public funds, the funds of the people of this land, and that these funds are being applied to certain particular purposes. Such restrictions are placed solely with a view to see that these funds are properly applied and that they are not misapplied. That those who are responsible for and anxious to see the development of industries in this land wanted to keep powers in their own hands which might have the effect of nullifying or making the provisions of this Act a dead letter is not, I think, a fair charge to be levelled against them."

"Then, Sir, I should refer to some other criticisms that were mentioned in this very connexion. My friend Mr. Arumainatha Pillai asked me whether there is any provision in any other Act—and he pleaded as exactly as a lawyer he is—which corresponds to clauses 4 to 16."

[14th November 1922]

Mr. T. ARUMAINATHA PILLAI:—"I am afraid the hon. the Minister has not quoted me correctly. I have never referred to any Act. I said that the provisions of this Bill are in contradiction with the Indian Companies' Act. I never referred to any other Act.

The hon. Rai Bahadur K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU:—"Clause 16 on which he based his argument that there is too much restriction was itself based on the practice just now prevailing in England. There is in England a Board of Trade which recently passed certain rules in order to guide the grants to be made to the British Dyes Limited, and this section was carefully drawn up, keeping in view the provisions of those rules. So, at any rate, it cannot be said that this is altogether an innovation.

"Then, Sir, there are one or two matters to which reference should be made. Attention has been drawn to sub-clause (b) of clause 4 where provision has been made for assistance being given to established industries in areas where such industries are not found at present. Well, Sir, that is based again upon the report of the Industrial Commission. I refer to paragraph 294 in that report. It is further stated:

8-15 p.m. Finally it may be found that the extension of an existing industry to a new locality will benefit the local consumers or producers so markedly as to merit Government's assistance.

"That, I think, Sir, is the opinion of the board specially appointed, a board consisting of eminent men like Sir Thomas Holland and others, and I may also add that, if Mr. Alexander were here, I should have drawn his attention to the fact that out of the ten members of that Commission six were eminent Europeans, gentlemen having sufficient knowledge of European trade and industries. Then, Sir, the other objection which came from this side of the House was with reference to the circumstance that no provision had been made to protect the interests of the Indian companies. I may at once tell the House that, in framing this Bill, it was our main object to see that no considerations except the welfare of this country as a whole, except the development of the industries of this country, had ever entered into our heads. Questions of race, language, or any of these things never entered our heads. Now, one word must be said with reference to this 'European capital'. It may be stated that it is one of the accepted canons of political economy that capital crosses frontiers and I find to-day the commercial and banking system developed so far that there are many countries in the world which are developed purely with foreign capital. It would be folly on our part to refuse to be benefited by foreign capital or foreign assistance, whether it is in the nature of business capacity or scientific knowledge, or whatever it may be. The question has not been put here, but there is provision under rule 18, clause (1), in which power was taken by Government to frame rules for the purpose of determining to what industries they would extend the principles of this Bill. Now, Sir, the Government have not yet considered the question of foreign capital and, if my own personal opinion is wanted, it is sufficiently clear in my evidence before the Fiscal Commission. It will be remembered there I have stated that there are four or five conditions which should be observed before any such assistance is given. One of these is that the capital of any concern should be upon the rupee basis, not upon the sterling basis. The second condition that I would personally impose is that the Managing Director should live in this country. The third is that a certain number of shares should be reserved to Indians. The fourth is that

[14th November 1922] [Mr. K. Venkatarreddi Nayudu]

there should be a corresponding proportion of Indian directors appointed on the Directorate. The fifth is that Indians should be allowed to be trained in these factories and industrial enterprises so that they may gain practical knowledge. I was telling you just now that these questions have not been considered by Government as a whole, but when actual applications of the principles comes in, these questions will have to be considered and you may take it from me that I will press all these five conditions whenever they arise. On the success or failure of my endeavours in pressing these points it is not for me to say anything, but I will place these five points before them.

"The next objection referred to is clause (3) regarding the constitution of the Board. All that I can promise at this stage is that every care will be taken in appointing members to this Board; for Government are aware that real work of this State aid lies more or less in the hands of this Board. Associations to which reference has been made by Mr. Alexander such as the Chamber of Commerce, the South Indian Chamber of Commerce and the Trades Association, must necessarily have their say in the matter, in fact in the elected portion. Reference in the Bill will be found to a Board which shall consist of representatives of banking, industrial and other recognized commercial organizations. They will have the right to vote and to elect a certain number of members to this Board. The three associations mentioned by Mr. Alexander do come within the scope of that Board. I have not much more, Sir, to say. The rest are matters of detail and I am sure the Select Committee to be appointed will go into these questions and I hope the House will leave it to the members of the Select Committee to discuss all those matters. I have only once more to thank the hon. Members of this House for the great kindness with which they have received this Bill."

The motion that 'A Bill to regulate State aid to Industries, 1922, be read in Council' was put to the vote and carried unanimously.

The Secretary then read the title of the Bill.

The hon. Rai Bahadur K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU:—"I beg to move that the 'State Aid to Industries Bill, 1922' be referred to a committee consisting of the following Members of this House:—

- (1) The hon. Sir Charles Todhunter,
- (2) " Mr. K. Srinivasa Ayyangar,
- (3) Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell,
- (4) John Mathai,
- (5) C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar,
- (6) Khan Bahadur Muhammad Sadulla Badsha Sahib Bahadur,
- (7) Mr. A. M. MacDougall,
- (8) " W. Alexander,
- (9) " O. Tanikachala Chettiyar,
- (10) " C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar (Advocate-General),
- (11) Sir P. Tygaraya Chettiyar,
- (12) Rao Bahadur V. A. Vandayar,
- (13) Mr. B. Muniswami Nayudu,
- (14) Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar,
- (15) " Govinddoss Chathurbujadoss,
- (16) " K. Suryanarayana-murthi Nayudu,
- (17) Mr. V. Pakkiriswami Pillai, and
- (18) the Mover (the hon. Rai Bahadur K. Venkatarreddi Nayudu)."

[14th November 1922]

Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO seconded the motion.

The motion that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee was put and carried.

V

A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE REORGANIZATION OF THE MADRAS UNIVERSITY, 1922.

The hon. Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO:—"Sir, I beg to move that the Bill to provide for the reorganization of the Madras University be read in Council. As Minister of Education, I am responsible to the Legislative Council and through this House to the people of this Province not only for the reorganization of University education but also for the expansion and development of elementary and secondary education. The Elementary Education Act was approved by the Governor-General in November 1920. After the Reformed Council came into power, District Educational Councils were formed in whom powers were vested to examine the conditions of each locality and provide measures for the expansion of elementary education among the masses. Rules necessary for carrying out the various provisions of the Act were circulated to the public and in consultation with those responsible for the work rules for working the Act were issued. Full freedom is given to the district educational councils to frame curricula and course of studies in elementary schools. Freedom is given in the matter of school accommodation. Looking into the duties of district educational councils, you will find section 24 of the Act is very comprehensive. Section 41 of the Act entitles the manager of any school under private or public management desiring that such school shall be recognized as an elementary school to submit an application in the prescribed form to the educational council. A statutory fund, the elementary education fund, is constituted for each local authority in every district. With the previous sanction of the Government any local authority for which an elementary education fund has been constituted, may levy a tax within its area under conditions laid down in section 34 to which Government will contribute an equal amount under section 37. Though the district educational councils have come into existence fifteen months back some of them have been doing excellent work. Mushroom schools are wooded out, training is chastened and concentrated and new institutions spring in their place. Eight municipal councils, after careful deliberation, adopted free and compulsory system of education for boys and one both for boys and girls. Some other municipal councils are considering the subject and before long greater appreciation of the responsibility will be possible, while some local boards about 72 in number have resolved to levy an education tax for expansion of education. Alongside the expansion of elementary education, Government encouraged manual training in the schools and lessons in elementary agriculture for which primers have recently been drawn up. In the budget, provision was made under compulsory education while an increased provision will be found for expansion of elementary education. Elementary teachers have been graded and large improvement was effected in their salaries. The work is steadily progressing. Development on sound and progressive lines is the policy of the Government, that the elementary education may be more useful and practical. In the field of secondary education, a committee of this Council was appointed to go into the whole question of secondary education and the complete report is awaited. In the meanwhile in order to co-ordinate the work of the

14th November 1922]

[Mr. A. P. Patro]

secondary schools in the districts and to encourage hostel system on co-operative basis to associate the teachers and managers in the organization and administration of the secondary education in rural areas, a district secondary education board will soon come into existence. Power was delegated to managers of public schools in the matter of selection of text books on certain terms; a grant-in-aid is given to struggling schools in aid of helping the salaries of teachers. A provident fund system has been devised to aid the school masters in aided and public schools. Facilities for decentralising the educational work are provided in the re-organization of the superior and subordinate inspecting staff, while the Deputy Inspector will be solely responsible for and work with District Educational Council, the District Educational Officer will work with the secondary education board as its secretary. It is under consideration to split up the present Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Board and form more than one to meet the vast area of the province. The cause of vocational education is being advanced gradually. In the lower forms it is being made almost obligatory while in the higher forms, facilities are created for giving a training to create a bias for further vocational education in technical schools. Managers of high schools were invited to prepare schemes most useful and profitable to the locality. These schemes are examined by the expert advisers, local investigation is made and the schemes are then sanctioned if they are found to be useful. It is a matter of satisfaction that these educational ideas are gaining ground. The provision in the budget under this head indicates the policy of Government to make steady progress in the work. Another educational problem relating to the position of the Intermediate in Arts will be taken up in discussing the report of the Secondary Education Committee and the recommendations of the Academic Council under the new Act. I may however refer you to a resolution of the Senate passed at its meetings held on 4th and 5th March 1921: 'That the Government be requested to appoint a Committee of both University and Government nominees to consider the relation between the University-courses of study and examinations and the qualifications required for entering the Government Service.' This recommendation will be examined further when the courses of study for the University Degree are determined. It will be one of the important functions of the Academic Council to determine this aspect of University education. Thus elementary and secondary education is being carried on as well as it could be.

"The Madras University has been moulded by circumstances on which it has had little control and had produced distinguished men among its alumni. Two things however are apparent: it has not yet succeeded in creating an academic atmosphere and a feeling of corporate unity among the institutions of which it is for certain purposes held to be constituted. In the struggle to make the examinations lighter, the period of training shorter, the question whether students emerge from the secondary stage of education properly fitted for a university course has commonly been neglected. At the same time, courses of study have increased and multiplied with the result that collegiate education has become more expensive and 'Literaræ Humaniores' have found serious rivals in special studies which are adopted largely without any reference to the choice of a career and merely as easier methods of securing the necessary certificates

3-30 p.m.

[Mr. A. P. Patro] [14th November 1922]

or diplomas. Such attempts as have been made to foster research or post-graduate study have met with a small measure of success, and the pursuit and encouragement of learning and scholarship for their own sake can hardly be said to exist under the system.

Idea of a Teaching University in Madras.

"In announcing a non-recurring grant of four lakhs of rupees to the Madras University in March 1912 and in giving a recurring grant of Rs. 65,000, the Government of India declared its policy with regard to the reconstitution of the universities on a teaching basis and proposed to the Madras University that a definite step forward towards the realization of the idea of a teaching university for higher work and to improve the inspection of colleges might be taken. The Senate disapproved this policy enunciated by the Government of India on the 25th October 1912, and, in conformity with the policy of the Government of India, proposed that the university should undertake lectures upon advanced studies by specialists from Europe and India, if possible in conjunction with other universities, and agreed for the erection of a library building with lecture-rooms attached to it, and purchase books and manuscripts for a university library. A university professorship in Indian History and Archaeology was also proposed to be inaugurated in addition to three university professorships in Sanskrit, Tamil and Telugu. The Governor in Council while reserving his opinions as to the lengths to which the idea of a teaching university may be pressed with safety to the interests of teaching in the colleges, provisionally agreed with the proposals of the Senate to increase the university teaching. It was suggested that the Senate should encourage post-graduate and research work in certain subjects, such as Sanskrit and vernaculars, as well as in Indian Economics, Indian History and Archaeology and other special subjects as helpful for post-graduate study. While the Government of India was determined to adopt the recommendations of the University Commission and to reconstitute the universities as real teaching universities as far as possible, the Senate after careful deliberation resolved that development of higher study and research in Madras should begin with study of the languages of Southern India and with university lectures for post-graduate courses. The Government of India made a grant of five lakhs of rupees to the university for capital objects connected with the development of university work and a recurring grant of Rs. 65,000. The Government of Madras in the same year sanctioned the payment to the university of a sum of Rs. 1,24,000 towards the construction of a university library and lecture-rooms. The university reserved the non-recurring grant for the construction of new university buildings and for accumulating the recurring grant. Thus a considerable portion out of the grant was capitalized as a means of providing for future revenues. The accumulations therefore under various heads of revenue contributed by the Government of India and the Madras Government amounted in 1913 to a non-recurring capital sum of Rs. 6,24,000 and a recurring grant of Rs. 65,000 a year, which has now accumulated to about Rs. 2,75,000. The total amount under the head of Non-recurring Grant amounts to Rs. 8,25,000 at the end of the current year, and the total amount under the Recurring Grant amounts to Rs. 3,25,000. Since then Mysore separated herself from the Madras University, and Travancore may soon have

14th November 1922] [Mr. A. P. Patro]

its own university. Andhra is seeking to have its own university. Thus the process of division and decentralization has already begun.

The Senate on the Calcutta University Commission Report.

"After the publication of the Calcutta University Commission Report in 1919, the Senate with commendable earnestness and enthusiasm took up the consideration of this important matter. At its meeting held on 25th October 1919, it was resolved that a committee of the Senate be appointed to report upon the changes desirable in the University Acts and Regulations in view of the recommendations of the Calcutta University Commission and to present to the Senate proposals for such changes in the form of resolutions. A general committee was appointed for the purpose. Accordingly the committee met to consider the matter and appointed several sub-committees to deal with various departments. The sub-committee that dealt with this question of the reorganization of the university recommended the adoption of the main features of the constitution for the University of Dacca and the authorities proposed for that university, namely, the court, the Executive Council, the Academic Council, the Faculties and other declared authorities for the University of Madras subject to such modifications as may be necessitated by local conditions. The recommendations of the sub-committee were considered and approved at the general meeting of the committee. The Senate, after full discussion of the recommendations, passed the following resolutions at the meetings held on the 4th and 5th March 1921 :—

Senate resolves upon Co-operative Teaching and Residential University.

"Resolution No. 13.—That by a system of co-operation between the colleges, and between the colleges and the university, the teaching resources which exist in the city be organized in such a way as to create a real teaching university.

"Resolution No. 15.—That the affiliating functions of the university in regard to mufassal colleges be regarded as a subsidiary and as a more or less temporary order and that a mode of organization be adopted for the mufassal colleges which will encourage the gradual rise of new university centres by the concentration of resources for higher teaching and research at a few points.

"Resolution No. 17.—That there be in the university a Department of Education and that it be a recommendation to the Government; that the Teachers' College, Saidapet, may be brought into conformity with the scheme outlined by the Calcutta University Commission.

"Again on 15th October 1921, the Senate passed the following resolution :—That the Senate is of opinion that the time has come when the increasing demand for liberal education in this Presidency should be made by the establishment of more universities and by the redistribution of territorial area of the existing university so as to provide as far as possible at least one university for each principal linguistic area within the Presidency; and that the establishment of a university for the Andhras should be taken in hand without further delay.

The action taken by the Minister.

"On receipt of these resolutions of the Senate the matter was referred to the Syndicate again requesting that body to make detailed proposals for

[Mr. A. P. Patro] [14th November 1922]

introducing legislation on the lines adopted by the Senate. The Syndicate, in accordance with the resolutions of the Senate, submitted proposals for the reconstitution of the university. The proposals of the Syndicate for the reconstitution of the University of Madras are almost identical with the proposals contained in the Dacca University Act.

The problem of University Reform, its complexity.

"The problem of University Reform in Madras is not an easy one. At the present time there are 57 colleges affiliated to the University of Madras. Of these, 12 are located in or near the neighbourhood of Madras, one affiliated up to the Intermediate standard, six affiliated up to the B.A. Degree standard, two affiliated for the L.T. Degree Examinations and one affiliated for Medical Degrees, and one for the Engineering Degrees. Of the remaining 45 institutions which are outside the City of Madras, 31 are affiliated up to the Intermediate standard, 12 up to the B.A. Degree standard, one up to the L.T. Degree standard, one up to the B.L. Degree standard. Some of these colleges are in Native States, Hyderabad, Travancore, Cochin and Pudukkottai, while two are situated in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, a tract under the control of the Government of India. The colleges in the City of Madras are highly developed in the matter of teaching and equipment. Most of them have formed long tradition and close association exists between the students and the teachers of individual colleges. Hostel accommodation is also provided in most of these colleges. Little more than half the number of the university students are studying in the colleges within the City of Madras, but the colleges are isolated and are considered to be self-contained and self-dependent without any organic connexion within the university, or with other colleges in the city. There is a kind of intellectual loneliness among the professors and teachers. Their learning and experience is not capable of expansion nor is it possible of utilization for a wider area than the college. Beyond the college life there is no university life nor an academic atmosphere. Cultural side of educational life is not capable of development. It is therefore found desirable that 'a new synthesis has to be found between

the university and its colleges wherein the university will not be something outside of and apart from the colleges as it is now, but the colleges will be in the fullest sense members of and partners of the university, a system wherein the university will be really responsible for the character of the teaching given in its name and will realize that it is the training given to the students which is of primary importance and that the examinations which test this training are of subsidiary importance, a system wherein the colleges will be stronger and freer than they now are and able to command more fully than ever, the loyalty of the students will neither be tempted to rival the university or claim independence of it, nor have reason to feel any jealousy or fear of it, or regard it as a competitor. The colleges must fulfil conditions different in some respects and in general much more exacting than the existing system imposes upon them. They must be prepared to work in harmony with one another and with the university to an extent now unknown. The colleges should strive after a higher ideal of being free co-operating partners in a great enterprise each making its own distinctive contribution to the common strength and each enriched by the strength of its fellows. The colleges must be given every

14th November 1922] [Mr. A. P. Patro]

ground for realizing that their prestige, security and influence over their students will not be diminished. A scheme was therefore to be prepared for a university of colleges, or a co-operative teaching university. The university must not be a competitor with its colleges but it ought in various ways to supplement their resources. This system has to be brought gradually into operation. Therefore the requirements to be made on the colleges which propose to take part in a co-operating system of teaching such as is intended in the resolution of the Senate must necessarily in many particulars differ widely from those which are held to be necessary under the affiliating system whereunder every college is normally responsible for the whole of the instruction given to its students. The organization of efficient co-operation between colleges and the university is the aim of the proposals put forward by the resolutions in the Senate. It will certainly take time to bring it into effective operation, but it is necessary that a beginning should be made. In the meanwhile the conditions as to what functions of the university and of the colleges should respectively be in this system, are to be properly understood. Upon the university would obviously fall the responsibility of organizing the co-operative system of lecturing of the colleges and contributing their share and the university making provision for the filling of gaps as well as for the avoidance of needless reduplication and over-lapping. Upon the colleges would fall the responsibility not less important. They would of course have to provide their share of the total lecturing staff giving instruction to the whole university. They will have to provide courses of lectures and classes for their own students. But besides these functions which are not unlike those that fall upon the colleges in the existing system, they would have under the new system other not less important functions which are not now provided for at all. These functions are indicated in paragraph 52 of Chapter 34, Vol. IV of the reports of the Calcutta University Commission and in the functions specified in section 13 of the Bill, the new Academic Council will have the task of laying down detailed ordinances.

Principles of reform.

"After a careful examination of these principles, a draft Bill was prepared and was circulated to certain members of the Syndicate and the public for their criticism. On the principles of the draft Bill, there was consensus of opinion. The main principles underlying the Bill were that the colleges in Madras were to be constituent parts of the academic body the university, and Madras should possess a teaching university with power to regulate higher education. It was proposed that while the existing university should be reorganized, it should continue to exercise its present function as an examining body for matriculation students in the Presidency of Madras and should establish closer relations with the colleges in Madras giving to the authorities of all the institutions a larger share in the Government of the university and seek in other ways to co-ordinate and control higher education in Madras on the lines of the reconstituted university of London. The individual character of each college is secured and inter-collegiate combination is made possible and in addition to the advantage of a unified control the advantage of a supply for the whole of what is lacking in the parts was secured. It was considered essential that the teaching function should be limited to a ten-mile limit and that for higher learning and research provision should be made by the university and provide facilities for university

[Mr. A. P. Patro] [14th November 1922]

teaching. Though the university professors ordinarily work at the headquarters they are to visit the mufassal colleges and supplement higher teaching in them and professors in mufassal colleges will have the opportunity of being appointed as university professors, thus co-ordinating their work with the university. There would be considerable work for a whole-time salaried Vice-Chancellor. It is very necessary if the university is to undergo the effective reorganization as a Teaching and Residential university which is intended. The work in the first few years will be very heavy for the Vice-Chancellor. Most of the professors will be doing university work. There will be considerable co-ordination and pooling in teaching. Reorganization must be carried out effectively.

Reference to Syndicate and the Senate.

"In accordance with the views expressed the Draft Bill was referred to the Syndicate as a whole for its criticism. The Syndicate replied that as the views of a large number, if not the majority, of the members of the Syndicate have been obtained on the Bill, requested permission to refer the Bill to the Senate to express its opinion. In accordance with that request, the Bill was referred to the Senate. The Resolution of the Senate was 'That there should be established a Teaching and Residential University of Madras with constituent colleges within the limits of that university as soon as arrangements have been made for the simultaneous establishment of similar Teaching and Residential Universities at other educational centres within the sphere of the University of Madras as constituted prior to the commencement of this Act.' In other words, the Senate, of whom 51 out of 100 members were present at the meeting, by a majority of three, practically approved the principles of the Bill, but thought other universities should be established at the same time. After the Senate meeting, a conference of some of the principals of first-grade colleges in the mufassal was held on 16th August 1922 at which colleges in Trichinopoly, Mangalore, Madurai, Masulipatam (and Vizianagram) were represented (Vizianagram by a letter). All excepting the representative of Trichinopoly approved generally the principles of the Bill and all except Trichinopoly agreed to the formation of a Council of Affiliated Colleges and agreed also that it was undesirable at present to have separate examinations and courses of study for the Madras and mufassal colleges. The representative of Trichinopoly said that he desired that provision should be made in the Bill for simultaneous development of other universities in Southern India. He desired to have some form of superior recognition being granted to colleges or educational centres which are likely to develop early into new universities. Again, on the 19th August 1922, the principals of the first-grade colleges, the Presidency College, the Teachers' College, the Pachaiyappa's College, the Madras Christian College and the Wesley College were requested to meet for discussing the question. After full discussion, the Bill was agreed to. The relation between the colleges and the university is to be that the university will express itself in and through the constituent colleges. The Bill was thereafter published for opinions from all those interested in university education. Some members of the Legislative Council representing northern and southern districts have also assisted me with their opinions in support of the Bill. The views expressed in the leading columns of the press are all known to you. The 'London Times' Educational supplement, dated

14th November 1922] [Mr. A. P. Patro]

2nd September 1922, observed 'Madras is the first of the three Presidency Universities to be the subject of a published Bill designed to alter fundamentally the basis upon which they were each founded 65 years ago. . . . The study of the Draft leads to the conclusion that the Education Minister is to be congratulated upon the care and sincerity with which he seeks to apply to Madras the sound principles expounded in the Sadler Report.'

"Constructive criticisms from every quarter were carefully considered and a final Draft was prepared for the approval of Government to be placed before the Legislative Council. Permission of the Government of India was obtained to introduce it into the Legislative Council.

Necessity for fresh direction in University life and work.

"All reasonable opinion is clear that a fresh direction should be given to the University, and that it is time that a serious endeavour is made to provide for more direct teaching by the University and to bring the colleges of the University into more intimate contact with the University without interfering with the independence of the colleges. Such a principle could only be realized if the teaching functions of the University be limited to a narrow territory and such teaching at present is possible only in constituent colleges and for higher or post-graduate learning or research, provision should be made by the University by the appointment of University professors and laboratory and library facilities being provided for. In order to realize the unity of the University teaching whether undertaken by the University direct through teachers appointed by itself or whether such teaching is given by teachers appointed and paid for by the constituent colleges, the teachers in constituent and affiliated colleges should also be recognized as University teachers and such teachers should form a large and important portion of the members of the University. In fact, the Academic Council, which will hereafter have the direction of students, prescribe standards of teaching and examinations and will consist mostly of such teachers and the teachers of the University. 'In the nature of things such constituent colleges cannot be located at a distance from the seat of the University and therefore be located within a certain mile limit.' The constituent colleges will be the colleges, arts or professional, in or round about Madras. It is necessary at present to maintain affiliated colleges which are not or cannot become constituent colleges and the students there, subject to the statutes and ordinances, should have the privilege of appearing for University examinations. The examinations for both sets of students will be the same and the subjects which can be allowed as University course of studies in affiliated colleges may be the same.

Beginning must be made. Status of mufassal colleges.

"The Statement of Objects and Reasons fully sets forth the detailed provisions of the Bill and I need not take your time in discussing the same again. It would indeed be a mistake to under-rate the value and importance of the mufassal colleges. Most of them have been doing splendid work, but the difficulties to incorporate them within the University have already been noted. The whole policy underlying the Bill is to make a beginning of a co-operative teaching University where there are facilities for such purpose and to concentrate the energies in the mufassal in such a way as to develop suitable centres for the formation of other Universities. The University of

[Mr. A. P. Patro]

[14th November 1922]

Madras as constituted will be only a beginning and you will realize that it is wise to begin at a place where materials are ready and available for making a beginning for the gradual evolution of a teaching University. While I realise that the mufassal colleges should naturally have apprehensions about their future, I may assure them that it is far from my desire to minimise their importance or to under-rate their work. Provision is made in the Bill to safeguard their present status which is maintained as affiliated colleges. No decision affecting the status of an affiliated college shall be arrived at by Statutes except after consultation with the Council of Affiliated Colleges. By concentration and co-ordination of resources over higher teaching and research at suitable centres other Universities will be established. The Andhra University Committee submitted its report which is under the consideration of the Government. A similar question for Dravida country may soon arise. Students shall be eligible for admission to a course of study for the Degree Examination with a pass certificate in the Intermediate in Arts Examination of Madras or an examination recognised by the University as equivalent thereto and possess such further qualifications, if any, as may be prescribed by the Ordinances. The entrance to the University shall be Intermediate in Arts examination of Madras. The supervision and control of institutions preparing for such examinations continue to be the same as at present till such time after the passing of this Act as the local Government is satisfied that other and adequate arrangements have been made for the conduct of such examinations. The Senate considered the question in committee on 25th November 1920, and the committee, presided over by Diwan Bahadur R. Venkataratnam Nayudu, that was appointed to discuss the position of Secondary Education in the light of Sadler's Commission recommendations, considered the matter. Opinions are by no means unanimous, and it is therefore desirable to give an opportunity to the new Academic Council to make its recommendations to the Government as early as possible for action to be taken. The University has the right to lay down standards and conditions of admission into its portals. The period of Degree Course and the control and conduct of Intermediate Examination in Arts are important academic questions which the special body like the Academic Council is most competent to advise. Government may then take action under clause 32 of the Bill.

"In the governance of the University the mufassal colleges have been given greater voice. In the constitution of the Syndicate, adequate representation of mufassal colleges is provided, while under the existing system there is hardly any statutory claim for representation. In the Academic Council which is the pivot of the scheme that is responsible for the organization of higher teaching and higher study, the mufassal colleges have large representation. In the Senate, the ex-officio members from mufassal colleges will now be a strong force, and in addition to the larger representation and greater recognition of their rights and interests there is the Council of Affiliated Colleges which will exclusively consist of representatives of mufassal colleges, and this Council will watch the interests of the mufassal colleges in either matters academic or in matters financial. They could not and would not allow any method that would be adopted by the University to the detriment of the prestige or influence of the mufassal colleges. Hence a power is vested in the mufassal colleges, a power which they do not

14th November 1922]

[Mr. A. P. Patro]

possess under the existing system. The Bill provides great incentive to mufassal colleges to emulate the constituent colleges and grow stronger to concentrate all efforts to become the centre of new University.

"I would therefore earnestly appeal to the mufassal colleges that in this great task of the reformation of the University they would co-operate in making a beginning at a centre most suitable for such development. The transition from a purely examining to a teaching and examining body is inevitable and desirable. The full reformation cannot be effected in a day. A start has to be made. From the aims and objects of the University it would be clear that the new University will work on co-operative lines in utilizing the teaching resources available and bringing the colleges and the University into closer partnership.

"The funds contributed to the University are placed on a statutory basis and an obligation is created for subsidising University expansion. Every reform and every progress implies additional expenditure. The financial liability under the system described above is not as heavy as it would be when a new University is established elsewhere. A University Library and Professorships will be found and a Laboratory will be established. We have facilities for the utilization of a well equipped laboratory. From what is already said with reference to the grant of the Government of India for a definite step to be taken towards the realization of the idea of a teaching University, there is a fund of about eleven lakhs out of which, expenditure for a new library hall, lecture rooms, equipment and books is provided. Government have a highly endowed laboratory and lecture rooms newly constructed from State funds which would also be used for the University. A separate laboratory hall must be constructed in course of time and this will spread over three or four years before completion. What is now estimated is a recurring grant of about three lakhs of rupees for University development, with a non-recurring grant for a few years to complete the construction of a separate building if necessary and further to make provision for developing constituent colleges and other University centres. The scheme will work gradually and it will take time for the individual colleges and the University to fulfil the objects of the Bill. Even if the cost is larger, I am sure a scheme such as the above which would lighten the burdens of examinations and emphasize higher teaching and training and provides for research and University life is worth having. I would not detain you longer in discussing the detailed provisions of the Bill which are already dealt with in the statement accompanying the Bill.

"The Bill has for its aim to improve teaching, to open the way for research, to insist residence in some institution as a part of the University life with a view to making the college course more fruitful by promoting an academic atmosphere. It proposes the reconstitution of the existing University by enlargement of the Senate, the formation of an Academic Council, the development of hostels, the provision of laboratories for advanced teaching and research. With these, to use the language of one of the ablest educationists of Southern India, Professor F. E. Corley, 'The University as remodelled under the Bill ought to be able to enlarge and at the same time to intensify its activities to the great benefit of education in Southern India'. Sir, I beg to move that the Bill to provide for the reorganization of the Madras University, 1922, be read in Council."

[14th November 1922]

Rev. W. MESTON:—"It is with deep satisfaction, Sir, that I beg to support the motion for the introduction of this Bill; and that satisfaction is due to various considerations.

4-15 p.m. "In the first place, this is a constructive measure of University development. I say 'development' because if I were to use the word 'reform' it might be thought that I was referring to something of the nature of a revolution, and I have too great a respect for, and pride in, the University of Madras, to wish for anything revolutionary in connexion with it. I rather desire to see advance which will be as gradual as is consistent with growth, and as complete as is consistent with stability. That desire is largely satisfied by the measure under consideration, and for that, as for the very clear and full manner in which he has presented the matter, we are under a debt of gratitude to the hon. the Minister to whom our hearty congratulations are due. This measure is constructive. We have had much criticism of the University of Madras, so much that at times the one outstanding and undeniable fact has sometimes been overlooked, the fact, viz., that the University has behind it a record of more than half a century of solid achievement, achievement recognized and acknowledged not only in this presidency but throughout the whole country. This Bill is constructive both by what it gives, and by what it makes possible. Time permits me to make but the very slightest reference to these points. The Bill gives us for one thing a Senate which combines academic and non-academic interests and which is largely elective. It gives us also an Academic Council where those who are specially qualified to deal with curricula and educational requirements will have the opportunity of advising the University. And the Bill makes it possible for mufassal colleges to remain as they do at present under the guidance of their *alma mater*, and then when the time comes, as it were, to set up house for themselves and group themselves into local universities. It also makes it possible for the intermediate classes to remain as they are until the Academic Council is able to make its recommendations, giving us, as I trust, for the first time a really unbroken university course, and giving to these classes a relationship with the educational system of the country which will redeem them from the somewhat undignified position of half-way houses that is almost inseparable from their present designation.

"But the measure is more than constructive; it is also a practical measure. It solves a difficulty which is pressing on this University. Those who are acquainted with the University know that it is becoming unwieldy, and they have no desire that it should share the fate of the sister University of Calcutta. This Bill makes a beginning of the solution of this difficulty in a feasible way. For a beginning, as it seems to me, must always be made somewhere, and not (as some seem to think) everywhere. Now, that somewhere is undoubtedly the City of Madras. In it, as the hon. the Minister has pointed out, there are exceptional opportunities for combination of colleges, and exceptional provision for arts and professional education. In Madras there is already more than a nucleus of a university, for in the city there are colleges which are actually working in a certain measure of combination. And the organization of the colleges in Madras may be done without depriving any college outside Madras of any privilege now enjoyed. Indeed the colleges outside Madras have not only, under the

14th November 1922]

[Rev. W. Meston]

Bill, their former privileges conserved, they have them enhanced in at least two ways. For one thing a council of affiliated colleges is to be established in which the special needs of these colleges will be represented and considered, and for another thing statutory provision is made for supplementary teaching in these colleges under section 14 (8) of the Bill. The organization at Madras, then, is but the first stage now contemplated; the second stage is the encouragement of the mufassal colleges to combine in appropriate centres for the establishment of separate universities. And when the university in the City of Madras has been constituted, this second state will be helped forward in various ways. The University of Madras will be before these local universities, either as a pattern or as a warning; and more than that it will act in the most forcible manner as a lever for their own advance. I have before this time said to the hon. the Minister that as soon as the university at Madras is established he will not have a moment's rest till the local universities are fully established. The present measure then provides the only practical way in which a series of strong universities can be set up in this Presidency, and at a minimum of expenditure.

"Then I regard this Bill as a truly effective measure. It lays emphasis upon life, corporate and academic. This has an important bearing on the length of the university curriculum and in other ways. For the life, on which the Minister has so well dwelt, is to run through different channels, and these channels are the various colleges each yielding its characteristic contribution. The university is to reach its power by the freest and fullest development of the colleges not by killing them. If this Bill meant what the writer in the Educational Supplement of the *Times* understood it to mean, the absorption of all colleges by the university, the university stretching out its hand till it held all in its grasp, so that colleges became reduced to mere hostels, I should have opposed this Bill and fought against it with all my power. Why? For a selfish reason? No, for a national reason. For if you kill the individuality of any college, you stop the flow of a stream which is contributory to the national life (Hear, hear). Under the Bill the university is to supplement the colleges, not to rival them. The growth of the university in strength will be marked by the growth of the colleges in strength and individuality. I believe the hon. the Minister finds it somewhat hard to express this relationship legally. May I suggest that it may be done in two other ways—academically, by a larger representation of the colleges as such on the Senate and Academic Council, and financially, by larger provision for academic development. Thus in the life of the colleges the university will share, and the colleges will benefit by the life of the university.

"Another consideration which makes me support this measure is that it proceeds along constitutional lines. The main principles underlying this Bill, as the hon. the Minister has pointed out, have been already approved by the University. Why then, it may be asked, not follow out what has been done and let the University act for itself? Because, for one thing, even that procedure would have involved changes requiring an application to the Legislative; and for another thing because, since the 1919-20 discussions, education has passed under the control of a popularly elected body. It will be a happy circumstance, I cannot but think, if the positions adopted by an academic Senate at the beginning of 1921 receive statutory

[Rev. W. Meston] [14th November 1922]

enactment at the hands of a popular Legislative Council at the end of 1922. It will be a sign of the closer drawing of two of the greatest powers in the country—good government and good education.

“These features of the Bill, I need hardly say, go along with others, which rouse some opposition, or if not opposition, at least obstinate questionings. I may mention the emphasis of, and certain words in, the preamble which I should like to see changed, the constitution of the Academic Council which, as I have mentioned, I should like to see strengthened, the provision for the acquisition of colleges by the university which I trust will not be called into force for any arts college, the financial relations of the colleges to the university and the Government which are not clear, certain functions assigned to the Vice-Chancellor which might be modified with advantage and, what appears to me to be practically a statutory provision for the exclusion of teachers from the benefits of a teaching university.

“I do not dwell upon these, however, at this time. It would be ungracious to dwell upon what may be set right when the Bill is in the hands of the select committee. But I think it well to mention these points, so as to make it perfectly clear that, with all my respect for the Bill, these are certain features of it which I trust to see altered or eliminated.

“With the large-minded modification which is possible, the Bill will, I believe, make provision for an educational advance which will be felt in every high school and college in this Presidency; and for that main reason I beg to support the motion of the hon. the Minister.”

MR. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR:—“Mr. President, Sir, it is my painful duty to oppose the main principles of this Bill. My friend, the hon. the Minister for Education, referred pointedly to Trichinopoly, but I may assure him that I represent not merely Trichinopoly, but I represent also Tanjore and Madura, and that my views are the views of the constituency which I represent.”

The hon. MR. A. P. PATRO:—“I consulted the views on the principles of the Bill of the late lamented Mr. Zumbro who accepted them.”

MR. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR:—“I may tell you, Sir, that his successor has signed a memorial. The first feature that I object to, Sir, is the ten-mile limit. It confers the privilege of a constituent college, not on grounds of efficiency, but on the question of an institution which happens to be situated within the City of Madras. The hon. the Minister said that the City of Madras had colleges highly developed. I do not object to that statement. However, I think except two colleges, the others have made no provision for Honours courses, but I know in the mufassal there are two colleges which have made ample provision for Honours courses and these Honours courses as I shall have occasion to show, do constitute the advanced teaching or higher teaching which has been referred to often and often in the report. It brings into existence two kinds of university life, two kinds of university teaching, two kinds of university equipment, status, standards and privileges. The colleges situated in the City of Madras become constituent colleges of the teaching and residential university, while the colleges in the mufassal stations become externs lying outside the

14th November 1922] [Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar]

teaching and residential university. The constituent colleges have the benefit of university professorships, university lectures, university libraries and laboratories, university teaching and university curricula determined by university teaching.

“The colleges outside the limits of the teaching and residential university are suffered by affiliation to send up candidates for examinations conducted by the university which in relation to them becomes a mere examining body. They are expected to compete, as the hon. Member said, with the constituent colleges. They have to prepare their students as best they can and send them up for the same examinations but without the facilities and helps enjoyed by the constituent colleges. Their curricula will be determined not so much by university teaching as by public examinations. This distinction, Sir, between two kinds of university life and two types of colleges will by the passing of this Bill become legal and statutory. It has been contended that even now the distinction exists. It may exist, Sir, in the prejudices or in the imagination of some who ignore the fact that under the present dispensation all colleges, whether they be situated in the City of Madras or outside it, are on a footing of complete equality in respect of organization, of teaching and examinations. But hereafter this distinction will become real; it will be grounded on fact and employers will be justified in thinking that the products of a teaching and residential university ought to be like the graduates of Cambridge and Oxford much better men, men superior to the graduates of mufassal colleges. And Indian parents who are shrewd enough to invest their money in very paying concerns will try to avail themselves of the very best kind of university teaching for their children and will spare no pains, will grudge no pecuniary sacrifice, at least those who can afford to pay, to send their children to Madras. This will result in two evils—overcrowding of the constituent colleges and overcrowding of hostels and of the City of Madras where hostel accommodation for students is not after all quite adequate, and the other evil.”

The hon. RAO BAHADUR A. P. PATRO:—“The Bill safeguards against overcrowding as the number and space are limited.”

MR. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR:—“I will come to it later on, Sir. Secondly, it will result in the depletion of mufassal colleges. The better classes of students will flock to the constituent colleges. Those who cannot gain admission or are too poor to seek admission, into the constituent colleges—poor non-Brahman classes, Muhammadans, Indian Christians and a number of the depressed classes, who cannot afford to meet the costly provision—will perhaps reluctantly join the mufassal colleges. The hopes held out, Sir, of a future provision made for teaching universities will become harder of realization after the passing of the Bill than they are now. For, when a college enjoys complete equality with some slight encouragement it can be made to rival the best institution here in the city. But when once the balance is disturbed, when once the mufassal colleges sink in popular estimation or begin to be considered inferior to the constituent colleges, the mufassal institutions will fail, never to rise again. This ten-mile limit centralizes higher university teaching, confines to a centre, a member, a part, however important, of the ‘senatus academius’, educational facilities and helps which ought, in all fairness to be fairly distributed throughout the whole body, to all its parts and members.

[Mr. M. Ratnaswami]

[14th November 1922]

the Senate we shall see that the opposition is not of a very serious character. For instance, if we analyse the vote at the recent meeting of the Senate we shall see that the proposal to discuss in detail the University Bill was defeated by a very small majority—a majority composed on the one hand of people who wanted to wreck the Bill totally, and on the other of people who feared unnecessarily about the future of their own colleges.

“It is my painful duty to oppose my old friend and teacher Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar in connexion with this Bill. He tried to make out a very serious case on behalf of the mufassal colleges.”

4-45 p.m.

Sir, I can speak with a certain amount of detachment upon this question because I never had the good fortune or the misfortune of being educated in a Madras college. From the very beginning I was educated in mufassal colleges, one of them being the St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly. Therefore, when I say that the opposition on behalf of the mufassal colleges is not well founded, my opinion is not based upon any consideration of vested interests but is based upon a serious view of the educational interests of the Presidency. As the hon. the Minister for Education has stated in his opening speech, enough provision is made in the governing bodies of the university for the representation of mufassal colleges. In fact, one might say that he had gone the length of giving them what a Madras man might consider to be over-representation in the Senate, in the Syndicate and in the Academic Councils, seeing that the mufassal colleges have little or nothing to do with the life led by the students in the Madras City colleges. My hon. friend Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar has alluded to the ten-mile limit and stated that it was an impossible thing to attach to a university. Well, Sir, if we are going to have a teaching university and a residential university, then we must have some kind of limit.”

Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR:—“What I wanted to say was: ‘Have a limit, but simultaneously have university centres as the Saddler Commission recommended. Colleges which promise to become potential universities ought to be encouraged.’ That was what I meant. By all means have a ten-mile limit, but at the same time make provision for the simultaneous creation of universities.”

Mr. M. RATNASWAMI:—“As I was going to say, we cannot have a university sprawling all over the country like the present Madras University. The universities in India came into existence under very peculiar conditions. The British Government in the initial stages of their rule wanted a large number of highly trained clerks to facilitate them in the business of administering this country. That was why they laid down that the standard of B.A. should be attained by every candidate seeking an appointment in the public service. I would request Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar and those who are intent upon opposing this Bill to go back to the old mediæval idea of a university which was that a university should be a local corporation of colleges living an organic life and that a university should be as social in its character as possible. Now, these ideals of the mediæval university cannot be realized in a university which is sprawling all over the country. Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar was also very anxious about the future of the mufassal colleges. Personally I have not such a low opinion of the organization and the resources of teaching of the mufassal colleges as he seems to have. The disadvantages that he alluded to exist at the present

14th November 1922]

[Mr. M. Ratnaswami]

moment. Now the Madras colleges on account of their position do enjoy advantages which are denied to the mufassal colleges. I am sure that the powers of organization and resourcefulness of the mufassal colleges would be quite equal to the new conditions and circumstances that are going to be created by this Bill. My hon. friend Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar drew a very lurid picture of the future of the mufassal colleges. Personally I think that whatever the disadvantages which these colleges might suffer from, they would be only of a temporary character. The incentive given under this Bill for the formation of new universities in places like Trichinopoly is indeed very great, and I think these colleges would be encouraged, or impelled or even forced to establish universities of the kind contemplated by the University Bill. This Bill provides for the establishment of a teaching university and for the incorporation of constituent colleges that exist at the present time or that might come into existence in future into a teaching and a residential university. It seems to me that this attempt on the part of the hon. the Minister for Education to establish a university of this kind ought to receive all possible encouragement and support. It is true that the educational millennium will not be introduced by the passing of this Bill. I do not think that the hon. the Minister for Education is so vain as to think that this Bill will be an educational panacea for the curing of all the diseases from which the educational life of this Presidency is at present suffering. On the whole, I think this is a step in the right direction. Of course, modifications will have to be suggested at the select committee stage. The Bill requires improvements in several directions. Care should be taken to see that the autonomy of the constituent colleges is under no circumstances impaired, because, as my hon. friend Mr. Moston pointed out, the life of a university rests on that of the constituent colleges and there can be no life if the individuality and personality of these colleges are threatened to any extent however small. This Bill is not at all intended to bring about absolute educational peace and prosperity, but I think that it is an earnest attempt, however small it may be, to lay the foundations of future educational progress. Therefore I think it is the duty of every one who is interested in promoting real university life to welcome this measure and to accept the principle underlying the Bill. All the suggestions and improvements that may be necessary to make this Bill realize the object for which it is intended may be made at the select committee or at the third reading stage.”

The Council then adjourned at 4-55 p.m. to meet at 11 a.m. on Wednesday, the 15th November 1922.

L. D. SWAMIKANNU,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

The Council re-assembled at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 a.m. on Wednesday, the 15th November 1922, the hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR AVARGAL, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., President, presiding.

I

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[Order made by the President of the Madras Legislative Council under Standing Order No. 15—

(1) Printed copies of the questions and answers to be put and given at a meeting of the Council shall be placed on the Council table an hour before the President takes his seat.

(2) The questions shall be put and answered in the following manner :—

The Secretary shall call the name of each interpellator in alphabetical order, specify the serial numbers of his questions and make a sufficient pause to allow him or any other member a reasonable opportunity of rising in his place if he is desirous of asking a supplementary question. Supplementary questions must be put immediately after the principal questions to which they relate.]

Compensation to the families of victims in the Malabar train tragedy.

477 Q.—Mr. A. D. M. BAVOTTI SAHIB : With reference to my question No. 203 at the meeting held on 14th September 1922 regarding compensations to families of victims in the Malabar train tragedy, will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state the agency through which the compensation was paid ?

A.—The District Magistrate, Malabar.

Muhammadan teacher in the Government Training School, Calicut.

478 Q.—Mr. A. D. M. BAVOTTI SAHIB : With reference to my question No. 144 (a) to (c) at the meeting of the Council held on 13th September 1922 regarding the Muhammadan teacher in the Government Training School, Calicut, will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to inquire and get the information ?

A.—The information required in clauses (a) to (c) of question No. 144 is given below :—

(a) Yes.

(b) & (c) He will be awarded the usual stipend if one is available.

Non-co-operation press in Malabar.

479 Q.—Mr. A. D. M. BAVOTTI SAHIB : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether the Government are aware that some presses in the district of Malabar owned or controlled by openly declared or secretly working non-co-operators still enjoy Government patronage ?

A.—No ; but the Government will enquire.

Appointment of non-Brahmans to district and taluk boards.

480 Q.—Rai Sahib H. C. M. MASCARENHAS : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether G.O. No. 613, dated 16th September 1921, issuing instructions regarding the appointment of non-Brahmans including Muhammadans and Indian Christians applies to district and taluk boards and municipal offices and schools under them ; and

[15th November 1922]

(b) if so, why the information regarding the appointments made in the above offices and schools has been omitted from the half-yearly return published for the half-year ending the 31st December 1921?

- A.—(a) The answer is in the negative.
(b) The question does not arise.

Muhammadan income-tax officers and income-tax deputy tahsildars.

481 Q.—Khan Sahib Munshi MUHAMMAD ABDUR RAHMAN SAHIB: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state the number of Muhammadans employed in the Presidency as

- (1) income-tax officers;
(2) income-tax deputy tahsildars?

A.—The appointment of the officers in question is not vested in the local Government who maintain no statistics regarding them.

Medical examination of pupils of training schools for mistresses by lady doctors.

482 Q.—Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD SADULLA BADSHA SAHIB: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether the pupils of the training schools for mistresses have ever been submitted at any time to medical examination by lady doctors?

A.—The Government have no information but will enquire.

Inspection of Muhammadan girls' elementary schools in Nellore.

483 Q.—Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD SADULLA BADSHA SAHIB: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether the Muhammadan Elementary girls' schools in the Nellore district are being inspected by sub-assistant inspectors or by sub-assistant inspectresses and whether the inspection of these schools was ever entrusted to inspectors during the last two years; if the latter, whether it was not possible to find inspectresses for the inspection of such girls' schools?

A.—The Government have no information.

Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD SADULLA BADSHA SAHIB:—"Will the Government be pleased to call for the information?"

The hon. Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO:—"No useful purpose will be served by calling for information."

Conveyance of Muhammadan gosha pupils of the Government Hobart Secondary Training School, Royapetta.

484 Q.—Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD SADULLA BADSHA SAHIB: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) the number of bullock carts engaged by Government for the conveyance of Muhammadan gosha pupils of the Government Hobart Secondary Training School, Royapetta; and

(b) whether the number of carts now engaged is adequate for the purpose of conveying all pupils that can be suitably accommodated within the building?

A.—The Government have no information but will call for it.

15th November 1922]

Admission of pupils in the Hobart Secondary Training School, Royapetta.

485 Q.—Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD SADULLA BADSHA SAHIB: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether it is a fact that fifty applicants were refused admission into the Government Hobart Secondary Training School, Royapetta, in the current year; and if so, for what reasons?

A.—The Government have no information.

Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD SADULLA BADSHA SAHIB:—"Will the Government be pleased to call for the information?"

The hon. Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO:—"The information is with the Head Mistress of schools; it is not with the Government or the Director of Public Instruction."

Scholarships to pupils and mistresses of Muhammadan training institutions.

486 Q.—Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD SADULLA BADSHA SAHIB: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether the opinion of the superintendents of the Muhammadan training institutions for mistresses has ever been obtained as to the adequacy of the scholarships awarded both to the pupils and to mistresses under training?

A.—The Government have no information.

Abolition of the punitive police, Rayachoti.

487 Q.—Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether, in view of the answers given by the Government to question No. 64, dated 12th September 1922, and the supplementary question thereon, any orders have since been issued to abolish the punitive police stationed in the Rayachoti taluk of Cuddapah district immediately?

A.—The hon. Member's attention is drawn to G.O. No. 1238, Judicial, dated 6th November 1922, placed on the Editors' Table.

Punitive police at Rayachoti.

488 Q.—Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the District Magistrate of Cuddapah has recently reported about the further necessity or otherwise of retaining the punitive police in Rayachoti taluk; and

(b) if so, whether the Government will be pleased to state his present views?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 487 supra.

Water-supply in the Kollegal taluk.

489 Q.—Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(1) whether the Government are aware of the precariousness of the supply of water from the tanks in the Kollegal taluk for irrigation purposes;

[15th November 1922]

(2) whether the Government are aware that the owners of lands under the Kotkere and Honderbalukere are now put to serious risk and frequent losses on account of the precariousness of water-supply from those tanks;

(3) whether the Government have got any proposals ready for bettering the supply from the tanks in the Kollegal taluk and, if so, what they are and when they will be executed;

(4) whether the Government received representations from the people that Hebballa, whose water is not now utilized for irrigation purposes, may be dammed and its water diverted to Kotkere and the chain of tanks connected with;

(5) if so, whether the Government have investigated the proposal and what the result is of the investigation; and

(6) whether the Government are aware that the people owning lands under the tanks are prepared to pay inclusion fees where dry lands can be converted into wet and that there is a large extent of dry land which can easily be converted into wet if the supply of water in the tanks is increased?

4.—(1) & (3) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer to question No. 1307 asked at the second session of the Council. Besides the three schemes referred to therein, proposals for improving the supply channel feeding the Doddaranganatham and four other tanks in the chain are under consideration by the Superintending Engineer.

(2) The Government have no information.

(4) & (5) No representation from the people of Kollegal regarding the Habbehalla project appears to have been received. But the scheme is under investigation by the Superintending Engineer and a preliminary report is awaited.

(6) The Government have no information.

The hon. Mr. K. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—"Sir, with regard to the answer to this question, I am sorry that a mistake has crept in, rather an inaccuracy, in respect of answers to sub-questions (4) to (6). I want to correct it if the hon. the President will allow me. I have got the answers here. I do not want an inaccurate answer to go on record. As regards sub-questions (4) and (5) the answer is: 'The scheme to restore the old tank of Habbehalla is under investigation by the Superintending Engineer and a preliminary report is awaited. It is expected that this would improve the supply of some other tanks.' Then as regards sub-question (6), the answer is 'Yes'. The answers to the other sub-questions will stand as they are now."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"May I know how this incorrect answer came to be given in the first instance?"

The hon. Mr. K. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—"A petition was put in addressed to my hon. Colleague Sir Muhammad Habib-ul-lah Sahib. He sent it on to the Revenue Department and that came in a separate file. This answer was given with regard to the file in the Irrigation Department. Subsequently, the other file was discovered, and so we want to give correct answers now."

15th November 1922]

Government Agricultural Chemists and Entomologists.

490 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state the nature and kind of research work turned out by the Government Agricultural Chemists and the Entomologists respectively in the following form:—

- (1) Name of officer,
- (2) period of office, and
- (3) work turned out?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is drawn to the annual administration reports of the Agricultural Department which contain a short account of the research work turned out by the Government Agricultural Chemist and Entomologist during each of the years covered by the report. A full account of the work done up till now by the various experts, including the two experts referred to in the question, is given in the pamphlet entitled "A popular account of the work of the Agricultural Department" which is now under print at the Government Press. Copies of the book will be supplied to all the hon. Members of the Legislative Council as soon as it is ready.

Constitution of Panchayat Courts.

491 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(1) the districts where there have been instances of a single community having obtained the control of the panchayat courts to the exclusion of other communities in the year 1921; and

(2) the number of panchayat courts formed in the Tinnevely district in 1921 and how many of them comprised members of a single community?

A.—(1) The only district where the tendency of the nature referred to has been reported from is Tinnevely.

(2) The number of courts formed is 43. But the Government have no information that any of them is comprised of members of a single community.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Do not the Government receive reports on the working of the village panchayat courts and is not the information furnished in those reports? The hon. the Law Member said that incorrect answers had better be corrected here. I wish to know whether the Collectors of the several districts did not send their reports on the working of the village panchayat courts, and if any such reports were received, whether there is no information that any of the courts is comprised of members of a single community?"

The hon. Mr. K. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—"We have given the answer as far as we can gather from the reports sent to us by Collectors."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I only wish to point out that in the Government Order reviewing the reports there is a definite statement that in the Tinnevely district some of the courts are controlled by members of a single community."

The hon. Mr. K. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—"The answer, if Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar will read it, is that the only district where the tendency of the nature referred to has been reported from is Tinnevely."

[15th November 1922]

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"In the second part, the Government say that they have no information that any of them are comprised of members of a single community."

The hon. Mr. K. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—"I have nothing more to say."

Vaccination.

492 Q.—Mr. K. SARABHA REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased—

(1) to give statistics relating to the number of cases vaccinated and the number of such vaccinations that proved successful in the year ending with March 1922;

(2) to explain the causes that rendered vaccination unsuccessful;

(3) to give with the help of statistics for the last five years the total number of cases of vaccination in the Kurnool district and the percentage of increase from year to year or decrease with reasons for the latter condition;

(4) to furnish statistics to prove that in areas where vaccination has been thoroughly successful smallpox has been sufficiently combated; and

(5) to state whether it is a fact that the serum supplied for vaccination has not been good and that therefore vaccination has proved unsuccessful in a large number of cases?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to the vaccination report for 1921-22, which will be issued shortly.

Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination.

493 Q.—Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(1) whether it is a fact that the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, issued orders during 1906 and 1907 to all applicants for the post of deputy inspector of vaccination to the effect that they should work as vaccinators before being appointed as deputy inspectors of vaccination; and whether G.O. No. 963 L., dated 4th July 1917, lays down that all sanitary inspectors, before being appointed as deputy inspectors of vaccination, should work as first-class vaccinators at least for one year under a taluk board;

(2) why the Director of Public Health did not carry out the above orders when he made appointments in the recent Health Scheme introduced in some of the districts;

(3) whether it is a fact that the claims of qualified sanitary inspectors who worked as first-class vaccinators under various taluk boards in consonance with the above order and Government Order were not favourably considered, whereas temporary men disbanded from cholera parties and with no practical training as first-class vaccinators were posted to sit in judgment over the better qualified permanent first-class vaccinators;

(4) whether it is a fact that the existing first-class vaccinators submitted memorials to the Director of Public Health, Madras, during August 1922; if so, what action has been taken by the Director of Public Health on these memorials; and

(5) the number of qualified sanitary inspectors who joined as first-class vaccinators under various taluk boards and who left service and took up work as sanitary inspectors in cholera parties and municipalities?

[15th November 1922]

4.—(1) The answer to the first part is in the negative, though in certain individual cases the principle was observed. The answer to the second part is in the affirmative.

(2) & (3) In districts in which the district health scheme has been introduced, deputy inspectors of vaccination who are now designated district health inspectors will deal with all epidemics; and the Government Order referred to is not now in force.

(4) The answer is in the affirmative. The Director of Public Health has sent a circular on 18th August 1922 calling for lists of fully qualified first-class vaccinators with a view to their appointment if found suitable as district health inspectors, when the district health scheme is introduced in all districts in April 1923.

(5) The Government have no information.

Encouragement of hand-spinning.

494 Q.—Mr. A. TANGAVELU NAYAGAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state whether it is the view of the Government to popularize and encourage the use of hand-spinning wheels by all possible means?

A.—The view of Government is fully set forth in the speech of the hon. Mr. Venkatarreddi Nayudu in connexion with Mr. Vellingiri Gounder's resolution No. 174 regarding encouragement of hand-spinning and hand-weaving moved in the Council in December 1921.

II

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS FOR 1922-23.

Grant VII.

The hon. Mr. A. R. KNAPP :—"Mr. President, I beg to move

That the Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 500 under '24-A (a) General Administration—Staff and Household of the Governor—Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor—Contingencies—Purchase and Maintenance of pictures.'

"The necessity for this demand arose from a discovery by Mr. Hadaway who is in charge of the pictures at the Government House, of damage to certain pictures, those of Cornwallis and Eyre Coote, which were in need of serious repair. The recent provision in the budget under 'Contingencies—Purchase and Maintenance of Pictures'—is Rs. 800. Of this, Rs. 600 is remuneration to Mr. Hadaway. There is only Rs. 200 left for the renovation of these pictures. Of the Rs. 200, a major part has already been spent. As the repair of these pictures seems to be a serious and emergent matter, I am obliged to come to the House for this small sum of Rs. 500 in order that the necessary repairs may be done."

The motion was put and carried, and the grant was made.

[15th November 1922]

Grant IX.

The hon. Mr. K. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" Mr. President, I beg to move

That the Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 1,095 under '22. General Administration', on account of the increase of pay for the Assistant Secretary in the Law Department.

"The Assistant Secretary in the Law Department is an officer of the Provincial Judicial Service, and he has been drafted into Madras as Assistant Secretary. The pay of his post in the Judicial Service is Rs. 600. When he was brought over here, he got an increase of work and a diminution in his emoluments. In order to equalize it he is given a small allowance of Rs. 100. In order to compensate him for his loss in coming over to Madras as well as the loss he has sustained in not being able to get a chance of acting as Subordinate Judge which he would otherwise have got, I have come to this House for a supplemental grant."

The motion was put and carried, and the grant was made.

Grant XII.

The hon. Mr. A. R. KNAPP :—" Mr. President, I beg to move

That the Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 4,22,000 for the excess expenditure over the budget grant under Jails.

"This, Sir, relates to the expenses incurred in connexion with the movement of the Mappilla prisoners. It is a big bill, and after certain observations made a day or two ago by way of comparison between the supplementary demands of the different departments of Government, it is rather unfortunate that it falls to my lot to bring this bill. The House will remember that, whenever a Member of the Government stands up for a supplementary grant, he is doing so with the advice of the united Government. I am rather more unfortunate than my colleagues inasmuch as I have in my portfolio certain items, as the Malabar rebellion, which naturally call for emergent and unexpected demands.

"Now, I am afraid I cannot say that this demand is altogether unexpected. It is quite true that when we drew up our budget, we were not in a position to have very definite or accurate information as to the number of Mappilla prisoners with whom we should have to deal. But apart from that, I found out before long that the amount that was placed at my disposal in the budget was not sufficient. This, of course, I may point out, is due to the unfortunate fact that the Council resolved during the budget last year to take off the lump sum of 2 lakhs of rupees from the jail provision. It was apparent that more provision would have to be made. But under the other heads such as sanitation charges, charges for the movement of prisoners, and so on, we omitted to make a small provision and in order to repair that defect also I have now come to the House. Under the heads of 'lock-ups,' 'under-trial prisoners,' etc., we actually made a provision which is less than that of any normal year. We knew perfectly well that we would have hundreds of

"Now, Sir, I do not know whether the Council would wish me to go into details of this demand. If so, I should be quite willing to do so. But I may remind them of one fact which they are already aware of, namely, that this matter has been carefully investigated in the Finance Committee. At

15th November 1922]

[Mr. A. R. Knapp.]

Grant XII—cont.

the meeting of the 30th October the Finance Committee considered the demand and asked for further details and then postponed its consideration. At the meeting held on the 11th November the Finance Committee in their minutes recommended certain proposals after scrutinizing the details. Unless the Members of the House would like me to go into the smallest details, I do not propose to do so."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasaya :—" Sir, I propose that this amount of Rs. 4,22,000 under Jail Administration, an additional sum of money in excess of expenditure over budgeted allotment, be reduced by Rs. 100. In so doing, I should like to draw the attention of the Council to the way in which the jail administration is conducted in this Presidency. Secondly, Sir, I should like to have certain information in connexion with this demand. In last March, when we were discussing the budget under this head, myself and some of the hon. Members of this House brought to the notice of the Government the inhuman treatment that was accorded to some of the political prisoners, and the hon. the Law Member who was in charge of this portfolio was kind enough to inform us that all human treatment was being accorded and Government was taking all precautions that were necessary in that direction, and that jail administration was being carried on with the utmost precaution. I beg to bring to the notice of this Council that this administration is far from satisfactory. Especially, I know how things were in the Berhampur jail. In the discussion that ensued in this House, I also brought to the notice of this Council how unsatisfactory and undesirable the state of things were in that jail. Even some salt was not given to the political prisoners of the jail with the result that they began to hunger-strike and a lot of money was spent"

The hon. Mr. A. R. KNAPP :—" May I say, Sir, that there is nothing in this demand which concerns the Berhampur jail."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" It is a demand for excess expenditure over the budget grant under the head 'Jail Administration'. It is not stated that the demand under discussion is in connexion with the administration of some particular jails. So, the hon. Member can criticise the administration of jails in any portion of the Presidency."

The hon. Mr. A. R. KNAPP :—" I could have made this explanation. I have not given details in my notice. If I had given details, Berhampur would not have come under this head."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Quite so. But the hon. Member has not done it. Therefore, the hon. Member, Mr. Biswanath Das, can criticise the jail administration in any portion of the Presidency."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasaya :—" Thank you for your ruling, Sir. Secondly, the hon. the Law Member was then pleased to promise us that instructions would be issued to the prosecuting agency to ask for fines. When the demand was objected to, he further promised that the utmost precaution would be taken to reduce the expenditure in this direction. He also promised that the question of releasing some of the Mappilla prisoners would be very carefully gone into. We should like to know how far this has been done. We asked the Government of India to abolish the system of deporting prisoners to Andamans which is now used as a penal settlement. We should like to know what has been done in this direction. Then, he was

[Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo] [15th November 1922]

Grant XII—cont.

further pleased to remark that the Government would make the camp jail of Bellary a permanent one, so that it might serve as a permanent penal settlement. Lastly, he said that the Government were considering the possibility of sending these prisoners on migration to some other countries. I should like to know what Government have done on these points. With these observations I beg to make my motion."

Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO :—"I beg to second this motion."

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—"I should also like to ask for further information in connexion with the Mappilla prisoners. The hon. the Law Member, I think at the time of the budget, informed the Council that Government had the intention of releasing a certain number of men whose release would not be considered dangerous to public peace or order under certain conditions. We should like to know to what extent this promise has been fulfilled and how many prisoners have been released under the conditions then suggested. That is a matter on which we are entitled to ask for information even if the other questions of my hon. friend be not relevant. I think hon. Members will welcome such information, and I trust the hon. Member on behalf of Government will be able to tell us what has been done in the matter."

Rao Bahadur Dr. C. B. RAMA RAO :—"Sir, I should like to request this House to pass this motion with a proviso that the construction of jails, if there are going to be new structures, should be so undertaken that they may be useful as schools or public buildings in the future. This is an extraordinary case which has brought into existence a large number of prisoners, and it is to be hoped that preventive measures are being taken so that such an occasion shall not arise in future. It would, therefore, be not prudent to spend a very large sum of money on permanent jails. With advancing views of civilization and contentment it is expected that schools should take the place of jails. I therefore request that this proviso should be added to this motion."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—"I wish to make one or two remarks. I wish to draw the attention of the House to some facts which took place at the time of the budget discussion relating to jails. It will be remembered that a provision of over 9 lakhs was made for jails in excess of that provided for in the revised estimate. No doubt there were some exceptional causes which led to an increased expenditure, but it was found that there was nothing to justify such a large increase under this particular head. Secondly, there were several motions at the time of the discussion of the budget for reduction of the grant under this head. One motion was for a reduction of the grant by 9 lakhs. Another motion was for a reduction of the grant by 4½ lakhs. A third motion was for a reduction of the grant by 2 lakhs. The most modest of them, namely, that the allotment be reduced by a sum of 2 lakhs was finally accepted by the House. While speaking on that motion the hon. the Law Member then stated :

"We shall do everything that we can for the purpose of keeping down the jail population. We do not want to have a smaller budget provision and then come in again every time we may find it necessary. We have cut down the establishments as far as possible, or else we should have had three Superintendents and the necessary establishment in the camp jail, whereas we are now doing with one. In these circumstances, I do not think it would be proper to reduce the allotment by so much as two lakhs of rupees."

[15th November 1922] [Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu]

Grant XII—cont.

"He stated that it would not be possible to effect retrenchment by a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs. In the end the Council voted for a reduction of the grant under this head by a sum of 2 lakhs. What do we find now? Not only have the anticipations of the hon. the Law Member not been fulfilled, but this motion asks for this very 2 lakhs plus a grant of Rs. 2,22,000 in excess of that amount. I would submit that unless very exceptional circumstances and satisfactory reasons are forthcoming for this increased expenditure we ought not to vote for this additional expenditure. As has been pointed out by my hon. friend Mr. Biswanath Das, the hon. the Law Member then suggested various directions in which retrenchment could be effected and threw out specific suggestions. We wish to know, before we are called upon to vote upon this motion, what attempts were made and to what extent the Government have succeeded. We wish to know whether all possible retrenchments have been effected before we are called upon to vote for this amount. If they are not furnished, I think that it is our duty to reject the motion."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"In this connexion I want to ask one thing, whether all the prisoners sentenced to a period of about one month should not be released. I am sorry the report is not clear. The figures which the report gives show that there are about five or six thousand of such prisoners every year. Morally, I think that the prisoners sentenced to one month will not find it very congenial or useful to be in jail for such a short period and I would therefore suggest that hereafter people for petty offences who are sentenced for only one month should be acquitted or fined and that instructions should be given to release those prisoners as soon as they come to jail. That will materially affect the prison question, as they say that the increased allotment is due to abnormal rise in the number of prisoners. Some time back I suggested this to Government by means of question. I think it is worth while that the hon. the Law Member considers this matter and sees that those prisoners who have been sentenced for only one month and who are now in jail are released."

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—"We expect, Sir, that in these matters, the wishes of the Council would be given effect to properly. What the member in charge of the jails has done is that instead of understanding the real intent of the vote, and instead of giving effect to the real wishes of the Council, he reduced the dieting charges of these prisoners in the temporary jails by Rs. 1,70,000. So, while the Legislative Council wanted a permanent reduction of Rs. 2,00,000 in the administrative charges of the jails, this temporary item, namely, the dieting charges of the Mappilla prisoners, was reduced by Rs. 1,70,000. That is not, I beg to submit, giving effect to the wishes of the Legislative Council. The remaining Rs. 30,000 were also found more or less from these temporary items that were provided for the Mappilla prisoners in the temporary jails. So, as I said, instead of giving effect to the wishes of the Council and really reducing the permanent expenditure on the jails by Rs. 2,00,000 as the Council wanted to do, the actual reductions have been made in the dieting charges in some temporary jails. Unless the hon. Member in charge of the department is prepared to accept at least hereafter the wishes of the Council and give effect to them in the proper way, I beg

[Mr. T. A. Ramalinga Chettiyar] [15th November 1922]

Grant XII—cont.

to submit that the Council is bound to show its sense of the way in which its vote has been treated. In that view, Sir, I support the motion that has been made by Mr. Das.

"As regards the proposed expenditure of the amount of Rs. 4,22,000 itself, no doubt it is due to causes which are said to be beyond the control of the department and which have been necessitated by the temporary nature of the jails in which Mappilla prisoners have been placed, and the fact that the Military wanted to withdraw the guard they supplied originally. So, sitting on the Finance Committee, we allowed this item to go before this Council and we also recommended that the Council might sanction this particular grant. But as I said already I am supporting the present motion of Mr. Das not on account of want of justification for the items that appear under this particular grant, but on account of the way in which the vote of this Council has been treated by the hon. Member in charge of the Jails, and I think the Legislative Council ought to show its sense of the way in which its mandate has been, I may say, misused by the Member in charge. So I would support the motion of Mr. Das and unless the hon. Member is prepared to give an undertaking that at least in future the wishes of the Council would be carried out, they are bound to support the motion."

Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"Mr. President, I wish to say one word in regard to this motion. I am a resident of Bellary and I think it is on the jail there that this grant, if passed, is to be spent. I want one piece of information from the Government. Hitherto a special police force was appointed for patrol purposes for escorting the Mappilla prisoners. Now I hear that a Special Military Force, two regiments or so, has been brought in specially for the purpose of escorting or patrolling the band of Mappilla prisoners in the jail there. I want to know what necessity there was for bringing in the Military with an expenditure of four lakhs and odd, and whether the Government want to spend this amount on the upkeep of the Military force about 400 in number."

The hon. Mr. A. R. KNAPP:—"Mr. President, with regard to the last enquiry made by my hon. friend Mr. Siva Rao, the answer is that the people of Bellary for months past have been anxious to have troops in order to protect them against the wild Mappillas. Although I must confess it was against my own wishes, we in consultation with the Government of India agreed to comply with that request. The cost on account of the force would not in fact fall on this Government's purse at all, except to this extent that, having taken for the use of the force the European barracks, we found ourselves compelled to meet the cost of doing some repairs to some small barracks which the troops now occupy."

"Then, Sir, there was a question asked by Mr. Ramaachandra Rao as regards the release of the Mappilla prisoners, whether the undertaking entered into by my hon. friend the Law Member at the time of the budget discussion had been carried out. Five hundred Mappilla prisoners have been released on bonds for good conduct in August and a further seven hundred have either since been released or are under orders of release. I may, perhaps, mention as a matter of interest that I am not quite so sure of the policy of making these releases. We had a letter the other day from the District Magistrate of Malabar in which he drew a not very reassuring picture of the conditions in the Mappilla area at the present moment."

[15th November 1922] [Mr. A. R. Knapp.]

Grant XII—cont.

Among other things he mentioned that the Mappillas have completely misunderstood these releases and that they look upon it as a sign of abject weakness on the part of the Government which has arisen from the recent triumph of the Angora Government. Now, Sir, if the people do not want them to be released, I do not think this House would wish to release them.

"Mr. Rama Rao's suggestion in connexion with this motion, namely, that in the construction of new jails we should take care to see that the buildings to be put up are suitable for other purposes afterwards, if necessary, is attractive and it seems to be good. But this suggestion is intended to be carried out when building new jails, but not in the case of temporary accommodation. The more substantial buildings, belonging to the Military, have now been repaired for their use. Any excess of buildings or structures, I may just mention, will be extremely useful in carrying out the recommendations of the Jails Commission as regards segregation and so forth."

"Some remarks have been made by Mr. Krishna Rao suggesting economy in the matter of establishments. That suggestion also has been carried out. We have now at Bellary a jail consisting of some 5,000 prisoners, and the staff for the whole jail consists of only one Superintendent and one Deputy Superintendent. Now, I may just mention that if we take the standard of the other central jails, at least three superintendents would be required for this jail, because the strength of a normal central jail is not more than 1,500 prisoners."

"Then, Sir, comes the general question as to why this department has not kept itself within the budget limits. Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar is himself a member of the Finance Committee and in that capacity I take it that he has had access to a certain number of Government papers. And although I do not want to give away the secrets of the Government to the House, I think I am entitled, so far as he is concerned, to say that it was not the Member for Jails that made the proposal for this grant, but it was the Finance Department. The Member in charge of Jails had nothing to do with it."

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR:—"The question I raise here is this. So far as this item of Rs. 4,22,000 is concerned, we considered the proposal was all right and we passed it in the Committee. But the Government have not given effect in any real sense to the vote of this Council on the Budget. So, in view of the fact that we did not approve of the way in which our vote was treated, I said that I was supporting the motion of Mr. Das."

The hon. Mr. A. R. KNAPP:—"I may just say, Sir, that my hon. friend might have meant the Government when he referred to the Member in charge of the jails. The Member in charge of the jails as such has nothing to do with the convictions or sentences of prisoners. He is in charge of jail administration."

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR:—"I was talking of the Member in charge, Sir, as an officer. If there is a change, and if it was his predecessor who was responsible for the reductions made, that is another thing. It is the Government as such that are responsible for it. We do not know who is responsible for the reduction of the several items, but what the

[Mr. T. A. Ramalinga Chettiyar] [15th November 1922]

Grant XII—cont.

Council wanted was a reduction of Rs. 2,00,000. The distribution of it among the several items is left to the Government as a whole, no matter whether it is done by the Finance department or the Member in charge of the jails; that is a secret which is well kept among themselves."

The hon. Mr. A. R. KNAPP:—"So far as that is concerned, I can assure the hon. Member that if on another occasion the Council cuts down an allotment under Jails to a figure which is obviously insufficient to feed and clothe the prisoners and give them the necessary shelter, then I would probably have to come to the Council and ask them to feed and clothe them. With the question of the number of prisoners the Jail department has nothing to do. You may reduce the number or increase it, but what the Jail department has to do is to keep the prisoners under watch and feed them. Even the question of the actual amount of money needed is, I submit, outside the control of the Jail department."

The hon. Mr. K. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"I have nothing to add, Sir, as I think that all the questions asked about my previous speech have been answered by my hon. colleague."

The hon. Sir CHARLES TODHUNTER:—"Sir, I do not propose to go into the details of this supplementary demand, as I have already done so in great detail on two occasions with the Finance Committee. But I feel that I ought to lose no opportunity of protesting against the policy which has been enunciated here by one of the members of that Committee, although he did not enunciate it in committee. He accuses the Government of having abused the mandate of the Council. Now, what was that mandate? I take it that it was that the Government should do what the Council found it impossible to do. The Government placed their estimates for jail administration for the ensuing year before the Council. The Council went into the estimates in detail, and various members suggested specific reductions which they were unable to carry. Having failed to satisfy the Council that any of the specific items which they had attacked were unnecessary, they then proceeded to move for a general reduction. In other words, they came before the Government and said: 'We cannot find anything wrong in your estimates, but we call upon you to discover items to be cut out to make a reduction of two lakhs.' I should like to ask the hon. Member to apply a policy of this sort to his domestic affairs. I would like him to consider how he would stand if, after examining his household accounts and finding that he was unable to show that he had been charged too much in any particular item, he were then to direct the manager of his household to supply him with food at Rs. 100 a month less. What would be the result of such a policy? I think people who have tried it with their butlers find generally that the only result is that the butler adds on to the estimate something for his master to take off. The policy of making these lump deductions when the attempt to indicate specific items that are excessive has failed seems to be an attempt to drive us to something like this, and it is an attempt which I feel bound to resist."

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR:—"This is a general question, Sir."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Order, order. Of course, the only ground upon which an hon. Member could rise and interrupt any speech is that he

15th November 1922]

[The President]

Grant XII—cont.

is rising to a point of order or making a personal explanation. Even a personal explanation may well be reserved to the end of the speech."

Mr. Ramalingam Chettiyar rose to speak.

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"May I point out that I have not yet resumed my seat? It is well understood that when the President is on his feet no other hon. Member should get up and interrupt him. The only ground for an intervening speech on the part of any Member is that he rises to a point of order. That must be done immediately. Or, if he is misrepresented or misquoted, he can get up and offer correction. If he wants to make a personal explanation, that may more advantageously be done as soon as the Member making a speech has finished the same. But during a debate it would not be proper that there should be frequent interruptions because there are differences of opinion. I would appeal to hon. Members to consider if what I have indicated is not the proper course."

"Now, may I take it that the hon. Member (Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar) wants to rise to a point of order?"

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR:—"I rise, Sir, on a matter of personal explanation. I am practically misunderstood and misquoted. That is what I want to make clear."

"The question raised by the hon. the Finance Member is a question of policy whether a reduction by a lump sum is correct or not. 11-45 a.m. That is not a question which may be raised here. What I said was on the vote of censure; that is what the resolution of Mr. Biswanath Das amounts to. I want to take objection to the course that has been adopted by the Government, namely, that of reducing the very items which the hon. Member in charge of Jails did not want to be touched, namely, dietary charges and medical charges. But reductions have been made exactly in respect of those two items. As a matter of fact, the Council wanted to reduce only other items. So the objection taken by the hon. the Finance Member does not apply."

The hon. Mr. K. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"May I say one word, Sir? When this reduction of two lakhs came up I pointed out most definitely that 'it was a question of food or no food; if you are going to reduce this two lakhs of rupees out of the nine lakhs provided for the Mappilla prisoners, then it will mean a famine budget'."

The hon. Sir CHARLES TODHUNTER:—"Sir, the hon. Member Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar objects to my speaking on the general question, because he says that is not in issue. I venture to say that it is the sole issue on which he spoke. He tells us that, as a member of the Finance Committee, he is ready to pass this particular item of Rs. 4,22,000. But he wishes to object to the failure of the Government to carry out the two lakhs reduction. That is the sole issue on which he dwelt in his speech."

"As regards the question of food, as my hon. colleague has just explained, he told the Council at the time that there was no question of option in the matter. He said 'so far as this reduction is concerned, it is a question of food or no food and it is a famine budget that we have prepared so far as jails are concerned.'"

[Sir Charles Todhunter] [15th November 1922]

Grant XII—cont.

"I should like to say finally that, if there is any means of making this two lakhs reduction, I sincerely hope that Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar will point it out to us as a member of the Finance Committee in its retrenchment *avatar* (laughter).

"I am afraid I must make one explanation regarding the inner working of the Government machine which has gone wrong, but not in this instance because of diarchy. The hon. Member in charge of Jails says that it is the Finance Department that made the particular reduction that is in question. As a matter of fact, I believe, if he will examine the matter again, he will find that the reductions made were ordered in pursuance of the recommendations of the Inspector-General of Prisons."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"Sir, I had no intention of taking part in this debate, but certain observations made by my friends Mr. Ramachandra Row and Mr. Knapp make it necessary that I should say one or two words with reference to the release of the Mappilla prisoners. At the time of the budget, hon. Members may remember that when the suggestion was made on behalf of the Government that they were going to release some of those Mappilla prisoners, I objected to that, warning the Government against the possible consequences of such a release. But no heed was taken of my warning at the time. Now, it is very interesting to find that my prophecy has been fulfilled and that Mr. Ellis, the Collector of Malabar, says, as the hon. Mr. Knapp has told us just now, that the conditions arising from the release of these Mappilla prisoners are not quite satisfactory. I quoted also the other statement mentioned by the hon. Member that Mr. Ellis had said that feelings were aroused in Malabar owing to the Angora successes. Even if the Angora Government had not succeeded, those undesirable consequences referred to by the Collector of Malabar would have occurred. I even now make the same statement and give the same warning to Government that it will not be safe to the peace of the country in general and to the peace of Malabar in particular to release them. After all, the rebellion began in August 1921, and more than one year has already elapsed, and the conditions of release apply only to those prisoners who have been convicted by the magistrates, and the magistrates have been empowered to pass sentences only up to a limit of two years; so that practically a portion of the terms of imprisonment of those persons has already expired and the Government have not to wait long before these sentences fully expire. I think it will be extremely desirable in the interests of the peace of the country and in the interests of the administration that those Mappilla prisoners who have not yet completed their periods of sentence should not be released before their time. As regards those that have been already released, it is now too late to do anything. But with reference to those who have been ordered to be released but not yet released and with reference to those whom it is contemplated to release, I again ask the Government not to release them."

Mr. O. TANIKACHALA CHETTIYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, if I rise to speak in connexion with this application for a further sum of Rs. 4,22,000 for jails, I do not do so with a view to oppose the grant. Sitting in the Finance Committee, I have satisfied myself that this grant is necessary. But at the same time I cannot help drawing the attention of the House to the fact that there has been some gross blundering in the way the budget for this particular

[15th November 1922] [Mr. O. Tanikachala Chettiyar]

Grant XII—cont.

head has been prepared. The Council has been referred by the hon. the Finance Member to the fact that the Law Member said at the time the budget was under discussion that the dietary charges were prepared more or less on a famine scale. It was also said by other speakers that out of the two lakhs out made during the budget season Rs. 1,70,000 was taken out of the dietary charges provided for the prisoners. May I mention to the House that the budget, as originally presented to this House, was prepared on the footing that there would be 12,000 prisoners to be fed. But they ultimately realized that there were only 9,000 prisoners to be fed and therefore a sum of Rupees 1,70,000 being taken away would not mean a reduction in the allowance of food necessary for the prisoners.

"But the question which I would bring to the notice of the House is this: that out of Rs. 4,22,000 now asked for Rs. 90,000 and odd is made up of salaries, allowances, etc., for about 250 additional warders (only 107 warders being originally budgeted for), for two assistant surgeons, 12 sub-assistant surgeons, 20 ward boys and other people and their salaries and their feeding expenses. I put the question, how the matter of dietary expenses on the basis of 12,000 prisoners came in the budget where there were only 9,000 prisoners. It did not then occur to the authorities concerned that the extent of their proposal of having 107 warders was too low and that there should be 250 additional warders, assistant surgeons, sub-assistant surgeons, etc. It occurred to them only later on that additional numbers should be provided for in the scheme. I do not know who is responsible for this bungling of the question. I know as regards the other sum of Rs. 8,30,000 that it is consequent upon the motion of this Council that was passed at a previous meeting, namely, that additional accommodation must be provided in the various central jails for the purpose of receiving additional prisoners. This Rs. 8,30,000 is the additional sum incurred in connexion with providing the necessary establishment, etc., for all those additional jails. So, I put this question, 'how was it that this question of additional warders and various other people was not recognized when they provided for nearly one-third more than the number of prisoners that they had?'"

Mr. O. RAMALINGA REDDI :—"As Government has little to lose by the reduction which has been proposed, I trust that the hon. Member will not press his motion to a division but will ask leave of the House for withdrawing it. The hon. Member has gained his point by raising a debate and eliciting information. Much light has been thrown on the manner in which budgets are prepared. It is necessary both on the part of the Government and the Council that they should exercise stricter scrutiny over expenditure. I cannot for one moment subscribe to the doctrine enunciated by the hon. the Finance Member when he told us that if this Council made lump sum reductions they could not be treated seriously, but that we should point out the exact details of such reductions. Now, if the Council were an executive body, that would obviously be one of its duties. But it is not, and we have to go through a voluminous budget in a very short time, and I believe, as I pointed out yesterday, that the Council can only point out the chief directions in which economies should be effected and that Government should settle the details where the economies must be carried out. I say it is perfectly legitimate for this Council to make lump sum

[Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddi] [15th November 1922]

Grant XII—cont.

reductions. A similar thing was being done in Parliament after the war and no financier has considered it as wrong on the part of the Parliament. The Legislative Council can only say so much money is available, and it is not possible for this Council to go further and make specific reductions, except probably in the transferred departments. Firstly, we have not the time to do it; secondly, we have not the details; thirdly, we have not got, so far as the reserved departments are concerned, that control over the personnel which is after all the crux of the whole matter. It is by control of Ministers that Parliament effects economies. There is a further matter for dissatisfaction in the country to which I gave vent here. We do not know how much has been saved from the reserved departments, what the total of the supplementary grants has been till now, and from what sources Government will be able to meet these supplementary demands which they are constantly making. It is now clear that much reduction has not been made in the reserved portions and much has been taken from the transferred subjects. I think we must be treated much better in the matter of these transactions.

"At the same time I may tell my hon. friend Mr. Das that a reduction by a hundred rupees is not going to result in any economy and I hope he will see his way to withdraw his motion."

12 noon.

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo:—"Sir, I beg leave to withdraw my motion."

The motion of Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo was then by leave of the House withdrawn.

The demand was put and carried. The grant was made.

Grant XIX.

The hon. Rai Bahadur K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU:—"Sir, I beg to move

That the Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 1,100 under '84-A. Agriculture—I. Director of Agriculture'.

"This has reference, Sir, to the allowance that should be paid to the Statistical Assistant to the Director of Agriculture. Hon. Members will remember that at the time of the budget discussion, in cutting down some of the allowances allowed to officers, this officer was one that came in for his share. But in doing so, the Legislative Council cut down the allowances of a few officers while they retained the allowance of certain other officers. Among those whose allowances were not cut down are to be found three Under Secretaries to Government getting an allowance of Rs. 200 a month, one Assistant to the Board of Revenue, Rs. 200, Presidency Magistrates, Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 each, and one Secretary to Government, Rs. 200. At that time I brought to the notice of the House the invidious distinction that has been made, and observed that if finally it turned out that some officers in the City of Madras were allowed to draw allowances and others in the same locality were disallowed the allowance, it might be necessary for me to come up with a supplementary grant. So far as the departments under my charge were concerned, four officers (two of whom are in the Agricultural department) were disallowed their allowances. I placed the case of all

[Mr. K. Venkatarreddi Nayudu]

Grant XIX—cont.

these officers before the Finance Committee; but the Committee asked me to apply to this House by way of grant, only so far as this special Statistical Assistant is concerned. They distinguished his case from the rest by saying, as I submitted to them, that he was a special officer whose special skill and efficiency was required for the purpose of satisfactorily discharging the duties of that office. I have applied only for Rs. 1,100 because the amount for the month of March will be put in the next year's budget. I hope that the House will pass it and, if necessary, some Members of the Finance Committee will hear me out in what I have said."

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"Mr. President, I think we all knew where we were when we cut down all these allowances. Considerable enthusiasm was manifested at the last budget time when we voted that all these allowances should go. Of course, some allowances were cut down and some were retained. Some officers in the Secretariat had been allowed to draw these allowances and others probably were disallowed these allowances. Some men in the Collectorate and in the mufassal got them and some did not. Undoubtedly there was considerable confusion at that time. So that now the whole question of these allowances is a matter requiring a thorough examination. Just now, in connexion with another vote which we passed, we have granted an allowance to an Assistant Secretary of the Law Department."

The hon. Mr. K. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"Sir, I am sorry I called it an 'allowance'. He was only put on a higher incremental scale, a scale that is already in existence."

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"I do not know, Sir, whether it is a question of allowance or a question of putting one on a higher incremental scale. All that we are concerned with is the question of retrenchment. I am really surprised that the Members of the Finance Committee, who are as keen as any one of us on retrenchment, should have given their approval to this allowance and have sent it up to this House for vote. I understand that one of the functions of the Retrenchment Committee or the Finance Committee is that they should examine the question of all the allowances and (in three months or so) send a report to Government for consideration as to which of these allowances should be kept up and which disallowed. So, if this question is engaging the attention of the Members of the Committee, I do not think that this question of a special allowance to this or that particular officer should now come up for consideration by us. Even if this is accepted, I lay great deal of stress to the question of allowances being looked into in some detail and a principle being evolved for the grant of same. I realize that this is a case of a special officer asked to do some special work and he may be deserving of this special consideration in one of the transferred departments. There are many other deserving men in the other departments."

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur:—"I may mention the case of the Special Settlement Officers."

The hon. Sir CHARLES TODHUNTER:—"They belong to the Reserved departments."

[15th November 1922]

Grant XIX—cont.

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—"Sir, I must mention that whether it is the Reserved or the Transferred department, our only concern is a financial one and I strongly repudiate the insinuation contained in his statement."

The hon. Sir CHARLES TODHUNTER :—"May I explain that what I said was that the officers of the Reserved departments are not coming forward for any such allowance?"

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—"Sir, all of us are really interested in seeing that a uniform principle is evolved for the grant of such allowances, and I think the better course would be to wait for the report of the Finance Committee as to the grant of these allowances before putting such things to the vote of the House."

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—"Sir, the question of allowances generally is now under the consideration of the Finance Committee as the hon. Mr. Ramachandra Rao said. We are dealing with this question of allowances as a general question and in that we make no difference between the reserved and the transferred half or between one department and another. What we are attempting is to evolve a general policy under which every thing can come in. No doubt, in doing so, certain particular difficulties are felt in dealing with the Reserved departments. For, if we would cut down the allowance in certain cases, they say they would increase the salaries of the office and call it special pay. That is to say, it is another way of circumventing the views of this Council who do not want to give these allowances. The difficulty is therefore felt since they wanted to give a special pay for posts for which the Committee would not grant an allowance."

"With regard to the particular case before us now, we allowed it to go before the Council for the reason that it is a case of a special appointment. It was represented to us and we were satisfied that the person who holds the appointment is a man that has had special training at Calcutta and has had a better offer from elsewhere. It is not therefore right that a person with such qualifications should be placed in the general scale. As I said, this is not a case of general allowance; it is the case of a special officer who has had special training and who has been appointed in a special place. It is in view of these things that we allowed this to go forward to the House. In the other case that was mentioned, it was a case of promotion in a department under the reserved half of the Government and unless it was passed there was certain to be a special pay fixed. So, Sir, there is a special reason why we allowed this case to come before the Council."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—"Sir, I believe that in matters affecting policy we cannot make a difference between the reserved and transferred portion (hear, hear). We have been at sea not knowing exactly where we are. The Council considered the question of the grant of the allowances at the time of the budget discussion. We cut out certain allowances and objection was at once taken to the drawing of such an invalid distinction between one case and another and we expected the Finance Committee to scrutinise these matters."

15th November 1922]

Grant XIX—cont.

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—"We are actually working at it."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—"I am glad to hear it. I would now ask whether, before the Finance Committee has decided the matter one way or the other, it is reasonable to ask us to vote on this question? Without any definite policy in this matter, are we to accept it as an exceptional case? If we accept it, I do not know what other cases may be brought forward for similar consideration. Unless we have a list of such special cases before us with the necessary information as to the special qualifications, etc., I am afraid we shall be doing an injustice in accepting this motion. I would, therefore, request the Minister to postpone asking for the additional grant till the Finance Committee has evolved a principle for guidance in these matters as to which are the special cases in which these allowances should be paid. If the Council is going to make the grant of allowances a matter of course, I should say that it is rather a bad policy. In the absence of any set policy we shall be taking a leap in the dark if we accept this motion."

Mr. O. TANIKACHALA CHETTIYAR :—"In view of the opposition from certain quarters to this motion, as a member of the Finance Committee myself I think I had better explain the position. The gentleman to whom this special grant is to be paid has had a special training in Calcutta. His services are considered so valuable that when he received an offer of an appointment from the Government of India on a better pay, the Madras Government declined to spare his services. It would, therefore, be a great hardship on him if his services, which are so very much appreciated in other places and which are offered to be better paid for, were to be retained without even an allowance by way of compensating him for the loss he should be suffering. It was under these circumstances, Sir, that we thought that the allowance sought to be given must be paid though as a poor consolation and I therefore appeal to the House to support the motion."

12-15 p.m.

On the motion of Rao Bahadur A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu a poll was taken with the following result :—

Ayes.

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| 1. The hon. Sir Charles Todhunter. | 19. Rao Bahadur V. Appaswami Vaidyar. |
| 2. " Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Habib-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur. | 20. Diwan Bahadur O. Arunachala Mudaliyar. |
| 3. " Mr. K. Srinivasa Ayyangar. | 21. Mr. B. P. Devarajulu Nayudu. |
| 4. " the Raja of Panagal. | 22. Rao Sahib S. Ellappa Chettiyyar. |
| 5. " Rai Bahadur K. Venkatarreddi Nayudu. | 23. Rao Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. |
| 6. " Rao Bahadur A. P. Patro. | 24. Diwan Bahadur E. Venkataratnam Nayudu. |
| 7. " Mr. A. B. Knapp. | 25. Mr. S. T. Shanmukham Pillai. |
| 8. Mr. F. J. Richards. | 26. Rao Bahadur T. Balaji Rao Nayudu. |
| 9. " K. G. Grieve. | 27. Mr. O. Tanikachala Chettiyyar. |
| 10. Rev. E. M. Macphail. | 28. " K. A. Kandaswami Kandar. |
| 11. Mr. O. W. E. Cotton. | 29. " P. C. Muttu Chettiyyar. |
| 12. " E. Periyasayagam. | 30. " A. T. Muttukumaraswami Chettiyyar. |
| 13. " B. K. Shanmukham Chettiyyar. | 31. " Mr. M. Narayanaswami Reddi. |
| 14. " A. Kamaswami Mudaliyar. | 32. Rao Bahadur O. Natesa Mudaliyar. |
| 15. Rao Bahadur T. A. Ramalinga Chettiyyar. | 33. Mr. V. P. Pakkiriswami Pillai. |
| 16. Mr. S. B. Y. Ankinetti Prasad Bahadur. | 34. " O. Ponnuswami Nayudu. |
| 17. Dr. M. Appalarasayya Nayudu. | 35. " P. T. Rajan. |
| 18. Mr. B. Appaswami Nayudu. | 36. " K. Sarabha Reddi. |
| | 37. " K. Sitarana Reddi. |

[15th November 1922]

Grant XIX—cont.

Ayes—cont.

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| 38. Diwan Bahadur T. N. Sivagnanam Pillai. | 57. Rev. W. Moston. |
| 39. Mr. S. Pomasundaram Pillai. | 58. Hamid Sultan Marakkayar Sahib Bahadur. |
| 40. „ A. Subbarayudu. | 59. Saiyid Ibrahim Ravuttar. |
| 41. Diwan Bahadur K. Suryanarayanamurti Nayudu. | 60. Khan Sahib Muhammad Abdur Rahim Khan Sahib. |
| 42. Mr. T. C. Tangavelu Pillai. | 61. Khan Sahib Munshi Muhammad Abdur Rahman Sahib. |
| 43. „ V. C. Vellingiri Goundar. | 62. Saiyid Diwan Abdul Razaak Sahib. |
| 44. „ C. Venkataranga Reddi. | 63. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Sadulla Badsha Sahib. |
| 45. Diwap Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayur. | 64. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib. |
| 46. „ Sir T. Desika Achariyar. | 65. Rao Bahadur M. C. Raja. |
| 47. Mr. S. Muttumanickachari. | 66. Mr. R. T. Kesavalu Pillai. |
| 48. „ K. V. Ramaohari. | 67. Rao Sahib M. O. Madura Pillai. |
| 49. Rao Bahadur Dr. C. B. Rama Rao. | 68. Diwan Bahadur Govindoss Chaturbhuj Doss. |
| 50. Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | 69. Rao Bahadur T. Numberunni Chettiyar. |
| 51. „ S. Arpudaswami Udayar. | 70. Mr. A. E. Remontre. |
| 52. Rai Sahib E. C. M. Mascarenhas. | 71. „ T. Richmond. |
| 53. Mr. A. T. Palmer. | 72. „ W. Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar. |
| 54. „ M. Ratnaswami. | |
| 55. Sri Meka V. Apparao Bahadur. | |
| 56. Mr. C. R. T. Congreve. | |

Noes.

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| 1. Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddi. | 8. Nrinan Sasibhushan Rath Mahasayo. |
| 2. „ K. P. Gopala Menon. | 9. „ Biswanath Das Mahasayo. |
| 3. „ B. Muniswami Nayudu. | 10. Rai Bahadur T. M. Narasimhaachari. |
| 4. Diwan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu. | 11. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. Narasimha Raja. |
| 5. Rao Bahadur A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu. | 12. Mr. T. Sivasankaram Pillai. |
| 6. Mr. P. Siva Rao Garu. | 13. „ R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 7. „ C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. | 14. „ T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| | 15. „ T. Arumainatha Pillai. |

The motion was carried, 72 voting for and 15 against it.

The grant was made.

Grant XXIII.

The hon. Mr. A. R. KNAPP :—“ Sir, I beg to move

That the Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 9,680 for the excess expenditure over the budget grant under ‘ Civil Works ’ required for the acquisition of land for extension to the Central Jail, Vizagapatam.

“ This is a very simple matter. This sum of Rs. 9,680 was allotted at the end of November last for the purpose of the acquisition of certain land required for the construction of quarters at the Vizagapatam Central Jail. Unfortunately, the acquisition which was thought would have been put through by the end of that year was not completed, with the result that the money was unspent and lapsed, and I now ask the Council to renew the grant of last year so that the acquisition of the land required may be proceeded with.”

The motion was put and carried, and the grant was made.

Grant XXX.

The hon. Sir CHARLES TODHUNTER :—“ Mr. President, I beg to move

That the Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 6,000 under the head ‘ 46. Stationery and Printing ’ for the installation of electric motors at the Penitentiary Branch Press.

“ I believe the Council are aware of the conditions under which this press is carried on. It is worked by prisoners and for power they have a 10 horse-power oil-engine. This engine is not only hopelessly overloaded, but it is

[15th November 1922] [Sir Charles Todhunter]

Grant XXX—cont.

quite unequal, even if it is in good order, for the work that is now being put upon it. The result is that it is constantly breaking down. The question of replacing the engine has now been under consideration for two or three years, but was postponed owing to a larger scheme for reorganizing the whole of the presses in Madras. That scheme has had to be abandoned owing to financial considerations and we have now to carry on in the best way we can with the presses we have. In order to satisfy the hon. Mr. Ramachandra Rao, I may assure him that we have endeavoured to secure this Rs. 6,000 by reappropriation, but owing to our having just carried out a scheme for the revision of the salaries of the staff, which has taken up all the money that we had to spare, we have to come before the Council for this grant of Rs. 6,000.”

The motion was put and carried, and the grant was made

III

A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE REORGANIZATION OF THE MADRAS UNIVERSITY, 1922.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The House will now resume consideration of the Bill to provide for the reorganization of the Madras University.”

Diwan Bahadur Sir T. DESIKA ACHARIYAR :—“ Mr. President, the hon. the Minister for Education in his impassioned and eloquent speech yesterday directed many of the remarks connected with this subject to Trichinopoly and he constantly looked at me and made the remarks so that I thought it was necessary for me to reply to them.

“ It is not my purpose this morning to say anything against the benefits which must accrue by the organization of a residential and teaching university in the City of Madras. I do not advocate a policy which would be calculated to embody the complaint, that if I have not got the benefit, the City of Madras ought not to have any benefit at all. That is not the object. The object with which I rise to make a few observations upon this Bill is this. There is a considerable amount of apprehension entertained in connexion with the disastrous consequences that will follow to the mufassal colleges by the enactment of this Act. If this Bill becomes law, it is felt by heads of colleges in the mufassal, with whom I had a conference, that there would be a fall in the attendance of their colleges. It is also felt that their colleges, by reason of being called mufassal colleges as contra-distinguished from the colleges within the ten-mile radius referred to in the Bill which are called constituent colleges, would occupy a subordinate position; and their fear also is that by reason of this elimination of the mufassal colleges from their equal place with the constituent colleges as hitherto the pupils would think that the mufassal colleges are colleges which are very inferior to the colleges at Madras. The answer to that, Sir, is not to say that the mufassal is mufassal and the city is city, that any difference that there is now will continue to exist and that therefore there is no reason to complain. I invited the hon. the Minister to Trichinopoly to preside over the functions of the National College anniversary and I requested him to make a statement to the heads of colleges and to the persons interested in

[Sir T. Desika Achariyar] [15th November 1922]

educational matters there, and after he had made that statement, Sir, in his usual eloquent manner, there was an appeal sent to His Excellency the Governor protesting against the passing of the Bill.

"I do not, for a moment, say that all the reasons which are given in the appeal are reasons which cannot be confronted by arguments to the contrary. But what I do mean to say is that there is entertained a considerable amount of alarm with reference to the consequences of the enactment of this measure. It has also to be stated that, if the university is suffering from its width, from the fact that it has to control colleges from Berhampur to Tinnevely, if there is any inconvenience caused by the unwieldy character of the present university, the correct thing would be to adopt the opinion of the Senate in their resolution which reads:

12-30 p.m. That the Senate is of opinion that the time has come when the increasing demand for liberal education in this Presidency should be met by the establishment of more universities and by the redistribution of the territorial areas of the existing university so as to provide as far as practicable at least one university for each principal linguistic area within the Presidency and that the Syndicate be directed to communicate the foregoing resolution to the Local Government with the request that the Local Government be pleased to address the Government of India with a view to get the necessary legislation enacted.

"Sir, so far as this resolution of the Senate is concerned, I note that, though it is dated 15th October 1920, nothing has been done so far to give effect to the recommendation. In my humble view it is necessary to have at least three universities and to make arrangements to strengthen the constituent colleges in order that they might develop into universities in three centres and that is the remedy that we must now adopt, instead of the remedy of allowing the colleges of Madras within the ten-mile radius to form themselves into a university and excluding the mufassal colleges. I have already said that I have no complaint against anything being done to better the University of Madras, to make it a residential and teaching university and to make it an efficient university for higher education and research work. But what I do complain about is that, even the hon. the Minister who takes a sympathetic view with reference to matters in education in general, in his speech yesterday referred to the report on the Andhra university as being ready to be taken up at a very early date but did not make any enthusiastic statement with regard to the establishment of a Dravida University at Trichinopoly or any other place duly selected. There is, in the circumstances, considerable force in the appeal which was presented to His Excellency by the heads of colleges in Madura, Trichinopoly, Mannargudi and Vizianagram. I do not believe that any second grade college is likely to accept the principle of the Bill without a considerable amount of modification. It is also apprehended that there would be a sort of monopoly in matters relating to university education so far as Madras is concerned, a monopoly which generally in all lines of development is attempted to be avoided. I do not know whether that is in the contemplation of the Minister for Education; he seems to think that the mufassal colleges will not be affected either as to strength or as to their finances and there seem to be provisions in the Act itself which would go to show that the present status would be assured to them both in point of strength and in matters of finance. I also see that there is a council of affiliated colleges provided for; there are in the Bill other councils in which mufassal colleges have their place. But all this assurance of privileges and representation does not seem

15th November 1922] [Sir T. Desika Achariyar]

to satisfy the heads of colleges whose apprehensions, the Minister will duly have to allay when he takes up the Bill for consideration. If it is not possible to have a select number of colleges in the mufassal made constituent colleges at once, my own submission, Sir, is that constituent colleges must be so strengthened by Government as to develop into universities in different centres. That is the only remedy that is possible in the matter of university reform.

"There is one other objection, Sir, that is taken to the present Bill and that is with reference to the provision for a residential teaching university. My hon. friend Mr. Meston said yesterday that the individuality of colleges is going to be maintained. Their individuality must be maintained of course. The hon. the Minister for Education pointed out that hardly 50 per cent of the students are accommodated in hostels."

The hon. Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO:—"I said, Sir, that more than 50 per cent of the students attend the city colleges."

Diwan Bahadur Sir T. DESIKA ACHARIYAR:—"But, so far as students seeking accommodation in hostels are concerned, my own experience outside the city of Madras is that a very small percentage of the student population goes to hostels while the rest live outside. My information is that a similar thing prevails in the city of Madras also. If this continues, the new university cannot be called a residential university, nor can it be called a teaching university, having regard to the individual character of the colleges having to be maintained under a distinct system. I am told, Sir,—I am not myself an expert on the point,—that to have a residential teaching university a much larger sum of money than is at present at the disposal of the Minister for Education would be necessary, and that has also to be considered, not from the point of view of the Minister for Government, but from the point of view of the needs of the mufassal colleges. The mufassal colleges apprehend, that all the money available would be spent in Madras, and very little would go to them.

"These are some of the objections, Sir, which are put forward on behalf of the mufassal colleges. If the hon. Minister will consider these in connexion with the Bill, and if he will also indicate his ideas as to whether, as soon as possible a Dravida university could be organized in a centre like Trichinopoly or in any other suitable place, it would be of great use in discussing the Bill; but as it is, the Bill would require considerable modification in order to allay the public feeling and the alarm which I have already referred to."

Mr. A. T. PALMER:—"Mr. President, Sir, I rise to support the Bill that has been introduced by the hon. Minister for Education. Sir, the criticisms on the University Bill have been centred, I believe, on three questions. One question is whether the new University of Madras may not indefinitely postpone the chances of establishing universities in other centres of the Madras Presidency. Perhaps these fears are due to the idea that the new University of Madras might absorb most of the financial aid that the Government might be willing to give by way of university education. But as far as one can infer from the Bill, it is clear that the Government is not going to give to the Madras University much more than what it is giving it.

[Mr. A. T. Palmer]

[15th November 1922]

at present. Perhaps it has to pay the Vice-Chancellor for a few years, and perhaps also by way of establishing hostels a certain sum of money may be given in addition to the present expenditure. Afterwards, I believe, the Madras University will not be such a costly burden on the Government as some are inclined to think. Besides, if we go into the Bill, there is a very thoughtful arrangement by which money can be tapped from private persons. People can become life members of the Senate according to the provisions of the Bill by paying donations. Similarly people are entitled to nominate members to the Senate by paying certain amounts. I am sure, Sir, many will take advantage of this and help the University. And if we only look at this with an optimistic vision, I am sure the Madras University will not be pauperising the universities that may be started in other places. Even supposing, Sir, that the Madras University is to cost a good deal and retard the establishment of universities in other places, I think to object to the starting of this university on new lines is rather selfish. It is admitted on all hands that a teaching university with residential ideas is preferable to a mere examining university. Most of us have read the article written by Dr. Rabindranath Tagore on the aims and ideals of a university. He says there that unless the guru and the disciple live together and move together and exchange ideas and thoughts and truths, a university does not deserve the name of a university. Even in our own country our ancient peoples had this conception of guru and disciple living and spending their days together. As such, I am sure it is admitted that this university is preferable to the other one which merely served as an examining body.

12-45 p.m. "In fact the superiority of the universities in the West is due to this peculiar feature. Hence, I say it is selfish if we object to the establishment of this university on the score that it may postpone the establishment of universities in other places. Again the establishment of this university will be, as the hon. the Minister for Education stated, an incentive to start universities in other places. No doubt the establishment of a university is a very costly affair, and we very characteristically often want the Government to help us in the establishment of universities, as we seek the aid of Government in several other ways. But if we study the history of other universities in the world, we will find that it is not the Government that starts universities but it is the people themselves. Everywhere it is the people that come to the aid of universities, and then the Government may come in with its contributions. In the first instance it must be through the peoples' desire and through their effort that universities should be started. As the hon. the Minister for Education has stated, where we have opportunities for co-operation, co-ordination and reciprocity, then those places will be the nucleus for starting universities.

"The second objection raised is that the affiliated colleges will be left in the lurch by this new organization. Safeguards have been placed in the Bill against the affiliated colleges being neglected. I must admit that there is bound to be some disparity between the colleges in Madras and those in the mofassal. Perhaps that disparity exists even at the present moment (hear, hear!). However we must not fail to notice that there are some new advantages offered to the affiliated colleges by the new arrangement. For one thing professors from affiliated colleges can be appointed as university

15th November 1922]

[Mr. A. T. Palmer]

professors. Secondly, the teaching of the affiliated colleges is going to be supplemented by the teaching of university professors. As regards examinations and standards of study, the Bill says it will be quite the same. Provision is also made for the appointment of examiners from among the professors of affiliated colleges.

"The third objection raised against this reorganization is that it is going to make university education more costly than what it is at present. Yesterday one hon. Member was telling us that university education must be as free as air and water. Now, Sir, it seems to me that this 'air and water' argument is a little bit fallacious, for even air and water, though they are free to all, are not available to all people alike. If we but bestow a little more thought upon the matter, we will see that air and water are not available to the same extent to the rich and the poor. University education is of course to be free, that is to say, every one can have it without distinction of caste, creed or sex. But then it is to be confined to those who can afford to have it. The education that is given in the Madras Presidency at present is, I am glad to say, superior to that given in other parts of India. We are glad that we are keeping up a high standard. The present Bill will only make it more efficient, and all well-wishers of university education must welcome all those attempts that would tend to make the university education in this Presidency as efficient as possible. If efficiency means more cost, we cannot help it. It is not possible to give a valuable thing at a cheap cost. If the cost of the thing is to go down, the value will have to be lowered too. Under the circumstances, I think that, if the reorganization of the University of Madras is likely to increase the cost of education, we must welcome it. It is a pity that people who can use their lives in other walks of life waste their time and energy by knocking at the door which is not to open to them and which even when it opens brings very little comfort. Therefore if the new Madras University Bill makes education more costly, we need not grudge the same. The really intelligent student who wants university education can avail himself of the many scholarships and studentships with which the university abounds. Under these circumstances, I hope that it would be conceded that the reorganization of the Madras University is greatly necessary at present.

"Perhaps, I may say in closing that another objection is raised, namely, that we are rushing this Bill through. I confess I do not understand this. The idea of altering the present state of affairs was in the minds of people for a long time past, in fact so early as 1904 the idea of a teaching and a residential university was thought of and, if we develop it now, I am sure it cannot be said that we are rushing this Bill through. With these remarks, I heartily support the Bill."

Khan Sahib Munshi MUHAMMAD ABDUR RAHMAN SAHIB:—"Mr. President, Sir, I most heartily congratulate the hon. Mr. Patro for bringing out this useful and necessary Bill of university reform establishing a teaching and residential university at Madras.

"A mere examining and affiliating body can never constitute a university. The urgent need for radical reform in the older type of universities in India has been abundantly brought out by the exhaustive and critical report of the Sadler Commission. So it is quite in the fitness of things that the hon. the

[Mr. Muhammad Abdur Rahman Sahib] [15th November 1922]

Minister for Education has shrewdly ushered in this Bill to rear up a splendid and up-to-date residential university in the metropolis of this Presidency, while at the same time, not interfering with the present relation of the Madras University to the mufassal colleges. Ever since the publication of this Bill, there has been criticism of sorts, much of it being wide of the mark.

"In the first place, the attitude of the Senate is quite unreasonable. According to its final resolution, the establishment of a residential university should be postponed until the advantages of a teaching university could be provided in an equal degree for every education centre in this Presidency. Such a proposition is calculated to give rise to serious misgivings. Its present opposition is a sad commentary on all that it has been doing since the publication of the Sadler Commission's report. It has been all along adopting resolutions investing the university with the teaching function. What the present Bill proposes to do is to avoid tinkering repairs and boldly tackle the problem as a whole with a definite view to the attainment of a well conceived object of education.

"The present Bill is in keeping with the new political outlook and at the same time satisfies the needs of academic freedom. Even though the principle of communal representation is introduced into the composition of some of the bodies controlling the university, yet I believe it will not in practice subvert real academic freedom and impede the realization of the sublime universal ideal. The appointment of a paid vice-chancellor is quite essential in the early stages so as to bring the university into satisfactory working order.

"The next point the critics lay emphasis upon is finance. No doubt the cry for retrenchment is insistent and is heard far and wide, but any amount spent on education is an investment for the future. There is one aspect of this question which the Government may well bear in mind. It is this. Madras is even now the headquarters of a university. If all the available public funds are spent in developing the imposing structure of a residential teaching university here alone, perhaps the Government will plead poverty of funds when other centres in the Presidency demand the establishment of separate universities. Therefore the Government should stimulate civic pride in the citizens of Madras so that, as in the West, the merchant princes might come forward with donations and endowments to meet the enormous expenditure that a teaching university involves.

"Lastly, there is the question of the mufassal colleges. This is a point on which the critics are at one and their fears are well grounded. Even as it is, the mufassal colleges are at a disadvantage. The university is domineered over by the Madras educationists alone. Much more will be the case under the new dispensation. This will entail a good deal of hardship on pupils, all of whom cannot afford to meet the expenses of education at the very seat of the university. The cry for a separate university in the northern districts dates back to 1907. The people of the north have no quarrel with the new University Bill for Madras; rather they congratulate their brethren in Madras for the initiative which the hon. the Minister for Education has taken in their behalf. Now the people in the north appeal to the Minister not to jettison the scheme for the institution of a university in the north.

"With these few remarks, I heartily support the Madras University Bill."

15th November 1922]

Rao Bahadur M. C. RAJA:— "Mr. President, Sir, I am sure the Council

1 p.m.

will not be surprised if I view this question from the standpoint of elementary education which is my special field of work and of the depressed classes whose interests it is my birthright to defend. Others may view it as it affects the independence of colleges in Madras or the importance of those in the mufassal. Some may pose the question whether the Bill is revolutionary in character or evolutionary. Some may question the possibility of the Bill achieving its professed aims. All will view it however from the standpoint of finance and ask whether it is not a costly experiment, whether the game is worth the candle, and above all whether there is enough candle to keep the game going. I am sorry my revered professor the Rev. Meston, who so vehemently supported the Bill yesterday, did not consider the financial aspect of the question. It is the duty of each and every member of this Council to see if there is sufficient money to push through the scheme successfully. Where is all the money to come from for the hostels and the laboratories and the professors' quarters, the university professorships and the technological institutes which are necessary for converting the existing examining university with its affiliated colleges partly residential into a purely residential and purely teaching university which will absorb and swallow the existing colleges in Madras to constitute itself at their expense into a teaching and residential university? In this connexion one doubt rises in my mind which I hope the hon. the Minister in charge would kindly try to solve. The Government colleges impart no religious education but they are allowed to dip their hands freely into the public purse. But others get a large portion of their support from religious bodies in England, Scotland and America, not to speak of those which derive income from endowments made by religiously minded individuals in India. Does the hon. the Minister cherish the hope that such bodies and such individuals would continue to feed any of these colleges when they have become constituent parts of his new-fashioned university? What provision does he make for allowing such colleges to make their peculiar contribution to the moral and spiritual culture of India? Does the hon. Minister who has conceived and brought forth this Bill imagine that without any such appeal the constituent colleges or the university will be able to draw money from people's pockets? I can understand the offering of memberships and of life-memberships will become sufficiently seductive when the university has succeeded in establishing itself in the veneration of the people or in capturing their imagination or in appealing to their highest instincts. What glamour will this new university have to attract the vanity of persons whose sole qualification to be members or life-members will be, that they have money to part with for this more or less legitimate purpose? I am afraid that the Minister's hope that he will be able to attract benefactions is not one justified by past experience. The money will have to come from the Government or to put it the other way the Government will have to bear the burden of having to feed this white elephant of higher education, namely, the re-organized University of Madras City with provincial affiliated colleges. And this at a time when there is no immediate prospect of an overflowing exchequer. And even if at any time there should be money enough to spare in the Government purse for education, what branch of education has the largest and most immediate claim upon the Government? Is it higher education, or secondary education with vocational training, or elementary education? What is

[Mr. M. C. Raja]

[15th November 1922]

the order of political and democratic importance in which these branches of education should be fed out of the public purse? Is it not elementary education, compulsory and universal, first and foremost, and then secondary education next only in importance to primary education, and last and least in its claims on the public purse is university education, the expenses of which all wise and just statesmen have felt should be met out of public benefaction? It is easy to say that the claims of higher education should not be brought into rivalry with those of elementary and secondary education. But we live in a world of limited means in which arithmetic plays the tyrant with our desires and ambitions. If we spend large sums upon higher education, every little item of which is costly (with the sum spent upon erecting a laboratory one might erect and manage a hundred primary schools for the benefit of the poor and the ignorant), very little will be left for elementary and secondary education. This goes without saying. In this connexion there are so many things requiring to be done for improving and expanding elementary education. The status and pay of elementary schoolmasters require to be improved. My hon. friend Mr. Patro said that the salaries of elementary teachers have been raised. May I ask him, if he is aware of the fact that his daffadar gets better salary than an elementary school teacher? It is not for financial reasons only that I plead for elementary education. For university education to produce its best results on the people it should be the main object of consideration in all legislative measures that there should be a foundation of universal elementary education. It will not do for a few municipalities here and there to have resolved to introduce compulsory primary education; nor will it do for the Educational Minister of to-day to profess equal, if not more, zeal for primary education than for university education. The hon. Mr. Patro may not be the Education Minister always nor will he be the same Education Minister as he is to-day. What is wanted is that for at least a whole generation or a quarter of a century compulsory education should have diffused its blessings of universal intelligence throughout the various communities of South India before large expenditure out of public funds on the university education could be justified or become popularly fruitful.

"When retrenchment in the salaries of schoolmasters and inspecting agency and the curtailment of grants to schools and colleges is the order of the day, to think of incurring new expenditure on a large scale on university re-organization seems to me to argue misplaced zeal. If only the Education Minister would show half the zeal to incur financial responsibility on behalf of elementary and secondary education as he does on behalf of university education he will earn the undying gratitude of countless generations of the common people including the depressed classes whose interests are most intimately connected with the introduction and the sustained and zealous maintenance of compulsory elementary education. I do not forget that the hon. the Minister for Education has been very solicitous of the welfare of my community—more solicitous than his colleagues in the Ministry. The hon. Mr. Venkataraddi Nayudu's sympathy with my community is like a light hidden under a bushel. As for the hon. the Raja of Panagal, I need not sing his praises in this respect, since they have recently been sung loudly from house-tops and hill-tops, in the *raja-gaestham* of a ministerial tour from Malabar to Vellore.

[15th November 1922]

[Mr. M. C. Raja]

"If my vote depended merely on personal considerations of gratitude and appreciation, I should certainly vote for Mr. Patro's Bill. But I owe a duty to my people and when I find that their immediate and distant progress is bound up with elementary education, how can I support a Bill whose effect, sure and certain, will be to divert funds which ought to be spent on education suitable to their needs, and which will thus lead to the neglect of my peoples' educational interests?"

"I cannot help looking upon the introduction of this Bill as a reversal of the original policy and as a departure from original principles of the party now in power.

"One of the first things which Dr. Nayar did in elucidating the special policy of the non-Brahman party was to write a series of articles in *Justice* entitled 'The social iniquities of the educational policy,'—in which he pointed out how overwhelmingly disproportionately large sums were spent upon the higher education of a comparatively small number, while the total sum spent upon secondary education was utterly inadequate to the needs of the country and that which was spent upon elementary education was paltry and meagre, not to say niggardly and beggarly.

"Then again when in the budget debate of 1921 the ministerial section of the House were challenged to say how their policy differed from that of the rest of the House, the hon. the Minister for Development stood up and valiantly pointed out that while their opponents were most insistent upon the claims of university education, he and his followers laid greater emphasis upon elementary education which benefited the many as distinct from the few. This was two years ago when the party had not forgotten its democratic principles. What has happened in the meantime, I do not know. What need is there for this reorganisation of a university which has not been doing badly, I do not know either.

"The only thing I know is this: that the party now in power having succeeded in placing the depressed classes under the trampling feet of the rich and the well-to-do by making their economic and their social progress depend upon the sweet will and tender mercy of local opinion brought to bear upon the District Collector—having once I say tasted the blood of the depressed classes—is hungering for more of their blood—this time by crippling their mental growth and educational progress through the strategic move of a measure intended to benefit the higher and the higher middle classes at the expense of the lower middle and the lower classes.

"I cannot help looking upon this measure as one step forward towards a new oligarchic goal and one step further away from the realization of democracy in this Presidency. As it is, the Indianization of the services in this Presidency will mean more and more the filling of important posts with the friends and followers of the caste-ridden leaders and the exclusion of the depressed classes from schools on the score of deference to so-called respectable public opinion. The process of developing the non-Brahman movement into an oligarchic and anti-democratic movement will be complete, when funds which might be spent on elementary education are spent on university reform.

"In conclusion let me confess to you, however much I am grieved beyond measure for my people, that all this is the direct realization of the fears we entertained when the Reforms Scheme was first promulgated. Listen to the almost prophetic words used on this very subject of education. When the

[Mr. M. C. Raja] [15th November 1922]

Adi-Dravida Jana Sabha of which Mr. P. V. Subrahmanya Pillai is the venerable president was asked to give its views on the Montagu-Chelmsford report, it said:—

'We are averse in the present condition of public opinion and in the present stage of social and moral progress and with the ideas which now rule the social relations of communities to the establishment of a dual Government in this country. We are therefore opposed to any department of the administration being transferred to popular control. We would particularly protest against education being vested in Ministers. These Ministers would look after the interests of their particular community and either neglect us or train us in such a way that we may look upon them for ever as our masters!'

"This was in 1918 and now we are in the last but one month of 1922."

Mr. T. O. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"No one can feel anything except a sense of satisfaction for the objects which have been expressed at the commencement of the Bill, viz., to create a teaching and a residential university with an academic atmosphere in places where they are absent. But in attaining these objects, what are the means that have been held out in the Bill, how will they be achieved and what would be the consequences of the enactment of this Bill into an Act? These are the more important questions. In this we have only a bare frame-work of a proposed enactment, which has yet to be supplemented, by statutes, ordinances and other rules and all these have yet to be worked out for attaining these ends. We have not got any report from any select body of experts in education and educational control as to how they expect to make the university express in and through these colleges, how this present system of teaching in the metropolitan colleges is to be continued and at the same time how the inducements are to be held out to them to specialise in particular departments of study so that there may be a co-operation among and a federation of schools and colleges, each dealing with some subjects different from the rest so that by co-ordinating the sum total may be attained. The hon. the Minister, in his opening speech, stated that he awaits the report of the committee appointed to inquire into secondary education. We are called upon to consider the University Bill wherein a provision is made that the entrance to the university will be by the Intermediate examination and that the intermediate course will be taken away from the university. In that event the second grade colleges will become the high schools. We have no report as to how these schemes are going to be worked out in harmony. In these circumstances the question naturally arises as to what will be the effect of this enactment if passed into law upon the higher education here in Madras or upon the higher education in the mufassal. There is such a great nervousness—it is not ill-grounded—so much so that many principals of the first-grade colleges have sent up a memorial to the Government even after the explanation given by the hon. the Minister at Trichinopoly. One thing we find, viz., that here a system of diarchy in education is foreshadowed. A number of colleges in Madras and neighbourhood within a radius of ten miles are grouped together and all the other colleges which are in the mufassal are separately grouped. The Madras colleges are said to be the constituent colleges with certain privileges and they are the members of the university. The other colleges are merely allowed the privilege of coming in so that

15th November 1922] [Mr. T. O. Srinivasa Ayyangar]

students may be examined, as it were, by a foreign body. So far as the teaching functions and the benefits of higher teaching are concerned the mufassal colleges in effect will not have anything worth mentioning. There is a hope held out that inducements will be given even to mufassal colleges that they may become in course of time university centres. The hope will not be easy of fulfilment and the time may be so distant that it may be left out of practical consideration. As pointed out by Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar, as a necessary effect of this Bill an impression goes abroad that Madras education will be superior as it undoubtedly will be, and the mufassal education will be inferior. It will then be difficult to raise the tone and status of the colleges in the mufassal so that they may have in their turn universities in their midst. In Madras itself the objects of a residential and a teaching university and of an academic atmosphere are sought to be attained by making all the colleges constituent colleges or parts of the university. It is difficult to understand how this would be achieved.

"The creation of an academic atmosphere is not one that can be attained by a legislative enactment. Academic atmosphere is not created by the will of a few persons but by the special work of certain people of genius devoted to the cause of education. Look at the provisions of the Act. Whereas the Senate would be composed among others of rich people and rich associations, the Bill is conspicuous by the absence of any provision for representation of academic bodies such as the Andraparishat, or the Tamil Sangam, or the Medical Association or the Engineering Association or the Teachers' Association or similar bodies. An academic atmosphere, if it is to be created without representation from these bodies, will be a peculiar kind of academic atmosphere. In these circumstances, it is not surprising to expect a divergent opinion even among the supporters of the Bill. By analysing the views which are expressed here and outside, it is difficult to find in what points they are all agreed. My friend Mr. Palmer in supporting the Bill referred to one point. He said that the cost of education even in Madras will be increased. He also stated that, even at present Madras education was better and this Bill would make that education still better and more efficient. There will be an inducement to the influx of students into Madras. But what are the special provisions for the increased number of students in Madras? Are they going to provide them with hostels? Are they going to create more colleges, so that the teacher and the taught may be in close touch with one another with reference to the subjects they study and work for? If the existing colleges alone are to be maintained, then are there going to be inducements for these colleges so that, in their turn, they may be centres of future universities? These are points which deserve consideration. With reference to the university constitution itself, it is an examining board so far as the mufassal is concerned, and a teaching institution so far as Madras city is concerned. Is it necessary, that this aspect of the matter which seems to be the main principle of the Bill should be insisted on. Dr. Miller, then whom there is no greater authority on south Indian education, does not take the view which this Bill takes. This is gathered from a letter which is published in the last month's issue of the Christian College Magazine. He says:

'At the very outset the university ought to accept all fairly qualified Arts colleges whether in the mufassal or in the city as potential constituent colleges of

[Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar] [15th November 1922]

the university. Its primary and chief aim ought to be to do all it can by every means in its power to give all its constituent colleges thoroughly efficient education whatever they profess to do. It should be noted, as I mean to proceed to show, that there is no need whatever that any constituent college whether of the ordinary or of the vocational type should be located in the City of Madras. Such colleges may be recognized in the mufassal as well as there. Suppose now that university is equipped with efficient constituent institutions, whether Arts or vocational colleges. Their aim will be to encourage research in every direction open to it and to carry on post-graduate classes as a chief means of doing this.

"The opinions here expressed by the veteran educationist of south India, who may be almost said to be the father of higher education here, may not be in exact harmony with the recommendations of the Sadler Commission. But where the Sadler Commission and Dr. Miller differ, I believe, this House will be prepared to follow the opinion of Dr. Miller who has first-hand knowledge of the conditions of Madras education. If that be an acceptable view as it undoubtedly is and if that principle is introduced in the Bill, much of the animosity that is now exhibited by the mufassal colleges, who are naturally nervous, will go."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Sir, I rise to support the principle of this Bill. One of the main objections that we have heard against this Bill both in this House and outside it, is that, if this Bill is passed, the graduates that will be the products of the affiliated colleges and the constituent colleges will differ considerably in their capacity. That, I submit, Sir, is the most formidable objection that we have heard so far against this Bill. It seems to me, Sir, that that objection is somewhat exaggerated. I do not for one moment mean to say that there will be no difference in the efficiency of the graduates who will be the products of the constituent and of the affiliated colleges. As a matter of fact, is there no difference now between the graduates who are the products of the Madras colleges and the graduates who are the products of the mufassal colleges? Even now this difference exists and this difference, to my mind, cannot be very much greater in future than it is at present. At present, no doubt, there are very many eminent professors in the mufassal colleges, professors who are at least as competent as professors in the City of Madras. But, Sir, it cannot be denied that, taken as a whole, the staff, professors, lecturers and demonstrators in the City of Madras are superior to the staff, professors, lecturers and demonstrators of the mufassal colleges. Naturally the graduates who get their instruction from the professors in the metropolis have a wider outlook and a broader vision than the graduates of the mufassal colleges have. There is nothing strange in that. As I said, hereafter, even if this Bill is passed—I hope it will be passed—and when these constituent colleges and affiliated colleges come into existence, the products thereof cannot differ materially from their present position. In the first place, sufficient safeguards are provided in this Bill itself for minimising this difference as much as possible. For instance, provision is made for the constitution of an academic council and also for the constitution of a council of affiliated colleges. The academic council will take care that so far as the academic condition of this University is concerned, there is as little difference as possible between the mufassal colleges and the constituent colleges. Again, the council of

15th November 1922] [Mr. M. Krishnan Nayar]

affiliated colleges will contain representatives from all the mufassal colleges and certainly they are there to take care of the interests of the mufassal colleges and it cannot for a moment be doubted that they will take very great care that the affiliated colleges do not in any way suffer in efficiency or otherwise. Then again, so far as teaching itself is concerned, there is provision made in the Bill for this purpose, and that is that university professors who are appointed by the university and who ordinarily reside in Madras should go to the affiliated colleges and deliver lectures there. On the other hand, professors who are employed in the affiliated colleges and who ordinarily reside in the mufassal have the privilege of going to the constituent colleges and delivering lectures there, with the result that there will be a constant flow of professors from the constituent colleges to the affiliated colleges and of professors from the affiliated colleges to the constituent colleges in the city. They will, by their lectures, teaching and instruction, equalize the quality of teaching as far as possible in the various institutions. No doubt, the ideal is to establish different universities in different linguistic centres. Madras may be taken as one centre for the Tamil University. Another university may be established for the Kerala Desa, another for the Andra Desa, and so on. Attempts are being made in Travancore for the establishment of a university there, and I believe they will bear fruit probably in the course of two or three years. That, no doubt, is the ideal, and, if it is possible, the ideal has to be followed. But then, is it possible, is it within the domain of practical politics, to establish four or five universities simultaneously? If it is not possible, is it reasonable to wait till eternity when it may be possible to establish different universities according to language basis in different centres? Is it not more reasonable to make a start now instead of waiting, as we have done practically for the last 60 years? The existing University of Madras and other older Universities of India were established in 1857 and practically for the last 60 years we have made no appreciable progress whatever. Is it not more reasonable, Sir, to make a move at once, however slow it may be and however little it may be, and to begin some innovation in a progressive direction, so that that movement may ultimately progress and result in the establishment of different universities, say four or five universities, in the different language centres of this Presidency? Even supposing that we at once establish—of course, this is an impossible thing—four or five universities in the Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and other centres, can it reasonably be expected that all these universities will have the same efficiency? Is it not a well-known phenomenon that in the world at present the different universities have different degrees of efficiency? It is a well-known fact that Madras has been in the forefront of education and that Madras graduates are better than mufassal graduates. If different universities are established, there must be difference in their efficiency. We know that there is difference between the London University and the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge."

At this stage the House adjourned for lunch.

The House re-assembled after lunch at 2-30 p.m., M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI Avargal, Deputy President, presiding.

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"When we rose for lunch I was dwelling upon the difference that exists and must naturally exist between

[Mr. M. Krishnan Nayar] [15th November 1922]

the products of one university and another all over the world. Even if it were possible to establish four or five universities simultaneously in different parts of the Presidency, when the universities in the mufassal move forward, the university in the metropolis will also be moving forward. When the head moves forward, the tail also must move with it; but the difference between the head and the tail will be always there. So that, even after the lapse of generations, the Madras University will obviously be in the forefront of other universities, which is but inevitable.

"My friend Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar said yesterday, and some other members who spoke this morning agreed with him, that if the university contemplated under this Bill is established, there will be a rush of students from the mufassal to the Madras colleges and the mufassal colleges will be depleted or at any rate they will have only the refuse of students. I am afraid that is an unnecessary fear. As a matter of fact, even at present more than 50 per cent of the students are in the colleges at Madras. Certainly the cost of living is not going to be less than what it is now, after the establishment of the new university. Money and brains do not always go together, and in the mufassal there will be many bright students, and they will continue to be in the mufassal colleges because of their poverty and there is no fear of their coming up and crowding in the colleges in Madras. My friend Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar invoked a high authority, viz., Dr. Miller, against this Bill. Every one admits that the name of Dr. Miller must carry weight for all time and deservedly so. I have read his letter carefully and I think the interpretation put upon it by my friend is not the correct one. He has read only some isolated and detached passages. The letter read as a whole is not against the present Bill. This Bill is in fact based upon the three resolutions of the Senate passed in March 1921, so that there is the high authority of the Senate in support of this Bill. Dr. Miller is not against the Bill and the authority of the Senate which consists of many eminent persons in the educational world is in favour of this Bill. I know that very honest and bona fide fears have been expressed by my friend Sir Desika Achari and my friend Mr. Raja. They are afraid that money will not be forthcoming for the benefit of the affiliated colleges in the mufassal and for elementary education. I may assure them that education being a transferred subject, this Council can allot funds for mufassal colleges and for elementary education. My friend Mr. Raja was unnecessarily importing irrelevant consideration into the discussion. I do not hold a brief for the hon. the Raja of Panagal. But, because Mr. Raja referred to Malabar, and as one coming from that place, I think it my duty to say one or two words. The hon. the Raja of Panagal has explained the policy of the Government in different matters to the people in Malabar, where he has recently toured, and they were perfectly convinced that the whole Government, inclusive of Ministers and Executive Councillors, had the welfare of the people at heart. Irrespective of caste or creed, the hon. the Raja of Panagal has created a very good impression in Malabar in his favour."

Mr. B. P. DEVARAJULU NAYUDU :—"Sir, I rise to support this Bill, and in doing so I may say that this Bill is somewhat overdue. I am no educational expert, nor have I experience in matters educational. But only from a layman's point of view I consider that the Bill, as it is proposed to be introduced is one which is very necessary in the present stage of the evolution of our

15th November 1922] [Mr. B. P. Devarajulu Nayudu]

country. This Bill, Sir, is not one that has come out of the imagination of one brain. This has been the result of the joint collaboration of a body of experts whose experience, sincerity and integrity no one can doubt or gainsay. That is a great point in favour of the Bill. This Bill is, in fact, the embodiment of the considered opinion of several educational bodies. It is a result of recommendations on the Report of the Sadler Commission, considered by the Senate and again by a committee which has been specially deputed to consider the question. In fact, this Bill is based upon the very decision of March 1921 of the Senate. If this decision was good some time ago, that it should become totally useless and unnecessary at present time, is what one cannot understand. Sir, I have read the Bill as a layman would. I have read its aims and objects; they are so very lucidly, so very clearly and unequivocally expressed in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that to reiterate the salient features of the Bill would probably be wasting the time of this House. The appeal that was made by the hon. the Minister in elucidating the details of the Bill was sufficient, I think, to convince many persons who were probably wavering in their minds about the benefits of the Bill. This Bill, before it was brought to this Council, had been before the public for a considerable length of time. It had been discussed on platforms and in the Press, and every possible shade of opinion, adverse or favourable to it, was expressed. Criticisms from sources, interested and disinterested, and from places with local bias, and without bias have been before the public. There was enough time and opportunity for the people to understand the Bill in all its aspects and in all its bearings. And I do not think we are here to-day for the first time to consider the merits or defects of the Bill. While that is the case I think there should be no difficulty to understand the aims and principles of this Bill, which aims at the establishment of a teaching and residential university.

"The idea of a residential university is certainly not a foreign one.

2-45 p.m. I think in olden days, in the Buddhist period, such universities had been in vogue. There were many centres of learning of which the famous Nalanda was one. As already referred to by one hon. Member the ancient system based on the joint living of Guru and Sishya is very congenial and suitable for our country. In fact, the excellence of the old institutions was due more on account of that principle, and to-day we are only trying to adopt that principle and see whether we can advance along that line. Sir, several objections have been brought before this Council. Such objections, as have been pointed out by previous speakers are, I think, concentrated in one main principle, namely, that if we have to go forward, let us go all along the line and simultaneously let us not have any differences. Let us establish centres of universities wherever we can possibly do so; let not Madras take precedence or the right of monopoly. I think it is more or less a sort of alarm and apprehension that has sprung up in the minds of some people which has brought forth all these objections. It struck me, as it has struck Mr. Krishnan Nayar, that all these objections are highly exaggerated and purely sentimental. There is not much substance behind them. Even supposing that this University Bill was passed and a small beginning made and worked out, it is not likely that it would change the atmosphere of the institutions concentrated around it all of a sudden, or in the near future. All those calamities and catastrophes apprehended by my

[Mr. B. P. Devarajulu Nayudu] [15th November 1922]

hon. friend Mr. Desika Achariyar and Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar are, after all, things which are more imaginary than real. It was very well pointed out by my friend Mr. Krishnan Nayar that, after all, even in the present state of affairs taking the mufassal institutions and those that exist in the city into consideration, nobody can dare to say that the mufassal institutions have such equipments and facilities as those that are provided for in the city institutions. They have exceptional facilities and just as it is the fortune of some people to have exceptional fortunes, even so it is the fortune of the Presidency town to have a residential university. The Madras colleges are for the most part filled up with mufassal students. If that is so, how is this change going to affect the educational conditions in the mufassal as the majority of students who are taking instruction in colleges in the City of Madras are only mufassal students? The mufassal colleges cannot hope to be centres of university in the near future, nor can they hope to rise to the same level as the university constituent colleges of Madras. There has been that difference of standards of efficiency probably even between colleges in Madras itself. So far as mufassal colleges are concerned, there are many very good students who come from mufassal colleges. In fact, they adorn many important posts in the administration of this country and do their work very efficiently. In this connexion, I may give an instance. I took my degree in history in the Maharaja's College of Mysore though I had prosecuted my earlier studies in the Christian College at Madras. In the history section there were only 25 students and I may inform the House that under the careful guidance of the professor of history Mr. Denham who bestowed every care on his students, all the 25 students passed. So, it is not the lecturing, nor is it the hearing of the lecture upon which the efficiency depends, but it depends upon the individual care and attention that the students receive from their educators. Therefore, I do not think there is after all much difference between city and mufassal institutions so far as the question of the attainment of knowledge is concerned. As I said already, some of the hon. Members seem to be under some imaginary difficulties which could be very easily settled by bringing in provisions and modifications in the Select Committee."

Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO :—"Sir, the mover of this Bill who is himself a product of the Madras University neglects the opinion of the Madras University. At the Senate meeting, important educationists, educational experts and scientists have voted against the Bill. For instance, the present Director of Public Instruction Mr. Grieve, the Principal of the Presidency College Mr. Smith, the Principal of the Law College Mr. Arthur Davies, the Principals of St. Joseph's College and S.P.G. College and the Directors of Public Instruction in Travancore and Cochin have voted against this Bill."

The hon. Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO :—"If the hon. Member had heard my speech he would have known that the Principals of the City colleges who were consulted have unanimously agreed to the principles of this Bill. That was stated in my speech."

Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO :—"I have heard and read the speech of the hon. the Minister. On the whole the Senate have voted against the Bill. Whatever may be the influence of the Minister to carry through this Bill or his power in the House, that the opinion of high educationists such as I have enumerated should be ignored by this Bill is anything but proper."

15th November 1922]

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—"My hon. friend has told us that some distinguished people have voted against the Bill. I request him to give us the exact terms of the resolution by which they have voted against the Bill."

Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO :—"I want to know whether this is a point of order. Dr. Miller, a great educational authority, is not in favour of the Bill. If there is anybody in this Presidency whose opinion ought to be respected it is the opinion of the Senate and the University. That is my first point. If the Minister for Education has improved or amended his Bill, he ought to have sent it back to the Senate and got their consent in the matter. Without doing so, he has undertaken to introduce the Bill in the Council which is anything but proper. Then, Sir, there is the question of finance. The Sadler Commission has roughly estimated that the cost of a teaching university will be 12 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 3,25,000 has been shown in the Bill. What are we to do for the balance? How is the hon. the Minister going to finance his scheme? Even if he is able to finance his scheme, don't we require money for elementary and secondary education? The provision made for compulsory education will have to be increased. More funds will be required for the expansion of elementary education. The salaries of elementary teachers have been graded and much improvement has been effected. He does not say how much money has been allotted in the budget for secondary education. As for secondary education he simply says that a committee has been appointed and he is waiting for its report. Then, Sir, I do admit that there is room for reform in our Madras University. But some change is not reform. There ought to be a definite change and for that change we want plenty of money. Then again the recommendations of the Sadler Commission are not applicable to Madras. They are applicable to the Calcutta University rather than to the Madras University. I want to know what the character of the teaching university is to be. Does the university undertake the teaching work and are the professors going to be dubbed as university professors? What is the provision that has been made for the location of the hostels? As it is, the City of Madras is overcrowded. From my experience as a medical practitioner, I know the hostels in Madras have not got proper accommodation. Is the hon. the Minister going to convert all the existing hostels into university lodging places? All these reforms require a good deal of money. The money required for these purposes should be provided before he brings the Bill before the House. Men who are authorities on the subject, men who have spent their lifetime in the field of education and men who are educational experts have come to the conclusion that this Bill has been introduced too early and that we may wait for some more time. Primary education should be extended before a Bill for the reorganization of the university is brought before the Council. In the City of Madras it is noticed from the census that 70 per cent of the school-going population is illiterate. When such is the state of primary education, it is surprising to see that a man who stands for democratic principles, and who is a Minister belonging to the party which works for democratic principles, should bring in a Bill of this kind."

The hon. Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO :—"The Madras Corporation and its members are responsible for the expansion of elementary education in the

[Mr. A. P. Patro] [15th November 1922]

City of Madras. The Government have no responsibility in the matter unless the Madras Corporation in the discharge of its responsibility to the illiterate people brings in such a motion in the Corporation."

Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO:—"If the Madras Corporation has not levied any tax for the spread of elementary education, I am not responsible for it."

"People coming from the mufassal directly, from Ganjam, Tinnevely and such other places will have to bear their own share of the cost of the establishment of this residential university."

The hon. Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO:—"There are students of Berhampur, Ganjam and other places who are reading in the colleges of Madras."

Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO:—"That is not a point of order."

The hon. Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO:—"That is correcting a mistake."

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"That is not a point of order."

Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO:—"I must finish my speech. The hon. the Minister can reserve what he has to say till it is time for him to reply."

"Then, Sir, it is very hard on the poor people of Ganjam, Tinnevely and such distant places to have to go to Madras to continue their studies. Generally most of the people who take to university education are very poor and have very small means. They are not in favour of such a costly system of education as that provided in a residential university."

"Then another objectionable feature of the Bill is the increase in the strength of the ex-officio members, and the unlimited power of the visitor and the chancellor, the Governor-General and the Governor. In fact the Governor-General or the Governor may be a very great man, but what authority is he on educational matters, though he may be a great ruler of a country or province?"

The hon. Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO:—"On a point of personal explanation, Sir, I may say that the visitor was not in the Bill at first, but was introduced at the suggestion of the Government of India as a result of their consideration of the Bill. They consider that if the Governor is a chancellor, provision should be made for the Governor-General being visitor. Hence the present provision about the visitor."

At this stage the Deputy President vacated and the hon. the President took the chair.

Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO:—"Whatever it may be, Sir, it is there, and I am entitled to say what I think of it. The chancellor of the university has an extraordinary power. He is an autocrat. He can do and undo things, and the university ought not to be fettered like that. Another thing is this. The vice-chancellor is a full-time paid man. I do not see any reason why, when we have been going on for so many years without a paid vice-chancellor, he should be paid now. There is a strong rumour in the city that it is intended for a man in the party, that it is a berth for a man in the party. I do not know how far it is true, and I hope it is untrue."

"Then, Sir, there is another very extraordinary proposal in the Bill, that is, that any one who pays Rs. 25,000 or Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 5,000 can send somebody into the university. What is the use of sending a man with no

15th November 1922] [Mr. U. Rama Rao]

educational qualification but with plenty of money? If the Minister wants to encourage people to pay money, the best thing would be to create some titles like Rao Sahib, Rao Bahadur or Diwan Bahadur. The man who pays Rs. 10,000 will be glad to have some title. . . ."

Mr. O. TANIKACHALA CHETTIYAR:—"May I inquire 'how much has the hon. Member paid for the Rao Sahib which he has got?' (hear, hear!)"

Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO:—"I did not say that titles are paid for, nor that I got the title by paying for it. I said that instead of this thing, if the Education Minister wants to appreciate the services of the people who have contributed towards educational purposes, let him create some titles and call them donors by such titles. I know that there are many titles, and there are many title-holders in this country who paid for them. I myself did not pay for mine."

Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"Nor have I paid for mine, Sir."

The hon. Rai Bahadur K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU:—"Will the hon. Member give instances, Sir? Attacking people behind their back is a thing that ought not to occur."

The hon. Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO:—"I think it is unfair, and if I may be permitted to say so, it is cowardly to say that people obtain titles by paying money to Government."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I do not think we can now go into the general question of titles, and I believe what the hon. Member meant was that he did not pay for any title, but he concedes that other people may do so (laughter). That is his line of argument; it is only a suggestion for the Government. They need not act upon it; it is not binding upon anybody."

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"If I may be permitted to remind the House, the hon. Member did say, 'I know there are people who have paid for their titles'."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"That by itself does not make it wrong. He has not said that any Member of this House (loud laughter) has paid for any title, that any title-holder sitting here has indulged in that practice. The position that he takes up is probably that people outside have done so. That may or may not be right, but he is entitled to say so. The other day in England charges were levelled openly against title-holders in the House of Commons, and I do not think those charges were ruled out of order, presumably because those charges did not specifically refer to Members of the House. If the hon. Member says that there is any Member of this House who has purchased his title, I am prepared to call him to order."

The hon. Rai Bahadur K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU:—"May I submit, Sir, that if it is a case of Members of this House, there would be an opportunity for the Member concerned to defend himself; whereas whether an attack behind the back of people who are not here and who have not got the privilege of defending themselves, and who have not got even the privilege of going into court (because the proceedings of this House are protected under the law), can be allowed to be made here, is for you, Sir, to decide, and also to consider whether such a statement can be allowed with consistency in this House."

[15th November 1922]

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“That is rather a broad proposition, namely, that a Member of this House should not attack people outside because those people are outside. It would mean that the only objects of his attack should be people inside the House (laughter). That proposition would completely block us.

“Of course, all this is a matter of good sense. The allegation, generally that titles are purchased, has been freely bandied about in England. For I was there, and, in fact, it was stated that the man who made the attacks did it in Parliament where he was protected. One man said somewhere outside the House: ‘If he made the allegations here, I would repel them.’ But the man replied: ‘No, I will confine myself to making the allegations only within the House of Commons’ (laughter).”

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—“May I say, Sir, that in that case the allegation was against a particular person in the House. That is my recollection of that incident. He made the allegation against a particular person; then, afterwards he made a general allegation that the Government of the day were really selling honours. It was really proposed to appoint a special committee to go into the matter.”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—“Is the hon. Member prepared to say that he did not mean any member in this House?”

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—“I should like to know whether he made a statement that any member of this House purchased any title.”

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“When he has not made any such statement, we cannot ask him whether he made or intends to make a statement like that (laughter). If I were in the position of the hon. Member, I would not accept the challenge; the hon. Member would be doing a very unwise thing if he did so.

“Now that we have discussed this question of titles, I think we may go to the University Bill (laughter).”

Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO:—“Then again, Sir, there is an unlimited power of appointment vested in the Chancellor. Only twenty-five members are to be elected by the registered graduates, out of a number of 200 or 250. Ten members are to be elected by the non-official members of the Legislative Council, that is those who are in fact nominated by the Ministry in power. There is no representation for the tax-payer as such and no representation for the teaching profession.

“With these remarks, Sir, I think that this Bill should not be permitted to go to the Select Committee or passed.”

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—“Mr. President, I find myself really unable to give an unqualified support to the Bill before the House. The Bill is doubtless ambitious and in so far as it seeks to create an academic atmosphere that does not now exist, it is a thing that would be quite welcome. But I fully share the doubts expressed and the fears entertained by Sir T. Desika Achariyar and other members who spoke after him about the future of the mufassal colleges. The future of the mufassal colleges under this Bill would, I venture to submit, be a very sorry spectacle indeed. In proportion to the development of the constituent colleges in the city,

15th November 1922] [Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar]

there would be a decline, I fancy, in the popularity, usefulness and reputation of the mufassal colleges, which I submit is neither desirable nor conducive to the interests of higher education. It is a matter of common knowledge that nowadays more than 50 per cent of the students resort to the metropolis and once this distinction is retained between the constituted colleges and the mufassal colleges, there would be a greater tendency on the part of the student population to rush to Madras in greater numbers, with the result that the university would be faced with the difficulty of establishing more colleges for the students or securing greater accommodation for them. But if it is proposed to put a limit on the number of seats to be allotted, then this Bill, instead of helping higher education, would have the indubitable effect of turning back a number of persons who are anxious to get into the portals of learning to gain knowledge at their expense. Once the distinction between the constituent colleges and the mufassal colleges, with respect to professorial chairs, special courses of training, and also the fee value to be attached to the hall mark of the university, once this distinction is borne in mind, to that extent there would be a decline in the reputation and the good name of the mufassal colleges. In the meantime, I venture to submit, these mufassal colleges would languish for want of support and encouragement, and in course of time they may cease to exist. Mr. Devarajulu Nayudu has stated that the fears expressed by some of the critics are unfounded or that they proceeded mainly upon sentiment and he also stated, if I remember aright, that some objections have been exaggerated. I venture to think that the picture that has been drawn by my friend Sir T. Desika Achariyar has not at all been overdrawn and, though old, some of us find that in every day life we ought to give effect to sentiment. Oftentimes sentiments rule the world and there is no use of brushing aside a point on the ground that it is governed by sentimental considerations, as such considerations are often allowed to play a large and leading part in the shaping of so many things and I appeal to the hon. Minister for Education who I daresay is gifted with lofty and generous motives to have greater interest in the development of the mufassal colleges and to so recast the Bill, so mould it, so refashion it as to make it possible for the mufassal colleges to form a nucleus of future university. Then his name will go down to posterity as their saviour. But if the Bill is to go before the country in this form and if it is to find a place in the Statute Book in the present form, I feel that instead of taking a long step in the direction of higher education, this Bill would be sounding the death knell of the mufassal colleges.”

Mr. G. VANDANAM:—“Mr. President, for a long time I had a doubt in my mind as to what we have done in this House to justify 3-15 p.m. our existence. Have we really passed any legislative measure of which we can really be proud? Now, after this Madras University Bill and the Bill for State Aid to Industries had been brought before this House, I said to myself, ‘here are two Bills for which the House can justly make a claim for having passed some good legislation.’ Further, there was such a stir all over the country when the report of the Sadler Commission was published that the country was going to be profited by this report and that a great forward step would be taken for the educational development of the country. Consequently, teachers’ meetings and educationists’ meetings were held all over the Presidency; resolutions were passed to the effect that Government should take steps to remodel the

[Mr. G. Vandanam] [15th November 1922]

education of the Madras Presidency on the lines of the report of the Sadler Commission. Also, when we came into this House resolutions after resolutions have been tabled to the effect that we must take steps to remodel our education on the lines of that Committee's report, and among our friends Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar was the first who brought such resolutions.

"Again the highest tribute that has ever been paid to this Bill was from the Senate of the Madras University. As has been said, the Madras University did not vote against this Bill but they paid a high compliment to the principles involved in this Bill and said that not only one university of that type should be established but also other universities of the same type. That is a high tribute which any academic body can pay to this Bill. Now, the Madras University is not a business body and it is left to the Legislative Council whether one university should be started or more of this type.

"Now, I have very great pleasure in supporting this Bill for this reason, that it gives a big national outlook to all the students that come under the influence of the new university. Hitherto the students were bred up in a narrow outlook. That is why we have communal differences, communal oppression and depression and the cry that the depressed classes have not been taken care of. If the students of the new university come under the direct influence of and under the direct personal contact with the professors and lecturers, there can be no doubt that the outlook of the students would be broad, wide and national. Consequently, not the interests of one community or of one party, but the interests of the whole country would be safeguarded. This Bill, if passed into law, would give a wider outlook to all those people that come under the influence of the new university.

"Another reason why I support the Bill is that it comes as a saviour to rescue education from the hands of lawyers. Hitherto university education, or rather the Madras University, was greatly dominated by the influence and activities of lawyers. Now, if effect is given to the principles underlying this Bill, education would come under the influence of educational experts. It is true there is representation for lawyers, there is representation for business-men, for district boards, and there is representation for everybody, and there is also the possibility of representing every other interest by the Chancellor having such wide powers. So education is saved from the influence of amateur lawyers.

"There is another great objection which has been raised to the Bill. It has been said that the Sadler Commission estimated the cost of such a university at nine lakhs of rupees. But they did not estimate it for the Madras Presidency. Provision has, however, been made in the Bill so that benevolent people might come forward with large sums of donations. It may be asked why these gentlemen have not come forward before. It is not possible in the present university because it is very hard for anybody to feel that he is an alumnus of the university. But in the new university anybody can take interest and consequently people will come forward with money as they have come forward to support the Calcutta University. This money will be forthcoming.

"It has been said that mufassal colleges will suffer. Truly they will suffer to a certain extent. But there is a redeeming feature in that suffering. Mufassal colleges will have a better status now than ever before. They

15th November 1922] [Mr. G. Vandanam]

have got a council of their own, and there is provision for university professors to go to mufassal colleges and for mufassal professors being appointed as university lecturers. If a good university has been started or if the new Madras University is doing good work, it is not unlikely that the Andhra people would come forward to have a university of their own and many noble rajas would endow an Andhra University and before long the Andhra University might become an accomplished fact. There are the missionary bodies who would not be satisfied without a university of their own and Trichinopoly might become the seat of a missionary university. Instead of rushing all the universities together, one new university might give a stimulus to other people to establish other universities.

"As has been said, if you give more money to this university elementary education might be pushed out. Now, great work is being done by the present Minister for Education and the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government, so that elementary education might become free and compulsory in municipal and local board areas. The Council knows how they have been working together for this object. If elementary education becomes compulsory, it will benefit the depressed classes more than anybody else. Mr. Raja has said that people from hill-tops proclaim the name of the Raja of Panagal as a saviour, which shows the popularity of the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government, his great care for the depressed classes, and the way in which he has been helping them by asking the municipalities and local boards to subscribe to compulsory elementary education, thus safeguarding the interests of the depressed classes.

"Sir, this Bill, instead of pushing out the interests of the mufassal colleges, would act as an incentive for others to start universities on the same model. For the reason that it gives great stimulus and encouragement for providing the benefits of education to all classes of people, I have very great pleasure in supporting this Bill."

MR. O. TANIKACHALA CHETTIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I have great pleasure in supporting this motion of the hon. the Minister asking for leave to introduce this Bill. So far as I gather, the scheme seeks to convert the present university which is an examining body into a residential and teaching university also conducting examinations. It seeks to harness all the available resources of the colleges in and around the city of Madras in the matter of teaching, laboratory and library facilities and hostel accommodation for use to the largest number instead of confining such facilities to students of the respective colleges. The Bill seeks to supplement the facilities available in the existing colleges by university lectures, university halls and further hostels, without, as was pointed out by the hon. the Rev. Meston, destroying the identity of the several component or constituent colleges. Sir, it seeks to bring within its ambit all the first-grade colleges and the technical colleges in the city such as the Medical, Engineering and the Law Colleges and the Teachers' College, and it seeks to bring within itself also the King Institute at Guindy, so that it may also be available for research work to be carried on by the university students.

"While there is an amount of suspicion and distrust about the usefulness of such a scheme, it may be relevant for me to read an extract from the speech of the hon. Sir Harcourt Butler at a Convocation held on the 4th of this month at the Allahabad University, which is now working under an

[Mr. O. Tanikachala Chettiyar] [15th November 1922]

Act similar to the one which the Minister is now seeking to bring into existence. This is what he said, and it may be a source of comfort to the Minister when he is being heckled by some gentlemen in the bench opposite to him :

Great changes are not often effected without much heat and controversy. But the result in our case has been achieved with a remarkable consensus of opinion, a result due to the wisdom and foresight of our educational leaders, who have not permitted themselves to subordinate the common good to vested interests, however much they may have sympathised with local patriotism alarmed for the future of some cherished institution.

"I make a present of this to the hon. gentlemen who have expressed great apprehensions as to the future of the mufassal colleges. Sir Harcourt Butler very rightly recognized the necessity of a spirit of sacrifice with a view to common good subordinating local patriotism and not being alarmed that their institutions might suffer. But is it a real fact, Sir, that mufassal institutions would stand to lose? Would they be worse off than they are at present? I think not. For, the figures seem to show that mufassal colleges and mufassal students would not suffer. Out of 1,473 students in Madras studying in the arts colleges in the B.A. course only 110 are from the Madras city and the rest are all from the mufassal, from Vizagapatam in the north up to Tuticorin in the south, and up to Mangalore in the west. Sir, from the latest available figures which I have got up to the 31st March 1921, there are in the mufassal colleges only 1,266 pupils in nine centres but in ten colleges; Trichinopoly has two colleges, and of the technical colleges 90 per cent of the pupils who attend technical colleges are to be found in the several technical institutions in or around the Madras city. When I speak of 'around the Madras city' I refer to the Engineering College in Guindy and to the Teachers' College in Saidapet.

"Sir, it is said, and my hon. friend Mr. Rama Rao was one of those who laid stress on it, that this Bill ought to have first obtained the sanction of the educational experts who hold their chambers in the Senate House. May I say that this Bill has not been expedited by the hon. the Minister and is not sought to be rushed through this House without being submitted to them? This Bill is the result of the activities of the educationists who are called F.M.U.s, who have considered the applicability of the Sadler Commission's report to the conditions of Madras and who have apparently taken upon themselves voluntarily the task of finding out how far they are applicable to Madras, and they have passed several resolutions which the Minister has taken some pains to point out in his opening speech anticipating criticisms levelled against him that every section in his Bill is but a reproduction of the resolutions of the Senate passed in March 1921. These resolutions were passed after the Sadler Commission's recommendations have been considered in great detail by the sub-committees appointed by the Senate, so that I might very well say that the Minister has done nothing more than putting in the form of a legal Bill all those resolutions to which they have set their stamp of approval. In fact, I may call the Bill the child of the Madras University senators. But how is it then, Sir, that they feel ashamed of this Bill at present? It looks as if some of the senators of the Madras University are feeling or are entertaining a feeling identical or similar to that which is depicted by that great artist Ravi Varma in a picture representing Menaka presenting her beautiful child Sakuntala to its progenitor Visvamisra who holds up his hand against his face as if in shame

15th November 1922] [Mr. O. Tanikachala Chettiyar]

pushing the child away. Like Sakuntala, this Bill which is the off-spring of the Madras University shall go forth into the world to be a model and pattern of all educational virtues among the universities of India ('hear, hear' and cheers).

"Sir, it has been said by some Members that if the Government are not in a position to place all the mufassal colleges on the same footing as the Madras colleges Government ought not to undertake this legislation. Sir, I think I might illustrate the position by a familiar example from our own households. Many people who are householders have three or four daughters born to them: they think of marrying them in due time. But on the occasion of the contemplated marriage of the first daughter, do they say that they have not got funds to provide equally for the other daughters, for their jewels, cloths, etc.? Do they think of postponing the marriage of the first born daughter till they are in a position to find the money for a similar provision in the case of their other daughters? Do they not say that they will go on with the marriage of the first child and then, after that is over, they will try and find the necessary funds for the marriage of the other daughters? Likewise, this Government, like the prudent father who is not possessed of large worldly wealth, except it be as my friend Mr. Vandanam would call, the vakil rajas who may have hoarded several lakhs of rupees or merchant princes or zamindars but like all others who are possessed of moderate wealth, can only provide for one at a time and they have now provided for the Madras University. It is not seeking to spend a large sum of money, but it is seeking to harness all the available resources which are found in the shape of arts colleges, in the shape of scientific institutions in and out of Madras and only making a suitable grant for the purpose of giving better facilities for them.

"Sir, I find that it has been said that this Bill has not had the approval of the Senate. There are some people, except of course those who legitimately feel that mufassal colleges would be thrown into the shade, who come and say that unless you are able to provide for other colleges also we shall not begin this. Sir, this kind of mentality is peculiar to a section of the articulate class in South India. We have known this mentality already exhibited in the early days of this Council. We found it at the time when the salaries of Ministers were fixed. They all appealed to the sense of economy then. But they have been pleading before Lord Chelmsford and Mr. Montagu for an equal payment with the Executive Councillors because they thought that then only their prestige could be maintained, and that was their argument before the Joint Parliamentary Committee. Now, Sir, the angle of vision has changed after the result of the election was announced. Likewise, when they changed after the result of the election, those resolutions which now find an embodiment in this Bill, they expected that the sponsors of this Bill might be one particular class; but now when they find that the sponsors happen to be somebody different from them, they withdraw their support. There is a change in the angle of vision. Otherwise the facts which existed at that time remain the same and there is no reason why it should be opposed. There is no reason why, while in Allahabad, where the university was in existence for the last about 85 years only, it was found suitable and prudent to modify its educational system and it had the occasion of celebrating its anniversary at the Convocation presided over by Sir Harcourt Butler, in

[Mr. O. Tanikachala Chettiyar] [15th November 1922]

Madras which is an older institution and is probably the oldest university in India, the university should not be reorganized on proper lines and set up on larger lines of usefulness to the country at large?"

Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Sir, I have great pleasure in giving my hearty support to the Bill. As has been pointed out yesterday, the Madras University is a distinguished body of about 65 years' standing and what the hon. the Minister wants now, is, as has been pointed out by Rev. Meston, to add a superstructure to the existing building and not demolish and reconstruct it. Sir, my friend Mr. Rama Rao raised a question as to the attitude of the Senate. I am a member of the Senate and was present at the meeting when this question came up. The attitude taken by the Senators who wanted to reject this Bill was rather unfortunate. They said that until other teaching universities were brought into existence, the Madras Government should not convert the Madras University into a teaching university. Educationists, however great, must be reasonable. If they are unreasonable, I do not think they would make any impression upon others. Their attitude is exactly like the attitude of the extremists who attack the diarchy system of Government saying that they want only full self-government and decline to make any beginning with the reforms now granted and would only be satisfied with the full control of Government. Sir, Rome was not built in a day. Teaching universities could not be got up in a day or two. We must have a beginning and I congratulate the hon. the Minister for having brought this Bill and having had the courage to introduce the Bill against the unreasonable attitude of the Senators.

"Sir, in regard to the constitution of the new university, I should also like to congratulate the Minister for having democratised the basis of election. The very first question I asked in this House in the time of the late Mr. Subbarayulu Reddiyar was, when the Government were going to reconstitute the University on a democratic basis; and the answer was: 'the question was under the consideration of the Government.' Members of my community want to take part in all institutions, be they Educational, Local Self-Government, or Legislative; but during the 65 years of the existence of the Madras University, it will be a good news to you to learn that there has not been a singular Muhammadan in the Syndicate though there have been very distinguished members on the Senate. Sir Abdur Rahim was playing an important part in the discussion of the Senate, but the constitution was such that he could not get into the *sanctum sanctorum* of that body. I congratulate the Minister because he has been trying to make the basis of election in a most popular manner so that all communities could be represented in the Senate. Also, Sir, I am glad that 25 members have got to be nominated and that will secure the representation of all communities adequately so that, if members of my community did not come in by election, the inequality could be remedied by means of nomination. I will also plead that more representation ought to be given for the Corporation of Madras; for the university is going to be in Madras and Madras Corporation has got a very good right to send more representatives. I would therefore request that the number three should be increased to five. With these words I support the Bill."

Mr. T. ARUMAINATHA PILLAI:—"In rising to speak on this Bill, I may at once state that I accept the principle of this Bill by which an

[15th November 1922] [Mr. T. Arumainatha Pillai]

attempt is made to create a residential university. I also accept the principle that it is impossible to start universities in the mufassal centres simultaneously. I would point out to the hon. the Minister that it would be necessary in the interests of education that, as early as possible, university centres should be created in mufassal places also. The hon. the Minister has been good enough to tell us that in order to create such universities, that in order that the present efficient first-grade colleges in the mufassal would be potential universities, he has created what is called a Council of affiliated colleges. Excepting for the statement in paragraph 8 of the preamble, I do not believe, Sir, that he has anywhere in this Bill put in or drafted clauses or rules by which these efficient first-grade colleges would, in the near future, be a potential university or develop into any university at all, and he has entirely relied upon the Council of affiliated colleges. It has been stated by my friend Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar, representing one or two of the colleges from Trichinopoly, and also by Sir Desika Achariyar, the president of the National College at Trichinopoly, that there is a very great feeling of anxiety in the mufassal colleges that their interests would be jeopardized by this Bill. I may tell you, Sir, that I also share their anxiety. But so far as myself am concerned, I belong to a community whose education is entirely due to the missionary institutions in the mufassal, and it will be the duty of everyone of my community to get up and try to see that such institutions are not endangered at all. Now, Sir, it has been stated also that the dangers which are apprehended on behalf of the mufassal colleges are merely visionary and far fetched and so on. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons the Minister has told us that the courses of study and the standard of examination will be the same for both the students of the university and the affiliated colleges. Well, Sir, if the courses of examinations are to be the same for both these students, then, may I just ask the Minister to say whether there would not be a difficulty for these mufassal colleges. For the college situated in the City of Madras with its well equipped laboratory, with its efficient and specialized university professors will prepare one set of students, and the mufassal colleges will prepare quite another set of students. Both of them appear for the same examination, and the difficulties and disadvantages of the mufassal college students will be apparent. I believe we will not be coming to a stage when we will have to say that examinations shall not be a test by which degrees would be conferred. The only other natural consequence should be that there should be a different set of examination for the mufassal students. If we are going to have it so, then it is apparent on the face of it that the degrees conferred by the University in its name on students appearing from the mufassal colleges will not have the same value. I am sure that the mufassal colleges will suffer in that respect. In order to alleviate this, the Minister has said that by right of Statute a place is reserved in the Syndicate and Academic Council for the Council of affiliated colleges. I would rather ask whether that would be considered satisfactory by the affiliated colleges.

"Sir, it is stated that the Council of affiliated colleges shall consist of principals of affiliated colleges, and six representatives of district boards and one representative of every municipality where an affiliated college is situated. I may just take that and ask how many of the district boards are maintaining

[Mr. T. Arumainatha Pillai] [15th November 1922]

first-grade colleges and how many municipalities have done so? Then that clause will only enable outsiders to come into the Council of affiliated colleges.

“Sir, if this Council of affiliated colleges is to protect only affiliated colleges as these, may I know why university teachers who will be dubbed as such by the university should be given a place in the Council of affiliated colleges? Then again, Sir, may I ask the hon. the Minister why there should be any place for any nomination by the Chancellor so far as this Council is concerned; I therefore submit, Sir, that this Council of affiliated colleges by its very constitution will not be of any help to those colleges in protecting their interests.

“Then again, coming to the powers of the Council of affiliated colleges, if you will read clause 24 which gives the power to the Council of affiliated colleges, I may at once state without fear of any contradiction either from the hon. the Minister or from any of the other educational experts here, that these powers now vested in the Council will not enable these affiliated colleges at any time to become university centres; on the other hand, they will always be dependent upon the Madras University. It is stated that by the Statute itself four places are given to the mufassal colleges in the Syndicate, which is not the case at present. I am sure that the hon. the Minister himself will say that the mere giving of places to mufassal colleges in the Syndicate will solve their difficulty. The hon. the Minister was good enough to give us yesterday a list as to the number of colleges in the city in and around, and also the number of colleges in the mufassal. I would ask the hon. the Minister to give to the various colleges within the University area and to the number of colleges in the mufassal a proportionate representation in the Syndicate. If that is done, Sir, I believe something would have been done to alleviate the feelings of these mufassal colleges.

“Then, Sir, I submit that so far as funds are concerned, the hon. the Minister was saying yesterday that we have now got about eleven lakhs of rupees in the University consisting of recurring and non-recurring grants given by the Government of India. I would ask the hon. the Minister whether that amount was not given by the Government for university education for all the colleges in the whole of this Presidency, and whether he would not consider and see that some portion at least of that fund goes to those mufassal colleges. I would therefore request the hon. the Minister to amend clause 39 so that money could be spared for the affiliated colleges so that they may in the near future become university centres. That is another question which the hon. the Minister has got to consider.

“Then, Sir, the hon. the Minister has been good enough to give an assurance that in his hands the mufassal colleges would not suffer. Personally I would like to have at the head of Education the hon. Mr. Patro till this Bill is worked out in its fullest extent and till the new universities in the mufassal are created. But the hon. Mr. Patro is a Minister of to-day; Ministers may come and Ministers may go and it is only by election that they have to come in. If the hon. Mr. Patro could only give an assurance that he will be here always—of course I wish that it would be possible for us to retain him for some more years—then I would rest satisfied with these verbal assurances. I would rather request the hon. the Minister to embody in the Bill the spirit of his assurance as to how the first-grade colleges would be freely worked into university centres.

15th November 1922] [Mr. T. Arumainatha Pillai]

“Then, Sir, one more clause which I have got to mention is this. The Senate is considered in the Bill to be the supreme body of this university. I would invite the attention of the hon. the Minister that, in spite of the Senate being the supreme body and the final controlling body so far as even the funds of the university are concerned, the Bill says that the resolutions of the Senate shall only be recommendations. I believe, Sir, the hon. the Minister will look into this matter also when the Bill comes before the Select Committee.

“There is one other matter which I have got to refer to so far as the mufassal colleges are concerned. It is stated that, so far as the affiliated colleges are concerned, without consulting them nothing shall be done by the Syndicate or the Academic Council so as to alter their status. But so far as this Bill is concerned, it simply leaves it there. Suppose the Syndicate or the Academic Council refuse the special recommendations of the Council of affiliated colleges, what is the remedy? The simple provision is that the Council of affiliated colleges will have to put a big salaam to them and say ‘you can do as you please’. That is the power given. So far as their opinions are concerned, they might or might not be accepted. The opinion of the Academic Council must have the greatest weight and they will have the final voice in the administration of these universities so far as the interests of the mufassal colleges go.

“On the whole, Sir, whatever might be the defects of the Bill—and I am afraid there are very many defects—I would rather support this Bill and allow it to go to the Select Committee and ask the hon. the Minister not only to consider the defects which I have pointed out, but also various other defects and produce a Bill which would satisfy all colleges not only in the city but also in the mufassal.”

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR:—“Mr. President, I strongly support this Bill. I congratulate the hon. the Minister for Education for attempting to develop our university from a mere examining body to a teaching and residential one, thus making it a clear culture ground on a par with other civilized parts of the world. As to the grievances of Sir. T. Desika Achariyar for not giving any effect to the resolution of the Senate, our Minister has started at it and completion will come in time.”

“Sir, in this Bill we are only going back to our ancient system of universities where *gurus* and *sishyas* resided in the same *asram*; only we have now more than one *guru* and many more *sishyas*, perhaps, engaged in the pursuit of knowledge much more advanced than what existed in those days. Sir, in appreciating the co-operation that will be produced by this Bill not only between the university and the various colleges, both affiliated and residential, and also among the colleges themselves, the academic atmosphere that will be created in and around the university and the corporate unity that will be felt among all these bodies,—in appreciating all these I cannot but observe that as far as the constitution of the authorities of the university is concerned, for the majority the tax-paying non-Brahman public, it is nothing but escaping from Scylla and falling into Charybdis; it is nothing but escaping the devil and falling into the deep sea. For, all these authorities, whether Senate, Syndicate, Academic Council, or Council of affiliated colleges and Faculties, will have, or are sure to have, Brahman majorities. We can find this out if we go minutely into all these. Then these Brahman universities taking

[Mr. C. Natesa Mudaliyar] [15th November 1922]

into consideration that Brahmans are sufficiently educated and have got various means of getting themselves educated in this world and also taking into consideration the fact that there is not much prospect of their getting into Government service now-a-days (laughter)—they may pass a resolution that English shall not be taught in these universities and then there is an end of all our educational advance. I am telling these advisedly because there is a mania among many of us that education should be imparted through the endless vernaculars of this country. Sir, at least 75 per cent of the seats on these authorities should be reserved for non-Brahmans (hear, hear, and cheers), Muhammadans, Christians, non-Brahman Hindus, Anglo-Indians, resident Europeans, Parsis, Jains and others. Sir, when the High Court thought it fit to restrict the number of Brahman members in certain Board of Trustees, such as the Pachaiyappa's Charities, why not Government reserve 75 per cent of the seats for non-Brahmans in an institution which will be maintained mainly by the public funds. Sir, these fifteen communal seats referred to by my friend Khan Bahadur Dr. Usman Sahib are there only to give a communal semblance to the Bill. On going through the constitution of this university, I cannot see any democracy in it but oligarchy perpetrated as hitherto. If this Bill is allowed to be passed into law without sufficient communal safeguards, it will be reorganizing the university with a vengeance to put down the aspirations of the non-Brahmans for higher education. We are now regulating admissions into these various colleges on communal basis through resolutions of this Council. Colleges hitherto maintained by Government are to be transferred to this university but the maintenance of them should be met from public revenue. Now there is an end of all that hope. I hope our popular Minister with the select committee that will be formed will at least attempt to right the wrongs contemplated.

"Sir, I appeal to the representatives of the various communities here, I appeal to them in the name of their children, in the name of their posterity, in the name of their community and in the name of their country, to see that this Bill is sufficiently safeguarded before it is passed into law. Sir, we are no doubt committed as a party to mass education. Elementary education is the first charge on the State and it is only the surplus that should be utilized for aiding higher education maintained by private agencies. Mass education is the salvation of our country politically, socially and economically, but we are not to deny ourselves the luxury, and sometimes the necessity, of higher education only if it would be of the utmost benefit to the majority of the people of the land.

"Lastly, Sir, reference was made to the party and the Ministers by my friend Mr. M. C. Raja. I would only assure him and his community that but for the exertions of our Ministers and their party, the Adi-Dravidas would not be having the privileges they are having to-day and they would not have existed even as a political body. Sir, it is our hon. Minister, Rai Bahadur Venkataraddi Nayudu, that pleaded for them in England and is pleading for them to-day. It is the hon. the Raja of Panagal that brought into existence the Depressed Classes Mission, and when he became Minister, he revolutionized the whole self-government department by introducing the Adi-Dravida element everywhere."

15th November 1922]

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I am for permission being given for the introduction of this Bill for the reorganization of the Madras University. Unlike my hon. friend, Mr. Natesan,

I am inclined to think that this Bill is likely to make the university more democratic in the sense that the people who contribute to the public funds, in the sense that the educated classes of the province will have a greater control in the management of its affairs. The Bill, in addition, provides for the constitution of different bodies to look after different functions. It is not one body which will hereafter be looking to the academic side of things as well as to the administrative side; on the other hand, the two functions will be separated and there will be two distinct bodies, one an academic council and another for administrative purposes. Again, Sir, the standard of teaching, I think, will hereafter be levelled up in the case of those institutions where the standard is now below the mark. For this and for other reasons, I am glad to support the Bill.

"Having said so much, I should not be understood to mean that the Bill requires no modification in any part whatsoever. I am sure that even the hon. Minister for Education will concede that his pet scheme is not perfect as it is and deserves to be considered and reconsidered perhaps. For one thing, I would say that the university should certainly be made very independent and more autonomous than perhaps it is likely to be under the constitution provided for it in the present Bill. For instance, in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, the Minister says that it will be the endeavour of the Government that, except to a very limited extent in financial matters, to divest itself of control over the affairs of the university and make the Senate an autonomous body as far as possible. I would appeal to the Minister to see that he makes it actually real and not so in name. But if he is going to assure the university only a lump grant of about Rs. 65,000 or a little more, how can he expect the university to be independent and autonomous, if at every step it has to come to the Minister or Government for additional money? I do not think that a university which is placed in such a position as that could lay claim to be independent and autonomous.

"And again, Sir, I would like that the pay of the Vice-Chancellor should be fixed by the Senate though the appointment may be made by any body even by the Chancellor. But his pay, I think, following the analogy followed in this House in regard to the Ministers, should be fixed by the Senate.

"I would, then, Sir, plead for greater representation of the graduates of the university. The number given now is only 25. I think it is very little. Even in the University of Dacca whose example the hon. Minister said he was following, provision is made for about 30 in a court of 100, and our Senate is therefore bound to consist of a larger number of people, and I think 30 at least ought to be the minimum.

"Next, Sir, I would plead for greater representation of Commerce in the Senate. There is at present one Member for each of the Madras Chamber of Commerce and the South Indian Chamber of Commerce. I would suggest that there should at least be three from each body. I do not think the Senate will be any the worse by its getting a larger representation of the business element.

"There is one other thing which appears to me to be important and which requires change. There is an attempt made under clause 82 of the

[Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar] [15th November 1922]

Bill to give Government the control over examinations which will make students eligible for admission to the university and that provision should be deleted. Facilities may be afforded to schools to develop into public schools as they exist in England and other places. But when students of these schools are to be admitted to the university, I think they should be made to conform to the standard required by the university.

"And then, Sir, there was an objection that some more universities should be simultaneously established in the Presidency before the one at Madras is given a start. As rightly remarked by Rev. Mr. Meston, a beginning should be made somewhere and it obviously cannot be made everywhere. But, Sir, there are some persons in this House who want a university to be started somewhere, others who want it to be started everywhere, and yet others who want it to be started probably their own where, if I may so call it, and nowhere else, for instance in the case of the Andhra university. I take this opportunity to warn the hon. the Minister that when he starts a university, he should take into consideration the needs of the several districts and the interests sought to be served. Some hon. Members of the House may be aware that the Andhra movement had its genesis in a feeling of jealousy of the Tamil districts and in order to safeguard themselves, the Andhras wanted to have a province of their own. The House will consider the case of the more backward districts of the so-called Telugu areas who are also anxious about the move for a new Andhra university. Their fears are not without justification. For, I am told there is going to be a conference in regard to this matter up in the North where invitations are restricted to the four districts of the North thereby making it clear that the backward portions of the Telugu area would have to go to the wall or left to the tender mercies of the more adventurous districts of the Telugu area. While I have ventured to point out some of the details in which this Bill requires modification and also the safeguards that must be provided in creating new universities, I have great pleasure in giving my general support to the Bill."

Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Mr. President, I agree on the whole with the principles of the Bill now introduced by my hon. friend, Mr. Patro. It is a bold step that he has taken when even the Senate of the Madras University has thrown out the Bill on a minor point. I should like to say this, at the outset, regarding the preamble of the Bill where the hon. the Minister talks of starting a teaching and residential university in the city of Madras. I am afraid the word 'residential' there is rather out of place. Residential universities are understood in the West to mean the two great universities in England, Oxford and Cambridge, which have ideals of their own and which are really centres of culture where different people congregate in order that the world may be benefited by their cultural tradition. But that has never been possible in democratic countries, and in America, for instance, in spite of the Americans trying to establish residential universities on the system of Oxford and Cambridge at Yale, Harvard and elsewhere, they have not succeeded in doing so. I should also like to say this, that in Madras there are about 200 or 300 students attending colleges whose parents reside in Madras. It would be really hard if Madras colleges are asked to start hostels for even these students. Really speaking, hostels are meant for people who come

15th November 1922] [Dr. P. Subbarayan]

from the mufassal and whose parents are not in the city and who are therefore entrusted to the teachers of the various colleges. I hope the hon. the Minister will see his way to modify the provision with regard to residential hostels at least for pupils in colleges who are residents of the city of Madras.

"Secondly, I should like to mention that the hon. the Minister has followed the American principle in making members who subscribe 25,000 as members of the Senate straightaway. I think that is a wrong principle. No doubt there should be some incentive for people to subscribe for university education. The State by itself cannot find all the funds, but, merely because they give a sum of money to make them members of the governing body of the university without understanding any of the ideals for which such university stands seems to me to proceed on a wrong principle. And I hope the Minister will see his way to alter that provision. I do not for a moment say that people who subscribe to the university should have no control over it. But what I say is that they should not be allowed to swamp the governing body. We should safeguard against that in the Bill.

"Then, Sir, there is the danger which people from the mufassal apprehend that mufassal colleges will lose their importance. I think that they are mistaken in their apprehensions. They know very well that the Government have not got funds enough to start universities in every centre. But by passing this Bill they would be safeguarding the interests of the mufassal colleges because when once the Madras University is established as a teaching university, there will certainly be a cry for more universities in the mufassal, and the Minister in charge of Education will have to find funds for them. I believe the hon. the Minister is himself seriously thinking of putting the Andhra university on its legs soon, and I hear that he is providing funds for the initial expenditure in this direction. Then, the Madras University will be the better for the organization proposed in the Bill.

"Now the University is trying to make some arrangement for teaching, but as yet there is no co-ordination. When this Bill comes into force the constituent colleges will see what subjects will be taught best in their own places and begin to teach the subjects in which they are efficient. I believe now there has been some arrangement between the Christian and the Presidency colleges by which the Honours students are allowed to attend lectures of both colleges, and this arrangement will lead to co-ordination of work, which is necessary for efficient teaching.

"Further, I hope the hon. the Minister will give up the idea of the nomination of two members to the Syndicate by the Chancellor. I think that is a retrograde step, and I hope he will try to omit that provision in the Bill.

"In the end, I will also plead with my hon. friend, Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, that the Chambers of Commerce should be given larger representation on the University. For, the University being constituted in the city, the commercial interests ought to be properly represented. Moreover, it would give an incentive to the Chambers of Commerce to help the University by financial aid. With these remarks, I heartily support the principles of the Bill."

[15th November 1922]

Mr. R. K. SHANMUKHAM CHETTIYAR :—“ Mr. President, Sir, I have very great pleasure in giving my support to the general principles embodied in this Bill. It was a great author, Sir, speaking about universities, who remarked: ‘If I had some money and wanted to found a university, I would at first build a kitchen and a dining-room; if I had some more money, I would purchase some books and build a library-room, and if I had still some surplus left, I would hire some professors.’ That expression of opinion only emphasises, I think, the real aspect of university life, and that aspect of university life, as has been imagined and remarked, is not peculiar to the West but one eminently peculiar to the Eastern ideals; because if we understand the ideals as understood in the East about education, the very essence of that ideal was that the students and the professors came into close contact and lived together throughout the period of the students’ study. Judged by those ideals the University of Madras is condemned wholesale; but I should think that in our zeal and in our enthusiasm for university reform it is absolutely unnecessary to decry an institution like the Madras University. The two Acts of 1857 and 1904 under which the Madras University is at present working had never pretended to create a residential and teaching university and conform to the ideals about which we are talking at the present day. The present University of Madras under those Acts was meant to discharge a certain function, and I think we as its *alumni* might bear testimony to the fact that that function has been discharged by our *alma mater* most splendidly in the past and is being done in the same way at present.

“ But the question is now to be asked whether we should rest satisfied with the work which the University of Madras has so far been doing, and whether the time has not come for a change in its ideals and for a development in its activities, and I am sure that for this general question there cannot be a second answer. Even the Senate of the University of Madras in its sober moments recommended that some reform of the kind which is contemplated in the present Bill must be brought about very soon. Though the University of Madras as such had discharged the functions which it was meant to perform, yet the criticism levelled against it is that it has not created an academic atmosphere. The degree that the University confers is merely nothing. I am told, Sir, on very high authority that for example the degrees that the Oxford and the Cambridge universities confer on their students do not mean anything more than the fact that these young men have behaved well for some time and have been kept out of jail for four years; and some of the representatives of these Universities who are my friends have borne testimony to the truth of this statement. The question now before us is whether it is not time for us to think of a different ideal for our university and whether we should not change its activity and bring about that academic atmosphere and cultural spirit about which we are talking. I think, Sir, that the Bill that is now before the House satisfies in a very eminent degree in laying emphasis upon and bringing into prominence all those ideals. So far as I can read into this Bill, it has got two objects in view. It aims at reforming and developing the idealistic side of the University and at the same time it aims at the reforming of its administration. The idealistic or the cultural side of the university is sought to be reformed by making it a teaching university and not merely an examining body. Now in

15th November 1922] [Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chettiyar]

solving this problem an important question naturally arises as we are not beginning with a clean slate. We have got in Madras, colleges with a history behind them, and what is to be the place and function of these colleges in the new university that is to be constituted? As was pointed out by my revered professor Meston: are they to be mere hostels, so to say, in the new machine? I for one would emphatically protest against any such scheme of reform. For, I must say, Sir, without any offence to you or to the other *alumni* of the Presidency College, that we of the Christian College at any rate have an individuality (hear, hear), and we would try to maintain it at all costs, and not even for the highest ideal of university life would we change or forego that individuality and that historical tradition that we have preserved. Our fears in this direction are completely set aside, because in the beautiful phraseology which the Statement of Objects and Reasons employs, the university is ‘to express itself in and through the constituent colleges and not merely absorb these colleges into itself.’ That I think, Sir, is an ideal very desirable, which will surely bring about that academic atmosphere and at the same time preserve the distinctiveness and the individuality of the present colleges.

“ So much for the idealistic side of the new reform. On the administrative side, if I had any doubt whether the present Senate or the University is to be reformed, my doubts on that point were set at rest when I found the way in which that Senate dabbled with the present University Bill when it was before them. The way in which they behaved at that time is conclusive proof for me that there is something wrong and fundamentally wrong with that body, and that the time has come for reforming it. In a true university organization there ought to be scope for the educationist to control perfectly and completely the curriculum of studies and such other academic matters, and at the same time scope for the utilization of every counsel from the laymen, and the new University Bill that is now before us eminently satisfies this aspect of the question in that it provides in the Senate scope for the utilization of the talents of laymen, and in the Syndicate which is to be the executive body of the Senate it gives full scope and freedom for the educational experts. That is an ideal which is very desirable, and we must congratulate ourselves that it has been achieved in this Bill. The question then arises, what is to become of the *mufassal* bodies. The fact cannot be hidden that the connexion of *mufassal* colleges under this new machine is to be only temporary. At the same time it is the duty of those who are responsible for this Bill to see that so long as that connexion lasts the present status and powers of *mufassal* colleges are in no way decreased and to give us no room for any apprehension from that quarter. In the present Bill the Council of affiliated colleges gives to the *mufassal* colleges scope for expressing themselves and for making their voice felt and to see that the university safeguards their interests properly.

“ There is one other aspect of this question on which I would just like to say a word or two and that is about the financial aspect. About this question a good deal of misapprehension is caused by confusing the applicability of the Sadler Committee’s report to the present University Reform Bill. In recommending its conclusions for adoption by the Calcutta University, the Sadler Commission stated that it required a very large amount of capital, about sixty lakhs, as initial outlay, and, as had been pointed out by them, it was due to the fact that higher education and collegiate education in Calcutta

[Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chettiyar] [15th November 1922]
was in a very chaotic state. I should say, Sir, that we in Madras are not in such a bad position as the Calcutta University: so that I for one am not frightened at the financial aspect of the question, and, even if the mufassal colleges are to suffer to some extent, it is a consequence inevitable in a great reform like this. We cannot have a university at our backyard or in our front yard. If we want something great, we must go to a great emporium for getting it. In the very nature of things, greatness and unity go together and excellence implies a centre; and the incidental sacrifices involved in bringing into existence such a centre which will be a centre of light and learning are worth incurring in my opinion. For, Sir, I do sincerely believe and hope that the new University Bill will help to realize, in some measure at least, the true ideal of a university which will be a place in which the intellect may safely range and speculate, a place in which errors would be exposed, truth verified and inquiry pushed forward by the collision of mind with mind and of knowledge with knowledge, a place in which the professor becomes a missionary and a preacher pouring forth his knowledge with zeal and enthusiasm, a place which, in the words of a great divine, 'wins the admiration of the young by its celebrity, kindles the affections of the middle-aged by its beauty, and rivets the fidelity of the old by its associations', a place which will be a seat of wisdom, a light of culture, a minister of truth and the *alma mater* of the rising generations."

Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"I rise to support this Bill on the general principles embodied in it. I take this opportunity of congratulating the hon. the Minister for Education on the very bold and forward step that he has taken in this matter. Now, Sir, before I proceed further let me inform this House that the Minister is not perhaps the real author of this Bill. As a matter of history I may tell this House that the Sadler Commission, otherwise known as the Calcutta University Commission, held a very elaborate enquiry and made certain recommendations which are applicable to the Calcutta University and to other universities as well. They gave a finding that, at any rate as regards Calcutta, a teaching and residential university must be established there. I have taken great care to compare the provisions of this Bill with the recommendations of the Commission, and I see the present Bill closely follows the lines of those recommendations.

"The present University of Madras was constituted in 1857 and it has done glorious work in the past. Now, for some years past, for at least a quarter of a century, there has been an incessant cry in the country that this university should cease to be solely an examining body, and that it must take upon itself duties of teaching as well. That has been the cry in every part of the country. The Sadler Commission examined a large number of witnesses and they came to a unanimous conclusion that a university proper should not devote itself solely to conducting examinations, but should also undertake to impart higher education in the land. Now, in pursuance of those recommendations, this Bill has been drafted, and I hold that the hon. the Minister for Education is absolutely innocent in this matter. He was simply acting on the recommendations of that Commission. The Senate considered this Bill, and I have had occasions to read the recommendations of the Senate in connexion with another committee that was appointed, a committee for the reorganisation of secondary education in this Presidency. By a large majority they came to the conclusion that the recommendations of the Sadler Commission should be followed. In pursuance of those recommendations the

[15th November 1922] [Mr. P. Siva Rao]

hon. the Minister drafted this Bill and when it came up for consideration in the Senate it was thrown out by a very narrow majority. The Senate did not reject the proposals at all. It is a mistake to suppose that the Senate has rejected it. They have not rejected it. While approving the general principles of establishing a teaching and residential university at Madras, they made it a condition that this university should be established as soon as the Government were ready to found similar universities in other parts of the Presidency. The essence of the present Bill is to convert the present examining university into a teaching and residential one. No doubt it is a large improvement on the old state of things. It provides for a very large elective element, and those details whether the donors should have representation, whether the commercial interests should have representation and whether the number of ex-officio members is not unduly large or unduly small—those are all very small matters. The essence of the scheme is to bring the university into closer contact with the students and to arrange for a system of co-operative training between the constituent colleges in the Presidency.

"Coming to the main features of the Bill I may say that for the first time it places the financial grants on a statutory basis. Hereafter the Government cannot go back upon their word. The Statement of Objects and Reasons clearly sets forth the principles underlying the Bill. It runs as follows:

A new synthesis is established between the University and its colleges, wherein the University will not be something outside and apart from the colleges, as it now is, but the colleges will in the fullest sense be members of and partners in the University. The new system will really enable the University to be responsible for the character of the teaching given in its name and to realise that it is the training given to the students which is of primary importance and the examinations which test this training are of subsidiary importance. The Bill emphasises a system wherein the colleges, while stronger and freer than they now are and able to command more fully than ever the loyalty of their students, will neither be tempted to rival the university or claim independence of it, nor have reason to feel any jealousy or fear of it, or to regard it as a competitor. It is a university of colleges that will be established.

"I do not see what serious objection there can be to this Bill. I do not look upon it with alarm provided it is a new body that stands up to its glorious ideals. If you are going to have a new, better and more representative body, there can be possibly no objection to it.

"One other serious objection was raised with regard to this Bill regarding the mufassal colleges. I am a mufassalite. I do not share for a moment in the apprehensions that have been expressed. I seriously ask my hon. friends whether the present condition of these colleges would deteriorate. They say the student population will fall off; they say that there will be a rush to the metropolitan colleges. How many can such colleges accommodate? Surely some must be accommodated in the mufassal colleges. I would ask what foundation is there for these fears? There was a suggestion from one quarter of the House that a provision must be inserted in the Bill that some more universities must be started. I will simply reply to my friend who says that, 'we must stop all advance, unless we advance simultaneously all round' that it is simply a dog in the manger policy. It must be conceded that Madras, by virtue of its position and influence, ought to have a university of its own. Why should we say, 'Don't advance unless we simultaneously advance'? I submit that it is a narrow-minded policy to be adopted. There must be a premier institution where we can have ideal teaching to form a model for the other colleges. At the present juncture let us have one unique and premier institution in the city of Madras which can be looked upon to

[Mr. P. Siva Rao] [15th November 1922]

impart the best traditions and the highest training in the land. As for the mufassal colleges, it is for the hon. Minister to see that no rivalry is created among the various institutions. It is for him to see that there is no undue jealousy and undue competition among these colleges. So long as there is the assurance that the independence, status, prestige, and financial position of the mufassal colleges will be maintained, respected and left unimpaired, so long as there is the assurance from the hon. Minister that ere long those colleges which are now potential universities will be encouraged to develop themselves into separate units, then so long we need not be alarmed and we need not hesitate to allow this Bill to go before the Select Committee. Even the Sadler Committee were of opinion that some form of special treatment of the mufassal colleges was necessary. The one course they suggest for safeguarding the interests of the mufassal colleges is the formation of a council of mufassal colleges which will have a very effective voice. With these words, I support the principles of the Bill."

Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"I rise to support the Bill brought forward by the hon. the Education Minister. Sir, there are many difficulties in the way of bringing forward reforms in the present University of Madras. The chief of them is finance. No doubt there have been criticisms against this Bill mostly adverse and interested, and I am sure the hon. the Minister for Education can easily afford to ignore them. If the hon. the Education Minister can find enough money, it will be a matter of easy walk-over for him in getting the Bill passed here. I shall confine my remarks to the idea of a residential university. In this Bill it has not been sufficiently explained as to what is meant by a residential university. Sir, the idea of a residential university has been borrowed not only by India but by other countries also. From the rules and regulations you will see that to be in residence at Oxford means that you should be at Oxford for a particular time. It does not necessarily mean that you should attend the lectures. It will suffice to stay for a particular number of nights. As a matter of fact, it is only the colleges that require their students to reside at a particular place and expect them to take part in the various activities of the college. Each college is a corporate body by itself. Each college has got its own individuality and its own tradition. The habits and traditions of all these colleges go to make up the university. Without these colleges there is no university whatever. As a matter of fact, there is no university apart from the colleges. That can be seen from the fact that the management of the university is entirely in the hands of the vice-chancellor who is elected once a year from the different heads of the colleges. So it will be observed that the affairs of the university, in its education as well as its other affairs, are conducted purely by university men who are professors and heads of the colleges. I would request the hon. the Minister for Education to kindly note this point. Till the University Act is put in a working order no doubt you will require the services of a full-timed man appointed by Government who will devote his time, knowledge and attention to his work. After that, I hope that the Education Minister will see that the vice-chancellor, who is the chief executive officer of the university, is elected without importing a stranger from outside from the heads of the colleges only. In this connexion I hope the hon. the Minister will see that hostels are attached to each college. Merely providing hostel accommodation is nothing. Each college must create some tradition. Members of each college must feel that they have a common tradition which should be maintained intact by them,

[15th November 1922] [Mr. P. T. Rajan]

This can be done only by making them live together. Now, coming to the object of the university, Sir, I am very glad that the university, which has been merely an examining body, will shortly be a teaching and residential body. I am very glad that these two ideals of a university are about to be realized. No doubt there is a lot of objection to the teaching university being established in Madras. I understand by the term 'teaching university' a university which will train its students and see to their conduct and culture so that they may become useful members of society. It does not guarantee when you enter the world any position which would fetch you a good fortune. The university is to give a liberal education. Those who think that merely by taking a degree they could make a fortune or make a name will be mistaken. As a matter of fact, the universities of Oxford and Cambridge have never cared for the material side of life. You can count in numbers the number of men in Oxford and Cambridge who have made fortunes in the commercial world. What Oxford and Cambridge do is to train men so that they may be able to enter any walk of life, and cope with any situation that they may be given to deal with. They are giving men who are willing to sacrifice all their life in order to lift others less fortunate than themselves to better and useful conditions. Under these circumstances, a teaching and a residential university would mean a very costly thing no doubt. But if you want good men to enter our public life and if you want to raise the tone of the public life and maintain a high standard of morality in public life, it behoves all of us, no matter whether we are Andhras or whether we come from Malabar or the south, to bring about a university which would train men to take up the various walks of life. Now I congratulate the hon. the Minister for Education who deserves a deep debt of gratitude from all concerned."

Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"Mr. President, Sir, when I first read the note in the papers that the hon. the Minister was going to introduce a University Bill, I thought it would be the Andhra University Bill, the only excuse for my thinking so being that I happened to be the Secretary of the Andhra University Committee. After submitting the report of that Committee, I was every moment expecting that the hon. Minister would bestow his attention on the framing of an Andhra University Bill; and when I was told that the note in the papers referred to the Madras University Bill, I thought again that the Government, not being able to select any suitable centre in the Andhra province, settled the centre for the University as Madras, and this view was confirmed when I read the principles of the Bill, because my recommendations—I hope I am not divulging any secrets—are not at all different from the principles embodied in the present Bill. Therefore, I cannot now consistently oppose any of the principles embodied in this Bill.

"There is a lot of criticism regarding the status of the affiliated colleges in the mufassal, and it was suggested by some of the speakers that universities in the north and also in the south should grow simultaneously. I am one with them in this connexion. But I cannot at all understand the real principle of the criticism—as to how our problem can be solved even when those universities are started. Suppose to-morrow, as my friend Mr. Rangaswami Mudaliyar said, the centre for the university for the north is selected as Madanapalle or Anantapur, then, what is to become of the other colleges in the north? There must be some colleges there which must be affiliated

[Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Raju] [15th November 1922]

either to the Madras University or to the new university for the north. My friend Sir Desika Achariyar suggested that he would be satisfied if Trichinopoly or some other place in the south is selected as a centre for a university for the Tamil districts. It is well and good; but is the question of affiliation of other existing colleges in the south solved by so doing? We all desire that several universities should come into existence, but the problem remains unsolved, and some of the existing colleges should be affiliated to one university or other. To my mind, this is a problem which cannot be solved satisfactorily.

"So far as this Bill is concerned, section 40 says that the Government may hand over some of their institutions to the University. In this connexion, I wish to put one plain question. Why not the Madras Government make up their mind at once and say 'these are the institutions, these are the colleges, which we are prepared to transfer to the University'? Is it not necessary that the Government should make up its mind with regard to this question before they settle the question of establishing residential and teaching university? Why should they not say, 'we are going to hand over to the University, the Presidency College, the Medical College, the Engineering College, the Queen Mary's College, the Teachers' College, etc.'? Is it the intention of the Government to run these institutions as constituent colleges? Are we to understand that all these colleges will be handed over to the University after this Bill becomes law? Of course, the Ministry has made up its mind to hand over the institutions to the University. It is a very bold and desirable step. The hon. Minister stated in his speech that he has effected decentralization. Why should he not make up his mind and tell us that he is going to hand over all these institutions to the University under the direct control of himself and his adviser, the Director of Public Instruction? I believe paragraph 3 of the preamble is introduced in order to meet the opposition of the mufassal colleges. It runs as follows:

Whereas it is desirable by the concentration and co-ordination of resources for higher teaching and research at suitable centres outside the limits of the City of Madras to prepare for the institution of new universities.

"This is one of the aims of the Bill. It is well and good. How far this noble aim of the Government will be given effect to by the subsequent provisions in the Bill is a matter for examination. There is a provision for a Council of affiliated colleges. What are its functions? There is nothing in its functions to say that it will develop to form new centres of university activity. Of course, there is a suggestion by some one that colleges in the north and colleges in the south should form two separate universities. It is desirable to have two associations, one for the north and the other for the south and they must in the beginning work with powers delegated by the Syndicate and Senate, and they must be able to create co-operation between the teachers of the various colleges and form real centres of university activity in future. Unless such a thing is proposed to be done by modifying the various sections regarding the Council of affiliated colleges, I do not think we will be justified in keeping that portion of the preamble in the Bill."

At this stage the Council rose for the day to meet again at 11 a.m. on Thursday, the 16th November 1922.

L. D. SWAMIKANNU,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

The Council re-assembled at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 a.m. on Thursday, the 16th November 1922, the hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR Avargal, K.O.S.I., C.I.E., President, presiding.

I

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[Order made by the President of the Madras Legislative Council under Standing Order No. 15—

(1) Printed copies of the questions and answers to be put and given at a meeting of the Council shall be placed on the Council table an hour before the President takes his seat.

(2) The questions shall be put and answered in the following manner:—

The Secretary shall call the name of each interpellator in alphabetical order, specify the serial numbers of his questions and make a sufficient pause to allow him or any other member a reasonable opportunity of rising in his place if he is desirous of asking a supplementary question. Supplementary questions must be put immediately after the principal questions to which they relate.]

Tamil language and literature for the M.A. degree.

495 Q.—Mr. R. APPASWAMI NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether 'Tamil' language is treated on a footing of equality with Sanskrit and Arabic by the University of Madras;

(b) whether the University of Madras has made it impossible for a candidate to appear for 'Tamil language and literature' alone in order to qualify himself for the M.A. degree of the University of Madras;

(c) whether it is possible for a candidate to appear in Sanskrit literature alone, or Arabic alone for the M.A. degree examination of the University of Madras;

(d) whether in the history of the University of Madras it was at any time possible for a candidate to appear for 'Tamil language and literature' alone for the M.A. degree examination in order to qualify himself for the degree, and, if it was so, what the consideration was which led the university to abandon that syllabus in favour of the present one;

(e) whether the Government have been in receipt of memorials or petitions requesting that Tamil may be treated by the university on a footing of equality with languages such as Sanskrit and Arabic; and

(f) whether or not the Government propose to interfere on this matter and place Tamil on a footing of equality with other languages such as Sanskrit and Arabic?

A.—(a) to (c) The hon. Member is referred to the University Regulations printed in the calendars of the university, particularly those in chapter XXIII relating to the M.A. degree examination.

(d) to (f) The answer is in the negative.

[16th November 1922]

Civil suits and Sessions cases in the Agency division.

496 Q.—Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasaya: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(1) the number of civil suits and appeals filed in the year 1921-22 and also for the first quarter of 1922-23—

(a) in the courts of the Agency Commissioner;

(b) in the courts of the assistant commissioners of the Agency division;

(2) the number of suits and appeals disposed of by the said courts during the said periods and the pendency of suits and appeals in those courts at present;

(3) the number of assistant commissioners in the Agency division that have been invested with powers to try sessions cases up to the end of April 1922 and afterwards;

(4) the number of sessions cases committed to and disposed of by the said courts during the said periods;

(5) the number of sessions cases and criminal appeals disposed of by the Agency Commissioner during the said periods;

(6) whether there was any complaint received either by the Agency Commissioner or by the Local Government against the nature of sessions work done by the assistant commissioners during the above periods;

(7) whether under the Agency rules, the Agency Commissioner is not the District and Sessions Judge for his division;

(8) what the average number is of civil suits, civil appeals, sessions cases and criminal appeals ordinarily disposed of by a District and Sessions Judge in a year in ordinary tracts; and

(9) whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table the whole correspondence regarding the creation of the post of—

(a) the Judicial Assistant Commissioner, Agency division;

(b) the District and Sessions Judge, Agency division?

A.—(1) & (2) The following statement gives the required statistics for the year 1921 :—

Name of the court.	Original suits.							Pending on 31st December 1921.
	Pending on 31st December 1920.	Instituted.	Received transfer or reference.	Total.	Disposed.	Transferred to other courts.	Total disposed of.	
Agency Commissioner.	8	1	..	9	..	1	1	8
Judicial Assistant to Commissioner.	..	..	73	73	45	..	45	28
Khond Agency ..	38	95	..	133	128	..	128	7
Savara do. ..	126	351	29	506	407	51	458	48
Rampa do. ..	46	448	23	517	436	2	438	79
Oriya do. ..	180	358	54	592	326	79	406	187
Khats do. ..	2	27	16	45	28	11	37	8
Goya do. ..	52	135	5	192	161	..	161	31
Total ..	452	1,415	200	2,067	1,527	144	1,671	396

16th November 1922]

Name of the court.	Appeal suits.							Pending on 31st December 1921.
	Pending on 31st December 1920.	Instituted.	Received transfer or reference.	Total.	Disposed of.	Transferred to other courts.	Total disposed of.	
Agency Commissioner.	24	1	..	25	4	18	22	3
Judicial Assistant to Commissioner.	..	..	40	40	37	..	37	3
Khond Agency ..	..	6	..	6	6	..	6	..
Savara do. ..	7	18	..	25	21	..	21	4
Oriya do. ..	1	14	1	16	16	..	16	..
Ghats do. ..	..	..	..	..	8	..	8	..
Rampa do. ..	..	8	..	8	6	..	6	..
Koya do. ..	..	6	..	6	6	..	6	..
Total ..	32	53	41	126	98	18	116	10

Figures for 1922 are not available.

(3) Three.

(4) Statistics for the year 1921 are furnished below :—

Court.		Number pending on 31st December 1920.	Number received during the year.	Total.	Number disposed of.
Assistant Commissioner.	Khond	1	5	6	5
Do.	Savara	1	39	40	38
Do.	Oriya	3	79	82	82

(5) The Agency Commissioner disposed of three session cases.

Criminal appeals—Agency Commissioner's Court—

Pending on 31st December 1920.	Received during 1921.	Total.	Disposed of
3	1	4	4

(6) No such complaint has come to the notice of the Government.

(7) Yes.

(8) The hon. Member is referred to statement F-4 and to statements C-9 and E-2 in the annual statistics for civil and criminal courts which are placed on the Editors' Table.

(9) The correspondence with the Government of India cannot be published under the existing rules.

Pay of the draughtsmen in the Forest Department.

497 Q.—Mr. B. P. DEVARAJULU NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(1) whether the Government have received memorials from the draughtsmen in the Forest Department praying for increase of pay for reasons mentioned in the memorials duly supported by the several district forest officers concerned;

[16th November 1922]

(2) what the old scale of pay and the present revision scale of pay is of revenue deputy surveyors and revenue draughtsmen and when the present scale was introduced;

(3) what the old scale of pay and the revised scale of pay of draughtsmen of Forest department is and what the pay of a clerk in the department before the revision and after revision is;

(4) why the pay of the Forest Department draughtsmen trained in the College of Engineering or technical institute and supplemented with Government technical examination certificates is fixed on a par with that of an ordinary clerk while the pay of revenue deputy surveyors with inferior training and only departmental qualification is raised to Rs. 35--2--65--1½--80; and

(5) whether it is a fact that, owing to want of substitutes, privilege leave is seldom granted to draughtsmen in the Forest Department even in urgent cases and when granted privilege leave, they are detained without relief until substitutes are procured by the applicants themselves?

4.--(1) The Government have not yet received the memorials referred to, but have seen advance copies.

(2) The following statement gives the information :--

Designation.	Old scale of pay. RS.	Present revised scale of pay. RS.
Deputy surveyors—		
For those employed in the Land Records Department.	25--1--55 (increments annual).	35--35--2--65--1½--80.
For those employed in Survey parties.	25, 30 and 40 ..	35--35--1½--50--1--60.
Draughtsmen	20--1--30 (increments biennial).	35--35--1½--50--1--60.

(3) The following statement gives the information :--

Designation.	Old scale. RS.	Revised scale. RS.
Draughtsmen in District Forest offices.	30--2--50 ..	35--35--1½--50--1--60.
Clerks in District Forest offices.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 20 \quad \therefore \\ 20 \quad 1 \quad 25 \quad \therefore \\ 25 \quad 1 \quad 30 \quad \therefore \\ 30 \quad 2 \quad 40 \quad \therefore \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 35 \\ 35-35-1\frac{1}{2}-50-1-60. \end{array} \right.$

(4) The question whether Forest Department draughtsmen are entitled to be classed, as regards pay, with Revenue Department surveyor will be considered when the memorials are received.

(5) The Government have no information.

Women members in municipalities and local boards.

498 Q.—Khan Sahib Munsbi MUHAMMAD ABDUR RAHMAN SAHIB: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state the names of the municipalities, district boards and taluk boards in the Presidency of Madras who have nominated women members to their councils and boards?

[16th November 1922]

4.—The Nellore municipal council, the Nellore district board, and the taluk boards of Bellary, Vizagapatam, Adoni and Nellore. The ladies appointed as members of the last two taluk boards have since resigned.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Is it a fact that the President, District Board, Bellary, asked the lady member of the Adoni Taluk Board to resign and that she did not resign of her own accord?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"I do not know, Sir. That question is not in order. All the same I want notice."

Muhammadan co-operative assistant registrars and co-operative inspectors.

499 Q.—Khan Sahib Munsbi MUHAMMAD ABDUR RAHMAN SAHIB: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state the number of Muhammadans employed as co-operative assistant registrars and co-operative inspectors in the Presidency?

4.—There are no Muhammadans now employed as co-operative assistant registrars in this Presidency, Mr. Usuf Ali who was appointed in November 1921 having gone back to the Income-tax department; three are employed as co-operative inspectors.

The taluk boards of South Arcot.

500 Q.—Mr. A. T. MUTTUKUMARASWAMI CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased—

(a) to place on the table the communications between the district board president, South Arcot, and the Government about the nomination of presidents of the Tindivanam, Tirukkoyilur and Chidambaram taluk boards;

(b) (i) to state how many Reddis were elected and nominated to each of the taluk boards in the South Arcot district;

(ii) to state how many elected seats were vacant in the district board; and

(iii) how many Reddis were elected and nominated to the district board?

4.--(a) The presidents of all the taluk boards in the South Arcot district are appointed by election. The question does not therefore arise.

	Elected.	Nominated
(b) (i) Tirukkoyilur	2	1
Tindivanam	9	Nil.
Cuddalore	6	1
Chidambaram	1	Nil
Vriddhachalam	3	1

(ii) & (iii) The hon. Member is referred to the Civil Lists for the quarters ending 30th June and 30th September 1922.

Local and municipal group conferences.

501 Q.—Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased--

(1) to place on the table copies of all the resolutions of the various local and municipal group conferences held since January 1921;

[16th November 1922]

(2) to state what action has been taken by the Government in regard to each of the resolutions of the said conferences; and

(3) to place on the table a statement of the expenditure incurred by the local bodies for the attendance of the members of the said bodies at these conferences, and also the expenditure incurred from provincial funds for the travelling allowances of the public officials who attended the above conferences?

A.—(1) & (2) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to G.O. No. 1345, L. & M., dated 5th August 1922, a copy of which is placed on the table.*

(3) The Government have no information.

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—“This question relates to the expenditure on local and municipal conferences. The Government say that they have no information. Will they call for the information?”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—“I have no objection to call for the information.”

District health officer, Kurnool.

502 Q.—Mr. K. SARABHA REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(1) the total expenditure incurred to maintain the newly-created office of district health officer in the Kurnool district;

(2) what his functions and the nature of work expected of him are;

(3) whether it is a fact that rural sanitation in the Kurnool district is most backward and requires the earnest attention of the department;

(4) whether with the opening of the department of health there is a corresponding reduction in expenditure incurred on the district medical and sanitary officer;

(5) whether the health officer is equipped with slides relating to the health and child-welfare exhibition held at Madras; and

(6) whether the present health officer in the Kurnool district is proficient in the vernacular of the district?

A.—(1) & (4) The Government have no information as to the total expenditure incurred. The office staff required by the District Health Officer was taken from the office of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Kurnool.

(2) The chief duties of a District Health Officer and his staff are given below:—

(a) To relieve the Civil Surgeon of all public health duties in the rural areas of his district.

(b) The investigation and control of all outbreaks of communicable disease in rural areas.

(c) The supervision of all vaccination and other protective inoculations at present carried out by a special staff.

(d) The supervision of the registration of vital statistics which should thus be made much more detailed and much more accurate than at present;

* Vide Appendix on page 742 infra.

[16th November 1922]

(e) The drafting of plans and estimates for simple sanitary projects and taking steps to remedy defects in village drainage, water-supplies, etc.

(f) Propaganda—This would be a very important part of the activities of the health staff. Lantern lectures, cinema lectures and demonstrations, run more or less on American lines, should play an important part.

(g) In the event of outbreaks of cholera, plague or malaria, the disinfection of water-supplies, etc., rat destruction and plague inoculation, mosquito-reduction and the distribution of quinine would be undertaken by the public health staff.

(h) Hookworm infestation and other such parasitic infections would be dealt with.

(i) The staff would work in co-operation with the staffs of neighbouring districts, the interchange of notification of outbreak of infectious disease receiving attention at the earliest possible opportunity.

(j) In the event of the appearance of infectious disease of a serious nature, the most strenuous efforts would be made to localize the spread with the aid, when necessary, of the staffs of adjoining districts.

(3) The answer is in the affirmative.

(5) The District Health Officer has been, and will be, supplied with slides on various health subjects, e.g., hookworm, general sanitation, etc., by the Director of Public Health, and, it is hoped also, by the Aukyllostomiasis bureau and the Madras Health Propaganda Board.

(6) The answer is in the negative.

Defamation of Government servants in the public press.

503 Q.—Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasaya: Will the hon. the Home Member and the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(1) how many cases of alleged defamation of Government servants in the press have been brought to the notice of the Government from January 1921 up to date;

(2) in how many such cases Government have allowed proceedings to be instituted against the editors or proprietors of newspapers concerned for defamation and whether the Government will be pleased to give a list of such cases; and

(3) in how many such cases the assistance of Crown Law officers was given to the aggrieved public servants and what amount of expenditure the Government have incurred in each case and with what result?

A.—The Government are not prepared to say how many cases of the defamation of their servants by newspapers have been brought to their notice. Proceedings have been instituted in two cases—that of Mr. Pelly against the “Independent” of Allahabad and that of Mr. Hitchcock against the “Hindu” of Madras. In neither case was the assistance of the Law officers of the Crown given directly to the officers concerned but in both Government undertook to meet the cost of the litigation. In Mr. Pelly's case the expenditure amounted to Rs. 173-14-0. Mr. Hitchcock's case is still *sub judice*.

[16th November 1922]

Expenditure on the Police Department.

504 Q.—MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(1) the total expenditure spent on the Police Department in this Presidency in the years 1905-1906, 1915-1916, 1921-1922;

(2) the number of police constables, head constables, sergeants, sub-inspectors, circle inspectors, deputy superintendents, assistant superintendents, district superintendents and deputy inspectors-general of police on the 31st day of March of 1906-1916 and 1922;

(3) whether the Government have any intention of reducing the number of officers in any of the cadres referred to in (b), and, if so, to what extent; and

(4) whether the Government have considered the desirability of appointing an Indian as a deputy inspector-general of police as recommended by the Council resolution passed in September last, and, if so, when it is to be given effect to?

A.—(1) & (2) The hon. Member is referred to statement D of Appendix A of the police administration reports of the years concerned.

(3) The question is under examination but it is improbable that any large reduction can be effected.

(4) It is unlikely that an Indian will be appointed as deputy inspector-general of police in the near future.

APPENDIX

[Vide answer to question No. 501 asked by Diwan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 16th November 1922, page 740 supra.]

G.O. No. 1345, L. & M., dated 5th August 1922.

In July 1920 the Government convened a Conference in Madras of selected representatives of Local Boards and Municipal Councils to discuss certain questions of policy in which they desired their advice. This Conference served a very useful purpose in acquainting the Government with the views of Presidents and Chairmen on important outstanding questions. The cost, however, was heavy, and it was realized that an all-Presidency Conference on which all local bodies could be represented would involve an expenditure which provincial funds could not reasonably be expected to defray. Such a Conference, moreover, would entrench severely on the time of Presidents and Chairmen, who are for the most part busy professional men. Further, conditions in different areas of the Presidency vary and, as it is essential to the health of Local Self-Government that general principles should be adopted to the peculiarity of local conditions, an attempt to arrive at one common formula for the whole Presidency under almost any head of administration would be foredoomed to failure. The Government therefore

[16th November 1922]

decided to leave it to local bodies themselves to follow up the precedent created in 1920. The result has been completely satisfactory. In 1921 Group conferences were organized for each of the five natural divisions of the Presidency as follows:—

- I. Northern Group. Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Gōdāvari, Kistna, Guntūr and Nellore.
Held at Bezwada—August 28th and 29th—under the presidency of M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur C. V. S. Narasimha Raju Garu, President, District Board, Vizagapatam.
- II. Ceded Districts Group. Bellary, Anantapur, Kurnool and Cuddapah.
Held at Cuddapah—September 17th and 18th—under the presidency of M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai Avargal, President, District Board, Anantapur.
- III. Central Group. North Arcot, South Arcot, Chingleput and Chittoor.
Held at Saidapet—October 7th and 8th—under the presidency of M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur W. Vijayaraghavulu Mudaliyar Avargal, President, District Board, North Arcot.
- IV. Southern Group. Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevely.
Held at Trichinopoly—November 1st to 3rd—under the presidency of M.R.Py. Diwan Bahadur V. K. Ramanuja Achariyar Avargal. This Conference was opened by His Excellency the Governor.
- V. Western Group. Malabar, South Kanara, Salem, Coimbatore and The Nilgiris.
Held at Coimbatore—November 26th and 27th—under the presidency of M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur N. Subba Rao Avargal, President, District Board, South Kanara.

2. The Government have perused with great interest the reports of these five Conferences and the resolutions passed therein. It is clear that the exchange of views between the responsible representatives of local bodies which the Conferences have brought about has stimulated interest in the problems of board and municipal administration, clarified many issues hitherto clouded in controversy, broadened the outlook of public opinion and prepared the foundation of constructive policy. The Government note also with pleasure the cordial welcome given to their departmental officers, whose expert knowledge and experience were placed at the disposal of each Conference. They are convinced that the presence of these officers at the Conferences has proved as useful to the officers themselves

[16th November 1922]

and to the Government as it has to the representatives of self-governing bodies, and that the opportunity thus afforded for mutual discussion is more effective than correspondence in furthering the public welfare which is the common interest of both the Government and local bodies to attain.

3. The resolutions passed at the several Conferences are classified and tabulated in the annexure. Some of these resolutions it is for local bodies themselves to carry out, and these do not require action on the part of the Government. Others the Government have accepted and given effect to. Others the Government have, after careful consideration, felt unable to comply with. Others involve issues too complex for hasty decision. Others again require financial resources which the Government do not at present possess. The resolutions as a whole bear the mark of good sense and sincerity, an excellent augury for the future of Local Self-Government in this Presidency. The Government congratulate the organizers of the Conferences of 1921 and trust that future Conferences will maintain the same high qualities.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Local Self-Government)

F. J. RICHARDS,
Secretary to Government.

To all Presidents of District Boards.
 „ all Presidents of Taluk Boards (through Presidents of District Boards)
 „ all Chairmen of Municipal Councils.
 „ all Collectors.
 „ the Inspector of Local Boards and Municipal Councils.
 „ the Director of Public Instruction.
 „ the Surgeon-General.
 „ the Director of Public Health.
 „ the Director of Town Planning.
 „ the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.
 „ the Sanitary Engineer.
 „ the Finance Department.
 „ the Revenue Department.
 „ the Public Works Department.
 „ the Publicity Officer.

ANNEXURE.

Proceedings of the Local and Municipal Conferences.

[Note.—The letter in brackets after each resolution indicates the Conference at which it was passed. Bz. = Bezwada; Cd. = Cuddapah; Sd. = Saidapet; Tr. = Trichinopoly; Ob. = Coimbatore. The number is the number of the resolution on the Agenda of the Conference at which it was adopted.]

I.—CONSTITUTION AND MANAGEMENT.

(1) *Municipal Chairman, term of office.*

(i) This Conference resolves that necessary amendment in law shall be made to extend the term of office of municipal chairman and vice-chairman to three years unless his term as member of the council expires meanwhile. (Bz. 24.)

16th November 1922]

(ii) Resolved that this Conference supports Mr. T. A. Ramalinga Chettiyar's Bill for amending the District Municipalities Act for extending the term of office of chairmen of municipal councils to three years, as in the case of union, taluk and district board's presidents. (Sd. 10.)

(iii) This Conference recommends that the term of chairmanship of municipal councils be extended to the full term of his councillorship. (Cd. 20.)

The recommendation has been accepted and has passed into law.

(2) *Municipal elections, method of voting.*

This Conference is of opinion that the present system of voting at municipal elections is unsatisfactory, as it is now possible to make out the persons for whom one has voted, and that the rules now in force for election of councillors and chairmen and vice-chairmen should be so altered as to get the full benefit of vote by ballot. (Cb. 25.)

The Government do not consider any alteration in the rules necessary.

(3) *Travelling allowance.*

This Conference expresses its opinion that as the amount of travelling allowance bills in local bodies and district educational councils come to a very large figure, it is necessary that the presidents and vice-presidents, and chairmen and vice-chairmen should draw travelling allowance only on the present scale fixed for the members of the several bodies and that the members themselves should agree to draw not more than one-half of what they are drawing now; and urges the various bodies to come to a settlement on the matter at an early date. (Cb. 29.)

The remedy lies with the local boards and councils themselves. The matter is, however, engaging the attention of the Government.

(4) *Discipline.*(a) *Punishment.*

That this Conference recommends that the present Local Boards Act, sections 68, 70, 72, be so modified as to give the President, District Board, the following disciplinary powers of warning, fining, suspension and temporary reduction and to the Board those of removal and dismissal in the case of District Board Engineer. (Cd. 16.)

The Government do not at present see sufficient reason to amend the Act in the direction suggested.

(b) *Appeals.*

The existing rules in the matter of appeals against punishment by municipal subordinates be continued; in other words, that the

[16th November 1922]

appeal should lie to the municipal council and not to a committee and that the draft rule on the subject made by Government be not adopted. (Tr. 3.)

The draft rules have been confirmed in G.O. No. 499, L. & M., dated 14th March 1922. The Government did not accept the resolution.

(5) *Transfers.*

This Conference recommends that the presidents of district and taluk boards may be empowered to transfer their servants as well as the servants of union boards from one local board to another within their respective jurisdictions. (Tr. 2.)

This is under the consideration of the Government.

(6) *Co-operation of Government Officers.*

This Conference urges on Government the immediate necessity for inserting in the Local Boards Act a distinct provision to the following effect:—

“All persons in the employ of Government who at the time when the Act came into force in any district were performing any executive or ministerial duties in carrying out the purposes of the Act, shall continue to discharge such duties, unless and until the Governor in Council shall otherwise direct.” (Section 47 of the old Act.)

This Conference further urges that pending the introduction of such legislation, Government may be pleased to issue directions to the Revenue and other officers in their employ to help local bodies in their administration as they were doing when Collectors and Revenue Divisional Officers were Presidents. (Cb. 3.)

This is under the consideration of the Government.

(7) *Gratuities for menials.*

(i) This Conference is of opinion that the Local Boards Manual and the Municipal Account Code should be so amended as to permit of gratuities being paid to purely manual labourers, e.g., peons and lascars. (Cb. 22.)

(ii) This Conference is of opinion that the Municipal Account Code should be so amended as to permit of gratuities being paid to purely manual labourers, e.g., peons and lascars. (Sd. 6.)

This is under the consideration of the Government in connexion with the revision of the Local Boards Manual and the Municipal Account Code.

[16th November 1922]

II.—COMMUNICATIONS.

(1) *Provincialization of Engineers.*

This Conference recommends that immediate effect be given to the recommendations of the Financial Relations Committee that the Engineers and the Assistant Engineers be provincialized and that a moiety of their salaries be contributed by Government. (Tr. 4.)

The matter is already under the consideration of the Government. They have not been able to give immediate effect to the recommendation for want of funds.

(2) *Second-class roads.*

This Conference recommends that in the case of second-class roads the Government do give two-thirds of the total expenditure on such roads not exceeding Rs. 200 per mile. (Cd. 13.)

Orders have issued in G.O. No. 1096, L. & M., dated 21st June 1922.

(3) *Union roads.*

That this Conference recommends that the district roads passing through Union limits should vest in the District Board. (Cd. 15.)

The Government are considering the question of amending the Madras Local Boards Act to this effect.

(4) (a) *Trunk roads—Additions proposed.*

(i) This Conference recommends to Government that the present list of trunk or first-class roads requires revision in the light of the principles laid down by the Financial Relations Committee and in consultation with the local bodies concerned. (Cb. 4 and Cd. 11.)

(ii) This Conference resolves that the following roads be classified as ‘Trunk roads’:—

(1) Road from Cuddalore Sathia tope, Lower Anicut, Kumbakonam, Tanjore and Trichinopoly.

(2) Road from Tanjore to Negapatam.

(3) Madura, Aruppukottai, Pandalkudi, Ettiapuram, Tuticorin road.

(4) Madura, Tirumangalam, Kovilpatti, Srivilliputtur, Sivagiri, Tenkasi road.

(5) Trichinopoly-Madura road passing through Kovilpatti, Kottampatti, Melur and not the one via Dindigul. (Tr. 10.)

(iii) The road from Tuticorin to Tenkasi, via Palamcottah to the Travancore territory be recommended to be classified as trunk road. (Tr. 11.)

[16th November 1922]

(iv) The road connecting Madura, Dindigul, Palni, Udumalpet, Pollachi, and Coimbatore be also recommended to be classified as trunk road. (Tr. 12.)

Financial stringency precludes additions to, or material alterations in the alignment of, trunk roads.

(4) (b) *Trunk road grants—Insufficiencies.*

(i) That this Conference recommends that the grant of Rs. 500 per mile should be increased in the case of trunk roads which contain ghats and other natural difficulties. (Cd. 12.)

(ii) Resolved that the amount of Provincial grants in aid of the maintenance of trunk or first-class roads should not be fixed at the maximum of Rs. 500 a mile, but should be made elastic and different maxima should be fixed for different districts with due regard to local conditions. (Sd. 2.)

(iii) This Conference recommends to Government that the amount of Provincial grants in aid of the maintenance of trunk or first-class roads should not be fixed at the maximum of Rs. 500 a mile in the case of district boards or Rs. 1,000 in the case of municipal councils, but should be made elastic and maxima should be fixed for different districts with due regard to local conditions. (Cb. 5.)

The Government cannot at present provide the money required to increase the rate of trunk road grants. The question of fixing the grants for different districts with reference to local conditions is under separate consideration.

(4) (c) *Trunk road grants—Payment.*

(i) This Conference recommends that specially in the case of both first and second-class roads the system of post-payment should be so worked as to enable the local bodies to draw the necessary advance during the year as works progress. (Cd. 1.)

(ii) This Conference is also of opinion that the grants should be within the official year, and in anticipation of the inspection and certificate of the Superintending Engineer, any overpayments discovered as a result of the Superintending Engineer's inspection being adjusted in the accounts of the next year. (Cb. 5 and Sd. 2.)

This subject is under consideration.

(5) *Bridges, etc.*

(i) This Conference resolves that the responsibility for meeting the expenditure caused by acts of God and the construction of bridges, causeways, culverts on trunk roads, should rest with the Government. (Tr. 13.)

[16th November 1922]

(ii) This Conference recommends that the Government be requested to set apart annually—

(a) a definite amount for financing the entire cost of the construction of bridges and causeways on trunk roads; and

(b) a minimum allotment of thirty lakhs out of loan funds for bridges and causeways on other roads, one-half of which should be available for grants to local bodies for meeting the Government's share of the cost of such bridges and causeways and the other half being available for loans to local bodies for meeting their share of the cost. (Sd. 15.)

(iii) This Conference resolves that the construction of bridges, etc., over artificial irrigation works belonging to Government shall be made obligatory on the Public Works Department wherever such works have intercepted the existing public rights of way. (Rz. 23.)

(i) See G.O. No. 493, Finance, dated 11th May 1921.

(ii) The present financial position prevents the Government from making any definite promise.

(iii) The Government are unable to accept the recommendation.

(6) *Encroachments.*

This Conference recommends that section 159 (1) of the Local Boards Act, XIV of 1920, shall be so amended that the presidents of local boards may be authorized to issue notices for the removal of encroachments, without the approval of the Board as provided in section 98 of the old Act. (Tr. 9.)

This resolution is under the consideration of the Government in connexion with the amendment of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920.

III.—EDUCATION.

(1) *Secondary schools.*

(a) *Salaries.*

(i) Resolved that in secondary schools under the management of public bodies the salaries of teachers of different grades be standardized with special provision for backward localities and that Government be requested to bear the entire net cost and that a committee consisting of the presidents of district boards and chairmen of municipal councils managing secondary schools in this group of districts with power to co-opt, be appointed to draw up scales for the acceptance of the bodies concerned. (Sd. 9.)

(ii) This Conference recommends that the following scales be adopted as regards the salaries of teachers in secondary schools (Tr. 14):—

	RS.
Headmaster	150—10—250
B.A., L.T.	90—5—140
If he is a M.A. or honours graduate, he will be given Rs. 10 extra.	

[16th November 1922]

	Rs.
Intermediate	50—2—70
Pandits and school finals	35—1—50
Drawing masters	30—1—40
Physical trainer or drill master ..	30—1—40

The question of standardizing the salaries of teachers in secondary schools is under the consideration of Government. They cannot undertake to bear the entire net cost.

(b) *Finance.*

(i) This Conference recommends that the cost of secondary education be shared between the Government and the local bodies in the proportion of 3 to 1 as recommended by the Financial Relations Committee in paragraphs 23 to 28 of Appendix A of its report except in cases where the Government now bears the whole or higher proportion. (Cb. 6.)

(ii) This Conference resolves that the recommendations of the Financial Relations Committee, in respect of the responsibility of Government and local bodies for meeting the net cost of secondary schools, be accepted. (Tr. 15.)

(iii) This Conference recommends that considering the backwardness of the Ceded Districts in point of education, and the poor finance of the local bodies, the entire net cost of all secondary schools under the management of the local bodies be borne by the Government. (Cd. 9.)

(iv) That in view of the fact that a large number of elementary and a few secondary schools had been opened by local boards and municipalities, the net cost whereof was being wholly or mainly met from Provincial funds, this Conference urges that it is both just and equitable that the extra cost involved in giving to the employees in such schools increased scales of pay, should be entirely borne by Government. (Cb. 26.)

(i) to (iii) The Government are not in favour of making any change in the existing system.

(iv) The Government are unable to accept this resolution.

(c) *District Cadre.*

This Conference is of opinion that a District Educational Service may be organized for the benefit of all secondary schools under public management. (Cb. 28.)

This is under the consideration of the Government.

(2) *Elementary schools.*(a) *Salaries.*

The following scale be recommended to local bodies for adoption in effecting improvements in the scales of salaries of teachers in elementary schools. (Tr. 19):—

(1) Unqualified teachers will get Rs. 20 only per mensem and no increment whatever.

[16th November 1922]

(2) Teachers with lower elementary grade qualification, Rs. 20—1—30.

(3) Teachers with higher elementary grade qualification, Rs. 25—1—35.

(4) Teachers with secondary grade qualification, Rs. 30—1—40.

(5) Women teachers to get Rs. 5 in addition.

This recommendation is for the local bodies to consider.

(b) *Government grants.*

(i) This Conference requests the Government to sanction the Rs. 4 allowance to elementary schoolmasters, which has been withheld since March last, and requests that this grant may be treated as part of the recurring expenditure of the preceding year within the meaning of the proviso to section 37 of the Madras Elementary Education Act of 1920. (Sd. 3 and Tr. 20.)

(ii) This Conference requests Government to sanction and continue the grant of Rs. 4 towards the pay of elementary schoolmasters, which has been withheld since March last, and requests that this grant may be treated as part of the recurring expenditure of the preceding year within the meaning of the proviso to section 37 of the Madras Elementary Education Act of 1920. (Cb. 7.)

(iii) This Conference recommends

(a) that considering the backwardness of the Ceded Districts in point of education, and the poor finances of the local bodies, that the amount of Provincial contribution under the proviso to section 37 of the Elementary Education Act should, in respect of the Ceded Districts, be so determined as to include the sum paid by Government during 1919-20-21 for payment of an additional allowance of Rs. 4 for all elementary school teachers;

(b) that the rate of contribution under section 37 of the Act shall be Rs. 3 for every Re. 1 raised by the local body. [Cd. 10 (a) and (b).]

(iv) This Conference recommends that the whole cost of elementary education shall be met by the Government treating elementary education in this country as a national service. (Bz. 18.)

In 1921-22 subsidies covering one-half of the expenditure on account of the payment of the allowance were sanctioned on condition that the local bodies met the other half from their own funds. As regards 1922-23 and succeeding years the Government have agreed to sanction similar aid, subject to the funds required therefor being voted by the Legislative Council [G.O. No. 226, Law (Education), dated 27th February 1922]. The Government are unable to accept the recommendation that the whole cost of elementary education should be met from provincial revenues.

[16th November 1922]

(c) *Compulsion.*

(i) This Conference suggests to all municipal councils the desirability of the immediate introduction of free and compulsory education in municipal areas. (Tr. 17 and Cb. 8).

(ii) The Government be requested to modify rule 51 of Schedule IV of the District Municipalities Act so as to give full discretion to municipal councils to impart free education in their schools. (Tr. 18).

It is for the municipal councils to take action on the first resolution. The second resolution is under the consideration of the Government.

(3) *Technical schools.*

(i) This Conference resolves that technical and industrial schools should be established at suitable centres in this group under the management of local bodies concerned and the cost thereof shall be defrayed by the Government and the Government workshops at Dowlaiswaram and Bezwada may be utilized by such schools. (Bz. 21.)

(ii) This Conference resolves to introduce vocational training including spinning wheel in all or any of the elementary and secondary schools and the spinning wheel shall be introduced as a compulsory subject in girls' schools. (Bz. 20.)

(iii) This Conference resolves that technical and industrial schools should be established and maintained at suitable centres under the management of the local bodies concerned and the cost thereof defrayed by Government. (Cb. 9.)

(iv) This Conference cordially approves of the scheme which is proposed to be put into force by the District Board of Tinnevely and explained in the following memorandum and recommends the adoption of schemes on similar lines in other districts. (Tr. 16.)

Memorandum.—Kadianallur is a flourishing union situated about 10 miles north of Courtallam on the road to Srivilliputtur. Its population is half agricultural and half industrial, the industry being mainly confined to weaving. It has got a well-attended elementary school for boys and another for girls. Till the beginning of this year it had no secondary school. With the sole help of Government a secondary school up to III Form has now been established in the village. It has got a very promising future before it. It is proposed to raise the school to the IV Form next year and in two years more to make it into a complete secondary school. There is plenty of student material in and round the place. In course of time it is bound to be a great education centre. What is now proposed to be done is to make the school not only an education centre from a literary point of view but also to make it a centre for the imparting of theoretical and practical education in the arts of agriculture and

16th November 1922]

weaving and in a few years to run it on a self-supporting basis. Such an institution will certainly remove the reproach that we are manufacturing a set of discontented young men who, after devoting a good portion of their youth to literary pursuit, are in the end unable to find a means of living. It may legitimately be asked whether under the new system the educational standard will be in any way reduced. The answer is certainly in the negative. At present, the minimum period during which a school has to be kept open is fixed as 180 days in the year. Four hours' attendance counts for one day. Thus the instruction imparted in one year is limited to 180×4 or 720 hours. In the proposed system the day limit of literary instruction will be reduced to three hours and the period of detention will be raised to 240 days. This encroachment on the holidays will not be felt as a hardship as the students do not come from distant places but only surrounding villages.

The remaining portion of the day will be devoted to the imparting of theoretical and practical education in either agriculture or weaving. Suitable curricula will be prepared for the several classes so that the students may be taken through easy stage from the rudimentary course to the highest course under which when they leave the institution they will be practical agriculturists or weavers in addition to the general instruction which they have received up to the VI Form.

Under agriculture it is proposed to acquire a good plot of dry land suitably situated on the roadside between the villages of Kadianallur and Kristnapuram (one mile further north) and with the aid of wells sunk to cultivate the lands with the labour of the students taking to agriculture and to get an outcome from the lands. This outcome will not, in the beginning, be sufficient for the maintenance of the agricultural students. Under proper management it is hoped that in years to come the agricultural students could be maintained with the produce of the farm. The institution will be run on a resident hostel system under the direct supervision of the instructors.

A similar system will be followed for the students taking to weaving for the practical course. Great care will be taken to run the institution on as economical lines as possible but in the beginning the initial cost of land, buildings and apparatus will be great and it is hoped that the Government will readily come to the help of the District Board whose finances are, under the operation of the new Act, not in a flourishing condition.

This scheme was thought out by myself, the President of the Taluk Board, Tinnevely, and the Inspector of schools, discussed on the spot in the presence of men of light and leading in the village

[16th November 1922]

and accepted by all as eminently satisfactory. One of the townsmen christened the system as Gurukulavasa which obtained in India in the days of ancient Rishis.

I therefore request that the Conference will record its opinion that the scheme is eminently practical and will recommend to Government the acceptance of the scheme and the placing of sufficient fund for the purpose.

The Government cannot accept liability for the maintenance of technical and industrial schools which may be opened by local bodies, nor do they propose to take any action with reference to the resolution regarding the introduction of the spinning wheels in schools.

(4) *Muhammadan Education.*

(i) This Conference recommends to the Educational Council that proposals shall be framed immediately to afford facilities for training of Muhammadan male and female teachers in each district. (Bz. 19.)

No action on the part of the Government is called for.

(5) *Religious Instruction.*

That this Conference recommends that voluntary religious instruction be imparted to pupils in schools managed by local bodies under suitable conditions and rules. [Cd. 10 (c).]

The matter is under the consideration of the Government.

(6) *Text-books.*

This Conference resolves that Hindu, Muhammadan and Christian representatives elected by a joint committee of the elected members of the district boards and the municipal councils shall be added to the Text-book Committees and three-fourths of the Text-book Committee shall consist of such representatives. (Bz. 22.)

The Government do not propose to take any action in this matter.

IV.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

A. *District Health Committees.*

(i) (1) This Conference recommends the establishment in each district of a district health committee in order that public health work may be better co-ordinated than at present.

(2) This Conference also recommends that in order to carry out this work a district health officer may be appointed for each district under whom all public health activities will be concentrated. Seventy-five per cent of these officers' emoluments should be paid by Government.

(3) This Conference further recommends that the district health committee should, for the present, consist of the president, district board, the presidents of taluk boards and the district medical

[16th November 1922]

and sanitary officer. The district health officer will act as secretary of the committee, the president, district board, being the president of the committee.

(4) This Conference also recommends that municipal councils should join the health committee. The district board should pay the remaining 25 per cent of the pay of the district health officer, the salaries of the sanitary inspectors and vaccinators being paid by the local bodies that employ them.

(5) The Conference is strongly of opinion that the district health officer shall not be transferred from the district on any account without the consent of the district health committee. (C. 10.)

(ii) This Conference recommends the establishment in each district of a district health committee in order that public health work may be better co-ordinated than at present. (Tr. 21.)

This Conference also recommends that in order to carry out this work a district health officer may be appointed for each district under whom all public health activities will be concentrated. Seventy-five per cent of these officers' emoluments should be paid by Government. (Tr. 22.)

The Conference is strongly of opinion that the district health officer shall not be transferred from the district on any account without consent of the district health committee. (Tr. 25.)

This Conference further recommends that the district health committee should, for the present, consist of the president, district board, the presidents of taluk boards and district medical and sanitary officer: the district health officer will act as secretary of the committee, the president, district board, being the president of the committee. (Tr. 23.)

This Conference also recommends that municipal councils, which do not employ a health officer, of their own, should join the health committee. The district board should pay the remaining 25 per cent of the pay of the district health officer, the salaries of sanitary inspector, deputy inspectors of vaccination and vaccinators being paid by the local bodies that employ them. (Tr. 24.)

(iii) This Conference recommends the establishment in each district of a district health committee in order that public health work may be better co-ordinated than at present.

This Conference also recommends that in order to carry out this work a district health officer may be appointed for each district under whom all public health activities will be concentrated. Seventy-five per cent of this officer's emoluments should be paid by Government.

[16th November 1922]

This Conference further recommends that the district health committee should, for the present, consist of the president, district board, presidents, taluk boards, and the district medical officer. The district health officer will act as secretary of the committee, the district board president being the president of the committee. (Sd. 11.)

(iv) This Conference resolves that district health committees should be organized consisting of representatives of local bodies and district health officers shall be appointed, provided the Government would pay the whole or at least three-fourths of their pay, allowances and other charges. (Bz. 5.)

Orders passed in G.O. No. 1354-A, P.H., dated 18th October 1921, G.O. No. 165, P.H., dated 1st February 1922 and G.O. No. 1096, L. & M., dated 21st June 1922.

B. Medical Relief.

(1) Office of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer.

This Conference is of opinion that the cost of the staff of the district medical and sanitary officer should not be a burden on local bodies. (Cb. 15.)

The matter has been considered by the Government, but owing to the financial stringency no immediate relief can be promised.

(2) Provincial subsidies.

(i) This Conference recommends that half the net cost of all the medical institutions of local and municipal bodies be met by Government. (Cb. 14 and Cd. 6.)

(ii) This Conference resolves that not less than half the cost of the maintenance of medical institutions under local bodies shall be contributed by Government. (Bz. 8.)

(iii) This Conference recommends that in addition to 50 per cent of the net cost of all the medical institutions of local and municipal bodies recommended by the Financial Relations Committee, Government do pay the whole cost of constructing the buildings and equipment. (Tr. 30.)

Orders passed in G.O. No. 737, P.H., dated 23rd May 1921.

(3) Medical Stores.

This Conference resolves that supplies from Medical Stores to the medical institutions maintained by local bodies will be charged at the same rate as in the case of Government medical institutions. (Bz. 7 and Cb. 16.)

Orders passed in G.O. No. 1564, P.H., dated 19th November 1921.

[16th November 1922]

(4) Apportionment of cost between local bodies.

(i) This Conference is of opinion that charges of medical institutions resorted to by people residing within the jurisdiction of more than one local body should be apportioned among such bodies in the proportion to the number of patients resorting to medical institutions from the area of the respective local bodies, and that the administration of such an institution be entrusted to the local body within whose jurisdiction the institution is situated. (Cd. 4.)

(ii) That this Conference is of opinion that charges of medical institutions resorted to by people residing within the jurisdiction of more than one local body should be apportioned among such bodies in the proportion of the number of patients resorting to such institutions from the area of the respective local bodies. (Tr. 23.)

(iii) This Conference resolves that in the case of the hospitals and dispensaries in municipal areas the district board and not the taluk board shall contribute for the maintenance of such institutions *pro rata* according to the number of in-patients and out-patients coming from rural and municipal areas and such hospitals and dispensaries shall be managed by a statutory joint committee consisting of members chosen from local bodies concerned and registers shall be maintained showing the residence of patients treated. (Bz. 6.)

(iv) That this Conference recommends that district boards and not taluk boards do pay contribution to municipal medical institutions. (Cd. 5 and Tr. 29.)

(v) This Conference recommends that district boards and not taluk boards do pay contribution to municipal medical institutions and that the Local Boards Act be amended accordingly.

The Government have been advising local bodies to apportion the cost of medical institutions on the principles indicated in these resolutions.

(5) Midwives.

This Conference recommends that facilities be afforded in each district for training indigenous midwives with a view to the early introduction of the system of registering and licensing them at least in municipal towns. (Cb. 12, Sd. 13, Tr. 27 and Cd. 3.)

The subject is under the consideration of Government.

(6) Ayurvedic and Unani (See also item 7).

(i) This conference resolves that the Government shall grant permission to local bodies to open or aid Ayurvedic and Unani medical institutions. (Bz. 9.)

[16th November 1922]

(ii) This Conference exhorts the local bodies to introduce the system of subsidising the Unani and Ayurvedic medical practitioners in rural areas. (Bz. 10.)

The Government have not hitherto objected to the maintenance of Ayurvedic or Unani institutions by local bodies.

(7) *Rural areas.*

(i) Medical relief in rural areas be organized on the following lines:—(Tr. 26.)

(a) Base hospitals in important taluk centres with one or more itinerant medical men allotted to them going round a definite itinerary every week.

(b) Closure for a few days in the week of dispensaries which do not get an adequate number of patients and sending the medical man or men out during these days to do a definite itinerary.

(c) Aiding registered medical practitioners and certified Ayurvedic and Unani medical practitioners who agree to settle in rural areas.

(ii) Resolved that medical relief in rural areas be organized on the following lines:—(Sd. 12.)

(a) Base hospitals at taluk headquarters with an itinerant medical man attached to them, going round a definite itinerary every week.

(b) Closure for a few days in the week of dispensaries which do not get an adequate number of patients and sending the medical man out during these days to do a definite itinerary.

(c) Aiding

(1) registered medical practitioners,

(2) certificated Ayurvedic and Unani medical practitioners, who agree to settle in rural areas.

(iii) This Conference resolves that medical relief in rural areas be organized on the following lines:—

(1) Base hospitals at taluk headquarters or other centres with itinerant medical men attached to them, going round a definite itinerary every week.

(2) Opening of more dispensaries, and closure for a few days in the week of dispensaries which do not get an adequate number of patients and sending the medical man out during these days to do a definite itinerary.

(3) Aiding

(a) registered medical practitioners, and

(b) certificated Ayurvedic and Unani medical practitioners who agree to settle in rural areas.

[16th November 1922]

(iv) This Conference recommends that medical relief in rural areas may be reorganized on the following basis:—

(a) Base hospitals at taluk headquarters with an itinerant medical man attached to them, going round a definite itinerary every week.

(b) Closure for a few days in the week of dispensaries which do not get an adequate number of patients and sending the medical man out during these days to a definite itinerary.

(c) Aiding—

(1) registered medical practitioners,

(2) certified Ayurvedic and Unani medical practitioners who agree to settle down in rural areas and on such conditions under which aid may be given from local funds. (Cd. 2.)

See G.O. No. 1606, P.H., dated 28th November 1921.

(8) *Transfers of Medical Officers.*

This Conference is of opinion that the frequent and sudden transfers of medical officers outside the district are most undesirable and inconvenient and it therefore proposes—

(i) that in case of the sub-assistant surgeons, transfers outside the district should be made by the Surgeon-General ordinarily after consulting the Presidents of District Boards and Municipal Chairmen;

(ii) that the transfer of assistant surgeons should be made by the Local Government after consulting Presidents of District Boards and Chairmen of Municipal Councils. (5. Cb. 17.)

See G.Os. No. 78, P.H., dated 26th January 1921, and No. 861, P.H., dated 17th June 1922.

C. Preventive Medicine.

(1) *Government Subsidies.*

(i) This Conference resolves that the Provincial Government shall contribute annually an amount which is at the rate of not less than As. 2 per head of population in villages for improvement of sanitation, such as acquisition of sites for latrines, removal of congestion in villages and drinking-water supply, acquisition of sites for burning and burial grounds, etc. (Bz. 11.)

(ii) That this Conference recommends that As. 3 per head of population in a district may be given for rural sanitation by Government considering the backwardness of Ceded districts. (Cd. 7.)

(iii) This Conference requests Government to sanction an annual recurring grant to each taluk board for rural sanitation of an amount equal to one-fourth of the receipts from land-cess. (Tr. 31.)

(iv) This Conference requests the Government to sanction an annual recurring grant for rural sanitation equal to one-fourth of the receipts of each taluk board from land-cess, since the stoppage of

[16th November 1922]

these grants has adversely affected the sinking of wells, especially in Adi-Dravida quarters, and the cleaning and filling up of insanitary public tanks and the removal of prickly-pear and noxious vegetation. (Sd. 4).

(v) This Conference requests Government to sanction an annual recurring grant for rural sanitation equal to one-fourth of the receipts of each taluk board from land-cess, since the stoppage of these grants has adversely affected the sinking of wells, especially in Adi-Dravida quarters, and the cleaning or filling up of insanitary public tanks and the removal of prickly-pear and other noxious vegetation. (Cb. 18).

See paragraph 10 of G.O. No. 493, Finance, dated 11th May 1921.

(2) *Wet Cultivation.*

This Conference resolves that all wet cultivation within 50 yards of the village-site shall be stopped and all the necessary compensation shall be paid by the Government. (Bz. 4.)

See G.O. No. 880, Revenue, dated 13th May 1922. The Government cannot accept the recommendation.

D. Water-supply.

(1) *In Unions.*

That this Conference recommends that the policy recommended by the Financial Relations Committee in regard to large schemes of water-supply be extended to rural union areas. (Tr. 34.)

See paragraph 10 of G.O. No. 493, Finance, dated 13th May 1922.

(2) *Meters.*

(i) That this Conference recommends that the water-supply account be self-supporting in the municipalities in the group where there is protected water-supply. Government should not compel the municipalities to meter the existing house connexions but that new house connexions should be metered. That in respect of new house connexions and such old house connexions as are already metered a meter fund be constituted on the following principles:—

(a) Municipal councils to own, repair and read meters by a special staff.

(b) Meters to be purchased out of loan funds.

(c) Each individual having a house connexion should pay a hire for the meter, the rate being so fixed as to cover loans, charges, cost of repairs and meter charge. (Cd. 8.)

(ii) This Conference recommends that every house connexion shall be metered; and that the municipal councils should own, repair and read meters by a special staff and that the meters be purchased out of loan funds. (Tr. 32.)

The question is separately engaging the attention of the Government.

16th November 1922]

E. Conservancy.

(1) *Rubbish disposal.*

This Conference recommends that the departmental system of collecting and transporting rubbish be introduced in preference to the contract system in municipal and union board areas. (Tr. 33.)

No orders of Government are called for.

(2) *Conservancy tax.*

This Conference is of opinion that the private scavenging fees of municipalities and unions be classified as a tax and that the same be included in the bills for house and water tax. (Cb. 31.)

The question of amending the Acts with reference to this resolution is under consideration.

V.—TAXATION.

(1) *Property tax—Differential rates.*

(i) This Conference recommends that municipal councils may be given the power to levy the general property tax at varying rates on lands and buildings and buildings of different classes and on lands of different classes provided only that the scales are so framed that the rates levied on different classes of the same kind of property be not regressive. (Cd. 21.)

(ii) In regard to the property tax this Conference recommends that the councils have full discretion to levy the tax at different rates provided only the rates levied on different classes of the same kind of property are not regressive. (Tr. 35.)

(iii) This Conference recommends that municipal councils may be given the power to levy the general property tax at different rates on lands and on buildings. [Cb. 19 (a).]

These resolutions are under the consideration of the Government in connexion with the amendment of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920.

(2) *Companies tax.*

(i) That this Conference resolves—

(a) that the companies be taxed on the same principle as professions and that branches of companies should be taxed on the income they derive within the area of the particular local body;

(b) that the definition of company be altered so as to include companies registered in any country. (Cd. 22.)

(ii) (a) That companies be taxed on the same principle as professions and that branches of companies should be taxed on the income they derive within the area of the particular local body.

(b) That the definition of company be so altered as to include companies registered in any country.

[16th November 1922]

(c) That the scales of profession tax and companies tax be modified so as to admit of an easier gradation. (Cb. 20.)

These resolutions are under the consideration of the Government in connexion with the amendment of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, and the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920.

(3) *Profession tax.*

(i) This Conference is of opinion that the Government may amend the Municipal and Local Boards Act by a definition of the word "Income" with reference to the levy of the profession tax. (Cb. 30.)

(ii) This Conference recommends that the Local Boards Act be so amended as to bring it into conformity with the District Municipalities Act in the matter of assessment to profession tax of public and private servants and of the income from investments to tax and to omit the proviso to section 93 (1) of the Local Boards Act. (Tr. 41.)

(iii) This Conference resolves that the local boards shall be authorized to levy profession tax on the salaries and pensions of public and private servants and on incomes from investments. (Bz. 14.)

(iv) This Conference resolves that in the matter of levying profession tax local bodies be given full discretion to vary the rates of assessment provided that the rates actually fixed do not exceed the maximum and that they are progressive and not regressive. (Tr. 36.)

(v) That this Conference resolves that the profession tax levied by a local body need not necessarily be on a scale proceeding proportionately to the maximum scale fixed under rule 17 of schedule IV of the District Municipalities Act and rule 9 of schedule IV of the Local Boards Act provided that the rates are not regressive. (Cd. 23.)

These resolutions are under the consideration of the Government in connexion with the amendment of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, and the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920.

(4) *Pilgrim tax.*

(i) This Conference recommends that the pilgrim tax should be confined to the outgoing pilgrims from the place of pilgrimage. (Cd. 24.)

(ii) This Conference resolves that the pilgrim tax be confined to the outgoing pilgrims only and that the maximum rates provided in the Act be doubled. (Tr. 37.)

These resolutions are under the consideration of the Government in connexion with the amendment of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, and the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920.

16th November 1922]

(5) *Union land tax.*

All lands unassessed to Government revenue or zamindari rent in union areas be also taxed. (Tr. 43.)

This resolution is under the consideration of the Government in connexion with the amendment of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920.

(6) *Amusements tax.*

This Conference recommends that local bodies be empowered to levy a tax on amusements in places falling under the Places of Public Resorts Act. (Tr. 39.)

This resolution is under the consideration of the Government.

(7) *Land revenue.*

(i) This Conference recommends that the levy of land revenue (taram assessment and ground-rent) on lands within the municipal area shall be abolished. (Bz. 17.)

(ii) This Conference recommends that lands within municipal limits and unions used as dwelling places shall be exempted from payment of land revenue to Government. [Cb. 19 (b).]

(iii) This Conference is of opinion that with a view to increase the resources of local bodies and enable them to carry out many necessary and urgent reforms in local administration the Local Government be requested to give a definite share of land revenue to local bodies. (Sd. 7.)

Items (i) & (ii).—These resolutions are under the consideration of the Government.

Item (iii).—The Government are unable to accept this recommendation.

(8) *Income-tax, abkari and pounds.*

This Conference resolves that one-third of the income-tax and the abkari revenue levied and the whole cattle-pound fees shall be transferred to respective local bodies. (Bz. 15.)

The Government are unable to accept this recommendation.

VI.—NON-TAX RESOURCES.

(1) *Licences.*

This Conference is of opinion that licence fees levied under Schedule V of the Municipalities Act beyond the municipal area within a radius of 3 miles may be levied by municipality and the proceeds divided between the local bodies and the municipalities in the proportion of 1 to 2. (Cb. 24.)

This resolution is under the consideration of the Government.

[16th November 1922]

(2) *Canal fees.*

This Conference resolves that the local bodies shall be given one-third share of the navigation licensing fees collected by the Public Works Department within their respective areas. (Bz. 16.)

The Government are unable to accept this recommendation.

(3) *Cinemas, etc.*

Local bodies be advised to open cinema theatres and places of recreation and amusement (to be run on business lines). (Tr. 38.)

It is for the local bodies to take action in the matter

VII.—CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

(1) *Programme.*

This Conference recommends that each local body may prepare a programme of capital expenditure for three years under (a) Management, (b) Communications, (c) Education, (d) Public Health and (e) Remunerative enterprises. (Cd. 25, Tr. 44 and Sd. 16. The last-named Conference however resolved on a five years' programme.)

The above resolution has been commended to local bodies for adoption—G.O. No. 2585, L. & M., dated 23rd December 1921.

(2) *Government loans.*

This Conference recommends that Government should set apart every year not less than Rs. 50,00,000 for lending to local bodies for capital expenditure. (Cb. 23.)

The Government are unable to accept this recommendation—G.O. No. 1253, L. & M., dated 26th July 1922.

(3) *Joint loans.*

This Conference resolves that local bodies in each district shall be authorized to form a joint loans fund on the strength of their joint credit. (Bz. 12.)

The Government have under consideration a proposal for the formation of a joint loans fund for all the districts in the Presidency.

VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

(1) *Audit (District-Concurrent).*

This Conference is of opinion that the present audit of the accounts of local bodies is not satisfactory and that a District Concurrent Audit should be organized under the control of the Examiner of the Local Fund Accounts, and provision made for the pre-auditing of bills in the District Board Engineer's office as is done in the Department of Public Works Engineer's office. (Cb. 21.)

This resolution is under the consideration of Government.

16th November 1922]

(2) *Overdrawals.*

This Conference recommends that local bodies which have account with the treasury should be permitted to overdraw their account, provided that the overdrawal is made good before the end of the financial year, and that those bodies who have account with the banks should make their own arrangements in the matter. (Cd. 26.)

This resolution is under the consideration of the Government.

(3) *Budgets.*

This Conference recommends that the present practice of sending budgets separately may be continued. (Cd. 28.)

The meaning of this resolution is not clear.

(4) *District board contributions to taluk and union boards.*

This Conference recommends that district boards shall have freedom to make any contribution they like to taluk and union boards. (Cd. 27 and Tr. 45.)

This resolution is under the consideration of the Government in connexion with the amendment of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920.

(5) *Investment in co-operative banks.*

This Conference resolves that local bodies should have full discretion to invest their surplus funds in the central urban district co-operative banks. (Tr. 47.)

Orders have issued in G.O. No. 2318, L. & M., dated 25th November 1921, regarding the investment of the funds of local bodies in the Madras Central Urban Bank and central district co-operative banks. The Government do not consider any further action necessary.

(6) *Municipal savings banks.*

This Conference resolves that municipal councils shall be authorized to open savings banks. (Bz. 13.)

The Government consider that the suggestion is not practicable at present—G.O. No. 503, L. & M., dated 15th March 1922.

(7) *Compassionate grants.*

(i) This Conference recommends that the compassionate allowance to poor district boards be continued to the Ceded districts in future. (Cd. 17.)

(ii) This Conference recommends that the grants to the poorer district boards for improvement of their communications be continued. (Sd. 14.)

[16th November 1922]

In G.O. No. 493, Finance, dated 11th May 1921, the Government have laid down the principle that ordinarily grants should be made for specific services and not in aid of the general resources of the local bodies. Exceptions to this rule are however admissible in the case of (a) specially poor local bodies, (b) pilgrim centres and (c) sanitarium. The Government see no reason to reconsider this order. If a local body which is specially poor utilizes the provisions of the Local Boards Act, 1920, and the Elementary Education Act, 1920, regarding taxation to the extent desirable and is still unable to make both ends meet, the Government will consider the question of giving it a grant from Provincial funds in aid of its general resources, if Provincial finances permit—G.O. No. 24, L. & M., dated 4th January 1922.

(8) *Land-cess—Taluk board share.*

(i) Resolved that regard being had to the financial stringency of taluk boards, the Government be requested to depute an officer to investigate the question whether instead of the present 50 per cent of the obligatory land-cess that now goes towards the resources of the taluk boards, a larger proportion may not be taken by taluk boards. (Sd. 8.)

(ii) This Conference resolves that as taluk boards are financially hard hit under the new settlement under Local Boards Act of 1920 the Government may be requested to depute an officer to examine the whole question with a view to fix the proportion at which the land-cess should be distributed between the district and taluk boards. (Bz. 25.)

These resolutions are under the consideration of the Government in connexion with the amendment of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920.

(9) *Prohibition.*

This Conference regrets the attitude of many of the Collectors in not complying with resolutions of municipal councils and local boards regarding abolition or reduction of toddy, beer and arrack shops and requests Government to adopt the policy of total prohibition and give effect to the resolutions of municipal councils and taluk boards. (Cb. 27.)

The Government do not deem it is advisable to adopt this policy—G.O. No. 683, L. & M., dated 6th April 1922.

(10) *Training maistris.*

This Conference recommends that a central school of training for maistris be started by the local bodies in the Ceded districts and that the local bodies be requested to formulate proposals to carry out this recommendation. (Cd. 19.)

This is a question for the consideration of local bodies,

16th November 1922]

(11) *Common workshop.*

This Conference recommends a common workshop for the benefit of all local bodies in the Ceded districts and that the local bodies may be requested to formulate proposals to carry out the recommendations. (Cd. 18.)

The question is one for the local bodies to consider.

(12) *Non-co-operation.*

Resolved that members of local bodies be requested to take active measures to avert the dangers arising from the propaganda of non-co-operation movement. (Sd. 17.)

This is a matter in which the members of the local bodies should themselves take action.

II

ANNOUNCEMENT REGARDING THE APPOINTMENT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE BILL TO REGULATE STATE AID TO INDUSTRIES, 1922.

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I have to inform the House that under Standing Order No. 40 (3) I have appointed the hon. Rai Bahadur K. Venkataraddi Nayudu as the Chairman of the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate State Aid to Industries."

III

A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE REORGANIZATION OF THE MADRAS UNIVERSITY, 1922.

Mr. S. SOMASUNDARAM PILLAI:—"I have listened very carefully to the speeches that have been delivered on this subject. The pros and cons have been discussed at elaborate length. There may be defects in the Bill and there may be difficulties in the working of it. But I am of opinion that the measure is a necessary and wholesome one and has come none too soon. Some people supported it on some grounds and others on different grounds. But to my mind they did not touch the true point. Our friend Mr. Natesa Mudaliyar defended it accusing certain set of our people saying that they were very selfish. I am not going to defend the Bill on that ground. Selfishness, scheming heads and lying tongues are common property. They are found even among non-Brahmans as well as Brahmans (laughter and applause). We must compare and contrast the existing university with that of the proposed one, and then we must find out whether it is desirable to have a new university, or whether there is any necessity for a change. What is the nature of the present university? It is an examining university, and I may say it is a factory for manufacturing graduates. These graduates many brilliant graduates are turned out from this factory. They are eminent not because of the education imparted in the university, but because of their inherent worth. Of course, the students and examiners are bent upon turning out so many passes every year, but unfortunately they produce more failures in life than successes. Teachers are very keen about turning out so many graduates, and the students are very particular in passing examinations. The students in their anxiety to pass the examinations do not care for general knowledge. They simply take books containing questions and answers and cram them and thus get through the examinations and do not care to derive any knowledge from their studies. The student does not care to cultivate his brain and acquire the right knowledge.

[Mr. S. Somasundaram Pillai] [15th November 1922]

The examiners in this respect are no better than the students. They always take care to give marks as low as possible, for they want to get the name of being strict examiners. I want to give you two specimens of a professor and an examinee. A Sanskrit professor taught his pupils that Kamaladhwaya meant two lotus flowers. When he was asked to give the meaning of each word, he said 'of course Kamala means two and dhwaya means lotus flowers.' That is the sort of professors we generally have in our institutions. As regards the examinee, when a European student was asked to give the meaning of brinjal in Tamil, after repeating the syllable of the Tamil word *kattiri* several times, he ended by saying *kattirikol*. And for this he was given half the marks because he answered half the question. So, I consider this university has sowed its seeds on rocky soil. Only if you sow the seeds on fertile soil, there will be good results. Again, our students are unable to distinguish after so many years of study in schools between fact and fiction. To give an illustration, one day I was arguing with a leading lawyer about some story in the Ramayana. He expressed his belief in the ten heads and twenty hands of Ravana. I asked what he meant by that. He said 'Valmiki has written so and it cannot be a lie.' I said the true explanation is that the ten heads of Ravana represented his wisdom and the twenty hands represented his might. Then he said 'you are a misbeliever and the English education has spoiled you.' Then I said 'you are also a graduate but are none the better for your education; there is no difference between you and an old woman.' So, the education that is imparted in our colleges is not the right sort of education and the examinations are no test of the pupil's capacity. For instance, the late Ramanujam who was a mathematical prodigy failed to get through the examinations of this university; our present system of imparting education and conducting examinations is faulty and calls for immediate reform.

"These graduates are anxious to pass their examinations to supply the demands in Government posts as well as in matrimonial markets. 11-12 a.m. This university does not supply the true knowledge, and so the sooner it ceases to exist, the better. What is meant by teaching university? A teaching university is one in which the students come in contact daily with their professors and are actually trained and made to understand all the truths as they are found. In English universities they pay more attention to physical exercise than in Indian universities. In our university, the youths are very weak in body but strong in their brains. That is why they are short-lived. I want to give a small instance, not exactly on the lines of our university system, but in a way comparable to that. There was the great Ramalingaswami at Chidambaram. He collected a large number of disciples, as many as 1,000, and called this assembly as Samarasasanmargha Sabha. All these disciples became really very great by coming in contact daily with their saintly guru. Whatever was taught, it was regularly understood and assimilated by them. Similarly the great modern poet Meenakshisundaram Pillai produced a number of scholars because of his personal contact with his pupils. Such sort of relationship between the teachers and the taught is essential for any true education. This Bill endeavours to introduce such a thing. The great Valluvar says:

"தொட்டனைத் தூறு மனற்கேணிமாந்தற்குக் கற்றனைத் தூறு மறிவு."

16th November 1922] [Mr. S. Somasundaram Pillai]

"That means the deeper the well is dug, the more profuse will be the water; similarly the more you learn, the more you will improve your knowledge. Education must be given for the true understanding of the universe, and not for acquiring appointments. The purpose of education is for the understanding of the whole truth in this world as well as in the world to come. It is also stated that the nature of the culture may be clearly seen by the pupil's conduct.

"பண்ணிய பரிசிற்புண்ணியந் தெரியும்."

"So says Avvai. If the harvest is abundant, you can very well understand the labour of the cultivator. There may be defects in the Bill, but they can be very easily remedied. In a residential university there are innumerable difficulties. If you really want a residential university, there must be a number of kitchens for different sects and communities. There may be professors of all castes and it is not possible for them to live with the students of all castes and come in contact with them constantly. These are all difficulties in a teaching university and that is why, I think, Dr. Miller suggested a university for post-graduate researches.

"As regards the affiliation of colleges in the mufassal to the proposed university, it is inevitable. For, to make all the mufassal colleges as constituent colleges of this university will be impossible, because we do not possess the necessary funds. Nor can universities be started in all places all at once. Each college must wait for its turn. The opposition on behalf of St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, is not a very serious one. The authorities of that college are capable of organizing their college within the limits of the Madras University, as they once removed their college from Negapatam to Trichinopoly. They are not willing to send the pupils of their congregation to any other college of a different religious persuasion. So, there is no fear about them. They will take care of themselves. As regards other colleges, let them start and work for organizing a university. It is impossible for all the children to be of the same age. The first born is the first born. Others must be younger children. In Madras the oldest college is the Presidency College. It was originally started as a high school. The second college is the Christian College. It was formerly Anderson's School, and in course of time it developed to its present dimensions. With these few words, I support the Bill."

Rai Sabib E. C. M. MASCARENHAS:—"Mr. President, Sir, there is considerable misgiving in the mufassal that this Bill will place the affiliated colleges in an inferior position and to safeguard their interests, proper representation for them in the Senate, in the Syndicate and in the Academical Council should be made. What has been provided for in the Bill seems to be inadequate. The Senate has the power to make statutes and the Syndicate to make ordinances. The Senate will consist of about 150 members. In it there will be, as provided for now in the Bill, only 18 members representing affiliated colleges, both first grade and second grade. But when the university divests itself of the control over intermediate education the number of members coming from the affiliated colleges will dwindle down to 18. As the constituent and affiliated first-grade colleges are at present equal in number, there should be larger representation in the Senate for first-grade affiliated colleges than what is provided for in the Bill. The

[Mr. E. C. M. Mascarenhas] [16th November 1922]

Syndicate which is to consist of 16 members will have the power to affiliate or disaffiliate colleges in the mufassal, to make ordinances and to draft statutes. It may contain a possible maximum of four members connected with affiliated colleges though there is a certainty of two members being on it. This uncertainty should be removed and it should be made obligatory to return to the Syndicate at least five members connected with first-grade affiliated colleges because, as I said already, the number of first-grade colleges in the city of Madras and in the mufassal is the same. It is difficult to say from the Bill how many members there will be in the Academical Council. But one omission in the constitution of this Council seems glaring and that is the representation of the members of the teaching staff of first-grade affiliated colleges when three members of the teaching staff of the constituent colleges are to be included in the Council. Sir, I hope that the Select Committee will see to the rectification of these defects in the Bill."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"I am also glad to join in the general approval to the introduction of this Bill. I would have been more glad if the support had been more unanimous than it has been. Before referring to some of the objections against the principle of this Bill it may be said that the objections fall under three heads—objections by the Mylapore lawyer, objections by the Triplicane doctor and objections by the Royapettah teacher. I would refer to the basic principle of the Bill that it is intended to introduce and convert the present university into a teaching and residential university. So far as the teaching university is concerned there will be no difficulty at all, because professors of the various colleges already in existence may be appointed by the university itself upon some arrangement. But the whole question will be to convert the present university into a residential one. Notwithstanding the views of one party or of the other, owing to a change in the angle of vision from 1918 onwards, we must all admit that, so far as the intelligentsia of the country is concerned, we wanted this change for several years and that we should have a residential university at least in Madras. The Bill itself provides that every student of the university should be residing in one of the hostels attached to the university. That necessarily means a good deal of expenditure on the part of Government. Questions have been often asked as to whether the Government would be able to lay out the large sum of money that would be required for such a change. Inasmuch as this measure has been approved by the whole Cabinet and as the Government of India have sanctioned this Bill, there will be no difficulty in getting the amount required, so far as this question is concerned. So far as these two questions are concerned we must wholeheartedly support the Bill, instead of joining in the protest from some part of the House. To the objection raised by my hon. friend Mr. Natesa Mudaliyar I want only to say that at least, so far as this question is concerned, he might not have referred to the communal question. He is probably one of those who thinks that he always represents 40 millions of people, whether they like to be represented by him or not, and that he must in season and out of season represent their grievances whether real or imaginary. So far as this university is concerned, there should be no question of sect as regards membership or as regards the pupils who are allowed to read there, as has been rightly laid down in clause 5 of the Bill.

"I do not think it is necessary for me to dwell at any great length on the details of that principle. I hope the Bill would be passed into an Act with

16th November 1922] [Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar]

that provision. There is absolutely no fear of any one community or any one race being predominant in the Senate if we properly work the provisions of the present Bill. If really the non-Brahmans are representatives of the vast majority, if they are really the rich men in the country, then there are ample provisions to bring in a large number of them.

"Then dealing with the question referred to by the hon. Mr. Raja, who has raised the cry of danger to his community and danger to elementary education, I may say that I am one of those who think that the hon. the Minister must make a pronouncement, as his intentions seem evidently to be, that any expense on behalf of the university would not in the least affect the expenditure that has been promised to be incurred on behalf of elementary education. All those who know the present Minister in charge of Education would certainly testify to the fact that, so far as elementary education is concerned, his intentions are to spend more money and that the passing of this Bill into an Act would not in any way affect the advance in elementary education. I am one of those who think that elementary, secondary, and higher education should go together and that one ought not to be sacrificed in the interests of the other. While we want mass education on a larger scale than at present, we should also have higher education, so that the higher intellects of the country may be trained not only for the professions, but also for the industries and commerce of the country.

"Another question which has been raised and discussed by many hon. Members on both sides of the House is the fear for the mufassal colleges. I am very sorry to say that, instead of recognizing that the fear does exist and that it has a foundation, some Members of this House have gone so far as to blame the people who entertained such fears, saying that it was all sentimental, that it was all imaginary, and that their interests would be safeguarded. We certainly expect the hon. Member in charge to say that such safeguard would be provided. I have no doubt that the hon. the Minister has generally shown his readiness to listen to objections, and the difference between the Bill as originally published and the Bill as it has been introduced in this House clearly shows that he is always ready to listen to reasonable objections and is prepared to modify the provisions, if necessary. I was myself asked to deliver an address in Trichinopoly and I was asked to speak on this point. I may say that there is reasonable and well-founded apprehension in the minds of the mufassal people that, if this Bill is passed, it would endanger their present position. I think that one of the necessary provisions should be that the Act should provide for the inauguration of an Andhra University and of a Dravida University, if some conditions that may be laid down in this Bill are satisfied. That is a necessary qualification for getting universal support to this Bill both in this House and in the mufassal. Again, another provision which is necessary to be made is to give permission to the students of the mufassal colleges to attend the lectures delivered at Madras. This is very important. It is not enough to say that the mufassal professors can be appointed as university professors, but it is very necessary for the mufassal students to attend the lectures to be given in Madras and vice versa, so that there may be created a sort of corporate life and fellowship in the minds of students and teachers.

"There are no doubt many other points which I hope will be gone into in detail in the Select Committee, and we have no doubt that the Select Committee will be composed both of mufassal and headquarters members,

[Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar] [16th November 1922]

and that they will take all these points into consideration. I may refer to one point, namely, the very wide powers that have been given to the Chancellor to appoint any number of people as life members simply on the ground that they take an interest in educational matters. Once it was decided to invade the House of Lords and to defeat the majority of the party in power by appointing any number of Lords, and then the whole House came down and yielded to the views of the then Government. If we want to foster independent spirit, the power of appointing any number of life members should not be given to the Chancellor. There is, of course, the provision giving him power to appoint ordinary members, say, 20 or 25, but this indefinite power of appointing any number of people as life members simply because they take interest in education seems to be not very satisfactory because any one, even myself, may be considered to take interest in educational matters, and in such a case there is a chance of any number of life members, as many people can be said to take interest in educational matters. So that seems to be a very dangerous provision in the Bill, but I have no doubt whatever that the Select Committee will go into that question also.

"Now as regards the question of appointing as members those who pay some subscription, there seems to be a fear that a very large number of people may open the strings of their purses and that the Senate may be full of rich men. I do not apprehend any such contingency. I would, on the other hand, be glad if a large number of rich people contribute large sums of money. Even then we can only expect about 20 to 40 such members and they will be smaller than the general body, and in the present state of things it will be very long before our rich people become so liberal as to swamp the Senate. Some inducement should be given to them to contribute money. I am indifferent whether titles should also be given or not. There was a dispute about the question of titles yesterday, but I believe what was said by Mr. Rama Rao was not that people purchase titles but that people contribute money and that the Government recognize such donations by conferring titles. There is absolutely no reason why the Government should not recognize such donors. I at least know one gentleman in our district who endowed a very large sum of money on a girls' school. He never imagined in his life, nor dreamt, that he would be given a title, but the Collector recognized the charitable nature of the gentleman and recommended a title, which was conferred. If titles are given after the contributions are made, as an inducement to rich men to assist in the development of our education, I do not think there is anything wrong in so doing. My idea is that the restriction on the number of such members should even be relaxed and encouragement be given to as many rich people as possible to take interest in higher education. Though I see there are some defects in some of the provisions of the Bill, there can be absolutely no objection, so far as the principles are concerned, and I heartily support the Bill as regards its general principles."

Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—"Mr. President, I rise to support the Bill brought forward by the hon. the Minister on the reorganization of the Madras University. I have studied the Bill very carefully and my own deliberate opinion is that this Bill is the result of mature consideration and considerable attention given to it by its author, and its basic principles are such as to compel general acceptance. To make my position stronger,

16th November 1922] [Mr. T. N. Sivagnanam Pillai]

I consulted professors and principals of certain colleges and their opinion was exactly the same as mine. To make it still further strong, I convened a meeting of the general public of Tinnevely on the 6th of this month with a view to ascertain their views on this important question, but unfortunately at the time selected for the meeting there was a heavy downpour of rain which prevented many who had ideas on the subject from attending it. But all the same, there were a few who were present and they included some High Court vakils and some educationists of standing. We went into the Bill very carefully clause by clause, and also the Statement of Objects and Reasons, and the final conclusion that we came to was, as I said before, that the principles of the Bill are safe and sound, that everybody should give strong support to it and that the details ought to be considered at a later meeting which would be called for next week.

"As regards the progress of education, I have to say that it is now nearly 150 years since this country, India, came under British sovereignty, and for the first 80 years nothing was done in the way of education. Then came the Act of 1857, a skeleton-like enactment called the University Act which was in existence for over 50 years, and it was only in the year 1904 that we had anything like a University Act. That has been in force for two decades, and now the time has come to pass an Act which would satisfy the people, which would be in consonance with the present advanced ideas and political progress, and we see that our popular Minister has come to the rescue and has introduced this Bill for the consideration of the House. Many defects were pointed out by many of the speakers who spoke before me, but as they have all been sufficiently answered by other speakers, I am not going to waste the time of the House on those points. But there are two points which have not been dealt with before and I only propose to confine myself to those two points.

"The first is section 7 of the proposed Bill. That is a subject upon which, I, as the President may remember, was very keen in connexion with the Local Boards Bill. It was about the sort of external control upon the district boards, but I was overruled when that Bill was under discussion, but I hope this suggestion may not share the same fate, because the Senate which we are going to constitute is not composed of ordinary people. It is to be presided over by no less a person than His Excellency the Governor. So, I suggest that an exception may be made at least in the University Act for the avoidance of all external control. That is the first point.

"The other is this. Till now, the Government has been in the relation of a parent to the university. Now that it is going to divest itself of all connexion with the University Senate, it becomes necessary to safeguard the interests of the affiliated colleges which are in a sense the wards of the university. I propose therefore, adopting the Trusts Act, to distinguish the funds between the two, one the University proper and the other the University Trust fund. Then there would be no fear at all that the interests of the affiliated colleges may in any way be sacrificed. I offer these two suggestions to the Select Committee.

"With these few remarks, I support heartily the Bill which has been brought forward by our Minister Mr. Patro."

Mr. M. SURYANARAYANA:—"Mr. President, Sir, the hon. the Minister for Education has told us that there was a volume of opposition in regard to this Bill in the first instance. But after the conference at Trichinopoly of

[Mr. M. Suryanarayana] [16th November 1922]

the principals of first-grade colleges, the opposition has partly abated. To my mind it seems that there is not much opposition to the principles underlying the Bill. I do not believe that anyone could say that the Madras University should continue for ever as an examining body. I do not believe that anyone would say that the teaching and residential system is not the ideal of a university. If objections have been raised at all, they are due to the fact that the mufassal colleges do not know what their position would be under the Bill, if passed into law. It is on account of that, that fears have been expressed, and it is that, that the Bill has to rectify. The hon. the Minister has told us in his speech :

While I realize that the mufassal colleges should naturally have apprehensions about their future, I may assure them that it is far from my intention to minimize their importance or to underrate their work. Provision is made in the Bill to safeguard their present status which is maintained as affiliated colleges.

"I am afraid that there is much to be said about this. I am not aware of any provision in the Bill. Section 14, clause (9), makes some mention of the continuance of the affiliation of the present affiliated colleges. But I am afraid it may be interpreted to mean that it does not take away from the Senate the power not to approve of the affiliation.

"All that the Bill says is that the Senate may approve the continuance of the affiliation. It does not mean that the Senate has no power to deprive colleges of their affiliation to the university. I submit, therefore, that that meaning must be made clear, and that it should be made obligatory upon the Senate to continue the affiliation of the mufassal colleges.

"The second question upon which reasonable apprehension can be entertained by the mufassal colleges is the want of statutory provision in the Bill with regard to the continuance of the financial assistance which the mufassal colleges have been receiving. The mufassal colleges have been receiving some sort of aid, as building grant, equipment grant, for purchase of laboratory, purchase of furniture, library and so forth and so on. There is nothing in the Bill which says that it shall be obligatory upon the university to continue this financial assistance.

"The third point upon which reasonable apprehension can be entertained is the want of a provision making it obligatory upon the university teachers to deliver lectures in the mufassal colleges."

Mr. R. G. GRIEVE :—"I rise, Sir, to make a correction with reference to a remark made by the hon. Member. The university does not, at present, give any financial assistance to the affiliated colleges."

Mr. M. SURYANARAYANA :—"I know that it is the Government that is giving this assistance now. There is nothing in the Bill which makes it obligatory on the university which is going to take the place of the Government in these matters to continue the financial assistance the mufassal colleges have been receiving. There is a section which says that the university 'shall lay before the Local Government annually a full statement of all the requests received by it for financial assistance from any institution associated with the university together with its views thereon'. What is there in the Bill which makes it obligatory for the Senate to distribute the funds it might receive from the Government in a particular manner? What

16th November 1922] [Mr. M. Suryanarayana]

is there in the Bill which says that the Government will continue to give the assistance it has been giving to the mufassal colleges? In the absence of these provisions it is quite certain that mufassal colleges will be left in the back-ground.

"The third point, as I have already submitted, is the want of statutory obligation on the university lecturers to deliver a certain number of lectures in the mufassal colleges. The Madras University has even now some professorial chairs. These professors are supposed to go to the mufassal to deliver lectures. But, as a matter of fact, they have never appeared in the mufassal, especially in the north of the Presidency. On one or two occasions appointments were made by the lecturer in Economics, but we were disappointed. I submit, therefore, that if these university lecturers who certainly will be of great use to the constituent colleges should not give the benefit of their learning and of their attainments to the mufassal colleges, it is no wonder that the mufassal colleges should consider themselves to be second-rate ones and not important colleges.

"Well, Sir, there is one word more to be said. The Madras University was started sixty years ago, and the Allahabad University full thirty years afterwards, and yet the Allahabad University has had the advantage of constituting itself into a teaching university at Lucknow in the first instance, and not in Allahabad. We now see that a reorganization has been made there and the formation of another university has been taken on hand, and we have now the Lucknow University Bill in the United Provinces. We may hope that the hon. Mr. Patanjali will before long introduce the Andhra University Bill, like what took place as a consequence of the reorganization of the Allahabad University."

Rao Bahadur Dr. C. B. RAMA RAO :—"Mr. President, Sir, I just want to say that, while I approve the Bill as a whole, a few changes would be necessary to make it more acceptable and to remove certain defects which we have been noticing in the university management in the past. I refer to the constitution of the faculties. Nominations to these faculties are generally made by the chancellor, and when vacancies occur the members of the Faculty are allowed to vote and fill the vacancies, which practically comes to a certain small body exercising the whole franchise. Now, the professional colleges have been in existence for more than half a century, and hundreds of professional graduates have been turned out in each profession. It is time that the general mass of professional graduates, each in his own profession, had the privilege of exercising this franchise in electing members for the Faculties. Taking my own profession, the Medical, I find that year after year the members who are nominated to the Medical faculty are chiefly from the Indian Medical Service and very rarely from among the private medical practitioners. The surgeon-general is generally the officer who is to recommend the competent person to the chancellor, and it cannot be expected that, since surgeon-generals come and go at fairly frequent intervals, the surgeon-general could have a knowledge of the merits of all the men in the profession, especially if they have been of some years' standing. He loses sight of them altogether unless they happen to be in Government service. I know several such omissions in the past, and there is likely to be more and more of them in the future. Unless a man has the push and energy to work

[Dr. C. B. Rama Rao] [16th November 1922]

himself up to the front and bring himself into prominence before the official head of the Medical Department he is likely to be forgotten and lost sight of. What is required is that merit, professional acumen and scholarship should be recognized, and that is possible only when the whole profession is given an opportunity in matters of election. I therefore request the hon. the Minister to go into this matter fully when he recasts the Bill after the deliberations of the Select Committee."

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU:—"Mr. President, Sir, I have very great pleasure in supporting the principle of this Bill. In the fitness of things, two Ministers have introduced two Bills, and the third Minister is going to introduce one Bill which will certainly make a very great reform in this province. The hon. Mr. Reddi Nayudu has shown us a way to obtain more food and better food in the near future by aiding industries, and he has set his hand in developing the body of our country. The hon. the Minister for Education has taken in his hand the development of the intellect, and he is trying to give proper food to the mind. And the most important of all is to be reserved to our first Minister who will be introducing reforms in the religious and charitable endowments of our Presidency. In other words, he is trying to minister unto the soul of the country. I therefore think, Sir, that if these three things have been achieved they will really be very useful and great achievements indeed for the reformed Council, and any person who will say or will dare to say that this Council is a failure, I think, Sir, is not speaking the truth at all.

"Then, Sir, coming to the principle of the Bill itself, I have already said that there can be no two opinions on the point. The present university is a mere clerical university; in other words, it aims at turning out clerks for Government service. But the present object is to introduce culture into the university. That, I submit, is a very great benefit indeed. No doubt, there are some objections levelled against the Bill. The first objection is that it is not creating universities in several parts of the province. But, I think, Sir, the hon. the Minister is not deaf to that objection. All he says is that as we are at present circumstanced in our finances we are unable to achieve all those several things together. He says 'let us start the Madras University first, and let us start the others afterwards,' not because that he does not think other universities are not necessary but because he thinks that he must cut the coat according to the cloth. No doubt, in the meanwhile, there will be some discontent in the mufassal. There will be the feeling that mufassal students will be called inferior to the Madras University students; there may be the feeling that the mufassal college students will not be benefited to the same extent as the Madras University students; there will be the feeling also that the mufassal colleges will not get very great financial aid from the Government as the Madras University does. But all these things are only questions of time, and they can be remedied by the Government in course of time.

"Having said so much upon the principle of the Bill it is also my important duty, Sir, to submit certain criticisms as regards the provisions of the Bill so that these points may be considered by the Select Committee when they meet to consider the Bill. In the first place, I submit, Sir, that section 7 is an unnecessary thing; that is, the provision as regards the

16th November 1922] [Mr. T. M. Narasimhacharlu]

visitor. The Senate and the other bodies constituting the university will consist of very great and eminent persons including His Excellency the Chancellor, and I do not see why there should be a necessity for a visitor, for his enquiries, for his inspection, for his passing remarks and also for the subsequent provisions made in section 7. I think, Sir, that point may be considered.

"The next thing that I submit is that the Senate must be the supreme official body in everything. It must be a democratic body not only in name but also in spirit. That being the case, I think, Sir, that the Chancellor is given very large powers, more powers than are necessary, over such a distinguished body as the Senate. For you will find that the Chancellor has got the power to create any number of life members. The number is not fixed. You will find that he has got the large power of nominating 25 members to the Senate; he has got the power of nominating two members to the Syndicate, and he has got the power of approving or vetoing the statutes

12 noon.

made by the Senate; he has got the power to approve or disapprove the ordinances made by the Syndicate; he has got the power of appointing the first vice-chancellor of the university; he has got also the power of nominating ten members of the Council of affiliated colleges; and in every matter indeed his voice is the final voice. I do not at all say that such a high personage as our Governor of Madras should not have a voice: but I do say that the Senate consisting of some of the very eminent persons who fill every kind of responsible position in the country, should not be controlled even by a Governor of Madras. I think, Sir, that point may be considered in the Select Committee.

"Next, Sir, as regards the vice-chancellor, I find that his powers and duties are not really very great, especially when I find the provision for a registrar in the statute. The registrar will be in charge of the funds, he will prepare the budget and submit the estimates and he does everything that is necessary for the proper maintenance of accounts and for the proper maintenance of records and correspondence. The vice-chancellor will no doubt be the chairman of the committee, he will convene meetings and preside over them and keep order; all these things are done by any president of a district board. I do not grudge the powers now conferred on the vice-chancellor but what I do object is to his being either a full-timed officer or being paid any salary. That, I think, is a point which can be considered in the Select Committee.

"Then, Sir, I also think that so far as the constitution of the Senate is concerned, I welcome the provision made for persons getting in as members on their paying a certain amount of money. It appears to be a wise step. It can be useful for the poor and the university is really for the benefit of the poor and these benefactions will certainly be of very great use to them; and secondly, I think, that the Minister has done a very wise thing in introducing that provision. Unless you tickle the vanity of the rich they cannot be expected to give much help. I again congratulate the Minister on that point. I think, Sir, the provision for members to be appointed by the graduates is put at 25, and I do not think that number is adequate. Similarly the Council of affiliated colleges is provided to send seven; this is inadequate. Yesterday when we were discussing the Port Trust Bill we made

[Mr. T. M. Narasimhachari] [16th November 1922]

provision for representatives,—one from the skin and hides merchants, and one from the piecegoods merchants. I think they too ought to find a place here. All classes of associations must be represented, and the skin and hides merchants will be found to be very useful if they are brought down as members. They will contribute a very large amount of money. That is a point, Sir, I would like the Select Committee to consider.

"Now, Sir, I will turn to sections 31 and 32. I do not at all approve of beginning the university course with the Intermediate examination. I think the Matriculation examination must be the standard. I do not approve also that the Intermediate examination should be handed over to Government, and I do not think that it is a wise step to abolish the Intermediate.

"Turning then to section 35, the Syndicate is given the power to remove a person from the register of graduates for 'scandalous' conduct. I have not been able to find the definition of the word 'scandalous' in the Bill, and I think, Sir, that the provision may be very well deleted. I do not think that any member will be guilty of that conduct, and I think it will be scandalous to have the word 'scandalous' there.

"There is only one other point and I have done. How are you going to make the existing colleges constituent colleges? You want these colleges to be managed by a committee named by you. There will be some difficulty in that, at least in cases like the Pachayappa and Christian colleges. Sir, lastly nothing can be done without funds. There is no use of enacting an Act; you must at the same time provide funds, ample funds, as much funds as possible. Money is the crux of the problem in these days. Unless this is done, there is no use of all this trouble. Without money nothing could be done."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—"Sir, I rise to support the introduction of this Bill and, so far as I have been able to analyse the objections which have been urged, I think, they are based more on matters of detail than on general principles. I therefore think that in view of the discussion that has taken place on the introduction of this Bill, it will meet with the unanimous acceptance of this House. The main principle of this Bill is to reform the existing university so as to convert it into teaching and residential university. It is for the purpose of achieving that object in the best possible manner, that various suggestions have been made and various provisions have been incorporated in the Bill. These suggestions and provisions do require careful examination and do require modifications in several important respects. So long as any arguments have been advanced tending to show that it is not at present desirable to have a teaching and residential university, I think, we can safely proceed on the assumption that the principle of the Bill has been accepted. When my friend the hon. the Minister for Education in his remarks while introducing this motion referred to the steps taken for the improvement of primary education, I thought he was introducing in it a discussion which is not quite irrelevant for a decision of this question. But when I heard some objections from some quarters of this House, I thought that he was justified in making reference to the progress made in the matter of elementary education. Objection has been taken that the passing of this Bill will give a fatal blow to the development of primary education, and that

16th November 1922] [Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu]

it will for that reason strike at the root of all progress, especially of the depressed classes. I find another hon. gentleman stating that it is only after providing for elementary education to the fullest possible extent that the surplus, if any, could be voted for the university education. I think that there is a fallacy in the position taken by those two hon. gentlemen. The expansion of primary education is not the privilege or monopoly of any party in this House; and we may take it that all sections of this House are agreed that, as speedily as possible and as best as we can, there should be wide diffusion of mass education in the country. There is no difference of opinion so far as that is concerned, and it will also be noticed that the funds gradually provided for the expansion of elementary education have been on the increase. But is it to be contended, that till we reach the millennium in the case of elementary education, till we have compulsory and free education throughout the whole of this province we ought to give a set-back to other secondary or higher education? If there is any one who will advance the opposition that it is only after satisfying the needs of the elementary education that we could devote the surplus, I think the day will never come, because expansion of elementary education in the manner in which we desire would necessitate a much larger allotment of funds than this province could at present provide for. It may, therefore, be taken as a proposition which we should accept that, while making liberal provision for the expansion of elementary education, higher education ought not to be neglected and due provision should be made for the expansion of higher education. One most important and a very reasonable objection which has been urged was about the fear entertained by the mufassal colleges by the introduction of this Bill. We notice from the speech of the hon. the Minister that he recognizes this aspect also. And he must fully recognize the extent of this feeling in the mufassal colleges. It is not of much use to minimise the importance of this objection; there is no use in saying that the mufassal colleges ought to put up with a feeling of inferiority; there is no use of asserting that they must be in a position to get along as best as possible even with the meagre resources at their disposal. On this occasion, I may be permitted to refer to a few facts in order to show the splendid work done by the mufassal colleges in the way of higher education. It is best that we recognize it, because with very little cost to the Government exchequer very useful work is being done in the way of higher education by the mufassal colleges. It will be noticed that so far as the first-grade colleges are concerned, we have got three Government colleges and seven Aided colleges in six places, there being two in Trichinopoly. But we find that the number of pupils in 1920-21 in the Government colleges was 286, and 1,180 in Aided colleges, making up a total of 1,466. It is not this that is so important as the fact that the Government have done very well in pursuing their policy for grants to the mufassal colleges which have taken the brunt of the work in the development of higher education. The Government grant during 1920-21 amounted only to Rs. 61,718. This is very little compared with the large amount of money that the interest of higher education would require. I may also point out that we must admire the policy with which the mufassal colleges have been discharging their duties when we realize that the grants given to them are nothing to be compared with the grants given to Madras. I find that for seven colleges in the mufassal a total grant of Rs. 61,718 has been given, whereas for two colleges

[Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu] [16th November 1922]

in the city of Madras the grant was Rs. 65,254. These seven colleges are getting much less than two of the colleges in the city though doing splendid work in the field of higher education. It would be doing a serious injustice if we do not do all that lies in our power to safeguard their interests, preserve their status and increase their usefulness. I believe that before the University Bill is passed, due steps would be taken to allay their misapprehensions and their feelings of alarm and to secure higher status for them.

"You will find in the Statement of Objects and Reasons the Minister has stated: 'the status of the mufassal colleges will be kept intact as at present and every inducement will be given to such of those mufassal colleges as can afford development to become the nuclei of new universities which would be brought into existence hereafter'. So with that assurance from the hon. the Minister I think we must go a step further and incorporate in the Act the further safeguards necessary.

"It will be pertinent to this motion to consider one or two suggestions made by the Sadler Commission in connexion with the improvement of the status of mufassal colleges. Among the recommendations we find it stated that, in order to encourage the growth of the colleges which may be capable of becoming potential universities, they should fulfil certain defined conditions, receive title and ranks of university colleges and should then be represented upon the special panel of the board of mufassal colleges. They also state that such funds as would be required for the development of the colleges should be expended by the Government.

"They make a definite suggestion that in the case of stronger colleges which have been doing useful work and which satisfy certain requirements, they must be given the status of a university and due provision should also be made which would enable them to increase their resources. I believe, Sir, that that suggestion is well worth consideration and it is desirable that it should be given effect to. Unless due steps are taken for recognizing the good work done by the mufassal colleges not merely by expressing verbal sympathy and not merely by appreciation of their good work, but by recognizing their status in the Act itself and by placing their financial condition on a sound basis, I believe this Bill is naturally likely to cause considerable disappointment in so far as the mufassal colleges are concerned. I am sure that, with the assurance given by the hon. the Minister not only in the Statement of Objects and Reasons but also in his opening speech, we can proceed much further and can have the necessary provisions incorporated in the Act itself.

"The next point to which I wish to draw attention is about the existence of sufficient scope for the establishment of additional colleges. We find it stated in the preamble of this Bill that:

It is desirable by the concentration and co-ordination of resources for higher teaching and research at suitable centres outside the limits of the City of Madras to prepare for the institution of new universities.

"There is thus scope in the Bill itself for the formation of new universities, but I would like to have some more definite steps taken to encourage the formation of new universities. I am aware that it depends upon various other conditions. I am also aware that it depends upon the public support which the proposals for the establishment of these universities might

[16th November 1922] [Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu]

receive. But, making allowance for these, I think the object should be made more clear and definite that whatever proposals are incorporated would be for the purpose of furthering, helping and encouraging the formation of new universities.

"My attention has been drawn to one portion of this Bill—the other portions have already been dealt with by other members, and I need not dwell upon them—and that is what is contained in clause 14, sub-clause (9). That not only affects the position of the mufassal colleges but also the formation of big universities and that is why I wish to make a few remarks regarding that clause. It says that:

The Senate shall have the following powers:—

(9) to affiliate to itself colleges outside the limits of the University and to allow any College affiliated to the University before the passing of this Act to continue to exercise the rights and privileges conferred on it by the affiliation until such time as they may be transferred to other universities save in so far as such rights may be enhanced in the exercise of the powers conferred by this Act.

"I will suggest, Sir, that the provision may be so modified as to make it quite clear that those colleges which have hitherto been affiliated should continue to remain so affiliated so long as they fulfil the conditions hitherto in force. It will be unfortunate if those colleges which have been affiliated according to the conditions hitherto laid down by the university should, owing to a difference in the existing order of things, or owing to a modification in the condition of things, be refused to be affiliated. All possible rules and restrictions might be imposed on the newly affiliated colleges, but in the case of the old colleges I believe it should be made absolutely clear that, so long as they fulfil the old conditions, their position would be safeguarded. Then, coming to the next portion of it which suggests that the affiliation will continue until such time as they may be transferred to other universities, it really causes some alarm in my mind. My hon. friend from Bellary yesterday referred to the contemplated Andhra University and to the position of the Ceded Districts. The question of the establishment of an additional university to serve the various linguistic areas has been under consideration for some time. In the course of the discussion on that question suggestions have been made for the establishment of a university in the Andhra country—one for the Tamil country at Trichinopoly or some other convenient place as suggested by Sir T. Desika Achariyar, and another in the Kerala country as Mr. Krishnan Nayar suggested. But if it is to be a university to serve any linguistic area, much depends upon the location of that university as to whether that really represents a linguistic area or not. I quite appreciate the alarm of my friend from Bellary in that respect. Coming as he does from the Ceded Districts, he would certainly view with considerable alarm a proposal to have a university, calling it an Andhra University, while at the same time locating it somewhere else in the very North near Bengal. Difficulties are likely to arise whatever might be the decision come to regarding that question. I am now concerned only with sub-clause (9) of clause 14 which states that they will continue to exercise the rights and privileges conferred on them by the affiliation until such time as they may be transferred to other universities. I will impress on the hon. the Minister for Education that it must be possible for the existing colleges to choose to what university they wish to be affiliated. Suppose, for

[Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu] [16th November 1922]

instance, a university is started in Vizianagram and my hon. friends from Bellary and Anantapur are called upon to choose this Andhra University and have their college transferred to that place under section 14 of the Bill; the position would be most alarming and would be something which cannot be thought of. Therefore, wherever the university might be eventually established, it must be distinctly understood that the existing colleges should have the liberty of being affiliated to any university according to their will. If those from Bellary, Anantapur or Chittoor would like to be affiliated to the Madras University, they must be allowed to do so. They must not be told that because they have got an Andhra University, therefore they must get themselves affiliated to it. Therefore, I suggest that, in view of this provision which contemplates the possibility of these affiliated institutions being transferred to other universities, the position must be made absolutely clear and the colleges must be given complete freedom in dealing with this question.

"There is only one other objection which I should like to refer to. So far as the question of principle underlying this Bill is concerned, I believe that those who thought of supporting the motion have not raised any objection to that. But my friend Mr. Natesa Mudaliyar who supported this motion rather raised a very important question of principle. He asked whether this University Bill has provided anything to further the cause of democracy and said that provision should be made to reserve 70 per cent of the seats on the university to his community which alone would contribute to further the cause of democratic institutions. I only wish to state it before this House, because I know that the House will not accept it. I do not wish to discuss it any further because it is not a principle which the hon. the Minister for Education is himself committed to, and I am sure he himself is the best person to deal with it. I have no further remarks to make as most of them have already been made by other hon. Members."

Diwan Bahadur R. VENKATARATNAM NAYUDU:—"Sir, it is with considerable reluctance and not a little of diffidence that I rise to speak on this subject. I should have deemed it a great privilege to have given my wholehearted support to this Bill in a few plain words. But while I yield to none in this House in my hearty appreciation of the zeal and the energy which my hon. friend the Minister for Education has been bringing to the discharge of his duties as the holder of that portfolio, I, at the same time, cannot dispel the fear that there are certain aspects of this Bill which might give cause for apprehension as regards the future status and progress of mufassal colleges. Therefore, Sir, while appreciating all the splendid work that he has been doing, I feel that it is unfortunate that I should be denied the privilege of giving my wholehearted support to this Bill. I also said that I felt a considerable amount of diffidence. Since the beginning of the debate on this question, I have been greatly surprised to find such a large fund of information regarding questions bearing upon university education among those who are laymen; so much so, Sir, that, at one stage, as my hon. and esteemed friend Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar was interpreting the short article of my revered master Dr. Miller, I felt the doubt whether, after all, I had the capacity to understand plain English. However, Sir, notwithstanding this reluctance and this diffidence, I must in a few words express my views on this subject.

16th November 1922] [Mr. R. Venkataratnam Nayudu]

"As was pointed out yesterday by my hon. and enthusiastic friend, with his pronounced individuality—I mean Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chettiyar—this Bill is divisible into two parts, as he terms them, the idealistic part and the administrative part, or what I would call the academic part and the administrative part. Regarding the administrative part in its general principles I believe there is a consensus of opinion in favour of the Bill. I do believe that the administrative machinery designed to be introduced hereafter under this Bill will be a decided improvement upon the existing machinery. The reorganization of the Senate, the expansion of the Syndicate by the introduction of various representative elements, the establishment of the Academic Council, and, as a temporary accommodation, also the formation of the Council of Affiliated Colleges, all these speak in favour of the Minister as having devised a very carefully constructed machinery for the administration of the university in future. No doubt there are certain details that might admit of a difference of opinion. More than one hon. Member said that the allotment of only 25 members to be elected by the registered graduates was too small a provision. There might be those, on the other hand, who might be honestly allowed to think that under existing conditions that was too large a provision. But these are all matters of minor importance that might be looked into during the select committee stage. Similarly, Sir, I do not know whether it can be held as a settled and decided conclusion that nomination militates against the principle of democracy. I should think that wise and judicious nomination would always be intended so to balance various interests as effectively to introduce the vital principle of democracy. I, therefore, believe that in those aspects of the Bill there is really a great advance designed.

"Coming to the academic side of the Bill, certainly I am second to none again in my appreciation of the desire to establish a teaching and residential university. Halls and hostels, laboratories and libraries, unions and conferences, and all those other invigorating elements of university life, what heart is there that rejoices in the youth of the country but will most cordially welcome these. But, at the same time, Sir, it is worth consideration whether those who hail this rich oasis of ten-mile circumference, ought not to be mindful also of the interests of that vast tract from Berhampur to Tinnevely, from Mannargudi to Mangalore, so as to take care that that tract is not treated as a half-neglected and, therefore, half-deserted area. Sir, again and again we have had assurances given us that the mufassal colleges will not suffer. I have heard, shall I confess, I have overheard, my hon. friend the Minister for Education tell one hon. Member of this House that those fears were all unfounded. All that I can say is, Sir, that I should have shared in that feeling if I had his robust faith; and shall I also hint that, perhaps, he would have shared in my views if he had my experience of the mufassal colleges?

"Therefore, Sir, I venture to think that the fear which has been given expression to from different quarters is not an exaggerated and, still less, an imaginary fear. There is a real substratum of truth in the impression that the mufassal colleges will, under the proposed organization, occupy a very subordinate and a comparatively obscure position. Sir, it has been urged as an argument that the metropolitan colleges have all along had a great advantage over the mufassal colleges. I admit that no one is more keenly, more sensitively alive, than the head of a

[Mr. R. Venkataratnam Nayudu] [16th November 1922]

mufassal college, to the fact that the metropolitan colleges have always had a lion's share in the attractions of the university. Partly, because more than fifty per cent of the members of the Senate and more than seventy-five per cent of the members of the Syndicate have always been resident in or near the city, and partly because these institutions have been in close touch with those who wield the power or control the purse, these metropolitan colleges have always had the whiphand in the race. But there is a whole world of difference, in my humble opinion, between what is accidental and what is essential, what has been the practice and what is hereafter going to be the law. If I may so put it, borrowing the language of a well-known phrase, what has been hitherto adverse possession is going hereafter to be sanctioned as prescriptive right. It is there the real difference lies; and it is to that these apprehensions are due. It is said that the mufassal colleges will not be worse, as against the metropolitan institutions, than they are now. They are sure to be at a greater disadvantage than in their present condition. My hon. friend, the Rev. William Meston, in his brilliant speech, described and eulogised this Bill in a series of striking epithets. But, Sir, if only time would permit it, I venture to think that it will be possible to show that almost every one of those epithets, apart from what it expressly says, implies and involves a certain counter-suggestion which demands pause and consideration. It was said that wisdom lay in making a beginning somewhere, because a beginning could not be made everywhere. Certainly that is a wise maxim; but, Sir, if we make a beginning which in its location is in the somewhere of Madras, but in its operation is everywhere, all over the Presidency, certainly the mufassal colleges have a right to stand against the proposal. You draw a ring-fence round Madras with a radius of ten miles and say: 'this is the Rubicon of citizenship which no mufassal college shall ever cross' and yet you say mufassal students are quite welcome to cross the fence and join the Madras colleges. It is thus, I repeat, that the beginning will be made as to its location in the somewhere of Madras, while in its operation it will be extended to the whole of the Presidency; and there comes the trouble. If, as was suggested by the Senate of the University, that Senate which has come in, I believe unjustly, for so much of criticism and so much of castigation, so much so that one hon. Member said that his last hope in the Senate was gone with the resolution passed in August last—if, as a certain resolution of the Senate recommended, there should be established universities in other centres with a redistribution of the territorial area, that would be a different matter altogether. I am not a dog in the manger that was referred to yesterday by one hon. Member of this House, a selfish soul envious of what the Madras colleges would acquire under the provisions of this Bill. If my knowledge of old Aesop helps me aright, the dog in the manger was not only selfish but also thoughtless—refusing to others what they could, with real profit, use, and ignorant that what it withheld was useless to itself. The mufassal colleges, however, know what is good for themselves; and they are selfless enough to allow others to secure what is good for them. Only they desire that their needs also should be remembered. It is not enough, as this Bill proposes, that occasionally university professors would visit the mufassal. Will it suffice to say, 'you are forbidden admission to the table proper, but now and then we shall send you up a dish that may please your palate or make you bemoan your fate'? Therefore, Sir, the

16th November 1922] [Mr. R. Venkataratnam Nayudu]

mufassal colleges desire to continue in their position of equality, and to be helped to develop side by side with the Madras colleges.

"Hence, Sir, one radical change will have to be made in the Bill. It ought not to be made an essential and inalienable feature of the Bill that constituent colleges will be confined to the City of Madras, while all mufassal colleges will be only affiliated colleges. With the utmost deference to my hon. friend, Diwan Bahadur Krishnan Nayar, I desire to state that, on this one point, the scheme outlined by my revered master, Dr. Miller, differs from the scheme set forth in this Bill. In the opening lines of the third paragraph of that short article, Dr. Miller has said that, at the very outset, this reformed university should be prepared to recognize every potential constituent college, whether in the city or in the mufassal, as a properly organized college, and that it is the duty of this university to employ all its means and resources to enable all these constituent colleges, wherever situated, to function efficiently in what they undertake to do towards furthering higher education. If that principle could be accepted—and I do not see why it should not be accepted—the fears of the mufassal colleges would be allayed. Sir, in this connexion, might I point out that the Sadler Commission's Report contemplates three things? It declines to lay down any rigid limit of area for the Calcutta University proper. Secondly, it recognizes the possibility of there being 'affiliated' colleges even within the City of Calcutta, colleges that could not form constituent factors of the university. And thirdly, it declares that among the mufassal colleges there might be some that should be known as university colleges. If these provisions should, I do not say, be slavishly copied, but wisely adopted, it would be possible to soothe the fears of the mufassal colleges. I do not know, Sir, what intrinsic impropriety or difficulty there would be in this. If my hon. friends, the Muhammadan members, will pardon me for asking it, whereas the Muhammadan college, with its total strength of 21 students in all the four classes put together on the 31st of March last, could be a constituent college, why should not the splendid St. Joseph's College in Trichinopoly be a constituent college? Or again, I fail to see what aptness there is in the Wesley College at Royapetta being a constituent college, while the National College of Trichinopoly or the Hindu College of Tinnevely cannot be a constituent college. I borrow, by the way, these illustrations from the southern districts, because I hope that before this Council should live out its term the Andhra University would be an accomplished fact. And coupled with that hope, shall I also give the Minister the warning that, if he does not achieve this consummation that we all devoutly wish for, he will run the risk of losing caste as an Andhra?"

The hon. Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO:—"I have already lost caste, Sir."

Diwan Bahadur R. VENKATARATNAM NAYUDU:—"Therefore, Sir, I venture to think that there is no intrinsic impropriety, there is no inherent inadaptability, in recognizing certain select mufassal colleges as constituent colleges. And that arrangement will have this great advantage that from the very outset, from the very initial stage, some of those well-equipped colleges will develop as future university centres without waiting for an extraneous stimulus, at a future date, to become separate universities. What we want, Sir, is not to fix and settle the number of universities to be established here and there, but carefully and sympathetically to foster the

[Mr. R. Venkataratnam Nayudu] [16th November 1922]

steady growth, in several centres, of the university type of colleges. Here, Sir, if I may be permitted to state it, I, for one, cannot believe, taking into consideration the geographical, social and economic conditions of the Madras Presidency, that the time will ever arrive when a limited number of universities of the teaching and residential type would satisfy all the requirements of university education for the increasing numbers demanding it. We should really need some modified system, something like a cluster of federated colleges, constituting a university here and a university there; for then alone it will be possible to satisfy all the requirements in this direction. Nor do I fear that the institution of such constituent colleges in certain mufassal centres, according to a well-considered plan, will take away materially from the chances of developing university life. There seems to be some lurking opinion at the back of the mind of some hon. Members that a college can be a constituent college only within a certain area and only in certain neighbourhood. Why should not any college, provided it maintained the required standard as to teaching and training, be treated as a constituent college? By the way, Sir, I may be permitted to point out that, beneficent as the provision for hostel accommodation can be under certain conditions, hostels are not the last word on the subject of a healthy university life. May I incidentally ask what part is played by, and what position is assigned to, hostels in university life in, for instance, the Scotch universities. Let us not mechanically copy what is being done elsewhere. Let us work out our scheme according to the needs and requirements of our position.

“ Sir, I am afraid, with all your kind indulgence, not for the first or the second time, I have exceeded the limit of the prescribed time. I shall not draw upon your kindness any further. I shall content myself with alluding to the fact that my hon. friend, the learned Member for the University, is reported to have said to an interviewer on behalf of the *Justice* newspaper that in India the question of an even distribution of education was as important as the question of high standards or selected atmosphere. That is exactly what the mufassal colleges plead for, namely that an even distribution of education of a certain satisfactory type, liberalising and stimulating, ought to be as much a duty, as important a charge on the funds, of Government as the creation of high standards or select atmosphere. We, in the mufassal, are not against the establishment of a university of this type. But we only urge that it may be possible to reorganise, that there does not seem to be any intrinsic unfitness in recognizing, some of the well-established colleges in the mufassal as constituent colleges, whereby the growth of university life in several centres might be fostered side by side. This, Sir, perhaps stated in a somewhat misleading form, was really the intention of the Senate resolution which has angered some. But in doing that, the Senate was altogether consistent, in that it knit together into one proposition two or three resolutions which it had from time to time formulated. Therefore, while my hon. friend the Minister laid double emphasis upon certain resolutions of the Senate, in his introductory speech, I should solicit that equal attention might be given to the resolution which was passed within six months of the previous resolutions, stating that it was time that other universities were formed and that the Andhra University was established without any loss of time. Thus, if that composite resolution, embodying the previous conclusions of the Senate, be given effect to, then, as my hon. friend, Rev. Mr. Meston, has said, the university as the highest representative of education, and Government as the

16th November 1922] [Mr. R. Venkataratnam Nayudu]

highest representative of administration, would act together in achieving the happy result of a uniform development of university education all over the land."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"It is rather a difficult task to follow so noble and accomplished a speaker as my hon. friend
12-45 p.m. M. Venkateswaram Nayudu. My task is not rendered

12-45 p.m. Mr. Venkataratnam Nayudu. My task is not rendered any the lighter by the fact that I have to dissent from many of the views expressed by him. However I shall try to meet some of the arguments advanced by him to the best of my ability. I cannot forget here that I am the representative of the university and that it is therefore incumbent upon me to preserve a dispassionate strain in my criticism. Both in the replies that I shall make on the points already raised and also in connexion with the criticisms that I myself may offer, I trust I shall not depart from this principle of dispassionate strain which I think it is my duty to preserve. I do not think that any Bill that has been submitted to this House has been subjected to so much criticism as the one now under review ; and this hostility or opposition is not due in my opinion to any inherent defect in the Bill but to the very nature of the situation with which we are to deal and also to certain extraneous factors. One of the hon. gentlemen who spoke from the opposite benches yesterday had 'let the cat out of the bag' when he told us that he was surprised that this particular Ministry should have made itself responsible for a Bill of this nature whose object was to promote higher education. Well, Sir, if any surprise had been expressed by my hon. friend Mr. Raja or others who think that there is a natural and irreconcilable difference between the higher and the lower forms of education, that at any rate would have been sincere and so far convincing. But the surprise expressed by some of my hon. friends opposite seems really rooted in the fact that this particular Ministry, which for reasons well known they do not favour, has made itself responsible for a Bill calculated to encourage higher education. I trust that political considerations of this kind will not be allowed to vitiate our views and voting. This Bill has been attacked all along the line. The procedure followed by the hon. the Minister for Education was attacked, the principles of the Bill were attacked and the provisions too were attacked, not by every section of the House but by certain members. Well, Sir, I share the regret expressed by some of my hon. friends that the Andhra University report was not published in time to be available for this debate. If that had been done, I think it would have in great measure reassured some of us that the lines followed in regard to the reorganization of the Madras University are of the right kind. The report of the Andhra University Committee being unanimous, it would have carried a great deal of weight. Secondly an attempt has been made to exploit the so-called differences between the Senate and the Government with respect to this matter. It is my duty as the representative of the university to point out that too much has been made out of what after all is a very small and in my opinion a very insignificant difference. I do not think that the Government have flouted the university. I do not think that there has been any flouting at all in this matter and if there has been any, I am afraid that it has all been the other way. More-over conflicts between the Government and the Senate have not been confined to this Presidency only. In Calcutta we see a certain amount of opposition developing between the Senate and the Government though the

[Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddi] [16th November 1922]

complexion of the political parties there is quite different. But this opposition is more apparent than real here. Were it otherwise my position would have been very difficult, though not impossible. I do not represent the Senate of the University but the registered graduates and therefore I am not bound to act as the delegate of the Senate, though in view of my association with that august body I am as devoted to it as I am to this Council. The simple fact, as has been pointed out by my hon. friend Mr. Tanikachala Chettiyar, is that the Senate is the true parent of the scheme and if it now disowns it, it is not so much the fault, but the misfortune of the scheme which, I suppose, will be but a passing phase.

"The Senate laid down three fundamental principles of reorganization and they are well worth repeating in this connexion, especially in view of what has been stated by my predecessor. Firstly they say that the teaching resources of the Madras University should be pooled so that a 'real teaching university' might be constituted, secondly they lay down that the affiliating function of the university should be subordinate to the teaching function and furthermore they suggest the introduction of some kind of organization in all mufassal colleges by which they might be enabled to form into separate universities. Well, Sir, this Bill attempts to embody these principles. It is a mistake to suppose as one of my hon. friends from the opposite benches said yesterday that the Senate vetoed or rejected the Bill. On the contrary what it did say was that they approved the general principles of the Bill. They say that the quality is excellent but that the quantity provided is insufficient. They ask for more universities in the Presidency. So far from rejecting the Bill they passed a resolution to resume the debate on this Bill at its forthcoming meeting in December. If that august body had rejected the Bill, then certainly it would not have passed a resolution to resume the consideration of the Bill in the forthcoming December session. Neither did the Senate, as my hon. friend Sir Desika Achariyar said, recommend that the constitution of the mufassal universities should be undertaken first and that the reorganization of the Madras University should be undertaken thereafter. There was no first and second as I shall prove presently."

Diwan Bahadur Sir T. DESIKA ACHARIYAR:—"I did not say that one was the first and the other was the second. I merely read one portion of the resolution."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"When my hon. friend read out to us the resolution in which they recommend the formation of universities, one for each linguistic division, the impression sought to be conveyed was that this measure might have been postponed till after universities were established in the mufassal. That no such intention existed in their minds is proved by the fact that even after they passed the resolution, they appointed a committee of their own to go into the matter of the applicability of the principles enunciated by the Sadler Committee so far as the Madras University was concerned and to draft a scheme in pursuance thereof. The idea that this Bill should have followed the establishment of mufassal Universities could not have been entertained by the Senate. Then again another extraordinary proposition was laid down that the Government had no right to proceed with the Bill without sending it back for the consideration of the Senate. My hon. friend Mr. U. Rama Rao stated that the Bill as presented is different from that which was circulated and that it therefore ought to have been sent back to the Senate for reconsideration. Now it seems to me in the first

[16th November 1922] [Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddi]

place that the differences between the original and the draft of the present Bill are not fundamental in character. Secondly it would make consultation with public bodies impossible, if we are asked to go to them every time that we make some change out of regard for their views and if we are asked to make further references before arriving at a final conclusion, there would be no end to such a process. Moreover, we must not forget that the power of legislation rests with this Council and not with the Senate of the Madras University. With due deference to my hon. friend Mr. Patro, I should say that I deprecate the reference he made to private conferences. He quoted the views of certain bodies that were consulted privately. I rather think that as the proceedings of those conferences have not been published, it is an unfortunate reference.

"With regard to the principles of the Bill, the second head under which the criticisms may be classified, I must confess, the criticisms do not seem to adumbrate any alternative policy and are devoid of constructive significance. Some of my hon. friends are of opinion that no change is required. It is a most untenable position to take in view of all that has been stated and done regarding university reform during the last ten years and more. For a long time past, we have all been pleading for university reform. My hon. friend the Rev. Macphail will hold me guilty of having been the very first to demand reform in the Madras University. We all hailed with delight the publication of the Calcutta University Committee Report. The Senate itself set to work in order to see how far they would be benefited by the views expressed by the Sadler Committee. But the courage for reform on the part of some of my hon. friends opposite seems to have oozed away the moment this Bill was introduced and the call for action came.

"Again, it has been said and it has been said just now by my hon. friend Mr. Krishna Rao that the reforms should have been started at the circumference and gradually worked up to the centre. The analogy of Allahabad was quoted. But we are confronted with two difficulties which render the present step the only possible one that could be taken. The first is that the number of mufassal colleges in the Madras Presidency is much larger than in the United Provinces, and the simpler process therein followed could not have been followed here without relegating Madras to a very uncertain position. Secondly, Sir, we suffer from paucity of funds. With reference to Lucknow hon. Members must be aware that the landed aristocracy of the United Provinces found the greater part of the money required. It is a far more costlier affair to start a new university in one of the chief linguistic divisions than to bring about some-thing of a real teaching university here, in Madras, by making a few adjustments not overcostly. If it was our view that no educational reform should have been attempted, then we could have laid the pious unction to our heart and without appearing to be hostile to reform, advocated the founding of universities on linguistic basis and taking up the question of the reorganization of the university thereafter. The Andhra University would cost several lakhs. And then if it is to be accompanied by a University of Trichinopoly that would have consumed some more lakhs. In that event we would not have any money to effect any reform in Madras. It is for this reason, that the situation in Madras is far more favourable to a development of this kind than in other places. It is not helpful to say

[Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddi] [16th November 1922]

that the more arduous labour should have been shouldered first and the easier task should have been relegated to a subsequent period.

"Well, Sir, in regard to the question of principle several points have been raised. One hon. friend told us that because we have no funds, what is the good of bringing about this scheme. It seems to me that we must have schemes ready so that when the funds do come we might get on with the reforms. In fact one reason why Madras was made to pay such a heavy contribution to the Government of India was the nervousness of the previous Governments about embarking upon new developments which would cost much. Some of us moved a resolution in the Madras University Senate for opening more universities in the country and the very people who are now crying out against the iniquitous impost were the people who at every step discouraged us and at every step opposed further developments. Like a miser, Madras hoarded its money and as a Telugu proverb says 'the money of the miser ultimately goes to the king' and our king is somewhere at Simla. That is what happened. Supposing our Ministers had said: 'We had no funds and therefore we did not bring forward any possible schemes of development', at once the criticism would have been launched: 'You must keep your plans ready. As prudent people you must know what you propose to do when the financial situation improves.'

"My hon. friend Dr. Subbarayan grew somewhat sarcastic over the term 'residential' which is contained in the preamble. We have no desire to emulate the superiority of Oxford either in this respect or any other. But it does seem to me that, if it results in the recognition of halls of residence in which disciplinary and educational supervision would be provided, it would be a big step forward. At present the hostels are all attached to colleges. Hostels such as those which exist in Canada in connexion with big universities have not been organized here. And even if organized they do not in the present circumstances stand any chance of being recognized. Development on these lines, even if it does not take us so far as the classical models in England, must be welcome as an improvement in the right direction.

"My hon. friend Mr. Raja in a very eloquent speech found fault with the attempt of the Ministry to help university education and characterised the whole measure as oligarchic. I do not wish to go into every detail of this criticism, but three things might be said in defence of our position. One is that elementary and secondary educations have received equal attention at the hands of the hon. the Minister. The second is I deny that there is any antithesis between higher and lower education. My friend told us that the effect on the depressed classes of a measure of this kind would be deplorable and he said that the true friends that the Adi-Dravidas had were the late Dr. Nair and the present Mr. Patro. The reply to all these criticisms, viz., the way in which the lower education and the depressed classes would be affected, is the same. It is the people who have had the advantages of higher education that are most strenuously advocating to-day the spread of elementary education. If there are any people outside their own ranks who most sincerely sympathise with the aspirations of the depressed classes and are doing their best to help them to advance a stage higher, again these are drawn from the ranks of the highly educated. To think that those who receive higher education are enemies of all elementary education or of the

[16th November 1922] [Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddi]

depressed classes is to misread very profoundly the lesson of history. If the late Dr. Nair had not been a doctor of Edinburgh and the hon. the Minister of Education not a B.A., B.L., of the Madras University, I do not think they would have evinced much sympathy for the depressed classes. My hon. and gallant friend the Principal of the Pachaiyappa's College, against whom it is not possible to level any criticism in view of the dress in which he has appeared, expressed a fear that the religious denominational character of the institutions might be jeopardised under the provisions of the Bill."

Mr. M. RATNASWAMI:—"I am sorry to say I never said anything of the kind."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"I beg his pardon. I am told that the remark was made by Mr. Raja. I wish to point out that that fear is groundless. Religious neutrality applies to the university and attendance at lectures and not to admission into colleges.

"Then, Sir, we have heard a great deal about the full-time vice-chancellor. All that I can say on that subject is that long before the Madras University Bill was contemplated such an appointment was found to be desirable in the organization of the Mysore University. All the new universities that have been founded in India subsequent to the report of Dr. Sadler's Commission have found it worth while to have a full-time vice-chancellor. Except Oxford and Cambridge where the conditions are very peculiar all other universities in England like Leeds, Manchester and so on have full-time vice-chancellors. And so do all the universities in America. The mere fact that so many universities in so many parts of the world have found it necessary to have a responsible official who could be held accountable for the progress of the university must, on the question of principle at any rate though not anything else, be sufficiently convincing. I note that even the *Madras Mail*, which is not over-friendly to the present Bill, concedes that some such official should be appointed to work the measure to a success.

"I am rather sorry that my hon. friend Mr. Venkataratnam Nayudu has thrown the weight of his authority on the side of those who thought that mufassal colleges will be affected adversely. I come from the mufassal and I have always fought for the recognition of the privileges of the mufassal colleges in the university. I have given every possible consideration to the various points raised against the measure, and I feel bound to say that the alarm is out of all proportion to the danger. My friend Mr. Venkataratnam Nayudu quoted the recommendations of the Sadler Commission in this respect and brought to the notice of the House two or three points. One is why should constituent colleges be confined to the ten-mile radius; why should the Muhammadan college be a constituent college while the college at Trichinopoly has been denied that privilege. He told us that the Sadler Commission recommended the formation of university colleges at selected places in the mufassal. And, thirdly, asked why should there be no affiliated colleges within that radius. With due deference to my hon. friend I am afraid there is a confusion of ideas here. In the first place the organization of university colleges in the mufassal was recommended precisely with the very object that the present Bill has in view, namely, that of preparing certain selected localities for the universities of the future. If Government, for instance, start a college of the grade of the Presidency College at Nellore or Anantapur, that will certainly rank with a university college, but it cannot

[Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddi] [16th November 1922]

be a constituent college. Now it has been assumed that the constituent colleges are of more importance than the mufassal colleges. The constituent college merely signifies that the college has such a relation with the university as to be able to partake of its life; and that its students would attend university lectures day by day as a matter of ordinary routine and, in other words, form an integral part of the university. Any other institution at Vizagapatam or Vizianagram might be far more developed than the Muhammadan college in Madras, and yet they would not be in a position to form an integral part of the university owing to distance. Therefore the present Bill does not in the slightest degree err or sin against the canons laid down by the Sadler Commission. It recognizes the affiliated colleges, and there is nothing to prevent Government starting colleges of a type that would on account of their higher teaching facilities rank as university colleges—i.e., colleges which will be centres of future universities, though so far as this University is concerned they would continue to be affiliated. We are doing our best to tone up the instruction and life in mufassal colleges. It is with this object that I frankly admit that there is a difference between the graduates produced in the mufassal and those produced in the city. I say difference, I do not say distinction. There is a slight difference though there is no distinction. The wines differ in flavour but the label is the same. I am afraid that under this Bill the difference that now exists will be accentuated. Let us balance the advantages and the disadvantages, and it will be seen that the apprehension is much greater than the risk warrants. Sir, at the present time the mufassal colleges are not in a position to derive much advantage from the university facilities which have recently been created as a result of the Government of India Act. That is why I say there is a difference. They are all called B.A.'s of the University, and so there is no distinction. It is a matter for consideration whether, under those circumstances, it will not be better to acknowledge the distinction also. The Bill however in a spirit of compromise, fatal to the principle of connecting teaching and examinations more intimately, prescribes the same courses and examinations for all colleges and retains the evil of external tests. We shall have the same examination. In this particular point I think that the hon. the Minister has conceded too much. I as an educationist cannot view with favour the possibility of students who have been given different types of training being subjected to the same examination.

1-15 p.m. "But I find the following advantages which seem to show that the balance is not altogether against the mufassal colleges.

"The first is the system of exchange professors. It is true that at present the university professors are not doing much work in the mufassal; that is because there are so few of them. If, as a result of this Bill, a larger number of people are appointed as university professors both in the city and in the mufassal colleges, the system of exchanges could be worked better. I do not mean to say that the system of exchange professors is an ideal one. It is obviously and on the face of it to be terminated when better developments are secured. Thus by bringing the institutions in the mufassal and those in the city together into closer touch, encouragement will be given for the mufassal institutions for increasing their efficiency. When they are made to sit for the same courses in the examinations, the mufassal institutions will do their level best to improve their teaching and other facilities.

16th November 1922] [Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddi]

From this point of view, the present Bill is of great advantage to the mufassal colleges and will have an effect analogous to what was produced by the introduction of Honours courses. Thirdly, an organization has been provided for assuming the future development of the mufassal colleges, namely, the Council of Affiliated Colleges, about the constitution of which my hon. friend Mr. Arumainatha Pillai directed some shrewd thrusts. He said that the representation of the colleges was not so large as it ought to be. This council is to be the nucleus for the formation of future universities in the mufassal, and it is therefore necessary to have in it a large number of people's representatives without whose support and aid new universities cannot be easily brought into existence.

"Again, some of my mufassal friends do not take into consideration the fact that even for the realization of all the features contained in this Bill in respect of Madras, it will take a good deal of time. Our friends seem to imagine that as soon as this Bill is passed, the existing Madras University would automatically transform itself into a teaching and residential university with extraordinary facilities for instruction and that the mufassal colleges would at once sink into a lower position. Now, I have to tell them that such a transformation will take a number of years. Even the formulation of statutes and ordinances required under this Bill would take a good deal of time and by the time new professors are appointed and all the facilities for a residential university are created, the mufassal colleges the facilities for a residential university are created, the mufassal colleges might do a great deal to improve their standing. I say all this because I do admit that the position of the mufassal colleges would be jeopardised if the Bill is not cautiously administered; but with a sympathetic administration and with all the guarantees contained in the Bill and also with the improvements that would be effected within the period before which this measure will be brought into full realization in Madras, if we are not able to put the mufassal colleges in a far better position than they occupy now, the fault will be with us and not with the Bill. I, therefore, request my friends from the mufassal not to take a gloomy view of this Bill but improve their present position with the help of this Bill, securing by agitation and other ways the funds necessary for giving the mufassal colleges the development that they are in need of as a preparation for eventual constitution into separate universities.

"In regard to the provisions of the Bill, the criticism is not of the same value as that in respect of the principle and the procedure, and perhaps this matter had better be left to the Select Committee. As regards the provision for the visitor, I am for retaining it. In all the universities in England, His Majesty the King is the visitor and the officer who is the representative of the King in India, His Excellency the Viceroy, should be the visitor of our universities. Apart even from sentiment, universities should be safeguarded from a narrow provincialism. They are national in their scope and outlook and the Viceroy as head of the nation should be the head of the universities. I would go further and reject even national limitations for the republic of letters and would propose in all seriousness that the headship of all universities in the world should be vested in the President of the Assembly of the League of Nations (laughter).

"A large number of my friends on the opposite benches have spoken about the powers vested in the chancellor under this Bill. I have no wish

[Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddi] [16th November 1922]

Sir, to eliminate the chancellor from our university and further there is no intention of establishing on the banks of the Cooum a thoroughly independent and autonomous power. When we say that this measure confers autonomy on the university, what is meant is that the powers now to be conferred are much greater than those which it has been exercising and that compared with its position under the present system, it will be in a far higher position under the new one. In respect to the nomination, election and so on, I have nothing to add to the very convincing remarks of my friend Mr. Venkataratnam Nayudu. If there are a large number of ex-officio members, they will be members who have specialized in certain directions and it is very important that they should be in the university. Again, the educational element predominates throughout the system. It has been said that the number of people elected will be only 25; but when it is recognized that at present 80 members are nominated and only 20 are elected, even from that point of view it will be seen that the present Bill runs in the right direction. The powers of the new Senate are extraordinarily large and if the new body, when it comes into existence, justifies the powers vested in it, I have no doubt that by subsequent amendments to the Act larger powers may be granted to it in due course. It is a mistake to think that allowing people who pay certain donations, say, Rs. 25,000 or more, to become members of the university has been borrowed from America. I am not historian enough to say which country originated the idea. But I can say this: there is no new university in England in which this provision does not find a place. We find it in the Universities of Bristol, Manchester, Leeds, etc. After all, when we ask a man to give us his money, why should we object to his presence? People who give large donations must at least be interested in the promotion of education. I, therefore, feel strongly that the retention of this provision is a good thing; and the Syndicate itself has recommended it.

"I agree that the present financial provision requires to be revised. But I am not prepared to blame the Government for not having increased the grant to the university. This Council is very insistent on retrenchment. Further, Government have undertaken to bear the expenditure of the new developments that may be made as a result of this Bill. That itself is an addition to the finances of the university. If they would go further and increase the lump-sum grant, as a representative of the university, I will be very glad. I do hope that the hon. the Minister for Education would keep not only an open but a sympathetic mind on the subject.

"Sir, I do not wish to take up the time of the House any further. We have once again to go back to the three fundamental propositions enunciated by the Senate—propositions which are the basis of this Bill. It is no use saying at this time of the day that we will not have any change, after having agitated for a change for a number of years. This Bill embodies a double compromise, a compromise between the university and the city colleges; and a further compromise between the mufassal colleges and the metropolis; and from that point of view, it is not a doctrinaire Bill but one characterised by considerable circumspection and caution. It holds a number of differences in solution which in due time will crystallize into their own special shapes and forms. I do not think the hon. the Minister regards it—or anybody else regards it—as the last word on educational reconstruction in this

16th November 1922] [Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddi]

Presidency; but it is the indispensable first word without which further progress is impossible. I, therefore, strongly request my hon. friends from the mufassal, who must admit that some change is necessary, to accept the principle underlying this Bill. If we accept the principle of reform at all, we must allow this Bill to go to the Select Committee without dividing the House. Otherwise it will be only creating apprehensions which may be found later on to be without foundation. I, therefore, before I sit down, request my hon. friends from the mufassal to support unanimously the first reading of this Bill.

"I have much pleasure in heartily congratulating my friend the hon. the Minister for Education on his wisdom and circumspection which are the chief characteristics of this measure. And let me also add courage in view of the sudden storms that blew from quarters which till recently were the sources of favourable breezes."

At this stage the House adjourned for lunch and re-assembled after lunch at 2-30 p.m.

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"Sir, the Bill before the House has been discussed from every standpoint, and the length of this debate has probably produced a sense of tiredness in the House. At the same time, Sir, one cannot but feel that the vital issues that have been raised by this Bill with regard to the progress of university education in South India are such and the opinions that have been expressed are so varied that they cannot but be conducive, in the further stages of this Bill, to the moulding of it in such a manner as to be in general harmony with the sentiments of this Council. The hon. Member for the University—I will still call him so though he says he is representing only the registered graduates—said that the Bill represents the indispensable first word in university reform. In the first place, he started by making certain references to the procedure that has been adopted in framing this Bill for discussion in this House. The first objection that has been urged is that the Government, having appointed a committee to report on the advisability of constituting an Andhra University is not well advised in proceeding with this measure without taking the recommendations of that committee into consideration. Sir, that criticism has not been answered. Hon. Members will realize that, if the recommendations of the committee for the constitution of a university for the Telugu districts are accepted, it must necessarily follow that the unwieldy jurisdiction of the present Madras University, which will still be maintained under this Bill, must be affected, and therefore if the hon. Member in charge of this Bill had ever any intention of bringing in a supplementary measure affecting the jurisdiction conferred on the reconstituted Madras University he should have announced such intention in his opening remarks. But he failed to do that and we are now left in the position that the report is with the Government and under their consideration, and if, as a matter of fact, the recommendations of the committee are accepted and a new university reconstituted, it must necessarily affect the terms of this Bill in a most material respect. Sir, my friend Mr. Ramalinga Reddi did not answer that.

"The second objection to proceeding with the Bill at this meeting is that the report on secondary education has not been placed in the hands of hon. Members. A committee has been appointed by the Government with the

[Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu] [16th November 1922]

object of deciding at what stage school-life should end and at what stage university education should begin. That, again, is another matter of great vital interest to the provisions contained in this Bill. This Bill finally emphatically asserts that university education should begin at the Intermediate stage. Sir, the Senate of the Madras University went into this question at some length, and the Madras Government appointed another committee to go into the same question. Now to assume a decision, notwithstanding the appointment of that committee, that the Intermediate should be the dividing line between the school stage and the university stage seems to me, Sir, to be rather a poor compliment to the Senate as well as the committee that has been appointed by the Government. This objection, Sir, I venture to say, has not been answered. The third objection is we are not in possession of the considered opinion of the leading educationists of Madras on the terms of this Bill. On this point also I should think that it would have been very desirable if this Bill had been brought up after the December meeting of the Senate at which a detailed consideration would have been made of the various provisions of the Bill. After all, hon. Members will realize that the provisions of this Bill are somewhat intricate. The opinions of the leading educationists of the various mufassal colleges would have been of great assistance in exactly demarcating the respective spheres of the Council of Affiliated Colleges and those of the Senate in regard to this particular matter. I venture to think that the Bill is very vague, and I for one would not commit myself to the new scheme which has not been examined by all the interests concerned in university education in South India. For these three reasons I think the hon. the Minister for Education would have been well advised if he had waited to bring forward this measure for some more time. It seems to me, Sir, that to put forward a Bill of this magnitude without taking these facts into consideration would vitally affect and dislocate the existing machinery of university administration in this province. But I still think the hon. the Minister deserves some amount of appreciation. The party to which he is committed makes such a tremendous insistence on the improvement of elementary education, and that being so I do think that he did the right thing in undertaking the university reorganization which has waited for such a long time, and to that extent I am willing to join the other Members in expressing my appreciation of his courage in coming forward with this Bill. But that does not mean that I am wholly in sympathy with this Bill. I shall now proceed step by step to an examination of the Bill itself.

" Sir, the hon. Mr. Shanmukham Chettiyar expressed in very eloquent language the ideal to be aimed at by universities in this country. I for one heartily join with him in thinking that a real university ought to be established in this country as early as possible, and to the extent to which I could influence public opinion I have always contended for university reform and for more universities in this province. Other provinces have stolen a march over us, more especially the United Provinces, where five new universities have been constituted in quick succession, and the people of the Andhra districts took the cue and began to agitate for more universities in their province also. At several conferences, we agitated and also advised the Government and the Senate of the Madras University to

16th November 1922] [Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu]

constitute a university for the Telugu districts and also to constitute more universities on linguistic lines. That agitation has told, and the Senate in October last expressed the opinion that universities on a linguistic basis should be constituted and that the first step in that direction should be a university for the Andhra districts. Sir, you have the considered opinion of the best educational experts in this Province, and if this Bill had proceeded on the lines indicated by the Madras Senate, I should have heartily supported the measure. Under the proposed university, new difficulties will arise owing to the creation of two bodies instead of one. We had only the Senate. We now have another body, the council of affiliated colleges. It is only reproducing the constitution of the Dacca University. There will always be friction between those two bodies. If, on the other hand, the hon. Member had decided to decentralise and to create a new university with distinct functions and distinct territorial jurisdiction, the many criticisms which have been levelled to-day against the overlapping of functions and the want of due representation on the Senate for the mufassal colleges would not have been made. As it is, Sir, we shall have two bodies, practically two Senates, but constituted differently, and their functions are somewhat vague. That being so, the argument that no alternative proposals have been put forward, I submit, Sir, is not at all correct. Other criticisms have been made. My esteemed friend, Mr. Venkataratnam Nayudu, for whose experience in matters of education every one in this Council has great regard, mentioned that the idea of creating new universities adumbrated in this Bill, will if given effect to, give no scope to some of the well-equipped colleges in the mufassal to become constituent colleges. There is no such indication, and I for one cannot see how by merely creating a council of affiliated colleges we are going to have the seed of potential universities sown in this country. If, on the other hand, my hon. friend had recognized that certain institutions in the mufassal were the future seed of this university and had made due provision for the expansion of those institutions and, for the attainment of the same standard of efficiency by them as by the constituent colleges in Madras, we would have had the seed of future university expansion under this Bill.

2-45 p.m. " Therefore, that is the first criticism which the hon. the Minister for education or any of his supporters has not met. There is nothing in the provisions of the Bill to indicate how the same constitution for the council of university and the affiliated colleges is going to bring in more universities.

“ Having said so much on that question, I wish now to say a few words on the financial aspect of the scheme. It has been said that when Oliver Cromwell went to Dundee, he found that the bells in that city were not rung, and he proceeded to ask the people why they did not ring the bells. The citizens replied that they had six reasons, and the first was that they had no bells (laughter). Cromwell did not press them for further reasons. If I oppose this Bill and if I feel that it is unsatisfactory, it is because of the financial position which is stated in clause 39 of the Bill. Clause 39 says that the Government guarantee to the university what it is now getting more or less on the existing scale and it does not commit the Government to one single pie above that. A claim has been made that this Bill is a process of creating an autonomous university. I ask my hon. friend,

[Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu] [16th November 1922]

Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddi what the essence of an autonomous university is. Is it the creation of two bodies without a single pie more for expenditure? Is it the creation of an academic council and a Senate for the purpose of laying down the courses of studies? The essence of autonomy is financial autonomy, and if the hon. the Minister had put forward in his speech any statement providing for funds, or guaranteed the same, I should have been the first to support the Bill. Is the guarantee of existing funds autonomous? We may as well claim that the Madras Government was autonomous in the pre-reform days, who always depended for their funds on the Government of India. I think, even to this day, the reconstituted Government is in the same position. That being so, to affirm that this is an autonomous Government because the existing expenditure is guaranteed seems to me to be somewhat utopian. My friend, Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddi, I take it, went all over the world in connexion with the university reform in Mysore. May I ask him whether there are not financial provisions in the statutes of other universities which he visited?

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"I want to give a personal explanation. May I say that I also said that some sort of financial provision should be made for the establishment of the proposed university?"

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"I am very glad to have my hon. friend's assurance. All I am suggesting is that so far as this university is concerned, it must have at its disposal enough funds for immediate expansion, and also some provision for future expenditure without going continually to the Government for help. I may perhaps bring this to the notice of the hon. the Minister in charge that nothing has been done to give a wider financial outlook to this and future universities. I may perhaps inform him that in the constitution of several of the universities of the self-governing Dominions provision is made by statute for considerable sums for administration and for the expansion of those universities, when they are newly formed, by guaranteeing those sums. The statutes take particular care to say that the Finance Minister without further appropriation is to pay the allotted amount to the university without any specific question being asked as to the way in which the university is being administered. My friend Mr. Arumainatha Pillai very pertinently asked what provision has been made for the re-constitution of the university, so that the future body may not be starved or even killed through starvation. Well, Sir, I would invite the attention of hon. Members to provision made in the various charters of self-governing Dominions. One of those is with reference to the University of New Zealand which contains a definite provision in this matter. There the State also provides for the expansion of that university in the future, on a population basis in the sense that the amount guaranteed and defined in the provision is increased in accordance with the increase of population. So, that is the essence of an autonomous university.

"Some reference has been made to a certain provision made in the Bill by which persons who make large donations out of generosity should be made members of the Senate. My hon. friend Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddi said that there was such a provision in other provincial universities. I may also inform him that there are other provisions in them also and one of them is that for every legacy left by any man to a university an equivalent of that amount should be given by the Government to that university. That is

16th November 1922] [Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu]

the way in which persons who wish to make a legacy or gift are encouraged, and not by making them members of the Senate. That appears to be a better way of encouraging persons who are disposed to encourage university education. I join my friend Dr. Subbarayan, in his remarks, that this system may to a certain extent affect the academic atmosphere.

"There are one or two remarks that I wish to make before I close, namely, the question of mufassal colleges. On this matter I think that very distinguished educationists both in the mufassal as well as in this House have expressed their views. I am in general agreement with every word of what my hon. friend Diwan Bahadur R. Venkataratnam Nayudu said with reference to this matter. Apprehension regarding the South Indian mufassal colleges has been entertained by distinguished Members of this House. As regards the universities in the north, my friend is a great authority as to the state of things that exist there. I think that my friend Mr. Krishnan Nayar said that these apprehensions were exaggerated and Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddi joined him in that view. I venture to think that without any reference to what has been already stated in this House the reforms which it advocated Commission itself realized that, when the reforms which it advocated were carried out, the mufassal colleges would be seriously affected, and it provided for financial arrangements to prevent such a catastrophe. I merely wish to bring to your notice what is said at page 832:—"The teaching universities in Calcutta and Dacca will set up in Bengal new standards of university wants. Judged by these standards the mufassal colleges would seriously suffer in public estimation unless they are enabled by a systematic grants and help from the Government."

Mr. G. VANDANAM:—"Then the report continues its observations. Will the hon. Member read to the end of the paragraph?"

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"I have got the definite statement made by that committee. They proceeded to safeguard the interests of the mufassal colleges, while providing for the Calcutta colleges. Has the hon. the Minister said a word that he contemplates any such thing? How can we support a proposal without any assurance that there would be simultaneous development of all the colleges in the Presidency?"

The hon. Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO:—"If my hon. friend reads the whole of that paragraph he will understand clearly what the Commission meant. He has quoted like a lawyer. The conditions of the mufassal colleges are entirely different in this province."

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"Sir, I would invite your attention to another paragraph. If we had unlimited time at our disposal, we could go on discussing for days together, and I could convince my hon. friend that the line of argument the Commission followed was that the mufassal colleges should be made efficient simultaneously with the colleges in the city. The same idea will be found in page 290 of the report:

The establishment of the teaching universities in Calcutta and Dacca is not to bring all the post-intermediate students from the mufassal to these centres. It is necessary to bring mufassal colleges to a point of efficiency such as none of them has yet reached."

The hon. Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO:—"Quite so!"

[16th November 1922]

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"That is exactly what I am saying. They have provided for 5 lakhs of rupees and my hon. friend has said nothing as to the way in which the financing of these mufassal colleges should be met. My friend, Diwan Bahadur R. Venkataratnam Nayudu, has also laid great stress on this point and said that there should be no disparity between one institution and another. It is quite true that disparity does exist and has existed in the past. I would like to ask my friend if that is the reason for still further accentuating it by starving one set of institutions for the benefit of others.

"There are finally two other matters. I am afraid I have already taken a good deal of time. I would only like to draw the attention of hon. Members to the statistics relating to the various groups of universities in the United Kingdom for the purpose of showing to the hon. the Minister to what extent the State has committed itself to the maintenance of universities. Hon. Members are aware that the Commission presided over by Mr. Asquith has recommended a grant of £100,000 to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. What are called English civic universities such as those of Birmingham, Leeds, Bristol, Liverpool, Manchester and Sheffield get very handsome grants. I take first Birmingham. The total grant is £119,264, of which the Parliamentary grant is £44,570. The local county council and corporations contribute £23,734."

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I ask for the total expenditure of these universities?"

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"I started by saying that the total grant is £119,264. The Parliamentary grant is £44,570, and the grant by local corporations is £23,734."

The hon. Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO:—"We have noted that."

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"I did not say that the hon. the Minister had not looked into it."

The hon. Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO:—"I only say that in order to show that that proportion has been followed in this Bill."

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"I merely state all this to show how State aid is given to the universities in the United Kingdom."

"Sir, in the English group of universities, the expenditure per head is £83; that is in connexion with the civic groups which I have read out just now. Out of this amount, £29 comes from students' fees and £24 per head comes from Parliamentary grants; £48 is the pay of teachers. All that I wish to impress upon the attention of hon. Members is that the financing of a modern university is done by the State, and if the hon. the Minister would adopt similar principles in regard to this university which he proposes to constitute and in regard to the future universities that may be constituted, then I am perfectly certain that we shall be within a measurable distance of realizing our wishes.

"The last question that I wish to touch upon is about hostel accommodation. My friend Mr. Venkataratnam Nayudu drew attention to the state of things in the Edinburgh University. Here again, if hon. Members wish to study the state of things in those universities, plenty of information is

16th November 1922] [Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu]

available in the book which I have already quoted from. It is stated there that out of 34,000 students, only about 4,000 live in university halls, about 13,000 (including women) live in lodging houses, but the bulk of them, about 17,000, live with their parents. Now, when my hon. friends Mr. Rajan and Mr. Subbarayan who are graduates of the Oxford University found the words 'residential university' used in the preamble, they naturally thought that the system would be like that. I do not see in what respects the hon. the Minister intends to make this university residential, for I find nothing in his opening remarks to indicate it. Will it be like Oxford and Cambridge where students are living in university halls? I do not see why my hon. friend calls it a residential university. A good deal of confusion has arisen from the terminology that has been adopted. We have at present hostel accommodation. Our university is in a sense a teaching university. And then as regards the state of things in Madras, out of 12,000 students in the whole of this Presidency, not more than 3,000 live in hostels, and even in the City of Madras the major portion live either in their parents' houses or in lodging houses. So that the alarm that has been created by the idea that we are going to have a residential university of the type of Oxford and Cambridge is because of the stupendous expenditure to which we may be committed if we adopt the idea which my hon. friend has in mind, namely, to have a residential university.

"Sir, I shall not be justified in taking up any further time of the House. It has been to me a matter of very anxious consideration, interested as I am in university reform, as to what my attitude should be in regard to this Bill. The Bill as presented and as expounded by the hon. the Minister has not answered any of my objections, the question of finance, the question of future organization of the university or universities. None of these objections has been answered and if he is to have my vote, it will depend on what he may say in his reply. If he satisfies this House that he will provide by statute for guaranteeing the necessary funds for a simultaneous improvement of mufassal colleges, either by themselves or by what I would call a local university, then the Bill may be supported. If none of these things is going to be done and we are to pass this Bill as it is, I am afraid I shall have to vote against it."

Mr. K. RAMUNNI MENON:—"Sir, I have listened with very keen interest to all the speeches that have been delivered on the Bill before the House, but I am afraid I have absolutely no reason to be grateful to hon. Members because they have already said all the good things that can be said on this subject, and so they can have nothing to expect from me. Nevertheless, if, with this feeling of disappointment, I rise in the course of my ephemeral existence in this Council to make a speech, it is because I feel that there is one particular aspect of this important measure that has not received adequate consideration, at any rate has not received adequate expression, in the speeches that have been made by hon. Members.

"Sir, the primary object of the Bill, as is clearly enunciated in the preamble, is the establishment of a teaching and residential university in Madras. I shall confine my remarks to this aspect of the matter, and more particularly to the teaching aspect. The question one would naturally like to ask is 'Is there any demand for this kind of university in Madras?' The people who are likely to be able to answer the question are not

[Mr. K. Ramanni Menon] [16th November 1922]

really the professors of colleges or the managers of institutions but the students and their parents. Now I venture to submit to the Council that this question can be answered only in one way, namely, that there is not only a demand, but a pressing demand, for the establishment of a teaching university in Madras. Now look at the facts. Year after year we see an increasing exodus of our bright young men to universities in Europe, and more particularly to Oxford and Cambridge. Now what is the reason for so many students, of all creeds, whose parents may be holding different political views, being anxious to go to Europe? Why are their parents anxious to send them to England, quite apart from and quite independently of the consideration that it is a nation which is opposed to the political views of some of our people? For my own part I consider that for various reasons this movement ought to be encouraged. But I would not for one moment recommend that the movement should be encouraged by the provision of inferior education in our own university. Whatever our own feelings on the matter may be, the real and deciding factor that would regulate the flow of our students to the British Universities would lie with others, that is, it rests with the authorities in England. I have been reading the report of the Royal Commission recently appointed in connexion with the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. In the report of that Commission, there occurs a very remarkable passage. I do not propose to read the passage, but the point of it is that the suggestion is thrown out that it might be found desirable to refuse admission to Indian students as undergraduates in Oxford and Cambridge. I do not think that any of us can reasonably complain if authorities in England take up that attitude. After all, their universities are financed with their own money and cater for them, and they are not instituted for our advantage. In any case, we must expect that that attitude would be taken up by the authorities in England sooner or later, sooner rather than later. Now, what is the remedy? Well, Sir, the remedy obviously is to provide for the highest type of university training in our own country. Now, what are the reasons which induce our young men to go to Europe? The reasons are, at any rate, I think, they mainly are, two. One is the natural desire to get the highest form of University training available in the world, and they know that they can have it in Europe. The second is to qualify themselves for admission into the Imperial services. The venue for the recruitment of Indians into the superior services has now shifted to India. Indians are admitted into the Imperial services either by open competition or selection based on academic qualifications. Now, I ask, is it fair to our Indian recruits to make them feel that the education that they have received in our own universities is inferior in quality to that which the European recruits recruited in England have received in their universities? Are we to brand them with a perpetual brand of inferiority on this account? Well, I am sure that hon. Members would not say that the answer to that question should be in the affirmative. There may be a check to the admission of our students in English universities, and then the only possible solution that I can see is this—and I am sure hon. Members would not be able to suggest any other remedy—the only possible solution that I can see is to provide in our own country the greatest and the highest type of university education that we can possibly give to our students. If that point is granted, then I think the next point automatically follows, namely, that we must at once set to work to reorganize our local university, to make it a real

16th November 1922] [Mr. K. Ramanni Menon]

teaching university as understood in the best sense of the term, not in the sense that the university consists of a number of colleges in which teaching is undertaken by professors without any control by the university, but in the accepted sense in which the term is used in Europe, namely, a university in which the teaching is under the control of the university professoriate. I say that the solution of this problem lies in the immediate creation of a teaching university in Madras. I am sure hon. Members would realize that this matter is not a mere expression of an æsthetic desire for higher standard of attainment, but it is fully guided by practical considerations. It is really a pressing need and a matter of vital national concern. I hope that hon. Members fully realize that all the objections that they have raised against the measure in this House would be carefully considered in the committee stage. I do hope therefore that, whatever might have been the attitude taken by some of the hon. Members in the beginning, they would at least agree to the proposal to establish a teaching university in Madras.

"I am very much obliged to you, Sir, for allowing me to speak."

Rev. E. M. MACPHAIL:—"Mr. President, after the exhaustive debate 3-15 p.m. that we have had, it is really hardly necessary for me to say much, more especially because the views that I hold and that lead me to give general support to this Bill have been most excellently expressed by my friend Mr. Meston. As one who has been interested in the University of Madras for a long number of years, perhaps I may add a small amount to what has been said, and I may begin by saying that when I saw the draft of the Bill after I came to Madras a month ago, I was not altogether favourably impressed by the opening words, because it says that the proposal is to found in Madras a teaching and residential university. For the last thirty-five years I have been fighting against the idea that the University of Madras is not a teaching university. I hold that ever since the University of Madras introduced the affiliation rules, it began to remove itself from the category of being a mere examining body and became a real teaching university, and still more so after the constitution of 1906 when the private candidate was eliminated. I hope that my hon. friend the Minister for Education will see to it that the private candidate is eliminated from his teaching university also.

"Now, I think in the course of the debate there has been some amount of confusion with regard to this phrase 'teaching university.' To my mind there are three types of teaching universities. First of all, there is the type with which I was most familiar when I was young in Scotland and in Germany, what may be called the unitary type, where the whole education is in the hands of the professoriate of the university. No one is admitted to the examinations of the university except those who have passed through the classes of the university and that have been taught by the professors and assistant professors of the university. A slight exception was made in Edinburgh in connexion with medical students. Students were allowed to attend a certain number of extra-mural classes as, for example, in the college of surgeons on condition that they paid the same fees as they would have paid in the university classes. In my own case, I was allowed to appear for the Bachelor of Divinity Examination although I passed through the usual theological course in the Free Church College and not in the university. Now, if the proposal of this Bill were to create a university of that type here,

[Rev. E. M. Macphail] [16th November 1922]

I should strongly oppose it. I think that we must not go back upon what this university has been. This university has come into existence as a university of colleges, and I think that that was the main point in the letter which Dr. Miller sent out. He sent it to me asking me to circulate it widely, and I think I did it to the best of my ability. One point in his letter was that it would be of great value to India if Government were to seek to preserve the life of the different colleges with the different contributions that they are able to make to education. That is the first type.

"The second type of the teaching university is that which you find in Oxford and Cambridge, where you have a local university as you have in the case of the unitary type, but a local university composed of different colleges, and that, Sir, I understand is the kind of teaching university which it is proposed to set up now in Madras, not a university of the unitary type but a university consisting of different colleges each of which will have its own organization and its own life but which will co-operate with the other colleges in trying to give the very best possible education to the students that come to it. That type of university sometimes has a variety in which the university has colleges attached to it throughout the country whose students are allowed to sit for its examinations although the colleges do not form part of the university proper.

"Then, there is the third type to which the present Madras University belongs, where you have a teaching university the students of which appear for the examinations of the university after they have been taught in the colleges which form part of the university but in which the colleges are spread over a wide geographical area.

"I understand that the object of this Bill is to try to create a number of local teaching universities in the place of the existing Madras University which is of the third type and here it is that Dr. Miller and I disagree. I think that his paper seems to contemplate a continuation of the existing teaching Madras University with a number of colleges scattered over the whole Presidency. Now, the reason why I feel that it is necessary that a change should be made and why I supported the change when it came up in the Senate some time ago is twofold. First of all, there is the reason which Mr. Ramunni Menon has referred to, the necessity that there is for developing advanced post-graduate education of the kind described by Dr. Miller in his paper. That is essentially necessary. At all events, it is necessary to make a beginning with it in the hope that we may continue it still more. But the other reason is—and I think there will be no doubt about it in the minds of those who have taken an active part in the administration of the Madras University for the past twenty years—that the work is becoming too large for one body to overtake. It is becoming too large in connexion with the conduct of examinations. We know the feeling there was with regard to the Matriculation examination which led to its being swept away. The intermediate examination has become equally unwieldy and therefore the sooner we make a beginning of having a local university of the type that I have described, the better for the education of Southern India. (Hear, hear, from Mr. Ramachandra Rao). I may just say this in passing; if any member will take the trouble of going through the copies of the minutes of the Syndicate and look at the volume for 1899 and at that for 1919, he will see that the bulk has swollen to an enormous size especially since the university became a real teaching university. The amount of work

16th November 1922] [Rev. E. M. Macphail]

thrown upon the administration of the university owing to the charge of the affiliated colleges has become immense and it is necessary that it should be distributed among different bodies. Now I certainly wish that in this Bill, in the preamble of it, stress had rather been laid upon the fact of our going to have a local university than on our going to have a teaching university. That seems to be the real crux of the Bill. I think the phrase 'teaching and residential university' as proposed has been brought over from somewhere else, and it is not possible to understand fully what the implication of those words is. I do not think that the hon. the Minister for one moment meant, by putting this phrase in the preamble, to stigmatise the present university as not being a teaching university. What I think he wanted was that he was going to have a teaching university of the local type. As regards the residential matter, it is clear from the Bill that what the hon. the Minister meant was that every possible encouragement should be given for increasing hostel accommodation. I am perfectly certain that all students are not going to be compelled to come and live in the colleges as has been suggested. In fact, even in Oxford and Cambridge there is no room in the colleges for all the students and a large number of them go and live outside. I think what is aimed at by the term 'residential'—if I am not right I believe my friend the hon. the Minister will put me right—is the idea that there should be more university and college discipline exercised over the students and also that there should be a greater development of that system which is so beneficial for the progress of the students—I mean the tutorial system within the college. Apart from the moral discipline, the students have a right to expect from the person who is to be their tutor or warden what is necessary for guiding their studies. These, Sir, are the chief things I wish to mention in connexion with this Bill. There are a number of points in the Bill which I hope will be altered, and I need not dwell upon them as some of them have been dwelt upon by other hon. Members.

"I may say I quite approve of the new idea of giving a seat in the Senate for those who pay a donation of Rs. 25,000. I may say to the hon. Member Mr. Ramachandra Rao that there is no provision for a seat in the Senate for those who leave a legacy of Rs. 25,000 (laughter). I should like to say again that I support this Bill, because I believe it is going to be a benefit to education in the whole of Southern India. I quite recognize the objections raised by those who think that we are likely to leave our mufassal brethren behind, but I do think these fears are somewhat exaggerated. One thing was said and that is that students will flock to Madras. But where are they going to get into? When I was Principal last, I received three times the number of applications that I could admit to the college. Admission to the colleges in Madras is very difficult, and I fail to realize how the Madras colleges are going to empty the colleges from the mufassal. I think it is absurd. I quite recognize that there may be a fear that the Minister with a pet university would starve the mufassal colleges. We have been complaining in that connexion already that Government people have been in the habit of starving aided colleges, and for this I would say 'make yourselves as unpleasant as possible to the Government if you find you are going to be starved'. I am sure that Mr. Patro will find me in that position if he tries to cut down our grant. I do not think that the mufassal colleges need be afraid that their dignity will suffer. I think it is recognized that this measure which is being

[Rev. E. M. Maophail] [16th November 1922]

introduced is only a temporary measure. It is merely a beginning, and I look forward to new universities being established at an early date in this Presidency. I think that is what we ought to look forward to. At the same time I do not think that there should be any undue haste even in setting up this as well as the other new universities. I think Mr. Ramalinga Reddi did well in emphasizing that fact. People are sometimes ready to despise anything unless they can make it full and complete at once. I believe myself that we have got to work carefully towards that ideal. The Madras University is a wonderful organization at the present time, and it has been a plant of slow growth, and so this university can only grow slowly if it is to become valuable. What has been pointed out by my friend Mr. Ramachandra Rao and by various other members is perfectly true, that the whole crux of the situation is money. Unless we can get money in some way or other to supplement what is given already, higher education will not be able to progress as it ought to progress, but I believe the idea with which the hon. the Minister has introduced this Bill is to make a beginning of what is surely going to be a useful advance in university education."

The hon. Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO:—"Sir, I thank hon. Members of this House, both from the mufassal and the city, for according support to the principles of the Bill. And as for those that have not been able to accord their whole-hearted support to this Bill, I thank them for the way in which they have put forward their case. I really sympathize with the arguments advanced by Mr. Vandyar and Sir T. Desika Achariyar who expressed the apprehensions of the mufassal colleges on account of the introduction of this Bill. I may point out that those questions have been very well answered by the hon. Members that spoke on the Bill. As has been pointed out by the hon. Rev. Maophail, the object of this Bill is to make a beginning here and that a few other centres might be developed as early as possible and therefore they need not apprehend any danger or any obstruction from the passing of the Bill. I have also taken considerable time and consulted many mufassal colleges and have provided safeguards as far as possible that could be put into the Bill in order to maintain their present status. I do not by any means claim that the Bill is a perfect one and that it is not capable of improvement. Dr. Maophail pointed out (and I agree with him) that there are certain defects which have to be attended to by the Select Committee. Therefore, every advice and criticism that would tend to remedy the drawbacks, I shall most cordially welcome. Points were also raised during the course of this debate and they have been answered by one member or another and very little is now left for me to reply to."

"I may be permitted to say that in the opening address I have covered the grounds which my hon. friend Mr. Ramachandra Rao has raised even with regard to finance. I may say that in working out the financial clauses in this Bill, we have fully investigated into the liabilities of the State towards helping the universities as to how far the State is liable to make any fixed grant to the universities in other places. We have applied, as far as we can, the principles to the conditions of this province. I have found it very difficult to fix any proportion. It may have been possible perhaps in the pre-reform days; but when the power of the purse is vested in the Legislative Council where the grants have to be voted, it is impossible to fix any amount

[16th November 1922] [Mr. A. P. Patro]

in the Bill. It will be taking away the power of the Legislative Council in voting the grants. Therefore, in order to make it possible and practicable to help the university in a tangible form, a clause has been put in to make it obligatory on the part of the Government to help the universities. This not only guarantees the existing contributions made by the Government towards the universities but also it has laid down definitely that it is obligatory on the Government that it shall contribute towards certain objects. It is provided in clause 39 (b): 'a sum on such conditions as the Local Government may impose, towards the salary, if any, of the vice-chancellor, the development of laboratory and the salaries of such professors and lecturers as are appointed by the university for higher research and advancement and dissemination of knowledge in particular branches of learning'. Therefore, Sir, the question is fully covered by this clause and the Government is pledged to contribute a large amount towards the expansion of the university. Then again, the question has been urged with regard to the financial matters that unless the Government gives sufficient sum of money the university work will not be successful. In my opening remarks, I repeatedly laid emphasis on this fact that it should not be considered that the whole scheme outlined in this Bill is going to come into existence to-morrow. I have also laid emphasis on the fact that the scheme has to be gradually worked out with a spirit of co-operation and determination and that it can only be done step by step. When we shall have worked it up a little, and if more funds are required, the clause is sufficiently elastic and it would be possible thereafter for the Legislative Council to vote funds necessary for the purpose. Therefore, Sir, the necessary funds could be put in in the budget. But in order to have the principle of application on the statute, this has been drafted.

"I again thank hon. Members both here and those from the mufassal for the support they have given to the Bill. I have noted the various suggestions that have been made for consideration and I hope the House will now permit me to refer the Bill to a Select Committee where the provisions will be further discussed (loud applause)."

The motion that the Bill be read was then carried by the House *unanimously*.

The Secretary then read the title of the Bill.

The hon. Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO:—"Sir, I now beg to move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the following Members of the House:—

Rev. E. M. Maophail.
Mr. K. Ramunni Menon.
Diwan Bahadur K. Venkataratnam Nayudu.
Mr. R. G. Grieve.
Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddi.
Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
Mr. S. Arpudawami Udayar.
Mr. O. Tanikachala Chettiyar.
Rao Bahadur T. A. Ramalinga Chettiyar.
Rao Bahadur A. S. Krishna Rao Pantula.
Rao Bahadur C. V. S. Narasimha Raju.
Mr. M. Ratnaswami.

The Advocate-General.
Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
Mr. G. Vandanam.
Mr. P. Subbarayan.
Diwan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao Pantula.
Mr. A. T. Palmer.
Rev. W. Weston.
Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar.
Mr. S. B. Y. Ankineedu Prasad Bahadur and myself.

The hon. Rai Bahadur K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU:—"I second it."

The motion was then put and carried unanimously.

[16th November 1922]

IV

A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS ELEMENTARY EDUCATION ACT, 1920.

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU:—"Mr. President, I ask for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920. After the enactment of this legislation, the district educational councils have been established and those councils have been going on working the Act. In the operation of this Elementary Education Act, I have found, by actual experience, that there are certain defects and that those defects are becoming more and more pronounced day by day. I have also consulted several other gentlemen who are working the Elementary Education Act and who are members of the several educational councils in the several districts. We find that there is a defect or rather some defects, in the constitution. It is with a view to remove these defects as early as possible that this Bill has been sought by me to be introduced and I now request the leave of the Council to introduce that Bill. By the kind permission of the Secretary, copies of my Bill have been typed and circulated among the Members. It will be seen from the copy that has been so circulated that the most important amendment that I seek for is with reference to the position of the presidents of the taluk boards. The Act provides that certain persons, for instance, the District Collector, the Inspector, and the Assistant Inspector will be ex officio members of the district educational council. It seems to me, Sir, that, so far as elementary education in the districts is concerned, the presidents of taluk boards should be also ex officio members. My reason is that the presidents of taluk boards are the managers of the elementary education schools in their respective jurisdictions. I know, Sir, in my district, that there is one taluk board where not even a single member including the president, is a member of the district educational council. I also find that there are some taluk boards wherein only one member out of two who originally represented continues to represent the several taluk boards and municipalities. My object is to make the taluk board presidents ex officio members. In that case whoever might be the president of the taluk board he could be in the district educational council."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I may draw the attention of the hon. Member to Standing Order No. 37 which states: 'If a motion for leave to introduce a Bill is opposed, the President, after permitting, if he thinks fit, a brief explanatory statement from the member who moves and from a member who opposes the motion, may without further debate put the question thereon.' The hon. Member is only asking for leave to introduce the Bill and I hardly think that a speech is necessary now. A brief statement is quite sufficient."

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU:—"Thank you, Sir, for your kindness. The next point that I wish to seek amendment for is with reference to the representation of the several local bodies. As already pointed out, certain persons were originally sent to the district educational councils, and they are no longer members of the body and several other taluk boards are unrepresented in the council. That is the case with reference to the municipalities also.

"Another point is with reference to the time at which resignation shall take effect. The next point is with reference to the disqualification of a member if he absents himself for more than two meetings. That sometimes works as a hardship and in order to bring it into conformity with the provision in the Local Boards and the Municipal

16th November 1922] [Mr. T. M. Narasimhacharlu]

Acts, an amendment is sought to be made. There are one or two other amendments which are only of minor importance and I submit, Sir, that this in brief is the gist of my amending Bill and I crave leave for introducing such a Bill."

The hon. Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO:—"I am constrained, Sir, to oppose the motion made by Mr. Narasimhacharlu. I do so because this Elementary Education Act came into working only about fifteen months back and in the course of those fifteen months certain difficulties in its working have been pointed out. Moreover, the time has been so short that the district educational councils have done practically only one instalment of work—the distribution of the grant-in-aid. During my tour I consulted the presidents of the district educational councils. Many of them had not understood properly the functions of the district educational councils and therefore it will be some time before we can take stock of all the difficulties experienced by the district educational councils in the practical working of the Act.

"Secondly, Sir, in the course of the administration of this Act we have come across other difficulties, about 12 or 13 in number, which are being examined in the Secretariat. Thirdly, the presidents of the district educational councils have been also addressed to let the Government know in what matters they find difficulties. Some of the presidents of the district educational councils have individually written about difficulties in the matter of interpretation. We are examining the whole thing in order to bring out a consolidated measure. The hon. Mr. Narasimhacharlu's amendment relates to one main section, viz., that the term of membership in the district educational council should cease when a person ceases to be a member of his local board. This question also was discussed at length by the Select Committee during the discussion of the Elementary Education Bill. The Select Committee unanimously disapproved of the suggestion and decided that a member could be elected as a representative from among the members of the local bodies or other agencies. But on the representation of other bodies it was subsequently decided to allow any qualified person, not necessarily a member elected by a local board, to be a member on this Council. That was the view of the Select Committee. However, it seems to me that the position taken up by Mr. Narasimhacharlu is a reasonable one, viz., that when a local body elects a member, he is to represent that body, and when he ceases to be a member of the local body, he should also cease to be a member of the educational council. But that is only a minor difficulty and has not been experienced elsewhere as a very great difficulty in the working of the Act. We are now working this Elementary Education Act very fairly and no district educational council has yet found that the work of the local board has suffered owing to this difficulty. From the provisions of the Elementary Education Act itself, hon. Members will see that the work depends more on the aided institutions, and that the relations with the local institutions maintained by the local boards do not matter so much. Under sections 21 and 41 of the Act the district educational councils have to call upon the local boards to submit schemes of expansion of elementary education to be passed by them and then they have to pass them on to the Government with their own views; and any local board that wants to have any of its institutions recognized by the district educational council has to apply to it and obtain its permission for a grant. These are the two aspects of relationship between the local boards and the district educational councils. Therefore, hon. Members will see that this is not a very urgent matter and the work of the local boards will not suffer by the continuance of the existing state of things for some

[Mr. A. P. Patro]

[16th November 1922]

time longer. As we are now examining all the difficulties that have been placed before the Government and as we propose to bring in a consolidated measure at an early date, I think the hon. Mr. Narasimhachari can wait till then. We would also consider the suggestions made by him when we take up the amendment of the Act as a whole."

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU:—"I think, Sir, the hon. the Minister wants to have all the credit for himself of bringing in a consolidated Act. I think he also said that at least one of my suggestions seemed to be reasonable. Then why not I, Sir, have a little credit of having put through this Bill? Everyone must be given an opportunity of training oneself though not with the hope of becoming a future Minister, at least with the hope of knowing the details of the working of the Council. The hon. the Minister said that many of the presidents of the district educational councils have not properly understood the provisions of the Bill. That is rather paying a very poor compliment to the Government themselves for nominating such persons who do not understand the provisions of the Bill."

The hon. Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO:—"Most of them are elected."

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU:—"Very well, Sir. Then the hon. the Minister himself concedes that certain difficulties have been experienced and that they are being examined by the Secretariat. But so far as the people are concerned we know, Sir, that the work of the Secretariat is slow, though in the end it is sure. I am dealing with the inner working of the educational council every day and I know, Sir, that one of the taluk boards is absolutely unrepresented. To that the hon. the Minister says: 'Oh! the relation between the district educational council and the taluk board is after all only of a nominal character.' I submit, Sir, whether it is nominal or real, so long as the law provides for their representation in the council, so long they would say that they should be represented. I find that neither the president nor any other member of the board is there. Then the hon. the Minister said that at the last discussion in the old Council when this Elementary Education Act was on the anvil, it was deliberately thought that the local bodies should be given the option of electing any person not necessarily a member of that body. I quite concede that position; and it is not my object to alter that. But if instead of electing a person deliberately, who is not a member, they elected a member of their own body on the distinct understanding that he would continue to be a member there so long as he is a member of the local body, I submit, there could be very little opposition to my suggestion that as soon as he ceases to be a member of the local body he should also cease to be a member of the council. If my position is not correct, how is it that the hon. the Minister for Education has introduced that principle in his new University Bill? In the University Bill the Minister makes proviso after proviso that he shall be a member in this body only so long as he is a member in that body. So I submit, Sir, it is a recognized principle. What I say is this. Let there be a member in the educational council; but if he is elected as a member of the local body also, let him continue to be there only as long as he is a member of the local body. But if a person is deliberately elected outside the pale of the local body, then it is the function of the local body to make him a member of the council also for three years. That, I submit, is the real principle and that principle I have brought out in my amending Bill."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I have abstained till now from calling the hon. Member to order. As a matter of fact, the hon. Member is now

[16th November 1922]

[The President]

making a second speech. Under the Standing Order he can make only one speech, but as he has gone so far, I would allow him to proceed on the understanding that he will finish as soon as he can."

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU:—"We are quite new, Sir, and I shall be guided by you at every stage."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Let us confine ourselves to this stage now."

Bai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU:—"Very well, Sir. So far as the ex officio question is concerned, the hon. the Minister has not replied and the other points he has not objected to. I only wish that at this stage I may be given leave. When the Bill is actually introduced, it may be torn to pieces by the hon. the Minister as he pleases, but if it survives, let it emerge. At present I only ask for leave, Sir, and I should have expected the hon. the Minister not to oppose the granting of the leave to a private member."

The motion was then put to the House and a poll taken with the following result:—

Ayes.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai. | 5. Mr. T. Sivasankaram Pillai. |
| 2. Rao Bahadur A. B. Krishna Rao Pantulu. | 6. " R. Brinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 3. Rai Bahadur T. M. Narasimhachari. | 7. " G. Vandanaam. |
| 4. Mr. M. R. Sathuram Ayyar. | |

Noes.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. The hon. Sir Charles Todhunter. | 28. Mr. M. Narayanaswami Reddi. |
| 2. " Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Habib-ullah Sahib Bahadur. | 29. " V. Pakkiriswami Pillai. |
| 3. " Mr. K. Brinivasa Ayyangar. | 30. Diwan Bahadur T. N. Sivagnanam Pillai. |
| 4. " the Raja of Panagal. | 31. Mr. S. Somasundaram Pillai. |
| 5. " Rao Bahadur A. P. Patro Garu. | 32. Diwan Bahadur K. Suryanarayanamurti Nayudu. |
| 6. " Mr. A. R. Knapp. | 33. Mr. T. C. Tangavelu Pillai. |
| 7. Mr. K. J. Richards. | 34. " O. V. Venkataramanu Ayyangar. |
| 8. " R. G. Grieve. | 35. " S. Muttumaniakachari. |
| 9. " O. W. E. Cotton. | 36. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. Narasimha Raju. |
| 10. " E. Periyasayagam. | 37. Mr. A. Kanganatha Mudaliyar. |
| 11. " A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar. | 38. " A. T. Palmer. |
| 12. " S. R. Y. Ankinodu Prasad Bahadur. | 39. Sri Meka V. Apparao Bahadur. |
| 13. " R. Appaswami Nayudu. | 40. Mr. K. Prabhakaran Iyengar. |
| 14. " B. P. Devarajulu Nayudu. | 41. Rev. W. Meston. |
| 15. Sir P. Tyagaraya Chettiyar. | 42. Haidi Sultan Marakkayar Sahib Bahadur. |
| 16. Diwan Bahadur R. Venkataratnam Nayudu. | 43. Saiyid Ibrahim Ravuttar. |
| 17. Mr. S. T. Shanmukham Pillai. | 44. Kunhammad Koya Sahib Bahadur. |
| 18. Rao Bahadur T. Balaji Rao Nayudu. | 45. Saiyid Diwan Abdul Razzaq Sahib Bahadur. |
| 19. Mr. O. Ramalinga Reddi. | 46. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. |
| 20. " W. Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar. | 47. Mr. M. C. Madurai Pillai. |
| 21. " K. P. Nopala Menon. | 48. " A. M. MacDougall. |
| 22. " B. Muniswami Nayudu. | |

The motion for leave to introduce the Bill was lost: Ayes 7 and Noes 48.

V

RESOLUTION UNDER SECTION 201 OF THE MADRAS LOCAL BOARDS ACT.

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"Mr. President, I beg to move the resolution that stands in my name which reads thus:

That the following draft of the rule proposed to be made by the Local Government under section 201 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, altering the proviso to rule 5 (2) of Schedule X of that Act, be approved:—

Draft rule.

In exercise of the powers conferred on them by section 201 (1) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, the Local Government with the approval by

[The Raja of Panagal] [16th November 1922]

resolution of the Legislative Council make the following rule altering the proviso to rule 5 (2) of Schedule X of the said Act:—

"In the proviso to rule 5 (2) of Schedule X of that Act as inserted by notification No. 875 published on page 480 of Part I-A of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 23rd August 1921, for the words 'six months' substitute 'nine months'.

"Sir, according to rule 5 (2) of Schedule X of the Local Boards Act of 1920, all the district boards should have been reconstituted within a year after that Act came into force. That Act came into force on the 1st of April 1921. And all the Boards should have been reconstituted before the 1st of April 1922. But since several of the Boards could not be reconstituted within the limited time, extension was given under the provision of that rule, viz., 5 (2) of Schedule X of the Act of six months. In spite of this extension two of the firkas of the District Board of Nilgiris could not complete their elections and the President of the district board brought the fact to the notice of the Government in September of this year. The President was informed that until all the elections have taken place the reconstitution of the Board could not be considered complete. We cannot extend the time without a resolution being passed by this Council. In these circumstances, Sir, I move the resolution and I trust that the Council will pass it."

The hon. Rai Bahadur K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU:—"I second it."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"Sir, before we can be called upon to vote on this motion, I wish to know fully the circumstances under which it could not be effected within the period once allowed and why it should become necessary to ask for further extension. After the constitution of the local boards under the new Acts both in the case of municipalities and local boards, apart from the delay in the preparation of the electoral rolls and the consequent extension of time asked for, it has come to my notice that in various cases there have been extensions of time to reconstitute the bodies owing to various causes which the public are not in a position to appreciate. It is, therefore, necessary that before we are called upon to give our assent to a resolution of this general description, we must be satisfied that really necessary reasons led to the postponement of the reconstitution of the local boards in question."

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"Sir, the District Board of Nilgiris is one where there is direct election of members. It was necessary to prepare the electoral rolls and hence the delay. Besides, Sir, there have been several cases of technical objections and these necessarily caused delay in reconstituting the boards."

The resolution was then put and carried.

The House then adjourned at 4-15 p.m. to meet at 11 a.m. on Friday, the 17th November 1922.

L. D. SWAMIKANNU,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

The Council re-assembled at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 a.m. on Friday, the 17th November 1922, the hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR Avargal, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., President, presiding.

I

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[Order made by the President of the Madras Legislative Council under Standing Order No. 15—

(1) Printed copies of the questions and answers to be put and given at a meeting of the Council shall be placed on the Council table an hour before the President takes his seat.

(2) The questions shall be put and answered in the following manner:—

The Secretary shall call the name of each interpellator in alphabetical order, specify the serial numbers of his questions and make a sufficient pause to allow him or any other member a reasonable opportunity of rising in his place if he is desirous of asking a supplementary question. Supplementary questions must be put immediately after the principal questions to which they relate.]

Irrigation sources in Cuddapah.

505 Q.—Mr. B. P. DEVARAJULU NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(1) what are the irrigation sources abandoned or breached in the Cuddapah district;

(2) when they were abandoned or breached;

(3) what steps have been taken by the Government to restore or repair them;

(4) what the extent of ayaent is under each of these breached or abandoned irrigation sources;

(5) if abandoned or breached, what the reasons are for so abandoning or breaching those irrigation sources;

(6) the probable cost of restoring or repairing each of these abandoned sources and tanks;

(7) why the Government has not repaired or restored those irrigation sources;

(8) whether the rules encourage private enterprise in the matter of restoration or repairs of breached or abandoned tanks and irrigation sources; and

(9) whether the rules encourage special rate channels offered to be executed by interested ryots?

A.—(1) to (7) The Government are not in possession of the information asked for.

(8) Applications for the repair of ruined tanks are governed by the rules in Board's Standing Order No. 8, while applications for the repair of abandoned spring and river channels would be covered by paragraph 8 of Board's Standing Order No. 10.

(9) There are no general rules. Each case will be dealt with on its merits.

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU:—"Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to call for the information?"

The hon. Mr. K. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"Sir, I do not think that any useful purpose will be served by calling for the information, adequate to the trouble which we should have to take and the expense we should have to incur.

[17th November 1922]

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU:—"Sir, the point now is whether the sources that have been abandoned cannot be given over to the Adi-Dravidas in view of the fact that there is great demand from them for sites."

The hon. Mr. K. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"If any particular work is referred to and information is wanted about it, it will be considered in due course."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Is it a fact that the breached tanks were restored on the principle that only such tanks should be restored as the cost thereof was capable of being recovered from the income of such tanks within a period of four years?"

The hon. Mr. K. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"I want notice of the question."

Revised rules prepared by the Agency Commissioner.

506 Q.—Khan Sahib Mudshi MUHAMMAD ABDUR RAHMAN SAHIB: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to lay on the table a copy of the revised rules prepared by the Agency Commissioner after scrutiny?

A.—The rules are not yet ready for publication.

Reduction in the number of arrack, toddy and foreign liquor shops.

507 Q.—Khan Sahib Munshi MUHAMMAD ABDUR RAHMAN SAHIB: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

- (a) whether any reduction in the number of arrack, toddy and foreign liquor shops has been effected this year as compared with the last year; and
- (b) whether this reduction has brought any loss to the Government?

A.—There was no reduction in the number of shops.

Memorial from the piece-goods merchants' association to the Madras Corporation.

508 Q.—Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD SADULLA BADSHA SAHIB: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

- (a) whether a memorial has been submitted by the piece-goods merchants' association, Madras, requesting that they may be given a seat on the Madras Corporation;
- (b) whether the Government have passed any orders on it; and
- (c) if so, what the nature of the order is?

A.—(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

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

Opening of a Muhammadan Training School for Mistresses, Nellore.

509 Q.—Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD SADULLA BADSHA SAHIB: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether any representation has been received by the Government from the Nellore district for the opening of a Muhammadan Training School for Mistresses and, if so, when and what orders were passed on the representation?

A.—No such representation has been received.

[17th November 1922]

Reorganization of the Educational Department.

510 Q.—Rao Bahadur M. C. RAJA: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

- (1) whether the recommendations of Mr. Knapp's committee have been adopted in the reorganization of the Educational department;
- (2) whether it is a fact that the recommendations of Mr. Knapp were considered to be inadequate by the educational services; and
- (3) whether it is a fact that all temporary promotions were stopped pending the introduction of Mr. Knapp's scheme of reorganization?

A.—(1) Not in all cases of officers.

(2) Yes.

(3) Yes.

The Anamalai farm.

511 Q.—Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

- (1) the purpose for which the Anamalai farm was opened and what purpose it serves now;
- (2) under whom is that farm now; if it is not under the cotton specialist, why it is not placed under him;
- (3) whether the place is typical of the Coimbatore district as a district farm in case it is intended to continue it as a district farm; and
- (4) what is the capital and recurring expenditure incurred on the farm from its start?

A.—(1) The object with which the Anamalai farm was opened was to improve Cambodia cotton, and, by selection, to produce a strain which would give an increase in yield, evenness, and length of staple, as well as being of erect habit, and, with a stronger stem, all desirable qualities which show a great deal of variation in the ordinary strain. Each one per cent improvement represents 10 lakhs per annum to the ryots at the prices ruling in 1919. The purpose the farm serves now is still selection work and the testing of improved strains. To this have been added important experiments with manures, to find out what influence these have upon the quality of the staple. Some experiments with tobacco are also being conducted on the farm.

(2) The farm is now under the Deputy Director of Agriculture in charge of the VIII Circle. The management was handed over to this officer in July 1922, because the cotton specialist had by then acquired land at the Agricultural College Estate on which it was more convenient to conduct his special cotton research work.

(3) The farm is perhaps not altogether typical of the Coimbatore district, but it is sufficiently typical for the practical purposes of a district farm. When the farm was chosen, it was essential to find a place free from stem weevil, so that the work on new strains should not be vitiated by attacks of this insect pest. It was for this reason, among others, that Anamalai was chosen.

[17th November 1922]

- (4) The capital and recurring charges on the farm have been as follows:—

Capital charges.				Recurring charges.			
	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.
Cost of land	28,799	9	9				
1919-20 ..	20,235	7	4	1919-20 ..	4,569	6	6
1920-21 ..	12,361	0	0	1920-21 ..	5,381	11	4
1921-22 ..	5,337	10	5	1921-22 ..	7,060	10	8
Total ..	66,733	11	6	Total ..	17,011	12	1

Report on the amalgamation of Oriya-speaking tracts.

512 Q.—Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Home Member and the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased—

- (1) to state whether the report called for by the Government of India with regard to the amalgamation of the Oriya-speaking tracts under one administration, has been received; and,
(2) if so, to place the same on the table?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to G.O. No. 103, Public, dated 4th February 1922, which was placed on the Editors' Table.

Interpretation of rules regarding travelling allowances.

513 Q.—Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

- (1) whether the Government have recently passed an order that for the purpose of calculating the travelling allowances of an officer on transfer an adopted son shall not be reckoned as one of the officer's family; and
(2) whether the Government intend to remove the anomaly by revising the order?

A.—The answer to both parts of the question is in the affirmative.

Teachers in the training section of training schools.

514 Q.—Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

- (1) whether the Government have recently passed orders placing teachers, hitherto in the cadre of supervisors and working in the training section of training schools for masters, in the cadre of certificated teachers of secondary grade;

(2) whether it is a fact that such teachers have not been given the privilege of drawing a local allowance like teachers of the model section of such institutions;

(3) whether it is a fact that the Director of Public Instruction recommended to the Government the payment of salaries at higher rates to such teachers and, if so, what the rate recommended was;

(4) whether it is a fact that the Government pleaded inability to accept the Director's recommendation; and

(5) if so the reasons that led to the non-acceptance of the said recommendation?

[17th November 1922]

A.—(1) The answer is in the affirmative.

(2) Yes. The hon. Member is, however, informed that local allowances have not been sanctioned in the case of teachers in the model sections of all training schools, but only in the case of those in schools in certain selected areas. The question whether these allowances should be continued or not is under consideration.

(3) Yes. The Director of Public Instruction recommended for teachers in training schools who were hitherto in the cadre of supervisors the same scale as that recommended by him for certificated secondary grade teachers, viz., Rs. 40—40—2—60—1—70.

(4) & (5) The Government sanctioned for certificated secondary grade teachers a scale of Rs. 35—35—1½—50—1—60. The same scale was adopted for the teachers in training schools referred to.

Certificates of poverty given to students by members of the Legislative Council.

515 Q.—Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased—

- (1) to give a list of persons who are authorized to grant certificates of poverty to students for the purpose of half-fee concession to students of backward classes; and

(2) to state whether it is a fact that certificates of poverty granted by members of the Legislative Council have been disregarded by certain presidents of district boards?

A.—(1) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to notification No. 63, published at page 260 of Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 14th March 1922.

(2) The Government have no information.

Indianization of services.

516 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Home Member and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government intend to give effect to the resolution of this Council passed in September last that at least one Conservator of Forests and one member of the Board of Revenue should be Indians, and, if so, when?

A.—The resolution will be borne in mind.

II

COMMUNICATION TO THE COUNCIL.

The SECRETARY laid on the table the proceedings of the eleventh meeting for 1922-23 of the Standing Finance Committee of the Madras Legislative Council held on Saturday the 11th November 1922*.

* Vide Appendix at page 866 infra.

[17th November 1922]

III

(1)

DURATION OF THE MEETINGS OF THE COUNCIL IN DECEMBER 1922.

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The House is probably aware that we adjourn this evening after the work of the day is over till we meet again in December. The meeting in December will run from the 18th to the 22nd *idem*. So far as we can see at present, there will not be any Government work to justify a meeting in January 1923, but I cannot be quite positive on that. However, I hope later on to inform hon. Members what the chances are of our meeting in January 1923."

(2)

APPOINTMENT OF CHAIRMAN OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON 'A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE REORGANIZATION OF THE MADRAS UNIVERSITY, 1922'.

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I have to inform the House that under Standing Order No. 40 (3), I have appointed the hon. Rao Bahadur A. P. Patro, the Minister for Education, as Chairman of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the reorganization of the Madras University."

IV

A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS PORT TRUST ACT, 1905.

The hon. Mr. K. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"Mr. President, since the last meeting when this Act was considered, I have got printed the original Act embodying all the amendments which have been carried out in the last sitting. The adjournment has given us a further opportunity of carefully scrutinizing the whole of the Act and it has also given us an opportunity of making amendments consequential on the amendments which were carried out on the last occasion. On examination it was found necessary to give notice of amendments which now appear on the agenda. I may also mention for the information of the House that even the amendments that are now proposed have been embodied in the printed Act and they have been shown in a different type. But the transitory provision which I am going to propose has not been embodied in the printed Act as that will be a separate section in the Bill, not being capable of being embodied in the original Act. With these preliminary observations, I beg to move amendment No. 1 to clause 4.

Clause 4.

"The amendment runs thus:—

1. In the proposed sub-section (11) of section 5, after the words 'prescribed by rules' insert the words 'or by-laws'."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Clause 4 has already been passed. Is it the wish of the hon. Member to amend the clause again? The proper course for the hon. Member is to deal first with clause 5 which is lying over from the last meeting, and after that is done, he can take the permission of the Council to amend again the clauses which have already been passed."

The hon. Mr. K. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"Sir, under the Standing Orders, when a Bill is not passed at a particular stage, the Bill will have to be passed at the next sitting with such further amendments as may be proposed."

17th November 1922]

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"But clause 4 has already been passed and the hon. Member can only propose now amendments to the clauses which have not yet been passed by the Council."

The hon. Mr. K. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"I beg to submit that even clauses which have already been passed might be amended now. Standing Order No. 49 runs thus:—

(1) If no amendment be made when a motion that a Bill be taken into consideration has been agreed to by the Council, the Bill may at once be passed.

(2) If any amendment be made, any member may object to the passing of the Bill at the same sitting; and such objection shall prevail, unless the President, in the exercise of his power to suspend this order, allows the Bill to pass.

(3) Where the objection prevails, the Bill shall be brought forward again at a future sitting; and may then be passed with or without further amendment."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member will see that no motion has yet been made that the Bill be passed into law. At present the hon. Member wants to amend a clause which has already been passed by the House. Now it seems to me that the only clause which can be amended at this stage is clause 5 which is lying over from the last sitting. After that is done, I think the hon. Member must obtain the leave of the House for re-opening some of the clauses which have already been passed."

The hon. Mr. K. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"I am entirely in the hands of the hon. the President, but as a question of principle, I respectfully beg to suggest to the hon. the President the following construction of the clause. If I remember right, it is on that construction that previous proceedings have taken place. As I understand the Standing Order, Sir, the Select Committee Report is submitted to the House and the hon. Member in charge of the Bill moves that the Bill be taken into consideration. Then the procedure is laid down as to whether the Bill shall be taken into consideration or not. It is laid down that any member may object to the Bill being taken into consideration if a copy of the report has not been available for the use of the Members for seven days and such objection shall prevail unless the President suspends the particular Standing Order. Then the Bill is considered. The hon. the President has got power to put the Bill clause by clause (and that has been done in this case as far as clause 4). Then amendments are moved to these clauses and the amendments are either accepted or rejected. Then according to the procedure which we have got under Standing Order No. 48, the President puts the question that the particular clause or, as the case may be, the clause as amended do stand part of the Bill. After all the clauses are passed, the motion may be made that the Bill as amended be passed into law. At that time objection may be taken by a member that it shall go over to the next sitting, the object of that being to see whether all amendments consequential on the amendments previously passed have been made and also to see whether any of the previous amendments properly fit in, in the Bill. It will be more or less a formal scrutiny of language and also for the purpose of finding out whether any consequential changes are required. When it is adjourned, even though every single clause of the Bill has been voted upon and made part of the Bill, yet amendments could be proposed at the next sitting to almost every clause that has been passed. That, I think, is a privilege that is given under Standing Order No. 49 (3).

[Mr. K. Srinivasa Ayyangar] [17th November 1922]

"In this connexion, I may also remind you, Sir, that this has happened on two previous occasions. Even after the Bill has been passed, when it goes to the Governor, he can return it to the Council for reconsideration. The point or points referred for reconsideration should be put before the Council by the President and the Bill should be discussed and voted upon in the same manner as amendments to the Bill. This procedure has been followed on previous occasions. I submit, Sir, that the stage has not yet passed for putting in amendments to the clauses which have already been passed by the Council. In this view of the matter, it does not require the sanction of the Council to move amendments to clauses which have already been passed by the House."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I am in perfect agreement with the hon. the Law Member in almost everything except his last sentence. I entirely agree with what he has stated about the passing of the Bill into law. But we have not come to the final stage of passing the Bill into law. No doubt when a Bill is adjourned for final passing, it is open to hon. Members to bring amendments to clauses which have already been passed. We have not yet come to that stage and we are still considering the report of the Select Committee and in considering that report we have passed a number of clauses and the only things that remain to be considered are clause 5 and the preamble. The hon. Member now wants to move amendments to a number of other clauses which, after consideration of the report of the Select Committee and after due amendments, have already been passed. I believe the only point of difference between the hon. the Law Member and myself is this: he seems to think that until the Bill is finally put to the vote, the Government may propose amendments from time to time even to clauses which have been passed already; my point is the stage for moving amendments is only one and it cannot be split up into a number of periods, and if, after the passing of the Bill clause by clause, the Government want to go back to some of the other clauses and propose amendments, they must do so only with the permission of the Council. I dare say the House will give its assent in all reasonable cases."

The hon. Mr. K. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"I bow to your ruling, Sir."

Clause 5.

11-15 a.m. Rao Bahadur P. O. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU did not move the following amendment:—

In line 1 of paragraph 2 of the proposed section 7 for the word 'four' substitute the word 'six'.

Mr. V. P. PAKKIRISWAMI PILLAI did not move the following amendment:—

In line 1 of paragraph 2 of the proposed section 7 for the word 'four' substitute the word 'six'.

The hon. Mr. K. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"I move that for the proposed section 8 (1) the following be substituted. It is really an incorporation of the amendment passed at the instance of Mr. Pakkiriswami Pillai with a slight change in the language so as to correctly name the bodies for whom he wanted to give representation. The section as changed runs as follows:—

The Chairman shall be appointed by the Local Government. Of the remaining trustees four shall be elected by the members for the time being of the Madras Chamber of Commerce, two by the members for the time being of the

[Mr. K. Srinivasa Ayyangar] 17th November 1922]

Clause 5—cont.

Southern India Chamber of Commerce, two by the members for the time being of the Madras Trades Association and one each by the members for the time being of the Southern India Skin and Hide Merchants' Association and Madras Piece-goods Merchants' Association at a meeting of the members of the Chamber or the Association concerned convened in accordance with the rules of such Chamber or Association."

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur seconded the motion.

The motion was put and carried and the substitution was made.

The hon. Mr. K. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"There is only one other amendment and it is this. In consequence of the amendment made to section 8 and carried out on the last occasion a consequential amendment is required in section 18 of the proposed Bill. I shall ask the permission of the House to make the amendment if the President rules that clause 5 can stand part of the Bill."

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU:—"What he proposes to move is put down under clause 5 according to the agenda given to us. It is a mistake."

The hon. Mr. K. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"I think Mr. Narasimhaachari is right because clause 5 of the Bill covers sections 7 to 17. In the same clause in the proposed section 18, for the words 'Chamber of Commerce or the Trades Association as the case may be' substitute the words 'Chamber or Association concerned'. This is necessitated owing to the addition of two more associations as being bodies entitled to representation."

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur seconded the motion.

The motion was put and carried and the substitution was made.

Clause 5 as amended was put to the House and carried and allowed to stand part of the Bill.

The hon. Mr. K. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"May I request the permission of the House to move a few verbal changes which on examination was found either convenient or necessary. When I say convenient I may draw the attention of the House to one or two of the amendments which have been given to the original sections which are not proposed to amend. Reference has been made in those sections to Acts which were then in force and which have been repealed since and re-enacted in a new form. Now that you are making an amendment, though so far as legal construction is concerned, it may not affect, it looks neater to substitute the later Act for the older Act. For instance, the Agricultural Loans Act of 1879 has been repealed and re-enacted as a new Act of 1914. So instead of 1879, I want 1914. The Indian Ports Act of 1889 has been repealed by a new Act of 1908. We thought it proper, Sir, when we are now amending the Bill to carry out these amendments in those sections also, so as to note that the Acts which we are referring to are the new Acts. That is what I mean by convenient amendments."

[Mr. K. Srinivasa Ayyangar] [17th November 1922]

"There are one or two amendments which have been necessitated by the splitting of one or more sections of the old Act into two or more in the new Bill. It is for that purpose that I propose to move the remainder of the amendments.

"Then there is one other provision, which is a transitory provision, which is necessitated owing to the change made in enlarging the number of electorates according to the wish of the House in the proposed sections. Those in general are the nature of the amendments and I request the permission of the House to move them."

The leave asked for was then granted by the House.

The hon. Mr. K. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"I move

That in clause 4 in the proposed sub-section (11) of section 5, after the words 'prescribed by rules' insert the words 'or by-laws'.

"Hon. Members have got a copy of the Bill as amended and if they turn to page 2 they will find that 'prescribed' means 'prescribed by rules or by-laws made under this Act.' There are sections under the Act which provide for the making of the rules which are called by-laws by the board. In order to make the draft perfect we desire to add 'or by-laws' to that section or sub-section in the definition. Hon. Members would see that with that addition the definition of 'prescribed' will read as 'prescribed by rules or by-laws'."

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur seconded the motion.

The motion was put and carried and the insertion was made.

The hon. Mr. K. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"I go now to clause 16 of the Bill:

In the proposed section 41-A (3), for the words and figures 'or section 43' substitute the words and figures 'section 43 or section 43-A'.

"As I previously explained to the House, the original sections 42 and 43 were split up into three sections and are reproduced as 41, 42 and 43-A. In enumerating them in one of the sections 43-A was omitted and it is for the purpose of inserting it that this amendment is moved."

The hon. Sir CHARLES TODHUNTER seconded the motion.

The motion was put and carried and the substitution was made.

The hon. Mr. K. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"The next amendment that I propose is:

In the proposed section 41-A (4), for the word and figures 'and 43' substitute the word and figures '43 and 43-A'.

"It is also a similar case."

The hon. Sir CHARLES TODHUNTER seconded the motion.

The motion was put and carried and the substitution was made.

The hon. Mr. K. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"The next amendment that I move is to add a new clause after clause 31 for the purpose of carrying out verbal amendments, as I mentioned, to the existing sections which we did not touch in the Bill at all. It is for the purpose of correcting the years of the Acts that I am adding a new clause."

17th November 1922]

New clause after clause 31.

The hon. Mr. K. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"Sir, I beg to move

Add the following as clause 32:—

32 (1) In section 38 of the Principal Act for the words and figures 'the Local Authorities Loan Act, 1879' the words and figures 'the Local Authorities Loans Act, 1914' shall be substituted.

(2) In section 44 of the Principal Act—

(a) In sub-section (1) for the words and figures 'Or section 43' the words and figures 'section 43 or section 43-A' shall be substituted.

(b) In sub-section 3 for the word and figures 'Or 43' the words and figures 'section 43 or section 43-A' shall be substituted.

(3) In section 46 of the Principal Act, for the words and figures 'Or section 43' the words and figures 'section 43 or section 43-A' shall be substituted.

(4) In sections 49, 91, 95 and 111 of the Principal Act, for the words and figures 'the Indian Ports Act, 1889' the words and figures 'the Indian Ports Act, 1908' shall be substituted.

(5) In section 100 of the principal Act, for the words and figures 'the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 7' the words and figures "clause (e) of sub-section (1) of section 10" shall be substituted."

The hon. Sir CHARLES TODHUNTER:—"I second it."

The motion was put and carried. The new clause was added to the Bill.

The hon. Mr. K. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"Sir, I beg to move

Add the following as clause 33:—

33. On the coming into force of this Act, the term of office of the Trustees then holding office other than the Chairman shall expire on such date or dates as the Local Government shall determine; and the Local Government shall make the appointments and cause arrangements for elections to be made under section 8 so that the newly appointed and elected Trustees may come into office on the date or dates fixed for the retirement of the former Trustees.

"This is only a transitory provision. The Board is a continuous one. It will carry on the work till the new trustees come in. It is for the purpose of preserving the continuity, as otherwise there would be some difficulty, that this transitory provision is proposed to be introduced."

The hon. Sir CHARLES TODHUNTER:—"I second it."

The motion was put and carried. The clause was added to the Bill.

The preamble was then put and passed.

The hon. Sir CHARLES TODHUNTER:—"Sir, I now beg to move that the Bill as amended be passed into law."

The hon. Mr. K. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"I second the motion."

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU:—"Sir, the other day it was mentioned that consequent on the addition of two members there might be a necessity of altering the maximum number, 15, in the Act. It was then thought that there were 14 members at present and the addition of two

[Mr. T. M. Narasimhachari] [17th November 1922]

members meant 16. Consequently, it was suggested by the Government that the maximum number should be increased. May I know, Sir, how that difficulty is sought to be met?"

The hon. Sir CHARLES TODHUNTER:—"Sir, we have arranged to meet that difficulty by reducing the number of nominated members by two."

The motion that the Bill as amended be passed into law was put and carried. The Bill as amended was passed into law.

The hon. Mr. K. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"May I say a word, Sir? I am extremely sorry for having inconvenienced the House by proposing various amendments due to clerical errors. I do not want to dilate on the causes which led to those amendments. But I do want to apologize to the House for these errors, on behalf of the Government."

V

RESOLUTIONS ON MATTERS OF GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST.

Postponement of resettlement proposals.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, I beg to move the following resolution:—

That this Council recommends to the Government that the adoption of resettlement proposals in the Presidency may be postponed pending legislation embodying the principles of land revenue settlement or introduction of the permanent settlement of holdings.

"I think, Sir, I have a very easy matter in commending this resolution for the acceptance of this House; for, as a matter of fact, this House has on more than one occasion given its approval to the principle enunciated in this resolution. In February 1921, a resolution was brought in this House to this effect:

That this Council recommends to the Government that the adoption of resettlement proposals in the Presidency may be postponed till the principles of land revenue settlement are embodied in legislation.

"The debate on that occasion was, in the words of the hon. the Revenue Member, a 'full dress debate'. As many as 22 hon. Members took part in the discussion. The hon. the Revenue Member and the hon. the Finance Member spoke for the Government opposing the resolution; and I think, without exception, all the other Members were of opinion that the method by which the present resettlement operations were conducted was unsatisfactory and, with the single exception of Mr. S. T. Shanmukham Pillai, all the others were unanimously of opinion that there should be no resettlement operations in the Presidency, or rather that the introduction of new rates as a result of resettlement operations should be postponed till the principles underlying them were embodied in a statute. The hon. the Revenue Member, of course, spared no exertions to dissuade the House from accepting that resolution. But even he with all his eloquence cannot achieve the impossible. The resolution was in the end carried by 76 votes against 17 and, if we analyse the voting list, we will find that all opinion which was not official was in its favour. It is not necessary for me, Sir, now to dilate upon the many arguments advanced on that occasion in support of the resolution.

17th November 1922] [Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar]

"Then we come to December of the same year, when our friend Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao introduced a resolution in regard to permanent settlement. The resolution then adopted by the House was in these terms: 'That this Council recommends to the Government to take necessary steps to introduce permanent settlement of assessment in the ryotwari holdings in this Presidency.' This again was fully discussed and very many of the Members who took part in the discussion in February took part in the discussion of this resolution also, and the resolution was passed by a overwhelming majority. It is true, Sir, that at that time the hon. the Revenue Member held out a threat that in case this resolution on permanent settlement was passed by the House, he was under no obligation to suspend the operations on resettlement in the districts in which those operations were going on. Really, Sir, I cannot see what connexion this resolution on permanent settlement has with the postponement of settlement operations. The challenge offered by the hon. the Revenue Member was accepted by Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar who followed him in the debate and he replied to it in a convincing manner. He said: 'This is the only opportunity for us, the representatives of the people, especially on account of the imminence of that Bill which he says is almost ready, to express our opinion as regards the necessity for the permanent settlement. He has also said that we have waited for a long time, that he would bring forward the Bill soon, and if we discuss this matter and press this resolution there is a chance of its being delayed and our losing whatever we can get by way of revision of assessment. I do not think that there is any such fear at all that need be entertained in this matter. The Bill will be considered on its merits. We are told that for years the members of this Council and of its predecessor have moved resolutions to fix the principles of resettlement and so we have agreed to the principles of periodical revision. If at this moment we do not raise this question, it may be said that we are estopped altogether when the Bill is introduced and we cannot suggest improvements to it. So, Sir, this is the opportunity for us to say that what we do want is permanent settlement. If we cannot get it at once or cannot get it at all, we may go on settling the principles to be adopted in the periodical revisions.' He concluded, Sir, by saying 'As I said, the Bill which is got ready need not wait on account of this resolution. This resolution will have to be considered separately on its merits and pending the decision on this resolution the Bill may go on. If, finally, we do not succeed in getting our resolution accepted or it takes time, in the interval the principles that are going to be embodied in the Bill may be followed'. That, Sir, was the situation in December. But the hon. the Revenue Member, whose resourcefulness we cannot but admire, took hold of this resolution of February, but he has only not to give effect to the previous resolution of February, but he has gone a step further and tried to introduce new rates in some of the districts. That, I think, Sir, is against the considered opinion of this House. I think it is due to this House that their wishes in this matter should be respected. It may perhaps be urged by the hon. the Revenue Member that he would be willing to accept this resolution in case it is not sought to be applied to those districts whose scheme reports are in his hands just now. But I think there should be no exception made. This resolution should apply not only to districts which are not yet ready for resettlement, but also to those districts in which the resettlement operations have been completed and the reports are pending for final orders of the Government. So far as Anantapur and Bellary districts are concerned, this House has passed and

[Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar] [17th November 1922]

Government accepted a resolution to the effect that resettlement rates should not be introduced in those districts for one year to come. In the case of Tanjore district, the kist season begins in January; and if the proposed Bill is ready, I do not see what prevents the Government to introduce it in December next. Why should not the Government take the necessary steps for having it passed in December or January next? I think the Government do not stand to lose much by accepting the resolution before the House. On the other hand, they would be simply carrying out the considered opinion of the House; and I think that that is the only proper and reasonable course for the Government to take in this matter. With these words I commend this resolution for the acceptance of the House."

Rao Bahadur V. APPASWAMI VANDAYAR:—"Sir, I beg to second the resolution. In the Tanjore district, most of the landholders are poor and about 90 per cent of them are small landholders. They are finding it very difficult to eke out their livelihood. Mr. Jackson, the Settlement Officer, himself admitted it and Mr. Dutt, the then Collector, decidedly held that these small landholders could not bear any increase in assessment, however small it may be. Now, I simply suggest to the hon. the Revenue Member to stick up to the original resolution. Further, I can inform the House that the classification of the soil has not been rightly done. They say that the original classification is sufficient. Now, the present conditions are quite different. The Kannambadi project has completely removed all the alluvial property in the water, the water distilled through the several sluices does not contain any alluvium necessary for the fertility of the land. I can only appeal to the Government to treat the land-owning classes in a better way, for they are the backbone of the Government. With these words, I support the resolution."

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD HABIS-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur: "Sir, the issues raised by this resolution having been discussed *ad nauseum* on previous occasions, I shall not be guilty of taxing the patience of the House by a reiteration of the facts and arguments advanced on both sides on those occasions. I must confess that the hon. the mover of this resolution has been swayed away by a spirit of optimism in which probably he has conjured up within his own mind a picture wherein he sees this proposed legislation for the codification of resettlement being introduced in the month of December and becoming law in January. I am sorry I cannot share that view. There seems to lurk a suspicion in the minds of the two hon. Members who have spoken, and elsewhere too that Government have deliberately failed to introduce into this Legislative Council a Bill for the codification of resettlement proposals and that they have also failed to give effect to the resolution of this House which was passed in December last in favour of permanent settlement. I wish, if I may, to take this occasion to protest in the strongest language possible that Government are not guilty of any such omission at all. The House will remember that Government had given an undertaking in January 1921, at the very first meeting of this Reformed House, to expedite by all means at their disposal the preparation and introduction of a Bill on the lines of the recommendations of the Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament. They had, six months before the Reforms came into operation, called upon the Board of Revenue to draft a Bill on those lines and submit it to them. The Bill was the first of its kind. There was no legislation to guide the Board of Revenue in its preparation. The Board of Revenue has never assumed to

[17th November 1922] [Sir Muhammad Habib-ul-lah Sahib]

itself the role of drafters of legislation. However, with all the impediments in their way, they drafted a Bill and submitted it to the Government for consideration. But the Government, instead of adopting the usual procedure of introducing the Bill straight away into this House, considered it desirable, in view of the importance of the question involved, in view of the novelty of the legislation and in view also, may I add, of an intention on their part to consult the public feelings as far as possible, summoned to their aid a large, influential and representative committee for the purpose of advising them as to whether the provisions made in the Bill, as drafted by the Board of Revenue, are sound and can be accepted. That committee sat for some time, took great pains to examine the provisions of the Bill, revised the Bill in the light of its own views, and submitted the same to Government for consideration. This was not, Sir, until July 1921. The Government as a whole were considering the draft Bill as revised by the committee and were contemplating to introduce the Bill into this Legislative Council at the earliest possible moment, and I believe it was the intention of the Government at that time to introduce the Bill either in August or September 1921. But, Sir, in August 1921, my hon. friend from Nellore tabled a resolution in favour of permanent settlement. Well, on account of the rush of other work, that resolution could not be considered until December. Having therefore a warning from the House that they were soon to discuss a resolution on permanent settlement, the Government refrained from introducing the Bill, for the House would have been fully justified in throwing out the very first reading of the Bill on the ground that the efforts of the House were to secure a permanent settlement for the province and they would not look at a piece of legislation which intended to perpetuate the old order of things under which resettlement was the rule. We had therefore to wait until the result of that resolution was known. The House passed the resolution by a large majority in favour of permanent settlement. We at once carried out the wishes of the House by sending up the whole debate to the Government of India, for the House will realize that this Government is powerless in the matter of issuing orders on a resolution of this description. The Local Government have got no right, no power to substitute permanent settlement in lieu of periodical settlement. The papers had inevitably therefore to be sent up to the Government of India for their orders, and I may inform the House that until this day their orders have not arrived. Had I ventured to introduce the same Bill after the permanent settlement resolution had been passed by this House, I might be told that I was trying to overcome the effect of the permanent settlement resolution by introducing a measure which was directly in opposition to the expressed wishes of this House. It was therefore inevitable, unavoidable—and that, I repeat, was the only course left open to Government—to send up the whole papers explaining the history of this measure to the Government of India and await their orders as to whether there was any likelihood of the recommendation of the House as regards permanent settlement being approved or whether they will allow us to proceed with our piece of legislation. Matters are standing in that condition, and I repeat Government have not intentionally or deliberately evaded the introduction of the Resettlement Bill or deliberately omitted to give effect to the recommendation of this House in favour of permanent settlement.

"Then, Sir, the hon. the mover anticipates that I on behalf of the Government might possibly agree to the resolution being accepted provided

[Sir Muhammad Habib-ul-lah Sahib] [17th November 1922]

it does not relate to any of the schemes that might be now on my hands for consideration. I may assure the hon. Member that I have no schemes on my hand at the present moment for consideration. All the scheme reports which reached the Government until recently have been disposed of, and I am now in the happy position of having no arrears in the direction of passing orders on any scheme reports unless and until the scheme reports in regard to districts which are yet under settlement reach my table. I want to remind the House, if I may venture to do so, of a very euphemistic remark which was made by the hon. the President at that interesting meeting which we had here on Parliamentary Procedure. I remember the hon. the President remarking that the demand for retrenchment in our Province had reached a stage in which it might fitly be said that every hon. Member of this House carried the Geddes axe on his shoulder."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Any remarks that I might have made outside this House are absolutely valueless. They don't bind me, nor for the matter of that do they bind any one here. I am supposed to hold no opinion of any kind."

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur: "That is why I referred to it, because it was not made in connexion with any matter before this House. The remark was made in the independent capacity of a speaker speaking at a public meeting, and I wanted to take the benefit of the views then expressed."

"However, I would request the hon. Members to realize for a moment whether it will be in the interests of provincial solvency to apply the axe only to what one would regard as rank growth or even superfluous branches here and there or trees or plants which are valueless, or whether it would be financial prudence to apply the axe in a direction so as to remove from the garden all fruit bearing and revenue yielding trees."

"This resolution would merely amount to the willing surrender of revenue which this province is entitled to recover. It will mean not only that, but also a wasteful expenditure of money which has already been spent, and which still continues to be spent in this province on the maintenance of special settlement parties which have been at work either in connexion with the scheme reports on which orders have already been passed, or in connexion with the scheme reports which have reached a stage as to be fit to be completed within a very brief period. Perhaps, I may tell the House what the financial possibilities of this resolution will be. All hon. Members will feel convinced that if this resolution is passed at the present juncture in particular, it might be regarded, no doubt, as a counsel of perfection, but will certainly lack practical politics. In regard to Tanjore district, about which the hon. the seconder of this resolution laid some stress, we have already spent a sum no less than Rs. 3,55,384 up to the end of May, and the account for the expenditure subsequent to that date has not yet been furnished. I may assure the House that the settlement party had to be developed, more officers had to be added, the ordinary strength of the party had to be increased because the nature of the work that had to be done between June and until the introduction of the scheme report was probably large, and the expenditure in the last few months subsequent to May must have been very large indeed. Even in regard to South Arcot and North Arcot districts, where portions of these districts are under resettlement, we have incurred and are still continuing to incur expenditure the

[17th November 1922] [Sir Muhammad Habib-ul-lah Sahib]

correct figures of which could not be very easily distributed between tract and tract inasmuch as the figures were worked out for the whole district and for the whole party. And I may assure the House that the expenditure was very considerable indeed. In regard to Bellary and Anantapur districts (about which orders on the scheme report were passed and the introduction of the rates will certainly be delayed for a year on account of the resolution passed by this House) the expenditure incurred up to the 30th June was Rs. 2,87,636. As the House has already passed the resolution postponing the introduction of increased rates in those districts during the current fasli, the party has still to remain there for the whole year and complete its labours. I think I had warned the House about that aspect of the question, but they were prepared to face that risk and will have to face that risk, and expenditure will therefore continue to be incurred for that particular party in those two districts until resettlement rates are introduced in the next fasli. The representative from Trichinopoly may know that resettlement there has reached a stage where one might say that the party is almost ready to prepare its scheme report. The establishment has been added there too considerably of late and the amount of expenditure incurred in that district will certainly be not less than that already incurred in Tanjore. After having mentioned the expenditure which has been involved and the possibility of that expenditure being continued until that stage is reached when we might regard the passing of a Resettlement Bill into law and giving effect to it as speedily as possible, or the introduction of a permanent settlement into this province as practicable, the operations in connexion with resettlement cannot be suspended. Though the Settlement parties may not work on the same strength as they do at the present moment, all the same some portion of the party will have to be left behind merely to mark time and do some kind of work or other so that the continuity of the work may not be disturbed; the result so far achieved may not be obliterated, and there may not be a necessity to start the work afresh a few years later and thus duplicate expenditure. We hope to realize by these various scheme reports a sum aggregating in all between 20 to 25 lakhs of rupees a year. Well, I would definitely put the question to the House whether they consider that their treasuries are so overflowing—they do not, for only the other day the hon. the Finance Member told us that our pool was absolutely dry—as to permit us to vote with almost an easy mind to forgo this large slice of revenue every pie of which is now an absolute necessity for us to enable us to make both ends meet. I am not at all convinced of the necessity for going back on the scheme reports which have already been submitted and on which orders of Government have already been passed. If there are any reasonable grounds to urge, if there are any justifiable complaints to put forward, if any aspect of any scheme report is taken to be so unjust as to call for reconsideration, nothing prevents the people affected thereby or their representatives to put those facts before Government and ask for a reconsideration. But, Sir, to ask the Government at this stage to take their hands off the machinery and to render absolutely nugatory the whole work that has been done during the last several years after a considerable expenditure of the general tax-payers' money would be, I venture to think, asking too much. So far as the Land Revenue Settlement Bill is concerned I have always expressed my willingness to introduce it in this House. I have always been ready to do so and may say that I am to-day as ready as I ever was to introduce that Bill in the Council. If hon. Members of this House will express their intention that

[Sir Muhammad Habib-ul-lah Sahib] [17th November 1922]

they are all in favour of the immediate introduction of the Land Revenue Settlement Bill, nothing will be simpler for me than to do so at the earliest possible moment; but let me at the same time point out that I cannot at all anticipate that if the Bill is introduced to-day, it will become law to-morrow. The necessary preliminaries have got to be gone through. The House knows that that Bill has not yet been published for public criticism. Before I come up to the Council for the purpose of introducing this Bill, it will be quite in the fitness of things that I should consult the non-official public. Having done that, I think I should give publicity to the Bill before it is introduced which I should very much like not only because that it is usual to do so, but also because the issues involved in that Bill are so momentous to the taxpayers. Having introduced it, it will be for the House to consider, and from my experience at the committee which sat for the purpose of revising this Bill, I feel perfectly sure that a volume of opinion will offer itself either in favour of or against the provisions embodied in that Bill. Demands will be made, as indeed they were made on former occasions, to hear evidence, to receive deputations, to permit experts to come and address the committee and I do not know what the attitude of the Select Committee that will be appointed for that Bill would be. These are all questions that would involve time and, at the earliest calculation that I am now able to make, I do not think that the Bill would become law for about a year after its introduction. Having said that, may I also invite the attention of the House to the fact that an important measure of that description is one which has got to be reserved for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor-General. That will be the next process which will have to be gone through before that Bill can become law and be put into operation. I cannot anticipate what the Government of India may do regarding that Bill. The Bill, though applicable to the Madras Presidency, may also be said to be applicable to all India; for the recommendations of the Joint Committee of both the Houses of Parliament do not confine themselves to the codification of a Bill for the Madras province alone, but for the whole of India; and it is perfectly possible that the Government of India before examining our Bill may like to see what provisions have been made on this matter by other provinces in India so that there may be something like a uniformity of procedure, a uniformity of action between the legislative measures of different provinces which relate to one and the same matter, namely, 'periodical settlements.' I may also ask a question whether any of the hon. Members is prepared to assure me to-day whether any other province in India has so far been able to pass a legislation of this nature. My fear is that no other province has so far gone to the extent of framing a legislation of this kind. I am able to assure the House on that matter by reason of the number of interrogatories, so to say, which I am getting from other provinces which go to show that they have come to know that forward Madras is stealing a march over other provinces in this respect also and they wish to profit themselves by the wisdom, the experience and the knowledge of the officials and non-officials of this province. Well, I have so far not been tempted to give them true copies of my Bill because it has not yet been published. That, Sir, is the present position of affairs.

"Now as regards the permanent settlement, I would ask the House to realize whether they could hope to secure a permanent settlement, even assuming that orders of the Government of India are received to-day, within about a few years.

17th November 1922] [Sir Muhammad Habib-ul-lah Sahib]

"I have already said so often that the introduction of permanent settlement does not really mean the issue of a press communication 12-15 p.m. that from such and such a date this province would enjoy the blessings of a permanent settlement. It means a considerable amount of spade-work which has got to be done preliminary to the introduction of permanent settlement. I mean the levelling up of taxation throughout the province so as to render it equitable between man and man, whether he is rich or poor. That, Sir, assumes a big programme of work, and I am not prophet enough to say at this moment how many years it may involve to complete that programme of work. Until therefore all that preliminary and spade-work is completed it would not be possible for this province to congratulate itself that it has secured a permanent settlement, if after all it is going to secure one. Having these impediments therefore in the way, is it financial prudence—I shall not put it on any other ground—is it financial prudence, I would ask, to set back the hand of the clock of revenue indefinitely, and not to add to the revenues of our province until that millennium is reached? Well, Sir, that millennium is not so immediately within sight, and that millennium seems to be one which like a phantom is trying to run from us, and I may almost say that that millennium is undefined and unidentifiable. I would therefore venture to submit that if there are any special considerations to be attended to in any scheme report, I on behalf of the Government can assure a sympathetic hearing and a careful consideration.

"So far as my friends from the Tanjore district are concerned, I find that they have held a public meeting on Sunday the 12th instant, and that they have passed a resolution to send a deputation to the Government to point out various drawbacks in the scheme report which I sanctioned the other day. I hope it would certainly come to me, although in one of their resolutions, they threaten that if the scheme report is to be given full effect, the Government would be attempting to convert law-abiding Tanjore into lawless Kaira! Whatever the mentality of the speakers on that occasion might have been, I fully recognize that they are yet hopeful that if they come up before the Government in a deputation and should convince Government of the reasonableness of their demand, Government would not have been approached in vain, as it has never been approached before in vain on reasonable grounds. I can hold out that assurance to my friends from the Tanjore district.

"Finally therefore, Sir, if any further assurance is wanted from me as regards expedition in the introduction of this Bill, I may tell the House that if they should express their wish to me to-day that they are all in favour of the introduction of the measure on the lines of the Joint Parliamentary Committee's report, I have not the least objection to take advantage of their suggestion and introduce the Bill at the earliest possible moment, but I cannot agree, on behalf of the Government, to a willing surrender of growing revenue which we sadly need at the present moment."

MR. HAMID SULTAN MARAKKAYAR SAHIB:—"Mr. President, I have great pleasure in supporting the resolution now before the House. It is unnecessary for me to say that it is most opportune, especially in view of the fact that the Government have ignored the resolution of this Council of the 15th February 1921 and proceeded to pass orders on the settlement proposals of Anantapur and Tanjore districts. The bringing into operation of the Anantapur district resettlement scheme

[Mr. Hamid Sultan Marakkayar] [17th November 1922]

report has been agreed to be postponed for one year on the resolution of this Council and orders on the scheme report for the Tanjore district have been passed with effect from the next fasli. Though I am not prepared to characterize the action of the Government on this matter as 'outrageous' as one of the speakers did characterize it at the mirasidars' conference held at Kumbakonam on Sunday last, I am bound to say that the action of the Government is most unjust and unjustifiable, especially in view of the fact that the mirasidars of the Tanjore district were led to believe that the resolution of the Council passed in February 1921 would be given effect to and that the final orders on the Tanjore scheme report would be postponed till the principles of land revenue assessment were embodied in a statute. However, when the proposals were published later, they were taking steps to form public opinion on the matter, so that any representations that may be considered necessary to be made in regard to the proposal might be ready for being placed before the Government without delay, soon after the contemplated legislative measures have been passed. Even then there was the impression, largely shared, that the Bill then under preparation by Government and of which some news were filtering through the press, would contain nothing more than the rules and orders hitherto observed in another garb and with a different name. They were therefore anxious that their case should not go by default and arrangements were made by them for holding a special conference of the mirasidars at Mannargudi for framing definite proposals in this behalf. But, however, the Council by an overwhelming majority declared itself in favour of permanent settlement in December last, and the mirasidars fondly hoped that the millennium they were aiming at was within reach, and they were anxiously awaiting the publication of the draft Bill for putting forward their own objections, if any, thereunto; and in this behalf they were strengthened by the fact that the Government did not express its disapproval of the resolution at the time. But the Government were not willing to allow even this small satisfaction to the mirasidars, and the final orders of the Government on the Tanjore resettlement scheme have come upon them as a bolt from the blue. They are unable to understand why the declaration of the Council in favour of permanent settlement, if it did not meet with favour at the hands of Government, should have deterred the Government from expediting the Settlement Bill or its introduction into the Council with a view to having it passed before taking the proposals of resettlement into consideration. Nor is it made clear why the resolution for permanent settlement should indefinitely postpone the passing of the Settlement Bill as stated by the Government in paragraph 2 of their scheme report. I have noticed from the press that the hon. Member in charge of Revenue is in favour of permanent settlement and is anxious to immortalise his regime by the passing of such a legislation thereby giving the charter to mirasidars which they have been longing for, but that the sanction of the Government of India had not been so far obtained for their proposals. I cannot conceive how the Ministers, supposed to be representatives of the democratic party in this Council, should have agreed to the issue of final orders on this scheme report, especially in view of the fact that there was no reason to hurry on with the proposals. The new scheme is intended to be brought into force only from the next fasli, and there is yet sufficient time to press the Government of India to give their consent to the proposals and to bring forward the Bill in the Council to be passed in time to give effect to the scheme.

[17th November 1922] [Mr. Hamid Sultan Marakkayar]

report, if there be necessity therefor from the next fasli. That the Government were not prepared to sacrifice public revenue by delaying the process of resettlement for an indefinite period is, on the face of it, fallacious and cannot stand a moment's scrutiny. Whatever the views of the Government may be, whether they treat the recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee and of the Council with the consideration they deserve or treat them as papers of no consequence, ordinary and common justice required that the Government should have made it known to the mirasidars that they were going to take into consideration the proposals of the special settlement officer in spite of there being no legislative enactment defining the principles of land revenue settlement as indicated by the Joint Committee. This would have afforded an opportunity to the mirasidars of the Tanjore district in particular to expose the fallacies of the settlement officer in the report. But no. The Government would have none of it; and they have gone on in their usual way to pass final orders *ex parte*. This is a denial of the ordinary rights of any citizen of any civilized Government. The order of Government is therefore vitiated by the non-compliance with the elementary rules of natural justice.

"In the second place, I have to enter my emphatic protest against the action of the Government in giving the go-by to the resolution of the Council in favour of permanent settlement. If the Joint Committee accept the declaration, the public have a right to know why the declaration of the representatives cannot be carried out. If the pre-reforms methods are still to be repeated, and the opinion of the Council is to be flouted even on such important matters as these which affect directly the interests of the people of the Presidency as a whole, it is inconceivable how any merit can be claimed for the new order of things.

"Turning now to the merits of the scheme report for the district of Tanjore, many of the fallacies contained therein have been exposed by the mirasidars' conference held recently at Kumbakonam wherein a well-considered memorandum has been agreed to be submitted to Government in this behalf. There is one point in the Collector's report which, I think, has not received that consideration at the hands of the Government which it richly deserves. In paragraph 6 of his report he says:

'I have grave doubts how the increased assessment will affect those ryots who consume all they produce and have no crop to sell. The increase in the price of paddy or of dry crops does not affect them favourably as *ex hypothesi* they have no crops to sell. On the other hand, the general rise in prices has affected them adversely as they have to pay more than formerly for those expenses which they have to incur in cash. So the small ryots who have no crops to sell are worse off now than what they were at the last settlement. Therefore what justification can there be for increasing the assessment in their case? I can find none. Our settlement rules do not discriminate between big and small ryots, but unless some discrimination is made in favour of small ryots who have no crops to sell, they will be worse off than they were before. This is no doubt a district of big and well-to-do ryots, but there are many small and poor ryots, I believe, in some villages, and it is they who are first and longest affected in times of scarcity. Something should be done, if not to improve, at least not to make worse their condition. Increased assessment will tend to make their condition worse. It cannot be said that these small ryots hold only the worst kind of lands. It will not relieve these ryots

[Mr. Hamid Sultan Marakkayar] [17th November 1922]

if there be little or no increase in some of the lowest tarams. Some fairly well-to-do ryots may also hold very inferior kind of lands, and it is not our object that these should escape proper assessment. Within our settlement rules, I find no remedy.

"This is the worst feature of the whole scheme, and it is a matter of common knowledge that in spite of the existence of a good number of well-to-do mirasidars in the Tanjore district, the majority of the landholders are poor ryots who come under the category described by the Collector and it is necessary that some safeguards should be provided to protect them from being adversely affected by this most unjust scheme of percentage enhancement which can hardly stand a moment's scrutiny. I am aware the present rules do not differentiate between the rich and the poor, but yet it is not impossible to find a *via media* to safeguard them from being adversely affected. These can be settled in the contemplated legislation and it is one more reason why the legislation should first be carried out before orders are finally passed on scheme reports.

"There are other things such as drainage, cost of labour and all the rest of it, and it is unnecessary now to deal with them. I would, therefore, earnestly appeal to the Government to rescind the orders passed by them on the 25th of August last and to expedite the introduction of the Bill consummately wished for."

Mr. V. P. PAKKIRISWAMI PILLAI:—"Mr. President, I beg to support the resolution moved by my hon. friend from Bellary, because of the recent orders passed to the effect that our assessment should be increased from the next fasli. First of all, let us see whether the settlement that has been going on without consulting the people has been done properly and equitably both to the Government and the ryot. The previous settlement was, I think, in the year 1894 and that one too seemed to have done only great injustice to the ryots; because the settlement seems to have been based on a certain amount of percentage increase of the tax which they were collecting before, and it was not based on any scientific or equitable basis. That is what the settlement report seems to show. Of course, it is said that the settlement officers are experts who do the thing properly. In 1893-94 we had a settlement officer, and he sent his report after carrying on work in the district and, after all, he ended his estimate by saying that the tax should be increased by 45 per cent. But if it was based on any scientific or equitable principle, the people would have accepted it. Let us then see what the Government did with the expert's scheme report. The Government applied the principle of finding out the increase in the net produce of the land and on that principle wanted to raise the Tanjore district assessment. That is what the report says. The first proposal of the settlement officer by which the assessment was proposed to be increased by 18 lakhs of rupees or by nearly 45 per cent came on them somewhat as a surprise. The proposal of the settlement officer was, therefore, returned for furnishing detailed information for all the taluks, and they got detailed figures on the conditions of three taluks only and the figures for the other taluks were approximations. Thus, after all, they were making calculations on approximate estimates received by them. The Board of Revenue stated that some concession should be shown to the least favourably situated lands and that they should be separately classed. That shows that the quality of the soil and water-sources were not properly classified. So the Board of Revenue recommended only an increase of 14.45

[17th November 1922] [Mr. V. P. Pakkiriswami Pillai]

lakhs or 35 per cent. Then again what the Government said was that by such an amount of increase all at once there would be a hue and cry in the district, and so they reduced it again to 11 lakhs. It clearly shows that the experts are not infallible and that they are not also practical. Eventually the Government agreed to an increase of 12.01 lakhs. The Government of India accepted it but questioned the procedure and adequacy of the new rates as an initial basis for future settlements and asked the Madras Government to postpone the settlement for twelve or fifteen years. But what the Madras Government did was this. They said that before the orders of the Government of India were received they had already introduced the new settlement and that they had begun to collect the tax accordingly, and so that became a settled fact. Well, again, in G.O. No. 263, Revenue, dated 11th May 1895, the Government said that they were not satisfied with the resettlement as it does not represent an actual half-share of the net produce.

"Now, again, the resettlement has come and gone, and the hon. the Revenue Member said that Rs. 3,55,384 were being spent on the resettlement operations up to the month of May last. Let us see what is done now in the report of this settlement officer. It is said that the classification that has been done by the previous settlement officer is a mistake, but though it is a mistake, it is not full of mistakes but there are only a few mistakes, and so he does not find it necessary to go into them.

"Then, again, as regards cultivation expenses, the settlement officer does not think it worth while going into the matter except noting that there has been some increase in the price of food-grains. It appears that the increase of price of food-grains during the last 25 years has gone up to 83 per cent. The settlement officer must be warned in making a revision of the assessment not to take into account only the increase in prices. The hon. the Revenue Member said that Rs. 20 lakhs are being spent on the Settlement department. What is the use of this waste of expenditure? They might as well ask the Board of Revenue to gather what information it can and with the details available with them issue an order saying, 'so much is to be paid', and thus the Government will be saved a very great expenditure. What are the benefits of these resettlements? They merely come and go, seek for information or gather information in the way they like and then issue a large report on the information that they receive, saying that there are a few mistakes in the classification of the water-sources which are not of much importance. They only raise the assessment according to the increase in the price of grain, because labour is paid in grain alone. At the same time the settlement officer ought to see what amount of grain wages was given twenty years ago and if it is the same quantity which is given now. Those in the Tanjore district know fully well that there has been an increase of at least 50 per cent of paddy wages given to the agricultural labourers and besides toddy money is paid to the labourers which was not done in those days.

"The settlement report says that deltaic wet land in the Tanjore district was divided into twelve tarams; but the Board says that it is divided into fourteen tarams. Thus it appears that the settlement officer does not know how many tarams there are in the district. There is one instance which I may mention here. The six rupees land which has been supposed to produce 300 measures per acre now produces only 292 measures and some produce

[Mr. V. P. Pakkiriswami Pillai] [17th November 1922]

425 measures. This is said in the report which is presented by the settlement officer himself. If land yielding 600 measures before yields only 392 measures, it means a reduction in the produce to 55½ per cent. So, that clearly proves that the soil has so much deteriorated. It has been said that when this land was put in the hands of the Manganallur farm they have been able to raise nearly the same amount of produce as originally. The Manganallur farm seems to have been raising crops on two or three tarams for about six or seven years. They were able to raise only 90 per cent or 95 per cent of the produce in some instances, as is reported in the present settlement report. In others they were perhaps able to raise a little more than the standard outturn. But here it ought to be taken into consideration as to what expenditure is made on the land cultivated as experimental farms. For experimental purposes they take very good soil and use the best manure, and the best care of the experts that are available under the Government is also bestowed on it. Water is let into it only when it is required and land is not allowed to be submerged or overflowed and is very properly looked after. Even when water is not available elsewhere, they are able to get water in some way or other. What is the use of taking that experiment as the standard? The standard of the Manganallur farm was to find out the best strain of grain that could be cultivated and not to find out the exact amount of produce.

"The report only proves that land in the Tanjore district yielded only 62½ per cent of the outturn which the last settlement officer found out. Without finding out the present condition of the soil, the present outturn and the present expenses of cultivation, to jump up to make a mere increase of assessment would not be fair at all. Again, the report says that 62 per cent of the people are cultivators, of which 65 per cent are pattadars paying an assessment of Rs. 10 and less. So the economic condition of the people is to be taken into consideration. Are the Government to act just like a money-lender who when he lends money to a certain man only calculates interest according to the stipulations and time and does not care to see whether that man is able to pay that amount of interest or not? Well, that may be all right with a money-lender.

"That may be all right for a money-lender. But will it be good for a Government to act in such a manner? When they have not got sufficient to provide themselves with for their own consumption, where are these people to go for the amount to pay their taxes? The Government might say that they are engaged in other work and they must be able to pay the money. But what about the increased cost of living, increased payment of labour and the increase of prices in everything? In fact, in a majority of cases the outturn from their lands is just enough for them. In these circumstances, I request that it may be recommended to the Government that the proposals be postponed until the legislation embodying the principles of land revenue settlement is introduced."

Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"Sir, as a landholder having vested interests, I feel bound to support this resolution. This Council had passed two resolutions in February and December 1921, respectively, relating to the postponement of the resettlement operations in the Presidency until the principles involved thereof were embodied in a statute and to the introduction of permanent settlement in the Presidency. No orders have been received

[17th November 1922] [Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar]

on the resolutions; but executive orders have been passed enhancing the land tax by 25 per cent and 18½ per cent in my neighbouring district of Tanjore on the report of the settlement officer, and also in the district of Bellary. This only shows how this Council has suffered insult and indignity at the hands of the Government.

"I ask you, Sir, are the landholders only to be taxed to fill the 'common dry pools of Government'? The agriculturist of the Madras Presidency pays more land tax than his brother in any of the sister Presidencies, as also a higher percentage of various local cesses both amounting to nearly 60 per cent. In fixing the rates in the settlement operations, it would appear that Government consider only the rise in the prices of paddy but not always the increase in the cost of cultivation and production owing to labour troubles, the decrease in the yield, the deterioration in the land and the increase in the cost of living. Again, the Government's plea of statistics taken from the documents of grain leases to prove the standard of outturn cannot hold good as the documentary evidence of grain leases gives only proofs and not actual collections. In a majority of cases not even 50 to 60 per cent of the due amounts can be collected. In these circumstances, I request the Council to recommend to the Government that the adoption of resettlement proposals in the Presidency may be postponed. Otherwise the Government will seem to be determined to suck from the landholder the last drop of his life-blood."

Mr. S. SOMASUNDARAM PILLAI:—"Mr. President, Sir, I am sure that what I say will be taken as an impartial statement, for I am neither a mirasidar nor a Government servant. Therefore, what I say must be impartial. I know all the mirasidars of the Tanjore district, being a Tanjorean myself. I know all about their lands. Almost all these big mirasidars do not seem to know where all their lands are located. They will be residing in a certain place and their lands will be situated in an out-of-the-way place. Once, I went to a village in a corner of the district and made enquiries. I was told that the land belonged to a big mirasidar and when I asked him how much he paid to the mirasidar he told me that he paid two Tanjore *kalamas* per *mah* (which is one-twentieth of a *veli* or about one-third of an acre). I asked him 'What! an acre would produce between 25 and 30 *kalamas*; only so little you pay to your mirasidar'. He replied that the remainder is shared between himself and the *kariyasthan*. That being the case, who is to blame? Is it the Government? No. We must protest with the Settlement Officer if he makes any wrong assessment and explain everything to him. Many of the districts have been already settled, and how can we now exempt Tanjore and wait till the Act for Permanent Settlement is passed? That is unfair and unjust. All the districts should be settled now and when the Permanent Settlement Act comes let it take effect over all the districts. Survey parties are existing about five in number and they are now being paid by the Government. Are they to be idle at the tax-payers' expense? Of course the landholders complain that they have been highly taxed and they say that the income-tax may be raised so that the money-lenders and the traders may pay. But when you go to them they turn you back to the landholders. Somehow or other Government must go on. The landholders expect maximum comforts and privileges at the hands of the Government without paying the maximum amount of tax. Perhaps there is some difficulty in the case of the petty landholders, for they are getting all

[Mr. S. Somasundaram Pillai] [17th November 1922]

that they can get on their lands by their exertion and labour. For this purpose, as I have said before, we must explain everything to the Settlement Officer. When I asked a villager about a big mirasidar whether his landlord comes to the place and inspects his lands he said: 'how is it possible for him to come because it is impossible that his horse and carriage could come to this place.' So they always visit towns whenever they want to spend their money. Perhaps landholders are dreaming of an utopian Government; this reminds me of a passage in Shakespeare's *Tempest*, which speaks of a commonwealth where there is no assessment, no Government, and where food is produced by nature, and men and, may I add, women too, are idle. Such a sort of kingdom can only be dreamt of by non-co-operators. So I would expect Government to do justice to the mirasidar and I would ask the mirasidar to be reasonable.

"With these words I do not agree with the mover of the resolution."

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"Mr. President, I rise to give my support to the resolution before the House. The hon. the Revenue Member has presented the case of the Government in the strongest possible light with his characteristic eloquence and lucidity of expression. And after having heard his speech I find it absolutely impossible to lay any charge of inaction at the door of the Madras Government. So far as this Government is concerned it appears to have sent up all the papers to the Government of India in connexion with the debate of last December and although about ten months have passed since then, the Government of India does not appear to have issued orders or instructions to this Government. Therefore the accusation of inaction or dilatoriness must be shifted to the Government of India. And if I stand up to support the resolution, it is by way of entering my emphatic protest against the dilatoriness of the Government of India in this important matter. The hon. the Revenue Member told us that if any individual case of hardship were to be placed before him for consideration it would receive at his hands that sympathetic response which the circumstances of the case demanded if the representations were reasonable. It is a big 'if' indeed! And if I understood him aright, he said that the Government were not in a mood to surrender the growing revenue which it thinks it is legitimately entitled to. This is representing one phase of the problem, i.e., the Government point of view of the question. That is perhaps the view of the claimant who wants to press his claim. There is the conflict between the claimant on the one side and the person against whom it is sought to be enforced on the other side. The latter is entitled to protest, rightly or wrongly, against what he considers an impost put upon him.

"Mr. Pakkiriswami Pillai has told us that so far as the resettlement operations in the Tanjore district are concerned, the Government have proceeded upon wrong lines; reclassifications were considered unnecessary, irrigation sources were not reconsidered, cultivation expenses were relegated to the background and that there is an all-round increase in the rate of assessment by 25 per cent. There is a good deal of force in what he said. If that was all that was done by the Settlement Officer, there was absolutely no justification on the part of this Government to have embarked upon a scheme which, so far as the Tanjore district is concerned, has put them, if I remember right, to a loss of over 8.59 lakhs. All that I submit is that these things have been going on on wrong lines, that the people are not satisfied with the principles

1 p.m.

[17th November 1922] [Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar]

adopted in the matter of carrying out these settlement operations, and although I am free to confess that from the point of view of Government the depriving it of such a large slice of revenue would be quite unjustifiable, from the point of view of the people who are called upon to pay and who will be immediately affected by this kind of resettlement operations, such a measure as this ought to be quite welcome. I am not enamoured of the policy of the Government. It ought not to be the policy of Government to have its eye always upon the enhancement of revenue. Increased revenue may be thought of under exceptional circumstances and under most favourable conditions, but if circumstances demand and if exigencies require, Government must be prepared to forego its revenue, and must be prepared in a large measure to make some sacrifice; and it has to set at rest the feeling of discontent which has spread all over the country so far as these settlement operations are concerned. It is in this view of the matter and with a view to emphasize this aspect of the case and by way of lodging my caveat against the Government of India that I give my whole-hearted support to the resolution before the House."

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR:—"Mr. President, I am behind no other Member of this House in their desire to find a Bill embodying the principles of settlement passed as early as possible. I may also say that I am for securing permanent settlement for our Presidency on the lines suggested already in this House. But at the same time, Sir, I am very sorry I cannot see the logic of the resolution that is now before the House. I can understand a resolution such as this being brought as a sort of censure on the Government. The last speaker has stated that the Government of Madras is not at all to blame in this matter. The Madras Government has framed its Settlement Bill. It was about to be introduced and we wanted at that time to raise the question of the permanent settlement for Madras. Apparently this has complicated matters and the introduction of that Bill has been postponed on that account. As a matter of fact, Sir, I have already expressed in this House last December that the fact that we asked for a permanent settlement should not delay the introduction of the Settlement Bill for the reason that even if we were going to have permanent settlement, there will have to be a general settlement equalizing the incidence of taxation all through the Presidency before anything like a permanent settlement could be introduced. But unfortunately the view was taken that the question of the permanent settlement should be settled before the Settlement Bill was introduced and that has given rise to all these complications. Even at the present moment I am in favour of the policy of having the Settlement Bill introduced, leaving the question of permanent settlement to be decided later on. Sir, if a Bill like that is sent up to the Government of India for sanction, it is bound to take some time and it is not likely that the Bill can become an Act before the end of the current fasli. So the result of accepting the present resolution will be that all the benefits that will arise out of the settlement in districts which are due next year and the year after will be lost. That is to say, at a time when we are all saying that the finances of our Presidency are at a low ebb and when there are several departments calling for more and more expenditure, when departments like education and sanitation are practically starving, at a time like that the result of accepting a resolution like this will be to forego an increased income of something like 20 to 25 lakhs of rupees a year and also to incur an expenditure of about 5 to 6 lakhs of

[Mr. T. A. Ramalinga Chettiyar] [17th November 1922]

rupees to keep up the settlement establishment in places where they can easily be disbanded. So the net result of accepting this proposal will be that for the dilatoriness of the Government of India, as has been put by my previous speaker, we are going to deny ourselves an amount of something like 30 lakhs of rupees.

"Then again, Sir, the present proposal is not a question which involves the whole of the Presidency. In most districts the settlement has been made and they have already to pay enhanced rates. The districts come for settlement one after another in their order and the result of accepting this resolution will be after all to favour a district or two. That is to say, for the benefit of teaching a lesson to the Government, the whole Presidency is to deny itself the income which one or two districts are legitimately bound to pay. That is really what the resolution comes to.

"I may at once state that I am not here to support the particular rates that have been fixed for Tanjore, or for Bellary or Anantapur. I know, Sir, that there is any amount of complaint with reference to the scheme that has been framed for them, but that is a matter which might be gone into closely and carefully by all the persons who are concerned in the scheme, both by the Revenue Department of the Government, as well as by the ryots. I am glad, Sir, that the hon. Member for Revenue stated in his speech that he is prepared to sympathetically consider any representations that may be made to the Government on behalf of the ryots. I would suggest also this. In case the ryots of Tanjore or of Bellary or of Anantapur are not satisfied with the justice that may be meted out to them by the hon. the Revenue Member, I think the course is open that a motion may be made in this Council for the appointment of a committee and that committee can go into the whole scheme and alter the rates fixed. That will practically mean, Sir, that the benefit of the consideration that the committee may give to a Bill like the Settlement Bill can really be applied to the particular scheme that is proposed for either Tanjore, or for Bellary or Anantapur. That, as I said, will have to be done only in case the ryots are not satisfied with what the hon. the Revenue Member proposes to do. But, if as he says he is going to sympathetically consider the representations that may be made and if the ryots are satisfied, there will be an end of the whole thing. If, on the other hand, what he is able to do does not meet with the views of the ryots and if they still feel that they have been very unjustly treated, then, as I said, there is the other remedy of asking for the appointment of a committee of this House to go into the question of the whole scheme. That, as I said, will practically mean the consideration of the principles involved in resettlement. So, there is room, Sir, even for giving effect to the idea of considering the principles of resettlement in connexion with the resettlement of the districts mentioned themselves if the people of the districts concerned are not satisfied with the orders that will be passed by the hon. the Revenue Member. To pass a resolution like this with results which, as I said, are likely to be seriously damaging to the interest of the Presidency as a whole is, I submit, not a proper policy.

"So, I request the hon. the mover of this resolution and my friend from Tanjore to see whether the method I suggested would not meet their case and whether we need pass a resolution like this which is likely to do a lot of harm at the present moment and which, as I said, would not be a proper

17th November 1922] [Mr. T. A. Ramalinga Chettiyar]

procedure to follow, when the Madras Government have really done their best to carry out what we wanted, viz., to introduce the Settlement Bill, or to give effect to the proposals regarding permanent settlement. So, with these few words, Sir, I would request the hon. the mover to consider whether he should really press this forward and in case he wants to press it, I am sorry, I will have to vote against it."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"Sir, I sympathise very much with the spirit underlying this resolution, but I am afraid that if this Council were to vote for it, the consequence to the general tax-payer of the Presidency, even if it be not disastrous, would not in any case be very beneficial. No doubt, it is the aim and object of the Members of this Council, excepting a very few, to see the permanent settlement introduced into this Presidency and I myself was one of those who spoke and voted in favour of the permanent settlement resolution when that was brought forward and discussed in this Council. But frankly I may say, Sir, that I am not very hopeful that the higher authorities will permit the introduction of a permanent settlement, however much we may wish for it. In any case, we have learnt from the hon. the Revenue Member that although all the papers relating to the discussion on the permanent settlement resolution and also the papers relating to the Bill that has been drafted have been sent up to the Government of India, they have not yet sent a reply to this Government. We do not know when the reply will be received. The hon. the Revenue Member told us to-day that he is doing all that he can to expedite—if this Council wants it—the introduction of the draft Resettlement Bill, and when that Bill is introduced and according to the final shape it may take, I may say that this Council will have some power over the Government in respect of resettlement rates. But what we are concerned with at present is to consider whether, having regard to the fact that these papers are still pending with the Government of India and that it is very probable that the introduction of this measure into this Council and the final passing of that into law will take probably a very long time, it is wise and desirable to put off the collection of all taxes as per resettlement rates. In view of the present financial condition and the various needs of this Presidency, I do not think it will be fair either to the Government or to the ordinary tax-payer of this Presidency to put off the settlement in all districts. No doubt, the people of Tanjore, Trichinopoly and some other districts where the settlement operations are now pending, may have a reasonable complaint against the recommendations of the Settlement Officer and against probably the orders which the Government wish to pass on them. But the hon. the Revenue Member has stated that the Government are prepared to receive a deputation from the people concerned, from the mirasidars of the Tanjore district and others, and to listen to all their reasonable requests. Of course there may be difference of opinion between what the Government consider as reasonable and what the people may consider as reasonable. But that is another matter which has to be settled after discussion between the members of the deputation and the hon. the Revenue Member. So that, seeing that the hon. the Revenue Member has assumed that attitude of listening to what he considers to be the reasonable recommendations and requests of the deputation, I believe that the larger interests of the country require that this resolution should not be allowed to go forward.

[Mr. M. Krishnan Nayar] [17th November 1922]

1-15 p.m. "The true interests of the Presidency require that this resolution of my hon. friend Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar should not be accepted by this House. It has been stated that ten lakhs of rupees have been spent upon the settlement operations in Tanjore, Trichinopoly and other districts and it has also been stated that the loss of revenue by adopting the resolution will come to 25 lakhs. In the present state of our finances 25 lakhs is not a small amount and I think it will be an unnecessary sacrifice of revenue if the resolution were to be passed. With these observations, as my hon. friend Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar has said, if the hon. mover of the resolution does not think it fit to withdraw his resolution, I shall have to vote against it. That I believe would be the wise course."

Mr. S. T. SHANMUKHAM PILLAI:—"Sir, the resolution that has been moved does not mention any district where the proposals should be suspended and it is clear that resettlement proposals cannot be postponed in all districts. Probably the hon. the mover intends to urge this general proposition taking for special consideration the districts of Bellary, Anantapur and Tanjore. As regards Bellary and Anantapur, the conditions are growing better than they were some time back, and in Tanjore it has been pointed out how the proposals work a great hardship. There are bound to be in these matters individual cases of hardship which we cannot easily avoid. We have the most sympathetic Revenue Member that we ever had and he will give his best attention to the case and correct the error."

"As regards the whole question of the *modus operandi* followed by the Settlement Department referred to by my hon. friend Mr. Pakkiriswami Pillai, I agree that the original principles of fieldwar settlement are not followed. They are impossible to be followed and therefore require changes. Hence the necessity for introducing legislation for permanent settlement has been admitted and acknowledged on all hands. I have heard the speech of the hon. the Revenue Member. I was one of those members who sat in the Select Committee. I have recorded my opinions regarding the proposals of permanent settlement. But I think we have no chance of the Bill being introduced in the House in the near future. The hon. the Revenue Member has been saying that the matter is pending before the Government of India. We do not know for how many years it will be. If only the hon. Member would take the responsibility of fixing a certain time himself he could do so. But we can only press him to do what he can in the matter. It seems to me that it is not a wise policy to interfere with the schemes already prepared and sanctioned by Government. The settlement proposals with reference to the districts already settled only await the levy and hence it is but proper that we can press for fresh proposals of settlement or resettlement being postponed pending legislation embodying the principles of land revenue settlement. If the Government go on at this rate taking up one district after another settling it in their own way and increasing land revenue, where are we to cry halt? Supposing we get the sanction of the Government of India and the Secretary of State for the measure in a year or two, then the question would be how to reduce the demand of a settled area and how to reduce the settlement of the whole province to a uniform category. Supposing Tanjore is settled to-morrow; according to the present rules, no proposal for resettlement of that area can be brought for thirty years more. That is a very long period to wait. We cannot reduce the period, for that is a contract which cannot be violated. Every district

17th November 1922] [Mr. S. T. Shanmukham Pillai]

will have to wait till its own term of thirty years is over. But what we look for from the Government is that all the districts must be taken together and one uniform principle for computation and assessment based upon twenty non-famine years should be adopted. If on the other hand the Government are to go on *ad infinitum* settling district after district, there is no chance of introducing a Bill for permanent settlement. Unless the Government stop the introduction of settlement proposals in areas till now unsettled, there is no near chance of the Bill hoped for being passed, even if it gets the sanction of the Secretary of State and the Government of India. I wish therefore, Sir, to confine the scope of the resolution to fresh resettlement proposals, and I do not know whether I would be in order in proposing an amendment at this stage to insert the word 'fresh' before 'resettlement proposals' in the resolution. As it is, I do not support the resolution."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"Sir, I do not know if the hon. mover of the resolution has accepted the invitation of my hon. friends from Coimbatore and Malabar asking him to withdraw the motion before the House. (Cries of 'No'). Well, Sir, he has indicated that he is not going to withdraw. I am glad to be able to tell him that I am in agreement with him and that I wish to support his resolution. Sir, this resolution does not ask for the complete abandonment of resettlement proposals either in the Tanjore or in any other district. It suggests that the adoption of the resettlement proposals may be postponed pending legislation regarding the principles of land revenue settlement or the introduction of permanent settlement of holdings. If I think it necessary to support this resolution, it is because I feel that the difficulties pointed out by the hon. the Revenue Member, though difficulties which are worth serious consideration, are not such as to deter us from expressing our acceptance of this resolution. It is true that this is not the time when we can curtail useful sources of revenue or afford a wasteful expenditure of public funds. But it is of greater importance that the methods adopted for the realization of revenue are such as will meet with the acceptance of this House. This House, by an overwhelming majority, voted for the introduction of permanent settlement. We were told that proposals were sent up in December and that reply had not yet been received from the Government of India. I am not in a position to know exactly the inner workings of the departments of either the local Government or the Government of India; but, still, Sir, I doubt whether during this period of eleven months no correspondence has been going on between the two Governments. If no correspondence has been going on between the two Governments, I would ask whether the local Government within the period of eleven months have not thought it fit to issue special reminders, to make special representations and to point out to the Government of India that the delay in the introduction of the Bill for land revenue settlement is due to the question of permanent settlement having been raised in this House and that orders have not been passed. If this procedure had been adopted, if the local Government by persistent reminders and special representations had brought to the notice of the Government of India the foremost necessity of passing orders, I think we might have had a different state of things. In the absence of information, I cannot point out to any specific reason. But, Sir, it should be pointed out to this House that it will be only acting consistently with the opinion it expressed on the former occasion about the

[Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu] [17th November 1922]

desirability of the introduction of permanent settlement if it presses upon the attention of the local Government and through it of the Government of India the necessity for passing orders thereon before any further resettlement proposals are adopted in this Presidency. Sir, it has also been pointed out that a Bill has been prepared for the purpose of codifying the principles of land revenue settlement, that it was prepared after consultation with several representatives of the landed interests and several non-official gentlemen and that it could not be introduced owing to the resolution regarding permanent settlement. I can appreciate the difficulty. I think it is proper that when a resolution upon a more momentous question has been passed by this House, the Government should want to and know exactly how that question should be dealt with before another Bill of a cognate nature is brought forward. I can appreciate the action of the hon. the Revenue Member in having postponed it pending consideration of the bigger question; but I am not satisfied that either the Government of India have done justice in not replying or that the local Government has done justice by not hurrying them up to come to a decision in this matter. Sir, this resolution suggests postponement pending the introduction of the Bill. I consider that no prejudice would be caused to the revenues of this province if even from this time forward special measures were taken in the direction. I quite realize that the introduction of permanent settlement cannot be realized in a day. I quite admit that when once the principle is adopted, we shall have to make some elaborate preparations for levelling up the reductions, as has been pointed out by the hon. the Revenue Member. I also appreciate that even after introducing a Bill, it will have to pass through various stages and delay will be caused. But what would be the position of affairs if orders were passed upon the resettlement proposals without knowing exactly whether the Bill will come into operation or whether a permanent settlement is going to be an established fact. I think the position would be more irksome if, pending consideration of this question, we hurried up the resettlement proposals. The suggestion made by some hon. Members that the people of the affected districts might well accept the assurance of the hon. the Revenue Member that he will receive a deputation and consider the representation in a favourable manner need not deter us from accepting this resolution. For that is a different question altogether. I am sure the hon. the Revenue Member will receive that deputation in a sympathetic manner and will render justice. But that is upon the basis of the present proposals and upon the basis of the present defective scheme reports. That is not what the resolution asks for. We are here not so much for the purpose of considering the rectification of some errors made by the Settlement officers or by the Member for Revenue in particular cases. But we are for suggesting a definite policy in matters affecting land revenue settlement. If this resolution aims at anything, it is not to rectify some of the orders passed by the officers of the department, which will surely be rectified, thanks to the sympathetic attitude of the hon. Member for Revenue, but it is to get a definite revenue policy adopted by the House in the matter of land revenue settlement. With these words, I strongly support the resolution."

At this stage the House rose for lunch.

The House re-assembled after lunch at 2-30 p.m.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"Sir, I beg to support the resolution now before the House. In doing so, I may say that when I first

17th November 1922] [Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar]

saw the resolution on the agenda, I thought consistency required that the resolution should only be formally moved and seconded and after formal opposition by the hon. the Revenue Member, the resolution would be easily passed. It was under these circumstances, Sir, I thought there would be no necessity for any speeches in support of this resolution. The speeches of some of the hon. Members tend to show that the hon. the Revenue Member with his ever-sympathetic attitude has been trying to make some converts to his cause.

"One of the chief objections raised is that this matter is pending before the Government of India, and that therefore we should sit down with folded hands without doing anything. I do not know whether that is an argument in favour of or against the resolution. I am under the strong impression that that is a very good argument why we should carry this resolution to-day. The Government of India with its empty pool do not want to have an empty pool here also but wants to have the coffers of the Local Government as full as possible so that they may draw upon it. I do not know who is responsible for the delay in passing final orders on the permanent settlement resolution. However, if we are really earnest about the introduction of permanent settlement, and if we act consistently with the resolution passed by us already, then it is our bounden duty to compel the Government to come to an early conclusion on this point. I think one of the strongest ways of compelling the Government of India to pass early orders would be to pass this resolution unanimously and also to see that the Local Government accepts it. That would be one of the strongest inducements to the Government of India to come to an early decision on the matter. If the delay on the part of the Government of India is taken as an excuse for the introduction of resettlement proposals in district after district, then I am afraid that for some reason or other, the correspondence between the Local Government on the one hand and the Government of India and the Secretary of State on the other might be made pending for a very long period. The delay on the part of the Government of India which has been pleaded as an excuse by the hon. the Revenue Member as well as a few of his supporters from among the non-officials is one of the reasons why we should insist on the acceptance of this resolution by the House.

"The second argument that has been used—of course not for the first time by the hon. the Revenue Member—is that we will be losing a very large amount of income by the postponement of resettlement proposals. In fact, that is the very reason why we want the introduction of permanent settlement. His argument to-day against the adoption of this resolution was but the thin end of the wedge for putting off the introduction of the permanent settlement for all time to come. When once the resettlement proposals are introduced in one district, there will be no end to them; district after district will be subjected to them. It will be something like a circle—I do not call it a vicious circle—and no district can escape from being caught within the same. If we are to argue that because we have spent large sums of money on settlement operations, we should not stop the resettlement proposals, then I am afraid there will be no end to these proposals. If really the permanent settlement is to be introduced in the near future, then it is time that these resettlement proposals are stopped. If we attach any weight to the words of the hon. the Revenue Member and to those of my hon. friend Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar who seems to have changed his mind about this matter, and if their arguments are to be accepted, then we might as well withdraw this resolution.

[Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar] [17th November 1922]

We are not in the secrets of the present Government; we do not know whether the Local Government like permanent settlement or whether the Government of India like it. Nor do we know whether final orders are to be passed by the Government of India or the Secretary of State. Therefore we must strengthen our hands by passing this resolution, and we must say that no resettlement proposals should be given effect to in any of the districts unless final orders are passed on the correspondence pending with the Government of India.

"My hon. friend Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar asked why we should not pass a Bill without the permanent settlement. I believe all are aware of the proverb '*marriage without tali*' and this would apply to a Bill which is passed without the introduction of permanent settlement. So far as the non-officials of this House are concerned, there will be no question of settlement without provision being made for permanent settlement. Therefore consistently with our previous resolution, we should see that a Bill is soon brought for the introduction of permanent settlement into this Presidency.

"The hon. the Revenue Member pleaded as an excuse for his not accepting the resolution the fact that final orders have not yet been passed by the Government of India. The question now at direct issue is the one in Tanjore district. I have very carefully gone through the settlement report so far as this district is concerned; and if any tangible arguments are necessary in favour of the introduction of permanent settlement in this Presidency, one has only to read from beginning to end of this report. In this district of Tanjore we had settlement thirty years ago when we were all young. We heard loud cries even then that that settlement was a heavy burden on the mirasidars of Tanjore. To-day what do the settlement officers propose? They propose to increase the existing rates by 25 per cent, and they call upon the mirasidars to accept that additional burden. I think that 25 per cent is a very heavy increase, and it is absolutely necessary that we should have a permanent settlement immediately.

"We have been told that we have got a very sympathetic Revenue Member, and that only we have to narrate our grievances, when they would be instantly redressed. I am afraid, Sir, that the hon. the Revenue Member is only sympathetic in words and not in action. When the question of finance comes, not one word is said in our favour. After all words are words, and they cannot be taken as equivalent to action. I will give a concrete instance regarding this. In Tanjore we have got a Collector with great experience. He made certain recommendations in favour of the poor ryots of that place. I am often told, Sir, that very great weight is attached to the words of the man on the spot. In the present case the strong recommendations made by the Collector, the man on the spot—I am not bringing in here the question of the nationality of the Collector—were not heeded, but the voice of the man sitting here in Madras has prevailed. The Collector made very strong recommendations in favour of the small pattadars, but the Government passed final orders on the resettlement proposals without caring for those recommendations. When the recommendations of a high officer on the spot, of an officer who has very great experience of the district and who has carefully gone into the matter, have not been cared for by the Government what hope is there for the mirasidars of the Tanjore district unless permanent settlement is introduced. No doubt there will always be a sympathetic hearing of the grievances, but they will not be redressed. I therefore think that, consistently with our previous resolution, we should accept the present proposition

17th November 1922] [Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar]

unanimously. I also appeal to the hon. the Revenue Member to be consistent with his previous action and accept this resolution. When the first resolution on this point was passed, the hon. the Revenue Member practically accepted that proposition."

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur:—"I did not accept the previous resolution, Sir, but I opposed it."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"I mean, Sir, that after the previous resolution was passed by the House in spite of the opposition of the Revenue Member, the Government practically accepted that resolution and acted upon it and did not pass for some time any new settlement. In that sense, I mean that the previous resolution was accepted by the Revenue Member. I therefore appeal to the hon. the Revenue Member to be consistent with his previous action and to accept this resolution and not to use his acceptance of the previous resolution for opposing the present one. There has been some correspondence between the Government of India and the local Government, and final orders are likely to be passed soon. We have no inkling as to what the Government of India may do. Probably the Revenue Member knows it, and probably it is on account of that knowledge that he possesses that he is opposing the present resolution. Whatever it is, this resolution is one which deserves to be accepted by the House though not unanimously at least by an overwhelming majority."

Mr. T. SIVASANKARAM PILLAI:—"I beg to support the resolution that is now before the Council. Land revenue is an important source of revenue for the Government. It is due to the general tax-payer that this taxation, the levy and the collection of it, is subjected to legislative enactment as soon as possible. This is a principle which has been accepted by all, from the House of Commons downwards to this Government. In fact, the hon. the Revenue Member says that he has a Bill ready at hand; he is very willing to introduce it, but he has not the power to do so. He pleads several excuses: he says 'there is your permanent settlement resolution in the way of our bringing the Bill to the Council. The Government of India have not yet passed final orders on that matter.' But what does it matter to the general tax-payer? What he says is this: 'I am paying a certain tax: you are asking me to pay it without representation; taxation without representation is robbery, and why do you rob me of my money?' That is what the general tax-payer says. And what does the hon. the Revenue Member say? He says: 'It is not on account of my fault that I do not bring forward this legislation, but it is that of the Government of India; meanwhile let me be allowed to rob.' That is where matters stand. This resolution seeks to ask the Government to bring this principle into operation in respect of this important item of taxation. No doubt there is a resolution proposing that permanent settlement ought to be introduced. At the same time, we want that the whole system of land revenue should be regulated by legislative enactment. This is thrown to the background.

"We want that the Bill regulating the principles of taxation should be introduced at once. It may be that the hon. the Revenue Member has good reasons and excuses to throw the blame upon the Government of India. This resolution only seeks to hasten the introduction of the Bill. The position of the hon. the Revenue Member reminds me of the story of the *Aesop's Fables* where the cheese is divided between the cats by the monkey. He says, we shall go on with the permanent settlement question; but meanwhile let me have the 25 lakhs every

[Mr. T. Sivasankaram Pillai] [17th November 1922]

year. We are paying 345 lakhs every year to the Government of India. The tax-payer is deprived of that amount every year. Is not the Government doing without that sum? Can't it also do without the 25 lakhs till the measure is enacted? Because it involves the question of principle, viz., the ryot's welfare, the Bill should be introduced as soon as possible."

The hon. Sir CHARLES TODHUNTER:—"Mr. President, we have listened to the appeals of the Oliver Twist of the Ceded Districts who, having succeeded in securing a postponement for one year, now comes forward to ask for more. We have listened to the pitiful pleadings of the plutocrats of Tanjore until, I think, we are in danger of losing sight of the real question that is before the House.

"The settlement rates in Anantapur or Tanjore are not in question. We are not considering whether Tanjore is going to lose all the silt which fertilises its land, though I should like to remark in passing that the silt cannot all stop in the Krishnarajasagara reservoir without filling it up and rendering it useless. What we are now considering is the question put by Mr. Ramalingam Chettiyar whether we are going to give most-favoured district treatment to these districts at the expense of the rest of the Presidency. Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar asks us to be consistent. I say we are and have been consistent. It is the Council that has not been consistent. What is it that the Council wants? First of all they say, 'reduce the present principles of settlement to legislation'. We attempt to do so. Then they say 'No, we do not want that. We want permanent settlement.' Very well. We address the Government of India. Now, what is it they want? Is it a permanent settlement or is it legislation embodying the principles of temporary settlement or is it a postponement in favour of those particular districts?

"At the risk of being wearisome, let me again state the history of the case. The Decentralisation Commission recommended that our settlement rules should be made statutory. The Joint Parliamentary Committee renewed the recommendation. We were prepared to carry out the wishes of the Joint Committee, but the Council rendered our efforts nugatory by saying they did not want the existing principles crystallized. They wanted instead a system of permanent settlement. We forwarded their request to the Government of India. We have not failed to keep in touch with that Government as regards the action taken, as the Council themselves are aware, seeing that a question was asked by Mr. Siva Rao at the September meeting. We have thus done everything we could to meet the wishes of the Council, but since there is obviously no immediate prospect of orders being received, we have felt bound to carry on with the old system until a new system is devised. The hon. Mr. Sivasankaram construes that continuance as giving the hon. the Revenue Member a permission to go on robbing. It is nothing of the sort. We have one system of taxation. The Council wish to replace that by another system of taxation. All we ask is that the old system should continue until the new one is ready to replace it."

Mr. T. SIVASANKARAM PILLAI:—"It is not a system that is now in existence."

The hon. Sir CHARLES TODHUNTER:—"Sir, I think the whole Council will recognize that the system of land revenue settlement in force is a system which has been inherited from the predecessors of the British

17th November 1922] [Sir Charles Todhunter]

Government and carried on and improved ever since. Any attempt to put a stop to that one, two or three years before we have got a substitute ready could only lead to confusion as regards the intervening period.

"Mr. Seturatnam Ayyar says that this action involves an insult to the dignity of the Council. I hope that the voting on this resolution is going to show that far from that the Council endorses the commonsense and businesslike view which the hon. the Revenue Member has taken of the case.

"If we omit the special pleas of the representatives of the districts directly affected, what are the arguments that have been put forward in favour of postponement? I have listened with great care to the speeches this morning and have been unable to find any reason of substance advanced against the action taken by the Government. Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar acquits us of any charge of inaction. He says it is unthinkable to deprive the general tax-payer of so large an amount of income as that involved, but he would still dispense with it as a protest against the failure of the Government of India to pass orders. Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao apparently takes a similar view which he bases on an opinion, for which he has no warrant, that we have failed to send reminders to the Government of India. He would have the tax-payer lose 25 to 30 lakhs a year as a punishment for the supposed laches of his servants, the Government, in failing to send reminders. Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar says that the natural people to take the punishment are the Local Government. I would point out to him that he is not going to get 25 or 30 lakhs a year even if he dismisses us all. His other alternative that the Council should cancel its resolution in favour of the permanent settlement is much more practical.

"Sir we have listened in the last few days amid enthusiasm unparalleled in this Council to a chorus of speeches in praise of two nation-building measures introduced by the hon. the Ministers. But I would like to ask if the hon. Members who have supported this resolution have considered how these nation-building measures can go on without the silver bricks that make the walls. I know that hon. Members think that we are going to get them by pulling down old buildings; in other words by means of retrenchment. But after all you cannot pull down buildings that do not exist and I am greatly afraid that, if resolutions of this sort are going to be passed, the Council will be sorry that it has entrusted so many Geddes axes to the members of its Retrenchment Committee. What the hon. the mover, who is one of them, is retrenching is not expenditure but revenue. He is trying to cut off the branch of the tree on which he and all the rest of us are sitting."

Mr. T. SIVASANKARAM PILLAI:—"He was aiming at preventing the killing of the goose that was laying golden eggs."

The hon. Sir CHARLES TODHUNTER:—"I am afraid, Sir, that he made a very bad shot.

"Finally, Sir, I should like to say that by this resolution the hon. the mover seeks to do what by a Bill he could not do without the sanction of the Government of India. Under the Reservation of Bills Rules of the Government of India. Under the Reservation of Bills Rules printed on page 179 of the Council Manual the Governor is required to reserve for the consideration of the Governor-General in Council any Bill affecting the land revenue of a province so as to prescribe a period within which lands may not be reassessed to land revenue if such prescription is likely seriously to affect the public revenue of the province. This resolution,

[Sir Charles Todhunter] [17th November 1922]

if passed and given effect to, would affect the revenues of the province to an extent of 25 or 30 lakhs of rupees a year by exempting certain favoured districts which are due for it from reassessment for such period as the Council should fail, whether through the fault of this Government or the Government of India or otherwise, to pass legislation prescribing some system of settlement that should be statutory."

Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I hope Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar will see his way to withdraw his resolution. He is a member of the Finance Committee and so he should be aware of the predicament the financial condition of the Presidency is in. Here is a good chance of the Government getting 25 lakhs of rupees according to the statement of the hon. the Finance Minister. The hon. the mover wants to take that away. I do not think it is equitable to do away with such a large sum. There are districts which are paying a higher proportion of revenue, and I do not see why Tanjore should get any special favour. I am against any special favour to any tract. I can understand why the hon. the Revenue Member accepted the resolution with regard to Anantapur, Bellary and Cuddapah, because they are famine-affected districts. Such considerations do not apply to Tanjore. Tanjore has a perennial source, namely, the Cauvery, which brings in silt from my own district to Tanjore."

Mr. V. P. PAKKIRISWAMI PILLAI:—"Not the whole."

Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"It takes away all the silt from the Salem and the Coimbatore districts. When such is the case I do not see any reason why the hon. Member should concern himself with profiting Tanjore at the expense of the State. I think we ought to think twice—nay, thrice—before accepting a proposition of such a nature. We in this Council have to support the Ministry in power. After all, the progressive subjects are with the Ministers. If you are going to take away such large sums of money the Reserved Departments do not care, and the work of the Ministers will suffer. Then the members of the Legislative Council will learn a lesson. In these circumstances I appeal to the hon. Members to vote against this resolution. With these words I oppose the resolution."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"You might remember, Sir, that 8 p.m. when I first moved the proposition I did not plead for any particular district or districts. I pleaded for the application of certain general principles to all districts alike without any favouritism or partiality whatsoever. I did not like to elaborate my reasons for the codification of the principles of land revenue settlement. But my friends Messrs. Pakkiriswami Pillai and Hamid Sultan Marakkayar have, I think, sufficiently justified the necessity for such codification. They have pointed out how in the resettlement of districts even elementary principles are forgotten. For example, the resettlement officers don't take into account the actual cultivation expenses. They don't estimate the yield of the lands in the proper way, and then they don't make sufficient allowance for the cost of living and for many other disadvantages which cultivators are constantly labouring under. My submission, Sir, is not altogether unfounded. If you turn to the speeches made on previous occasions you will find confirmation for my statements. It is enough to refer only to two speeches: One is that of the hon. Member Mr. S. T. Shanmukham Pillai, who, at any rate, can not be accused of any lack of love for the Government. He said that he could find no principles, no consistency in the various resettlements that were

[Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar] 17th November 1922]

being carried out in the country. The other speech is that of the hon. the Minister for Education. He said that his district was settled by a very sympathetic officer who wanted to deal out justice but that the latter was precluded from doing so by the existing rules of resettlement. My idea is that this method of resettlement which is based upon no principle and which even a sympathetic officer cannot manipulate in order to administer justice to the districts concerned, should be modified. It was with that object that the first resolution was first pressed here and accepted by the House. Much is made of the fact that later on there was a resolution here requesting that permanent settlement might be introduced. I ask, Sir, is it a sin that the House emphasized the goal we have all in view? We have been asking for permanent settlement for very long, and Mr. Krishnan Nayar stated that even from the days of his childhood this question was being agitated for.

"Suppose we had not made that demand; then, the Government might have said to us, 'Well, the Bill was placed before you; you never told us that you wanted permanent settlement and you cannot ask for it now or hereafter.' As Mr. Ramalingam Chettiyar said, it was the only course left to us. The Government should have brought the Land Revenue Settlement Bill before the Council and seen what the Council had to say in the matter. If that Bill had been introduced the House might not have pressed for permanent settlement at all. We do not know even now what the Bill is going to be. If we had seen the Bill and were satisfied that there was no necessity for a motion for permanent settlement, we might have withdrawn the motion we were then making. Sir, I am not now asking the Government to do something drastic, or something new. In fact, I only want them to revert to the position they occupied last year. What was the position last year? We did not want the new rates of assessment to be introduced in any district pending suitable legislation. The Government accepted the position then. Why have they changed their attitude to-day? They say that because we asked for permanent settlement, they cannot postpone resettlement operations. It is, to my mind, an untenable position.

"There are some misapprehensions with regard to the resolution before the House. Some hon. Members said that because resettlement rates had been introduced in certain districts, there was no reason why they should not be introduced in others. That seems to be a very vicious argument. At this rate there will be no end to the present unjustifiable method of resettlement, and no district will escape the sad fate that seems to be in store for all districts alike. The object of the resolution is not necessarily to bring about a reduction in the rates of assessment. Nobody has advanced the proposition that the rates prevailing in any particular district should not be enhanced. If we codify the principles of assessment and then find that the rates prevailing in certain districts need enhancement, by all means let them be enhanced. After the enactment is passed, we may find very good reasons for increasing the rates either in Trichinopoly or Tanjore or other districts. If the result be like that, I for one am quite prepared to accept it without any hesitation whatsoever.

"I want the Members of the House to take a broad view of this question. Let them not look at it from the point of view of their particular districts. If a particular district has high rates, is that a reason why other districts should also suffer? After the Bill is introduced and passed into law, and if by the standard laid down in the Act we find that the rates in certain

[Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar] [17th November 1922]

districts are very high, what is there to prevent the Members of those districts or other Members from introducing a resolution or taking other steps to reduce the rates prevailing in those districts? There is bound to be a certain levelling-up and levelling-down process.

"As regards the cost of settlement parties, I do not see why they should continue to work in the districts where operations have been completed. They may be taken away from such districts and sent to other districts to do whatever work they may have there. In the fair adangals and draft pattas, the column of rates of assessment may be left blank and, when the Land Revenue Bill becomes an Act, it will be time enough for the blanks to be filled according to the principles embodied in the Act. At any rate, we shall not require the whole of the establishment which is now working to do that part of the work which remains to be done. I do not in the least think that the proposed Bill is necessarily going to mean reduction of assessment or its enhancement. I do not know what the result will be. All that I plead for is that we must have a fair standard by which the land revenue assessment in this Presidency must be regulated."

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur:—"Sir, I feel that my task has somewhat been lightened on account of the very impartial and common-sense view which has been taken by some of my hon. friends in this House. I notice that they have put the question from a very reasonable standpoint, and they are able to perceive at the same time that let it be not said afterwards that what was sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander as well. For, the House will remember the most vehement advocates of this resolution to-day are those who will be immediately affected by the scheme reports on which Government have already passed orders—I mean the reports from the Ceded Districts and that poverty-stricken district of Tanjore! I can quite appreciate the feelings of these representatives when they come up into the House and plead the cause of their constituents. For, I know they are in direct contact with those people. It is their duty to hear their representations and it is likewise their duty to serve as their mouth-piece. Well, at the same time, the House as a whole has a certain degree of responsibility, more important than that centering within that limited circle of the chosen representatives of one or two districts of this province. I, therefore, ask the House as a whole to view the question from that standpoint of its joint responsibility to the province."

"My friend opposite, the hon. mover of this resolution, has again started the question of inconsistency on the part of the Government. I do emphasize that there has been no inconsistency whatsoever on the part of the Government. On the other hand, their policy throughout, from February 1921 down to this moment, has been to carry out as far as possible the wishes of this House. When in spite of their opposition in February, when after the Government represented how undesirable, how inequitable, how financially wrong it would be to postpone all resettlements until the principles of resettlement had been codified, this House passed a resolution by a majority, Government considered that that resolution deserved their respect. Accordingly they decided to postpone resettlement and expedite measures for the purpose of introduction of that piece of legislation. But subsequently, as has been very pointedly mentioned by my hon. colleague, the Finance Member, the Council changed their own attitude, their own mind, their own views, their own ideas and came up before this House and said 'no, let us

17th November 1922] [Sir Muhammad Habib-ul-lah Sahib]

not think of resettlement being codified or not codified, but let us think of permanent settlement.' The Council having passed a resolution on permanent settlement, the Government again had to consider it; and what did the Government do? The Government did not merely record the papers and the debate that took place. On the other hand, they carried out the wishes of the House by transmitting them to the quarter from which and from which alone final orders could emanate. When opposing the resolution on permanent settlement, they did not keep the House in ignorance of what was likely to be the consequence of the action of the House, but considered it necessary to sound a note of warning simultaneously and told the House that 'if you, contrary to your previous resolution, contrary to your desire for legislation, are now going to change your mind and pass a resolution for permanent settlement, please take it from us that this will absolve us absolutely of any responsibility to postpone further settlement operations'. These words, Sir, were uttered in December 1921; and it is in pursuance of a policy which was notified publicly, notified publicly by a Member of the Government, that the resettlement operations are now going on. To say now, Sir, that Government has been inconsistent, to suggest that Government have allowed recommendations of this House to be cast to the winds, is not speaking the truth nor is consistent with facts."

Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"Is it parliamentary language, Sir, to say that a Member is untrue?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. the Revenue Member said that the hon. Member's statement is not true."

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur: "Yes, Sir. I, therefore, maintain, Sir, that our present action is perfectly consistent and in conformity with the views which Government have already expressed in this House."

"Then, a good deal of the arguments of the members representing the Tanjore district was devoted to a critical and analytical examination, if I may say so, of the whole scheme report of the Tanjore district. Various arguments are advanced against particular orders which have been issued by Government on that scheme report."

"As I have already informed the House, the public meeting which was held in Tanjore on the 12th of this month has decided to send a deputation to wait upon the Government to make their representations. I am afraid the representatives from Tanjore have done their friends in the Tanjore district rather a piece of injustice by having already exposed the line of argument which they are going to adopt in their deputation. I think they have prejudiced their own case. However, I shall not be guilty of answering any of the arguments, but wish to reserve them until I hear the deputation."

"Then, Sir, it has been said from more than one quarter that the resettlement proposals are more or less arbitrary; that they are based on no rational rules; that there is nothing like a sense of proportion; that it had better be scrapped immediately even though no better system can be evolved; and that just at the present moment let there be an interregnum between the death of the present system and the birth of the new one, no matter how long that interregnum might last, no matter what the loss of revenue that is likely to result might be, no matter what the expenditure involved by

[Sir Muhammad Habib-ul-lah Sahib] [17th November 1922]

that process until now might be. I think it is but paying a poor compliment to our predecessors when we say that the system we are working is so faulty, so bad and so unworkable. The periodicity of resettlements was started so early as 1857, and since the year 1869—I am prepared to confess so far as I am concerned—men who possessed greater interest in their country, of more robust mental acumen, of greater spirit and patriotism, have been agitating for one sort of reform or other in the matter of resettlement. The Government have from time to time made note of such suggestions and have carried forward many a reform, many an improvement that has been suggested to them from time to time. To say that there is nothing in the present system of a satisfactory nature to continue to work upon in these days of reform is, I think, rather unreasonable. Then, Sir, as regards the method of resettlement in the Tanjore district on which there has been a great deal of complaint, it has been asserted: 'What has happened in our district? The special settlement officer says he is not going to bother with the reclassification of soils; the reclassification of water-sources is none of his business and he is not going to recalculate the cultivation expenses and that he will merely be guided by one test, that test being the rise in prices and so on.' I suppose hon. Members representing Tanjore as well as other hon. Members are aware that, that has been exactly the system in this province since 1904. In the year 1918, the Government scrutinized the results of the new system and enforced that system throughout the province. They only permitted the reclassification of soils and of water-sources in exceptional cases. Barring exceptional cases, the resettlement was based on the rise in prices. I merely mention this to show to the hon. Members from Tanjore that they have no special grievance in this case. This system has been in vogue since 1904, and this was adopted more or less on representations which had been made from different quarters that in the reclassification of soils, water-sources and the calculation of cultivation expenses, various officers adopted various methods, and that brought about, so to say, a disparity in the incidence of taxation and, therefore, one uniform method, one uniform system, where the chances of error would be minimised, should be introduced as a whole into the province. I must say, Sir, from my little experience of this system that it is a very good system indeed. So far as the Trichinopoly district is concerned, about which one representative has spoken; I suppose he is aware of the fact that in that district there are certain tracts which need a thorough reclassification of the soil. Orders have been issued, with regard to that tract, to revert to the old system of resettlement. I visited Tanjore also last year where I expected very vehement opposition to this scheme. But, Sir, I may tell the House that although I waited for full two hours in the Collector's office expecting deputations to come and bombard me with numerous representations, after all only a handful of gentlemen turned up and said: 'Well, we have not had enough of time to study this bulky report which appeared in the district gazette; we await further development.' I left them to their own conclusions and did not bother myself about them. If there was such a depth of feeling as was represented here, witness only the proceedings of that meeting which was published in all the dailies of Madras on the 12th instant! I am only surprised where the depth of feeling was at the time I ventured to go and hear them."

Rao Bahadur V. APPASWAMI VANDAYAR:—"We have waited in the Collector's office."

17th November 1922]

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur: "I mentioned, Sir, that only a handful of those gentlemen waited. I am not finding fault with them at all. I am prepared to hear them again."

"To one statement of my hon. friend the mover I must refer. He tells me that the permanent settlement resolution which was passed by this House should not have deterred us from bringing this periodical Settlement Bill before this House; whereas my hon. friend on the other side who rose to support this resolution by way of chastising the officers at fault, so that the loss of revenue might serve to spur them on to further activity and force them to bring this Bill before this House. My hon. friend on the other hand distinctly told us that even if the periodical Settlement Bill had come up before this House, we should be sure of an amendment having been brought up in favour of permanent settlement. Now, here are two opposite views. The hon. the mover in his anxiety to get this resolution passed tells me that, if my Bill had been introduced, there was the prospect of its getting through successfully."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I did not say it would pass through absolutely. If it was introduced it might have undergone some modifications."

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur:—"Therefore the attitude of the Government in having withheld the introduction of the Bill in favour of permanent settlement was perfectly justifiable, as, if this Bill was introduced even after the permanent settlement resolution was passed, it might be misconstrued by the House as trifling with their resolution, or it may be construed as though the Government were trying by this method to influence them to drop their own motion about permanent settlement."

"After everything is said and done, the whole question has to be viewed from one standpoint and one standpoint only. That is the question of finance. The other day in Vellore where I had the honour of opening one of the group conferences, in the course of my remarks, I laid some emphasis on the financial problems of local bodies, and I made a reference to the fact that, when His late Highness the Nizam was installed on his Gadi by no less a friend of India than the late Lord Ripon, the then Viceroy of India, His Lordship compressed the whole of the advice that he had to give to that new Ruler who was going to assume the reins of administration, in a few significant words, and I told the conference that I could do no better than repeating the same exhortation to them, that is, 'look to your Finance.' We had been all anxious that this House should pass unanimously the two Bills which came up during the last two days, and all credit to the House, they unanimously passed the two Bills, but the commitments involved thereby are not to be slighted. Side by side with the activity you have exhibited yesterday if you are now going to pass this resolution, your action will, I fear, be not consistent, but it will rob the Government of such a big slice of revenue as twenty to twenty-five lakhs for an indefinite period. I ask whether it would be possible for a Government actuated by the best and loftiest of motives to render any financial help when its resources cannot afford it with a view to secure the full fruition of those two Bills which were unanimously accepted in this House, and whether it would be possible for any Government to render any financial help when its resources, rather than being

[Sir Muhammad Habib-ul-lah Sahib] [17th November 1922]

progressive or remaining at least stationary, are being depleted year after year. I ask you therefore to bear that one factor in mind and not to give your vote in favour of this resolution."

The resolution was put to vote and declared lost. A poll was then taken with the following result:—

Ayes.

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| 1. Rao Bahadur V. Appaswami Vandayar. | 9. Mr. M. R. Feturatnam Ayyar. |
| 2. Mr. R. Appaswami Nayudu. | 10. " T. Sivasankaram Pillai. |
| 3. " V. P. Pakkiriswami Pillai. | 11. " R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 4. " K. Sarabha Reddi. | 12. " M. Suryanarayana. |
| 5. Rao Bahadur A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu. | 13. " T. Aramainatha Pillai. |
| 6. Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. | 14. " K. Prabhakaran Tampar. |
| 7. Rai Bahadur T. M. Narasimhaachari. | 15. " Hamid Sultan Marakkayar. |
| 8. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. Narasimha Raju. | 16. " A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. |

Noes.

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| 1. The hon. Sir Charles Todhunter. | 22. Mr. P. C. Muttu Chettiyar. |
| 2. The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Habib-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur. | 23. " M. Narayanaswami Reddi. |
| 3. The hon. Mr. K. Srinivasa Ayyangar. | 24. " K. Sitarama Reddi. |
| 4. " the Raja of Panagal. | 25. Diwan Bahadur T. N. Sivagnanam Pillai. |
| 5. " Rai Bahadur K. Venkatarreddi Nayudu. | 26. Mr. S. Somasundaram Pillai. |
| 6. " Rao Bahadur A. P. Patro. | 27. " A. Subbarayadu. |
| 7. " Mr. A. R. Knapp. | 28. Diwan Bahadur K. Suryanaraynamurti Nayudu. |
| 8. Mr. F. J. Richards. | 29. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. |
| 9. " C. W. E. Cotton. | 30. Mr. S. Muttumanikkachariyar. |
| 10. " E. Periyasayagam. | 31. " C. R. T. Congrevo. |
| 11. " R. K. Shanmukham Chettiyar. | 32. Muhammad Abdur Rahim Khan Sahib. |
| 12. Rao Bahadur T. A. Ramalinga Chettiyar. | 33. Khan Sahib Munshi Muhammad Abdur Rahman Sahib. |
| 13. Mr. K. Adinarayana Reddi. | 34. Saiyid Diwan Abdul-Rasak Sahib. |
| 14. " B. P. Devarajulu Nayudu. | 35. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib. |
| 15. Rao Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. | 36. Rao Bahadur M. C. Raja. |
| 16. Diwan Bahadur R. Venkataratnam Nayudu. | 37. Mr. R. T. Kemvalu Pillai. |
| 17. Rao Bahadur T. Balaji Rao Nayudu. | 38. Rao Sahib M. C. Madurai Pillai. |
| 18. Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddi. | 39. Mr. G. Vandanam. |
| 19. " O. Tanikaohala Chettiyar. | 40. " A. M. MacDougall. |
| 20. " W. Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar. | 41. Rao Bahadur T. Namburumal Chettiyar. |
| 21. " B. Maniswami Nayudu. | |

Sixteen voted for the resolution and forty-one against.

The motion was lost.

Provision of lands and employment to ex-war service men.

8-30 p.m. Rao Bahadur M. C. RAJA:—"The resolution that stands in my name runs as follows:—

47. That this Council recommends to the Government that ex-war service men, combatants and non-combatants, be provided with employment and with lands and that when Government are unable to provide work immediately the process of assigning lands to them be facilitated so as to enable them to cultivate these lands immediately.

"Sir, I am now pleading on behalf of those men who at a critical juncture rendered timely and meritorious services to the country. These men, Sir, when the country wanted them, giving up everything near and dear to them recruited themselves and went to the battle-field. Such men as they are who, risking their lives for the sake of Emperor and the country, went abroad to safeguard the Empire, should be taken care of by the Government and they should do as much as they can for these people. The Government are

17th November 1922]

[Mr. M. C. Raja]

no doubt sincere but their sincerity should be actually translated into action. If the Government finds it difficult to provide them with work, all that I ask for is that the provision of assigning lands to them be facilitated. These men are having large families behind them and at a time like this, it is very difficult for them to support their families if they have no work, or if they have no lands to cultivate and earn their livelihood. I have in my possession a few records showing that these men have been applying for lands for years together and till now they have not received any reply either one way or the other. My object in bringing this resolution before this House is to ask Government to adopt measures whereby they may find some means of providing suitable employment for these loyal subjects or of giving them sufficient lands so that they may cultivate them and earn their livelihood. With these remarks, I move the resolution."

Mr. G. VANDANAM:—"I wish to second the resolution with as few words as possible. When the war broke out, almost everyone that had some power to rouse the people roused them by speeches to take up their swords. Many people failed to wield their swords. Therefore it was left to others to fight the enemy and when they went to the battle-field, many of them laid their lives for the sake of the country. Some of us have showed our patriotism by praising these people on public platforms until about the year 1919, when the Government were pleased to show them some encouragement by giving them lands. After the Armistice came the trouble, but still the work of war was not finished. Many people were needed in Mesopotamia and other places. Therefore, some of these people were recruited, some as combatants, some as non-combatants, and some as coolies. They were very happy to go on war service. Some of them were very ignorant people. They went and served in foreign lands without knowing the languages prevalent there. Some of them felt great hardships and some of them underwent great privations. Nevertheless, all of them served the country and the King in foreign lands. Some people served there as non-combatants. It is true that in some districts the Collectors have been giving them very good encouragement. I can testify to the way in which lands are being distributed in certain districts both to combatants and non-combatants. But still there is the case of those non-combatants who were recruited as clerks and for other services where the Government have not provided them either with lands or with employments when they returned from war service. My friend Mr. Raja is earnestly pleading not only for the combatants but also for the non-combatants who rendered great service to the cause of the country. My plea is that when they return, let us not stare at them and treat them as strangers. Some of them are poor people and did meritorious service for the cause of the country. They are straying about in the country. Is it not possible for the Government to give lands to these people as far as it lies in their power? It is true that it is not easy to get lands for them. But there are a number of reserves which can be distributed among these people. It is also true that we cannot easily create appointments for them to work as clerks. But still there are a number of private firms and the Railway department to which these people can be very easily recommended. Some time ago the Government were pleased to send them to places where they could find employments, but after the War is over, Government seem to be a little lukewarm. If I am asked to give an instance, I may say that a number of people is straying about the Chamber of the Legislative Council to get recommendations from hon. Members,

[Mr. G. Vandanam] [17th November 1922]

but the latter do not care for them or have any sympathy towards them. Therefore, my plea is that Government should come forward and do something expeditiously, so that these people may be grateful to the Government on whose behalf they served in foreign lands, sometimes even risking their lives. With these few words I support the resolution."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" I only beg to move a small amendment and that is :

add at the end the words 'and that their claims be specially accepted if they had been village officers in any of the villages that are amalgamated into groups'.

" I fully endorse everything that has been said by the proposer and the seconder of this resolution. I have personally known cases where lands have not been given to persons simply on account of their being non-combatants. There seems to be some special provision in the case of combatants alone. If they are non-combatants, absolutely nothing is done to them. We know there are a large number of people in the Coimbatore district belonging to Adi-Dravida community and, whenever lands are to be given to them, they are first handed over to missionaries to be distributed to the former. The result is that people of Christian persuasion are preferred.

" As regards village officers, some of them had been on long leave on account of war service. When they return from overseas service they are not given their original appointments because the Government do not count the period of their absence from the village, but the new incumbents who were acting in their places are confirmed, the reason being that they have put in more service than the permanent men. In instances of this kind and in various other instances, no special favour is shown to such people. Therefore, I heartily support the proposition and propose the amendment standing in my name."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—" I second the amendment."

The hon. Mr. A. R. KNAPP :—" Mr. President, I am sure that hon. Members of this House have listened, as I myself have listened, with much interest to the appeal made by the mover and seconder of this resolution on behalf of those who, as the mover stated, rendered timely and meritorious service to the State by joining the ranks of the combatant and non-combatant ranks of the army. I have myself a special and personal interest in this matter, and I cannot forget that during the time, that is in 1917 and 1918, when India in common with the rest of the Empire was called upon to put forward its best efforts, I was privileged to be actively associated with recruiting for the army. How noteworthy was the response to our call for recruits is, I think, within the memory of this House. For an area which for many years past had almost lost its traditions of military service, the enlistment of no less than 60,000 men for the combatant and non-combatant ranks was, as the House will agree, a very creditable one. Now, Sir, during the course of those recruiting arrangements, we found that there was a certain anxiety on the part of the would-be recruits in regard to their future position, if after they had left their civil occupations and gone out to the war they came back and found themselves obliged to make a fresh start in life. It was with a view to allay that anxiety that Government made certain promises in regard to the employment of these ex-service men. Those promises

17th November 1922] [Mr. A. R. Knapp]

which the Government had made, they had, and they have, every intention to fulfil, and we are doing our best to fulfil them, as has been acknowledged, at any rate, by the mover of the resolution. There are difficulties in dealing individually with such a large number of people. But I should personally, Sir, regard it as lamentable if we are to be told that our efforts in carrying out our promises have been a failure.

" Let us see, Sir, what the hon. mover wants. His first request is that we should provide ex-war service men with employment. Let me say in passing, Sir, that to find employment for 60,000 men is rather a large undertaking. I do not know whether his intention is that the Government should find employment for all these persons. That is clearly impossible, more particularly at a time when, as the House knows, we ourselves are cutting down our staffs and quite recently have had to retrench establishments to the extent of 12,000 men. If there are still without employment a large number of men who enlisted themselves during the war, I am afraid we shall have to look, as the hon. the seconder of the resolution suggested, to private employers for help. It is their duty and just as much incumbent on them as on the Government, to see that those who came forward to fight in defence of the Empire should not be allowed to suffer for having done so.

" As regards providing employment in Government service, what we have done is this. As long ago as 1918 the Government decided that all appointments up to Rs. 15 in Government service should thereafter be only filled up temporarily, so that the men when they returned from the war might have an opportunity of getting those appointments. Again, all those who had enlisted in the combatant ranks were permitted then and there, on enlistment, to put in their applications to the heads of the departments in Government service, naming the posts that they would like to have when they came back. In June 1919, this order was extended to a period of one year after the declaration of peace, that is to say, all such appointments were ordered to be kept temporary unless the posts were occupied by demobilised soldiers. The Government at the same time directed as a permanent measure that in filling up vacancies of that description preference should be given to men who had served in the army, provided that they were qualified educationally for the posts. Again, towards the end of 1920 an order was passed directing all heads of departments to give preferential treatment, in filling up clerical posts, to men who had undergone the course at the Overseas Training school at Saidapet and gone on service. Finally on the 8th April in the current year the Government issued a comprehensive order which has been published, confirming their previous orders and impressing upon the heads of departments the importance of carrying out the promises already made. Under this latest order which I hope my hon. friend will admit is a reasonable and generous one, all appointments in Government service on less than Rs. 35 in the mufassal and Rs. 40 in the city, are to be reserved for ex-service men until further orders and in filling up vacancies in the clerical grades heads of departments are required to give preference to ex-soldiers who have got the minimum qualifications required for Government service and to clerks who have been trained in the Overseas Training school."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—" May I ask the hon. Member information on one point, Sir? It is whether Government have got any reports from these officers regarding the number of ex-war service men employed by them."

[17th November 1922]

The hon. Mr. A. R. KNAPP :—" I shall come to that later, Sir. Orders were also passed to the effect that men acting in the vacancies which have occurred since 1918 were to be replaced as far as possible by the permanent appointment of ex-sepoys, and heads of departments and officers were required to submit half-yearly reports showing the number of appointments so made. The first half-yearly report has recently been received, and it shows that a total of 209 clerks and nearly 1,500 other employees on less than Rs. 35 a month, have been taken into service within the period under report. The Salt Department has to its credit 117 ex-service clerks and 89 lower appointments. In the Police Department about a thousand constables have been appointed, and 25 men in the clerical grades. In the Forest Department 129 appointments were given to these men. Almost every department and district has contributed to this result, and the effect of the report is, I venture to think, undoubtedly to show that the desire of the Government to find employment for these men is being faithfully carried out by its various departments and officers. It is therefore somewhat of a disappointment to me that my hon. friends, the mover and seconder of the resolution, consider that so much remains to be done. As I have already pointed out, it was impossible in this matter to expect that Government should be able to deal with all cases, and we recognized that from the first. Immediately after the termination of the war we appointed a Soldiers' Board composed largely of non-officials and presided over by the Government Member in charge of the subject; their special task was to make arrangements for safeguarding the interests of these returned soldiers. At the same time, we tried to set up in every district a local soldiers' committee presided over by the Collector of the district and having among its members landholders, merchants and retired Indian officers. There has been, I am afraid, a great deal of variation in the work of these district committees and not all of them, I fear, have succeeded in attaining the object for which they were created. As a result of that and in order that they might not go to sleep over the matter, we decided in March last to make a reference to the local committees, calling upon them to report as to the methods to be adopted to revive and sustain interest in this most important matter of safeguarding the interests of ex-soldiers and of finding new openings for those in want of employment. The expected reports have not yet been received. When they come, they will be considered by the Soldiers' Board, and I hope that my hon. friend the mover who has accepted a seat on that body, will be able in that capacity to help us in dealing with this very difficult problem."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know, Sir, whether those for whom employment is being provided include non-combatants also ? "

The hon. Mr. A. R. KNAPP :—" They include non-combatants, Sir, so far as the clerical candidates are concerned. As regards the others, I am not quite sure, and that is a matter which we shall have to refer to the soldiers' committees in the districts."

" Then, Sir, there is the question of land. The hon. mover asks that when the Government are unable to provide work for these men, the process of assigning lands may be facilitated so as to enable them to cultivate these lands immediately. I am sorry, Sir, that the hon. Members who spoke on this resolution did not give quite as much assistance as I had hoped for, by giving us detailed information about the cases in which there had been

17th November 1922] [Mr. A. R. Knapp]

delay in assigning lands to soldiers. As far as the Government are concerned, this is what they have done. Under orders issued in 1917, recruits were given preference for purposes of darkhast in their own districts or elsewhere. They were allowed to put in on enlistment darkhast applications for the lands they wanted, and the lands, if available, were set aside for them. After they had put in a satisfactory service of six months, the darkhast was to be granted."

Mr. G. VANDANAM :—" May I ask, Sir, if Government would count service after the Armistice ? "

The hon. Mr. A. R. KNAPP :—" This was before the Armistice, Sir. In June 1919 the Government called for a return showing the progress made in this direction and also directing that the tree value due on land granted to the recruits be waived up to the sum of Rs. 500. In August 1921, further orders were issued and reports called for as to the progress made, and at the end of 1921 we found that 2,880 grants of lands had been made under these special rules."

" We have, therefore, Sir, done something, but we knew from the beginning, and subsequent experience has fully confirmed the fact that there are very great difficulties of detail in dealing with this question. We found, for example, that sepoys are rather apt to for ask lands which it is impossible to assign to them; they even ask for land which is already included in the pattas of other people. Most of them, as our experience has shown, ask for lands in the neighbourhood of big towns, which were not very often available, and there is a great deal of disappointment as they were unable to get them. With the assistance which the hon. mover may give us, I hope that the Soldiers' Board may still be able to help us towards finding a practicable means of expediting the grant of lands to these men. We shall welcome any assistance, whether official or non-official, towards pushing on with the carrying out of our promises."

" On the particular question as to how far non-combatants, that is, I take it, men belonging to the Labour Corps, availed themselves of these concessions, I am afraid I am not in a position to make any definite statement. That is a matter for the Soldiers' Board, and I think that as a result of this debate they will certainly take it up. After what I have said, the mover, I hope, will recognize that it will not be practicable to pass this resolution exactly as it stands, but I have no doubt that he will be satisfied with my statement more particularly as hereafter he will be in a position to exercise a direct influence in the Board on these matters in which he is interested."

" One word, Sir, about the amendment. I confess that when I read it, I was rather bewildered. I do not recollect any very large number of village officers who came forward during the war to serve in the army."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" I know, Sir, of some people who have been recruited as non-combatants."

The hon. Mr. A. R. KNAPP :—" I am a little surprised that my hon. friend should want to use the heavy machinery of a resolution in this Council to call attention to what must be rare cases. All I can say is that when the cases of these men come up they will undoubtedly get the same consideration as any other cases, and, if there are any such in his district of Coimbatore,

[Mr. A. R. Knapp] [17th November 1922]

I would advise my hon. friend to bring the case of such people specially to the notice of the Soldiers' Committee there. That is the best means of advancing their interests.

"I am in full sympathy with the principles of this resolution, but I suggest to my hon. friend the mover to see that he is asking Government to do the impossible when he suggests that 'when Government are unable to provide work immediately' they should provide or assign lands so that they may be immediately cultivated."

MR. T. ARUMAINATHA PILLAI:—"Sir, I rise to speak on this resolution not with the intention of criticizing the hon. Mr. Knapp who is now in charge of this department or his predecessor, Sir Lionel Davidson. For the last one year and more I have been a member of the Madras Soldiers' Board, and I took one or two cases to the notice of that board. One of such cases was a man, an Indian, who got himself enlisted in the King's Royal Rifle Corps in London, and after demobilization he came over to India. After hunting here and there for a job in vain, he finally came to me. I being a member of the Soldiers' Board thought the best thing was to appeal to the President of the Board, Sir Lionel Davidson, and I took him to Sir Lionel Davidson. He was glad to see a member of that regiment coming up and asking for employment under the Madras Government, and he asked me to send up an application to the board along with a letter of mine. I did send an application which came up before the Soldiers' Board at which I was also present. I remember perfectly well that Sir Lionel Davidson spoke very highly of that regiment and said that such a man should be given employment. That is the last I heard of it, and up to now I do not know what became of it. I bring this case in rising to speak on this resolution not with a view to criticize the action of the Government but only to bring this special case and one other case to the notice of the hon. Mr. Knapp because he referred to the existence of the Soldiers' Board. When he said that Mr. Raja as a newly appointed member of the board could bring up all those cases before it, I was thinking myself that I had been a member of the board for such a long time, and that what I was able to do was only to bring up a case or two before it without any effect. The hon. Mr. Knapp referred to the fact that it would be impossible to find places under the Government for all those people.

"Another applicant came to me from Mesopotamia and he said that he was a very good typist. I tested him whether he could take shorthand and type, and he did very well. I wrote to Mr. Tottenham—Mr. Tottenham was then the Secretary of the Soldiers' Board, and I believe he is the Secretary even now but I am not sure—recommending that applicant for some employment in Government or some other employment in a place like Messrs. Best & Co. Mr. Tottenham sent off that letter to the Board and nobody knows what became of it. It is not with a view to finding fault with the good intentions of Government that I rise to speak but only to say that the good intentions of the Government are very well and beautifully worded in the Government Orders and other circulars but are impossible of being practically carried out. Only to bring those cases to the notice of the present President of the Madras Soldiers' Board I rose to speak on this occasion."

Rao Bahadur T. NAMBERUMAL CHETTIYAR:—"I rise, Sir, to say a few words in opposing this resolution. The picture drawn by the mover and the seconder of this resolution seems to be rather exaggerated. There is not so

17th November 1922] [Mr. T. Namberumal Chettiyar]

much suffering among the ex-service men as has been described by them. They are also forgetting the fact that liberal salaries were paid by Government when they were recruited for war-service. I know an instance where a man earning Rs. 14 per mensem was given as much as Rs. 140. When he came back from the front he had Rs. 8,000 with him, paid all his debts, and he is now a richer man comparatively than he was before. I say there are several such instances, and the money that they have earned abroad can easily be invested in landed properties if they only choose to do so.

"Again, Sir, the fact that they have been earning much money during the war has swollen their heads. They forget that they were only getting about Rs. 20 before as labourers and they are now demanding Rs. 50 or Rs. 60. Although a man has learnt nothing, simply because he has been earning a good salary at the front, he asks for the same salary from his present employer. I think that such overweening aspirations should not receive our support.

"With these words, I oppose the resolution."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I wish to say one word with reference to this resolution, Sir, not actually by way of opposing it but for the purpose of bringing to the notice of the Council some hardship which may be involved in certain cases if the recommendation of this resolution is carried into effect. I realize that persons who have served in the war as combatants or as non-combatants deserve to be helped. But I know of many instances in which persons who worked as peons and amins and others who were working for long periods such as for eight years and nine years but who could not be confirmed have been turned out for the purpose of making room for those who have returned from Mesopotamia and other places. Now, as I submitted, Sir, it is very necessary that persons who have returned from war-service ought to be helped, but in rendering that help to one class of persons who deserve help, care should be taken that hardship is not caused to other classes of persons who also deserve help; so that what I submit is this: that some discretion may be granted to the appointing heads of departments like collectors and district judges in this matter. Now, in consequence of the orders of Government that those persons who have returned from Mesopotamia and other places should be appointed, these heads of departments have no option in the matter; they have to turn out very often people already working, thus causing them very great hardship. In such cases, I feel it is very necessary, and I therefore make this appeal to the hon. Mr. Knapp, that some discretion should be left to the appointing officer so as not to cause any appreciable hardship to persons who have already been working for long periods.

"Another thing which is within my experience is that, as the hon. Mr. Knapp said, very often persons apply for lands which are actually in the possession of others as registered lands or as poramboke. When I was in the Government of Travancore, I tried to give effect to the spirit of this resolution by assigning lands to persons coming from Mesopotamia and other places. I was receiving hundreds of applications but I found that more than 90 per cent of those applications related to lands which it was impossible to assign because they were communal lands or lands already registered, so that very often it was found in practice extremely difficult to give effect to the recommendation.

"I, therefore, request the hon. Member to give some discretion to the appointing officer."

[17th November 1922]

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—"Sir, I am in entire sympathy with the spirit of the resolution moved by my hon. friend Mr. Raja. I should like also to associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the two friends who preceded me. Mr. Krishnan Nayar said that nothing should be done which will affect vested interests in giving effect to this resolution. It is a counsel of perfection."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"A word of personal explanation, Sir. I am afraid my friend has misunderstood my intention. I did not refer to vested interests at all. All I said was that in cases where some hardship is likely to be caused by giving effect to this resolution some discretion may be granted to the appointing officer."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—"That discretion even if left in worthy hands might be displaced by an excess of vested interests. My hon. friend thinks that in providing employment for ex-service men no other men should be injured. It is a counsel of perfection, which, if heeded, would nullify all the policy of Government."

"I do not also believe that a number of people have returned with some savings in their pockets. We must show some concession to persons who at a very critical moment were prepared to lay down their lives for the good of the country. All the soldiers in all the armies of the world—it does not matter how many years they may have served—are not in my opinion equal in merit to a single soldier who has served in the late war; and so some special consideration must be shown to them. At the same time I do not see what purpose is going to be served by passing this resolution. I have listened to the splendid statement made by the hon. Mr. Knapp. I now recognize that the Government have done their very best. It is not only a question of a pious wish on their part but they seem to have made every possible effort to give effect to their orders. The difficulty is especially due to the conditions in the mufassal. It so happens that many of these ex-service men belong to one community, the depressed classes, and several people take advantage of that fact. I know that these classes find it very hard to have their claims recognized. So the first question is what should or what could the Government do in the matter. I was wondering whether they were calling for periodical returns of appointments and lands given to such men. Perhaps also, they have been circularizing the private firms and district boards and taluk boards and other agencies which employ labour. I am not sure that that has been done. I take it they have done it or they will be doing it. Unless the local officials are very sympathetic, I do not think that the policy could be enforced without special effort."

"If the Government feel that their hands would be strengthened by our passing this resolution we are all ready to vote. But on the other hand if the Government feel that they have been doing their best in the matter, no good purpose will be served by our passing the resolution and we may leave it where it is and trust to the Government for a more vigorous consideration of the matter."

Rao Bahadur M. C. RAJA :—"Sir, I am extremely sorry to hear from my hon. friend Mr. Namberumal Chettiyar, that these people when they go to war come back with very much capital. I have not come across such men. But I have come across men who have returned with an empty purse. They have all told me the story of their ordeal and although they were getting daily rations, they had to pay for everything extra they took. Moreover, it was

[17th November 1922]

[Mr. M. C. Raja]

observed by Mr. Chettiyar, that if a liberal pay was offered anybody would be prepared to accept the job. I very much regret that he should have thought like that when he actually knows that these people went there for the sake of their country, for the sake of their Emperor and not for the princely pay they were offered. In that case too, I do not imagine that my friend would have been prepared to take the sword if he had been offered a princely pay (laughter). In fact when I tabled this resolution, I did not expect that there would be the slightest opposition to this resolution."

Rao Bahadur T. NAMBERUMAL CHETTIYAR :—"Sir, I was prepared to accept a job, but they would not take me on account of my old age (loud and continued applause)."

Rao Bahadur M. C. RAJA :—"I am very glad to hear that, Sir. Still if there was a difficulty in his case he could have sent one of his sons or his sons-in-law (laughter). Then, Sir, Mr. Krishnan Nayar stated that these people are applying for all registered lands. But, as Mr. Ramalinga Reddi rightly pointed out, almost all of these people belong to the depressed classes and they must go to the higher classes if they want to know the survey number, etc., of lands. I would therefore appeal to the Government and the revenue authorities to issue or to publish broadcast all available lands for darkhast to the people in the various parts of the Presidency. Sir, I moved a similar resolution in the old Council and then Mr. Lloyd said that he would do his best in the matter. But now it appears that nothing definite has been done. I would therefore request the hon. Mr. Knapp to consider this aspect of the question and to make necessary arrangements to publish broadcast by publication or by beat of tom tom in the various taluks a list of all the available lands for darkhast. The Government have done their best I know. As my hon. friend Mr. Arumainatha Pillai has pointed out, the subordinate officers in the district have not been sympathetic. They have not translated the sympathies of the Government into action. I once more appeal to the hon. Mr. Knapp to instruct the heads of these districts and rigorously ask subordinate officers to send reports not only half-yearly but also quarterly. In conclusion, Sir, I am extremely thankful to the hon. Mr. Knapp for the statements he made and I am sure that as long as he holds the portfolio in his hands he would do all that lies in his power to ameliorate the condition of the depressed classes. And after his assurances, I beg leave to withdraw the resolution."

The resolution was then by leave of the House withdrawn.

At this stage, 4-25 p.m., the House adjourned to meet again on the 18th December 1922 at 11 a.m.

L. D. SWAMIKANNU,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

[17th November 19

APPENDIX

[Vide page 817 supra.]

Proceedings of the eleventh meeting for 1922-23 of the Standing Finance Committee of the Madras Legislative Council held at Fort St. George on Saturday, the 11th November 1922.

PRESENT:

- (1) The Hon'ble Sir CHARLES TODHUNTER, K.C.S.I. (Chairman).
- (2) M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR Avargal.
- (3) „ O. TANIKACHALA CHETTIYAR Avargal.
- (4) „ A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR Avargal.
- (5) Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB.
- (6) Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN.
- (7) M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR Avargal.
- (8) Mr. A. M. MACDOUGALL.
(Mr. W. ALEXANDER did not attend.)

Read scheme for (1) the employment of an additional staff of one inspector and four sub-inspectors in the Madras City Police Force for the control of motor traffic and investigation of motor cases, and (2) the raising of the existing fee of Rs. 2 levied for licences for driving motors to Rs. 5 for new licences and Rs. 3 for the renewal of old licences.

The Committee by a majority recommended the acceptance of the proposals.

2. *Read* scheme for the establishment of a Central Millet Breeding Station at Coimbatore involving a total expenditure of Rupees 55,000 of which Rs. 52,700 is non-recurring and Rs. 2,300 is recurring.

The estimates appeared to the Committee to be unnecessarily high, especially in respect of the cost of land. They recommended that the department be asked to re-examine the estimates with a view to economies. The Committee would also be glad to know whether the experiment in question could not be conducted on land already under the control of the department.

3. *Read* scheme for the opening of six new veterinary dispensaries in 1923-24 at a total cost of Rs. 16,218 (both recurring and non-recurring).

The Committee recommended acceptance of the scheme, but did not regard it as urgent.

17th November 1922]

4. *Read* scheme for the construction of quarters for the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Madura, costing about Rs. 28,350.

The Committee were unable to recommend adoption of the scheme.

5. *Read* scheme for the construction of an elementary school at the Agricultural College at Coimbatore.

The Committee recommended that a piece of land should be acquired in the neighbourhood of the two estates (Agricultural College and Forest College) and handed over to the taluk board for the erection of a school.

6. *Read* scheme for the construction of a rest-house and quarters for the Assistant at the paddy breeding station at Aduturai in the Tanjore district costing about Rs. 16,000.

The Committee recommended the scheme as one for which funds should be provided as early as possible.

7. *Read* scheme for the establishment and up-keep charges of the new sea-going launch in the Fisheries department, costing Rs. 5,890 per annum.

The Committee recommended the scheme as one for which funds should be provided in the budget for 1923-24.

8. *Read* scheme for the undertaking of an intensive educational campaign in connexion with hookworm in a selected district, involving an extra cost of Rs. 13,500 per annum.

The Committee would like to discuss the case with Dr. Kendrick if that is practicable.

9. *Read* scheme for the construction on the marina of a combined women's medical school and children's hospital and Victory Hall.

The Committee recommended the acceptance of the scheme, no immediate expenditure of Government money being involved.

10. The Committee recommended the following proposals for supplementary demands:—

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| <p>(1) 25. Jails and Convict Settlements — Increased expenditure chiefly on account of Mappilla prisoners.</p> | <p>RS.
4,22,000</p> | <p>After scrutinizing the details once again, the Committee recommended acceptance of the proposal subject to the rider that they hoped that it would be possible to reduce the medical establishment before the close of the year.</p> |
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[17th November 1922]

62042
(2) 41. Civil Works—Provision of transmission mains for the supply of electricity to and provision of motors for the refrigerating plant at the King Institute.

RS.
33,649 The Committee recommended acceptance of the proposal. At the same time, the Committee would ask that the prices of the electrical machinery be specially scrutinized, in view of the increase over the estimate for 1920 and the recent fall in prices.

- (3) 46. Stationery and Printing 6,000
—Installation of electric motors at the Penitentiary Branch Press.
- (4) 26. Police—Expenditure in connexion with the Rampa disturbances. 1,00,000
- (5) 22. General Administration
—Maintenance of pictures of Government House, Madras. 500

11. The following papers were placed on the table :—

(1) Re-appropriation of funds under 31. Education for the opening of Form IV in the Government Muhammadan Secondary School, Guntūr.

(2) Re-appropriation of funds in the Public Works Department budget to meet the expenditure for constructing three sheds for infectious diseases in the Government Leper Hospital, Madras.

(3) G.O. No. 1295, Development Department, dated 27th September 1922, placing M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib T. V. Gopala Rao Nayudu Garu on special duty for a period of one year in connexion with the Madras Provincial Exhibition, 1923, and the British Empire Exhibition, 1924.

(4) Statement showing the financial position of Provincial funds in 1922-23 based on the actuals of the first six months of the year.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
13th November 1922.

C. G. TODHUNTER.

A circular stamp with the text "MADRAS RECORD OFFICE" around the perimeter. The center of the stamp is blank.

தவணைத்தாள்.

பு. எண் :

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