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3. The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur, Home Member. Took his seat on the 30th March 1925 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

Administration report.
Air-craft.
Arms and explosives.
Boilers.
Census.
Certificate of age and qualification.
Criminal Tribes.
Depressed classes.
Emigration.
Forests (including cinchona).
Government Houses.
Jails.
Labour (including factories).

Laccadives.
Pilgrims to the Hedjaz.
Reformatories.
Regulation of medical and other professional qualifications and standards.
Rewards for saving life and property.
Staff and household of His Excellency the Governor.
Stamps.
Stationery and Government Presses.

4. The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR, C.S.I., I.C.S., Finance Member. Took his seat on 27th April 1925 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

Central subjects—
Archæology and Epigraphy.
Customs (including trade).
Ecclesiastical.
Income-tax.
Meteorology.
Opium.
Political (other than matters relating to Indian States).

Central Subjects—*cont.*
Post Office.
Salt.
Telegraphs and telephones.
European education.
Finance.
Military.
Move of Government to the Hills.
Pensions.

Ministers.

1. The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL, Minister for Local Self-Government. Took his seat on 19th November 1923 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

Adulteration of foodstuffs.
Local.
Medical.
Municipal.

Light-feeder Railways and Tramways within municipal areas.
Public Health.
Religious and Charitable Endowments.

2. The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO, Kt., Minister for Education and Public Works. Took his seat on 19th November 1923 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

Education.
Exercise.

Public Works.
Registration.

3. The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI Avargal, Minister for Development. Took his seat on 19th November 1923 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

Agriculture.
Co-operative Societies.
Fisheries.

Industries.
Veterinary.
Weights and Measures.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President.

The hon. Mr. M. RUTHNASWAMY, M.A., Bar.-at-Law.

Deputy President.

M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI Avargal, C.I.E.

Panel of Chairmen.

M.R.Ry. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR Avargal.

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo.

Khan Bahadur HAJI ABDULLA HAJI QASIM SAHIB Bahadur

M.R.Ry. Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU Garu.

Secretary to the Council.

M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR Avargal, B.A., M.L.

Assistant Secretary to the Council.

M.R.Ry. C. SATAGOPA ACHARIYAR Avargal, B.A.

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PERSONNEL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

Governor of Madras.

His Excellency the Rt. Hon. the *Viscount GOSCHEN OF HAWKHURST* G.C.I.E., G.B.E. Took his seat on 14th April 1924.

Members of the Executive Council.

1. The hon. Sir **CHETPUT PATTABHIRAMA RAMASWAMI AYYAR, K.C.I.E.,** Law Member. Took his seat on 12th February 1923 and is in charge of the following portfolios:—

Civil Justice.
Criminal Justice (including petitions for mercy).
Elections.
Electricity (including hydro-electric schemes).
Foreigners.
Fortnightly report.
Irrigation.
Landlord and tenant.
Legislative.
Magistracy.

Marine.
Miscellaneous Judicial heads.
Passports.
Police including Criminal Investigation Department.
Press and registration of books.
Publicity including Editors' Table.
Railways.
Report on matters of political and administrative importance.
State prisoners.
Translators to Government.

2. The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Member in charge of Revenue. Took his seat on 27th December 1924 and is in charge of the following portfolios:—

Agency.
Constitution of districts, divisions and taluks.
Court of Wards.
Economic condition (including prices and wages).
Escheats.
Famine.
General (i.e., questions of a general nature which cannot be allocated to any particular department).
Government Servants' Conduct Rules.
Indian Civil Service—Questions other than leave and appointments.

Land Revenue, Survey and Settlement.
Mines.
Office procedure.
Petition rules—General questions, Pounds and special funds.
Public Services Commission and service questions including examinations and special tests and land returns.
Reforms—not being legislative.
Treasure trove.
Warrant of precedence.
Wild animals.
Yeomials, inams and hereditary pensions.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Name of member.	Name of constituency.
1. Abbas Ali Khan Bahadur ...	Madura, Trichinopoly cum Sri-rangam, M. Urban.
2. Abdul Hye Sahib Bahadur ...	Ceded Districts, M. Rural.
3. Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur, Munshi.	Northern Circars, M. Rural.
4. Abdulla Ghatala Sahib Bahadur (Council Secretary).	North Arcot cum Chingleput, M. Rural.
5. Adinarayana Chetti, T. ...	North Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
6. Anjaneyulu, P. ...	Guntur, N.-M. Rural.
7. Ankineedu Prasad Bahadur, S. R. Y.	Northern Landholders II.
8. Appavu Chettiar, D. ...	Salem, N.-M. Rural.
9. Ari Gowder, H. B. ...	Nilgiris, N.-M. Rural.
10. Arpudaswami Udayar, S. (Council Secretary).	Tanjore, Trichinopoly cum Madura, Indian Christian.
11. Arumuga Nadar, P. K. S. A. ...	NOMINATED for Nadars
12. Bhanaji Rao, A. V. ...	Vizagapatam, N.-M. Urban.
13. Biswanath Das Mahasayo, Sriman	Ganjam, N.-M. Rural.
14. Boag, I.C.S., G. T. ...	NOMINATED. (Secretary to Government, Finance Department.)
15. Chidambara Nadar, A. ...	Madura, N.-M. Rural.
16. Cruz Fernandez, Rao Bahadur.	Ramnad cum Tinnevelly, Indian Christian.
17. Davis, J. A. ...	NOMINATED for Anglo-Indians.
18. Devendrudu, N. ...	NOMINATED for Adi-Andhras.
19. Ellappa Chettiar, Rao Sahib S.	Salem, N.-M. Rural.
20. Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.	Guntur, N.-M. Rural.
21. Gangaraju, M. ...	Kistna, N.-M. Rural.
22. Ghouse Mian Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad.	Central Districts, M. Rural.
23. Gopala Menon, C. ...	S.I. Chamber of Commerce.
24. Gopalan, Rao Sahib P. V. ...	NOMINATED for Mukkuvans or Fishermen.
25. Guruswami, L. C. ...	NOMINATED for Arundhatayaa.
26. Haji Qasim Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur Haji Abdulla (Chairman).	South Kanara, M. Rural.

Name of member.	Name of constituency.
27. Heggade, D. Manjappa ...	South Kanara, N.-M. Rural.
28. Kesava Pillai, C.I.E., Diwan Bahadur P. (Deputy President).	Anantapur, N.-M. Rural.
29. Khadir Mohiddin Elyas Khan Sahib Bahadur.	East Coast M.
30. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P.	Madura cum Trichinopoly, M. Rural.
31. Koti Reddi, K. ...	Cuddapah, N.-M. Rural.
32. Krishnan Nayar, Diwan Bahadur M.	Malabar cum Anjengo, N.-M. Rural.
33. Krishna Rao Pantulu, Rao Bahadur A. S.	Nellore, N.-M. Rural.
34. Krishnaswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur K.	North Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
35. Kuppuswami, J. ...	Guntur, N.-M. Rural.
36. Legh, C.I.E., I.C.S., E. W. ...	NOMINATED. (Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.)
37. Madanagopal Nayudu, R. ...	Madras City, N.-M. Urban.
38. Madhava Raja, V. ...	Malabar cum Anjengo, N.-M. Rural.
39. Madurai, Hon. Lt. ...	NOMINATED for Adi-Dravidas.
40. Mallesappa, T. ...	NOMINATED for Lingayats.
41. Marakkayar Sahib Bahadur, V. Hamid Sultan.	Tanjore, M. Rural.
42. Marjoribanks, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. N. E.	EX-OFFICIO.
43. Marthandam Pillai, P. N. ...	Tinnevelly, N.-M. Rural.
44. Maruthavanam Pillai, C. ...	Tanjore, N.-M. Rural.
45. Moidu Sahib Bahadur, T. M. ...	Malabar cum Anjengo, M. Rural.
46. Moir, C.S.I., C.S.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. T. E.	EX-OFFICIO.
47. Moosa Sait Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad.	Madras, M. Urban.
48. Muhammad Sahib Bahadur, T. N.	Ramnad cum Tinnevelly, M. Rural.
49. Muniswami Nayudu, B. ...	Chittoor N.-M. Rural.
50. Murugappa Chettiar, Rao Bahadur A. M. M.	Nattukottai Nagarathars.
51. Muttayya Mudaliyar, C. ...	Chingleput, N.-M. Rural.
52. Muttayya Mudaliyar, S. ...	Tanjore, N.-M. Rural.
53. Muttu Chettiar, P. C. ...	Ramnad, N.-M. Rural.
54. Narasimhachari, Rai Bahadur T. M. (Chairman).	Cuddapah, N.-M. Rural.
55. Narasimha Raju, Rao Bahadur C. V. S.	Vizagapatam, N.-M. Rural.

Name of member.	Name of constituency
56. Narayanan Nambudiripad, Rao Bahadur O. M.	NOMINATED for Nambudiria.
57. Narayanaswami Pillai, T. M. ...	Trichinopoly, N.-M. Rural.
58. Natesa Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C.	Madras, N.-M. Urban.
59. Nicholson, L. C. ...	Madras Trades.
60. Obalesappa, B. ...	NOMINATED for Maruthuvakulars (Barbers).
61. Paddison, c.s.i., I.C.S., G. F. ...	NOMINATED.
62. Partridge, P. W. ...	Madras European.
63. Patro, Kt., The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. (Minister).	Ganjam, N.-M. Rural.
64. Peddiraju, P. ...	Kistna, N.-M. Rural.
65. Ponnuswami Nayudu, C. ...	Madura, N.-M. Rural.
66. Ponnuswami Pillai, K. S. ...	NOMINATED for Protestant Christians.
67. Prabhakaran Tampam, K. ...	West Coast Landholders.
68. Premayya, G. ...	NOMINATED for Adi-Andhras.
69. Raghuchandra Ballal, K. ...	NOMINATED for Jains.
70. Raja, Rao Bahadur M. C. ...	NOMINATED for Depressed Classes.
71. Raja of Panagal, The hon. the (Minister).	North Central Landholders.
72. Raja of Ramnad ...	Southern Landholders.
73. Rajan, P. T. ...	Madura, N.-M. Rural.
74. Rajappa Tevar, P. S. ...	NOMINATED for Kallars.
75. Ramachandra Reddi, B. ...	Nellore, N.-M. Rural.
76. Raman, Rao Bahadur P. ...	NOMINATED for Tiyyas.
77. Rama Rao, Rao Sahib U. ...	South Kanara, N.-M. Rural.
78. Ramachari, Rao Sahib K. V. ...	Madura, N.-M. Urban.
79. Ramalinga Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur T. A. ...	Coimbatore, N.-M. Rural.
80. Ramalinga Reddi, C. ...	Chittoor, N.-M. Rural.
81. Ramaswami Ayyar, K.C.I.E., The hon. Sir C. P. ...	EX-OFFICIO.
82. Ramaswami Mudaliyar, A. (Chairman).	Chingleput, N.-M. Rural.
83. Rameswara Rao, G. ...	Anantapur, N.-M. Rural.
84. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, A. ...	Bellary, N.-M. Rural.
85. Rao, I.C.S., V. P. ...	NOMINATED.
86. Rencontre, A. E. ...	Anglo-Indian.
87. Ross, Thomas McKenzie ...	Madras Chamber of Commerce.
88. Ruthnaswamy, The hon. Mr. M. (President).	Central Districts Indian Christian.
89. Sagaram, P. ...	NOMINATED for Setti-Balijas.
90. Saldanha, J. A. ...	West Coast Indian Christian.
91. Samuel, J. D. ...	Northern Districts Indian Christian.
92. Sarabha Reddi, K. ...	Kurnool, N.-M. Rural.

Name of member.	Name of constituency.
93. Sarvarayudu, K. ...	Kistna, N.-M. Rural.
94. Sasibhushan Rath Mahasayo, Sriman (Chairman).	Ganjam, N.-M. Rural.
95. Satyamurti, S. ...	Madras University.
96. Sesha Reddi, B. P. ...	Kurnool, N.-M. Rural.
97. Seturatnam Ayyar, M. R. ...	Trichinopoly, N.-M. Rural.
98. Sitarama Reddi, K. ...	South Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
99. Sitayya, M. ...	Kistna, N.-M. Rural.
100. Sivagnanam Pillai, The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. (Minister).	Tinnevely, N.-M. Rural.
101. Siva Rao, P. ...	Bellary, N.-M. Rural.
102. Srinivasa Ayyangar, R. ...	South Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
103. Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R. ...	NOMINATED for Adi-Dravidas.
104. Subbarayan, Dr. P. ...	South Central Landholders.
105. Subrahmanya Pillai, K. Chavadi.	Tinnevely cum Palameottah, N.-M. Urban.
106. Sundaramurti, Rao Sahib P. V. S.	NOMINATED for Adi-Dravidas.
107. Suryanarayanamurti Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur K.	Cocanada, N.-M. Urban.
108. Tangavelu Pillai, Rao Sahib T. C. (Council Secretary).	Trichinopoly cum Srirangam, N.-M. Urban.
109. Tanikachala Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur O.	Madras, N.-M. Urban.
110. Uppi Sahib Bahadur, K. ...	Malabar cum Anjengo, M. Rural.
111. Usman Sahib Bahadur, The hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad.	EX-OFFICIO.
112. Veerian, R. ...	NOMINATED for Adi-Dravidas.
113. Vellingiri Gounder, V. C. ...	Coimbatore, N.-M. Rural.
114. Venkatachalam Chettiyar, S. ...	Madras, N.-M. Urban.
115. Venkatachala Padayachi, K. ...	South Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
116. Venkatapati Razu, P. C. ...	Vizagapatam N.-M. Rural.
117. Venkatarama Ayyar alias V. Pantulu Ayyar.	Tanjore, N.-M. Rural.
118. Venkataramana Ayyangar, C. V.	Coimbatore, N.-M. Rural.
119. Venkatarama Sastriyar, T. R. ...	NOMINATED. (Advocate-General.)
120. Venkataratnam, B. ...	Godavari, N.-M. Rural.
121. Venkatarreddi Nayudu, Kt., Rai Bahadur Sir K.	Do.
122. Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur W.	North Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
123. Virappa Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur P. K. A. Ct.	Ramnad, N.-M. Rural.
124. Windle, Capt. E. G. ...	Madras Planters.
125. Wood, C. E. ...	Madras Chamber of Commerce.
126. Zamindar of Kallikota and Atagada Estates.	NOMINATED for backward tracts.
127. Zamindar of Kurupam ...	Northern Landholders I.

[7th October 1925]

PRESENT—cont.

Rameswara Rao, Mr. G.
 Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
 Rencontre, Mr. A. E.
 Ross, Mr. Thomas McKenzio.
 Ruthnaswamy, Mr. M.
 Sagaram, Mr. P.
 Saldanha, Mr. J. A.
 Samuel, Mr. J. D.
 Sarabha Reddi, Mr. K.
 Sarvarayudu, Mr. K.
 Sasibhusan Nath Mahasayo, Sriman.
 Satyanarti, Mr. S.
 Sesha Reddi, Mr. B. P.
 Seturatnam Ayyar, Mr. M. R.
 Sitarama Reddi, Mr. K.
 Sitayya, Mr. M.
 Siva Rao, Mr. P.
 Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. R.
 Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R.
 Subbarayan, Dr. P.
 Subramania Pillai, Mr. K. Chavadi.
 Sundaramurti, Rao Sahib P. V. S.
 Suryanaraynamurti Nayudu,
 Bahadur K.

Diwan

Tangavelu Pillai, Rao Sahib T. C.
 Tanikachala Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur O.
 Uppi Sahib, Mr. K.
 Veorian, Mr. B.
 Vellingiri Gounder, Mr. V. C.
 Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr. S.
 Venkatachala Padayachi, Mr. K.
 Venkatapati Rao, Mr. P. C.
 Venkatarama Ayyar alias V. Pantulu
 Ayyar, Mr.
 Venkataramana Ayyangar, Mr. C. V.
 Venkatarama Sastri, Mr. T. R.
 Venkataratnam, Mr. B.
 Venkataroddi Nayudu, Kt., Rai Bahadur
 Sir K.
 Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur W.
 Virappa Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur P. K. A. Ct.
 Zamindar of Kallikota and Atagada Estates
 (Sahib Mehrban-i-dostan Sri Ramachandra
 Marikaraja Deo).
 Symons, Major-General T. H.

[Note.—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

I

RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE.

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ Mr. Deputy President, Sir, I move—

‘That the House do place on record their sense of the great loss sustained by the Government and the country by the demise of the hon. Diwan Bahadur L. D. Swamikannu Pillai, and convey their sincere sympathy to the members of the bereaved family.’

“ Mr. Deputy President, it is not very long ago that the members of this House met here under the presidency of the hon. Mr. Swamikannu Pillai who unhappily is no longer with us. It was with a great shock that we learnt of his illness but no one who had heard of his illness ever suspected that it would develop so fast or end in such a tragic manner. I think opinion will be unanimous that we shall be wanting in our duty if we as a House which often met under his presidency and derived guidance and wisdom in the course of its deliberations from his counsel did not place on record our sense of the great loss sustained by this House, the Government and the country by his lamented demise. Perhaps it would be unnecessary to a House so well acquainted with the history of the late Mr. Swamikannu Pillai to dwell in any detail upon his career. But one or two features may be brought to the notice and the attention of the House on an occasion like the present. Some of us in our student days used to hear of and marvel at the tremendous and comprehensive intellectual activities and interests of Mr. Swamikannu Pillai. After a very distinguished academic career in India, he began the whole story again; for, I think it is well-known that after becoming an M.A. of the Madras University, he, in order to qualify for the difficult degrees of the London University, began by passing the London Matriculation Examination. He went up from examination to examination in the London University and finally took the LL.B. degree of the London University. Not content with that he sat for the B.L. degree examination of this University and here I may pause for a moment and give

[7th October 1925] [Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar]

an account of a personal reminiscence. When I had the honour, under the sanction of the hon. the Judges of the High Court, to deliver certain lectures on apprentices at law in regard to their professional conduct, the hon. Mr. Swamikannu Pillai did me the great honour of coming and sitting in the lecture hall as my student and listening to my lectures. And that was when I had just retired from service and had been Collector, Registrar of Co-operative Societies and Director of Agriculture. I am only mentioning this for the purpose of showing the restless intellectual energies of our lamented and departed friend. He climbed slowly, painfully but surely, rung after rung of the official ladder. He was a clerk in the Secretariat, became a deputy Collector very soon, became a Secretary to the Board of Revenue and then, a Registrar of Co-operative Societies, a Collector and a Director of Agriculture. He retired. And then, he was chosen by that great judge of men and character, Sir P. Rajagopala Achariyar, to be the Secretary of this legislative Council. In that capacity any one of us who came across him would have derived assistance from his intellectual equipment and his thorough knowledge of procedure would not find it very difficult to say what great assistance he rendered to every one in the House from the President to the humblest member of it. And then in 1922 he was deputed to Europe to study Parliamentary procedure. Equipped adequately in that manner he came back and he was successively nominated and elected President of this Council. Well, that is a sum-total of achievements of which any one may be proud and which is enough to make anyone rest on his laurels.

“ But these things were a very little portion of the work he did. A part of his leisure hours he devoted to perfecting the system of shorthand. He published books on Pitman's system of shorthand. Then he turned to arithmetics and chronology and those of us who had occasion during the course of his office as Secretary to the Council to go into his room would have found on the left hand a number of questions and resolutions with which he was dealing and on the right hand the Ephemeris and Chronology with some ancient Tamil poem in collation with which he sought to discover the exact date of what happened 800 or 900 years ago. He was trying to fix the exact date of some event in South Indian history judging by the description of eclipses or of the position of stars on a particular day. Those were his creations. Pursuits which to others would seem a life work were recreations for him. And in addition he diversified his leisure hours by researches into astronomy and Astrology. And it was only during the last year that he delivered a series of lectures in Coonoor where he had gone for the sake of his health on Indian Astrology and some of its implications and consequences. That was the kind of man whom we have lost, a man of catholic spirit and comprehensive culture, a man of thorough scholarship and a man of that assuming demeanour which always accompanies perfect and profound scholarship.

“ Of his social virtues it is unnecessary for me to speak because we were all acquainted with him and have profited and benefited by them. Mr. Deputy President, there are others who desire to offer their meed of tribute. And I do not propose to delay the House longer but I wish to end by reminding the House that in a very memorable poem, Robert Browning, talking with a scholarly grammarian said :

‘ Here's the top-peak ! the multitude below
 Live, for they can, there.
 This man decided not to Live but Know
 Bury this man there !’

SPECIAL MEMBERS.

Name of member.	Purpose for which nominated.
128. Cameron, C.I.E., I.M.S., Lieut.-Col. J. P.	NOMINATED for the Borstal Bill. (Inspector-General of Prisons.)
129. Grieve, R. G. ^a	NOMINATED for the Andhra University Bill. (Director of Public Instruction.)
180. Krishnama Achariyar, Rao Bahadur V. T.	NOMINATED for the Borstal Bill. (Secretary to Government, Law Department.)
181. Ramachandra Ayyar, Diwan Bahadur T. R.	NOMINATED for the Malabar Tenancy Bill.
182. Raman Menon, K. P.	Do.
188. Symons, Maj.-Genl. T. H. ...	NOMINATED for the Registration of Nurses and Midwives Bill. (Surgeon-General to the Government of Madras.)
184. Verkataratnam Nayudu, Kt., Diwan Bahadur Sir R. ^b	NOMINATED for the Andhra University Bill. (Vice-Chancellor, Madras University.)

^a Took his seat on the 19th August 1925. | ^b Took his seat on the 25th August 1925.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

OFFICIAL REPORT.

Fourth Session of the Second Legislative Council under the Government of India Act.

VOLUME XXV.

Wednesday, the 7th October 1925.

The House met at 11 o'clock, the hon. the Deputy President (Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI AVARGAL, C.I.E.) in the chair.

PRESENT:

Ramaswami Ayyar, K.C.I.E., The hon. Sir C. P. Marjoribanks, C.S.I., C.I.E., The hon. Mr. N. E. Usman Sahib Bahadur, The hon. Khan Bahadur.
Moir, C.S.I., C.I.E., The hon. Mr. T. E. Raja of Panagal, The hon. the (Minister.) Patro, Kt., The hon. Sir A. P. (Minister).
Sivagnanam Pillai, The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. (Minister).
Abbas Ali Khan, Mr. Abdul Hye Sahib, Mr. Abdul Wahab Sahib, Mr. M. Abdulla Ghatala Sahib, Mr. Adinarayana Chettiyar, Mr. T. Appavu Chettiyar, Mr. D. Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B. Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. S. Arumuga Nadar, Mr. P. K. S. A. Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V. Biswanath Das Mahasayo, Sriman. Boag, Mr. G. T. Chidambaram Nadar, Mr. A. Cruz Fernandez, Rao Bahadur. Davis, Mr. J. A. Devendrudu, Mr. N. Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Sahib S. Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C. Gangaraju, Mr. M. Ghouse Mian Sahib, Mr. Muhammad. Gopala Menon, Mr. C. Gopalan, Rao Sahib P. V. Guruswami, Mr. L. C. Haji Qasim Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur Haji Abd-ul-la. Heggade, Mr. D. Manjappa. Khadir Mohiddin Elyas Khan Sahib, Mr. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P. Koti Reddi, Mr. K. Krishnan Nayar, Diwan Bahadur M. Krishna Rao Pantulu, Rao Bahadur A. S.

Krishnaswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur R. Kuppuswami, Mr. J. Legh, C.I.E., Mr. E. W. Madanagopal Nayudu, Mr. R. Madhava Raja, Mr. V. Madurai, Hony.-lt. Mallesappa, Mr. T. Marakkayar Sahib, Mr. V. Hamid Sultan. Marthandam Pillai, Mr. P. N. Maruthuvanam Pillai, Mr. C. Moidu Sahib, Mr. T. M. Moosa Saif Sahib, Mr. M. Muhammad Sahib, Mr. T. N. Muniswami Nayudu, Mr. B. Murugappa Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur A. M. Muttayya Mudaliyar, Mr. C. Muttayya Mudaliyar, Mr. S. Muttu Chettiyar, Mr. P. C. Narasimha Chari, Rai Bahadur T. M. Narasimha Raju, Rao Bahadur C. V. S. Narayanan Nambudiripad, Rao Bahadur O. M. Narayanaswami Pillai, Mr. T. M. Natesa Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C. Chalesappa, Mr. B. Peddiraju, Mr. P. Ponnuswami Nayudu, Mr. C. Ponnuswami Pillai, Mr. K. S. Prabhakaran Tampan, Mr. K. Premaayya, Mr. G. Raghuchandra Ballal, Mr. K. Raja, Rao Bahadur M. C. Rajan, Mr. P. T. Rajappa, Mr. P. S. Ramachandra Reddi, Mr. B. Raman, Rao Bahadur P. Rama Rao, Rao Sahib U. Ramachari, Rao Sahib K. V. Ramalinga Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur T. A. Ramalinga Reddi, Mr. C. Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Mr. A.

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* The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ Mr. Deputy President, I associate myself with the sentiments given expression to by my hon. Colleague. The late Diwan Bahadur Swamikannu Pillai was one of the most eminent men of this Presidency. In his death we have lost one of our worthiest men. He had a brilliant career both as a student and as a public servant and after a generation of public service he retired and accepted office as the Secretary of this hon. House. In his capacity as Secretary he rendered valuable service to the Council. Later on, he was nominated as President of this Council and later still he was elected as President. In fact, he was the first elected President of this Council. I need hardly remind the hon. Members how kind and courteous he was to the hon. Members of this House. He was one of the greatest men and the loss this Province has sustained by his death is irreparable. To this House and to the hon. Members the loss is indeed most deplorable.”

15 Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—“ Mr. Deputy President, it is my melancholy duty on behalf of the Opposition to associate myself with the touching tributes to the memory of our late President which have just been uttered by the hon. the Leader of the House and the hon. the Raja of Panagal. In their speeches they have narrated all the facts of Mr. Swamikannu Pillai's life and I do not therefore propose to enter that ground.

“ If there was a distinguished public servant who in departments that touched the life of the masses rendered eminent services to our Presidency and who after retirement entered on a political career in which he has carved for himself an undying name—that was Mr. Swamikannu Pillai. I wish to assure my Indian Christian friends that his death is a loss not to the Indian Christian community alone but to all Indians in general, to the whole Presidency, even to our country. In my Cambridge days one of the most memorable characters there was Prof. Barton of whom it was said that he took a first class in not less than five triposes. Mr. Swamikannu Pillai's academic career can easily be compared to that of Prof. Barton. Even in the political field it was something in the nature of a first class that he took at every stage, for he was our first Secretary to the Legislative Council and the first elected President of this Council—distinctions of no ordinary type for which he was eminently fitted. As I view Mr. Swamikannu Pillai whom I have known for many years, the impression that is uppermost in my mind is that in him we have lost a great scholar and a great gentleman. By a curious coincidence I myself had thought of referring to Robert Browning's *Grammarians*, but my hon. Friend Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar forestalled me. Indeed Mr. Swamikannu Pillai lived for knowledge. I may mention a most curious, a most erudite discovery of Mr. Swamikannu Pillai. It was he who first drew attention to the fact that the planetary conjunction which preceded the outbreak of the great European War was exactly the same as mentioned in the Mahabharata as heralding that ancient calamity. He moved as freely among files as among the members of the Council and the stars; he moved with equal freedom both on earth and in the sky. He had been all his life a scholar who never ceased to learn, and a linguist of extraordinary scope and capacity. Sir, this House will remember him, this Presidency will remember him, for his was no ordinary position but a historic one, and I have no doubt that the influence of his good life will make for the elevation of public life in our Presidency all round. As a President of his many distinguishing marks the one that endeared him most

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[Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddi]

to us was his helpfulness. The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar told us how he was helpful to all, from President to Member, when he was Secretary of this Council. I know he very often helped us in drafting our questions and our resolutions and other motions so that they might be regular. As a President, he was not merely helpful but he was the very soul of courtesy. I do not think that in any of the very many debates, even in debates on points of order, he ever said one discourteous word or let fall one expression that showed that he was out of temper or out of patience with us. That great quality of goodness is what I like to refer to in him as the finest. Sir, we have lost in him, as I said, a great scholar and a great gentleman and I associate myself once again with what has been said by my hon. Friends who preceded me in laying this tribute of gratitude to his memory.”

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ Mr. Deputy President, Sir, I strongly endorse the observations made by the previous speakers. I do not dilate on the happy and ideal domestic life of the late Diwan Bahadur L. D. Swamikannu Pillai. He leaves behind him a fragrance of very pleasant memories of his saintliness and devotion, and it will be useless for me to refer to his giant intellect and genius, which was fully utilized in the interests of scholarship and astronomical research. His publications are a subject of wonder and admiration to some of the greatest savants in the world. It is not to the credit of this University especially after its expected wonderful development since the recent University Act was passed that his services were not enlisted in the interests of research and scholarship in the post-graduate institutions, if any exist, in this University. In this House, we can vouch for his uniform courtesy and geniality and kindness towards every one of us. I could not see eye to eye with him on some points. Only a fortnight before his death I carried on a lively controversy with him as to our right of interpellation, which I thought was curtailed by his not enforcing and impressing on the Members of the Treasury Bench and Ministers their duty to answer them. But in the controversy which I carried on with him, he convinced me that it was not his fault but the default of the Government Members and Ministers that was responsible for the evasive and unsatisfactory replies that were given. Well, Sir, it was a pleasant end of a somewhat bitter controversy and I am glad to say that we parted greater friends than ever only a fortnight or ten days before his death. With these words, I beg to associate myself with those who preceded me in the expression of the sentiment of deep regret and in conveying our condolences to the members of his family.”

Khan Bahadur P. KHALIF-UL-LAH SAHIB :—“ Mr. Deputy President, Sir, on behalf of the Mussalman Members of this House, I rise to associate myself with what has fallen from the lips of the previous speakers. As regards the very eminent qualities of head and heart of our late lamented President, the hon. the Leader of the House and the other speakers that spoke after him have said at great length. What strikes me very strongly when I read the resolution is the way in which it has been framed, i.e., that the House do place on record their sense of the great loss sustained by the Government and the country by the demise of our late lamented President. May I point out, Sir, that at the time when, after our first President left us, the Government chose to nominate Diwan Bahadur L. D. Swamikannu Pillai, there was some doubt lurking in the minds of some of the Members of the Council here that he might not make a good President? That the Government really appreciated him was evident from the fact that they nominated

[Mr. P. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib]

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him as the President of this hon. House. That the country as a whole felt equally with the Government on this matter and in the same way it was clearly made public in the election that took place for the first elected President, when this House by a very good majority returned the President who had been nominated by the Government, to the same Chair. It is this, Sir, that I feel very much, namely, that one who was held to be a great scholar, a great administrator and a bureaucrat, commanded equally well the confidence of the country and of the true representatives of the people of this Presidency in this House. And, not only that, during the period of service which he had rendered to this hon. House as elected President of this Council, he had proved to us that our choice was really well-founded. Sir, it is indeed a very great loss that the country as a whole has suffered in the demise of our late lamented hon. President, Diwan Bahadur L. D. Swamikannu Pillai. With these words, I support the proposition that is now before this House."

Rao Bahadur P. RAMAN :—" Mr. Deputy President, Sir, I beg to associate myself with everything that has been said by the previous speakers as regards the very great loss sustained by this Presidency by the demise of the late lamented Diwan Bahadur L. D. Swamikannu Pillai. We all tender our sincere condolences to his family."

* Mr. L. C. GURUSWAMI :—" Mr. Deputy President, Sir, I wish to associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the previous speakers in regard to our late President, the hon. Diwan Bahadur L. D. Swamikannu Pillai. The country, and this Council in particular, have sustained a great loss by his death. As a Government servant he was most loyal, as a literary man most profound, and as an author he has contributed largely to the knowledge of the world by his indefatigable researches in the realm of astronomy and astrology. I may not be able to say how great he was in his knowledge of Latin or French, but as Secretary to this Council he was, I may be able to say, most genial and sympathetic in dealing with requisitions from Council Members. As a President he filled the Chair with dignity and no one had anything to complain against him in regard to the impartiality of his rulings on the points of order raised, which have been naturally too many in this Council. It needs no saying that he was a worthy successor to the hon. Sir P. Rajagopala Achariyar. I once again, Sir, on behalf of my community, express unbounded sorrow at the demise of Diwan Bahadur L. D. Swamikannu Pillai."

Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU :—" Mr. Deputy President, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to pay my share of tribute to one to whom not only this Council but this country owes so much. Indeed, Sir, in his death this great country has lost one of her greatest sons."

"As regards the versatile nature of his genius, and abilities, I think, it is unnecessary to reiterate here. But perhaps one or two incidents connected with a very great career may not be out of place on an occasion like this. As regards his abilities his whole career is one great proof. His knowledge of languages has become almost proverbial and I do not know of another in this country who knows as many languages as the late Mr. Swamikannu Pillai did. But there are two qualities, Sir, to which I should like to make special reference. One is that rare quality of humility, perhaps Christian Catholic humility. When he was in England on the last occasion, as he was just entering the portals of the Mother of Parliaments, some responsible person

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[Sir K. Venkatarreddi Nayudu]

asked him whether he was an African. He did not contradict it and when asked in private he replied that there was no difference between man and man. On another occasion, when he was the guest of the Speaker of the House of Commons, a lady of rank, who was also invited for the occasion, wanted to know whether he knew English and could speak English. When she was told that there was not a single European language with which the late Mr. Swamikannu Pillai was not acquainted, the poor lady had to realize that humility is a virtue which she and others would have to learn. His industry, Sir, is equally unique. I do not know how many hours he used to work a day. But there was never any occasion when I had to meet him to see him unemployed. It may be that he was poring into some archaic inscription as the Leader of the House told us, it may be that he was preparing a lost horoscope, it may be that he was teaching Latin to his daughters, or it may be that he was instructing some high officer as to how to conduct himself in a particular difficult situation.

"To me, Sir, it is a personal loss. When I had the honour of occupying office, he gladly and cheerfully placed before me the benefits of his experience as the Director of Agriculture and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. Whenever he found leisure, he would steal into my room and tell me things which I would never have been able to know but for his kind advice and suggestions. It is difficult for me to give expression to all that I feel. In him I have lost a personal friend. It is also a loss to this House; nay, it is a loss to the nation."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" Mr. Deputy President, Sir, if I rise to take part in the proceedings of this morning, it is not because I can help in any way to add to the tributes which have been so generously expressed with reference to the late Mr. Swamikannu Pillai, but because the community to which I belong, whether they be officials or non-officials, desire most fully to associate themselves with all the sentiments to which other speakers have given utterance on this occasion. We do, as other Members of the House and other communities, unite in deploring the loss of such a many-sided man. Some of us perhaps knew him only in his official career as an experienced and a conscientious servant of the Government, a man with sound views and of unquestioned integrity, an integrity which with him was no matter of convention or tradition but was based on a most keen and punctilious sense of personal honour. To others he was better known as a scholar. To his qualifications as a scholar well deserved tributes have been paid to-day. Sometimes the question has been raised whether it is possible in India at the present day, at any rate in this Presidency, under the conditions that exist, to expect to produce scholars. If there is still a doubt whether we in Madras can produce students and scholars of the highest order, I think the first man to whom I would point to is our late lamented President. With his scholarship, as other speakers have pointed out, was combined great humility. He was, entirely free from that pedantry and dogmatism which not infrequently accompanies scholarship. The reason was that Mr. Swamikannu Pillai throughout his life remained a learner. For example in order that he might fitly fulfil his functions as President of this House he again became a student and went to England so that he might place his knowledge at the disposal of this House and of all its Members. In my own country, viz., Scotland, learning or scholarship is still referred to as the humanities, and in that respect our late President was highly distinguished. No subject was dry as dust to

[Mr. T. E. Moir]

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him. Whether it was some obscure phrase in Mediæval Latin or some beauty that he had just read in the Virgil which he so often carried with him, it was always on the humane side that he looked. A word to him was no mere something to be torn to pieces and dissected but something that reflected some phase of the human mind. We here will all remember him as our President, one whose urbanity, whose courtesy and whose constant solicitude not only for the welfare of the House but for that of every Member we cannot readily forget. But whatever aspect of his life we have come across with, I am sure that we shall all remember the man—one who made no enemy, one to whom any unkindness of thought or deed could not be charged, a man who deservedly won and kept the regard and affection of all who knew him."

* The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—" May I beg the leave of the House to say a word or two before I place the motion before the House? I have known Mr. Swamikannu Pillai intimately for the last four or five years, and loved and esteemed him. He was a friend of the unemployed. Streams of people used to visit him every day for recommendations. He made no communal distinctions among the applicants. He never denied a favour asked of him.

" Hon. Members of this House have expressed their admiration for his learning and the enormity of the loss we have sustained by his death. I fully associate myself with those sentiments, and I would only add that we have lost, and the country has lost a Nestor among men. Now, I would put the proposition to the House."

The following motion was put and carried, the whole House standing :—

" That the House do place on record their sense of the great loss sustained by the Government and the country by the demise of the hon. Diwan Bahadur L. D. Swamikannu Pillai and convey their sincere sympathy with the members of the bereaved family."—

II

ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT.

* The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—" His Excellency the Governor having fixed this day for the election of a President, the ballot will now take place under Rule 5-A of the Legislative Council Rules. Under clause (3) of this rule, I have to announce the names of the Members who have been duly nominated for the office of President, together with those of their proposers and seponders.

Member nominated.	Proposers.	Seconders.
Mr. M. Ruthnaswamy ..	Mr. P. T. Rajan Rao Bahadur C. Natesa Mudaliyar.	Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar. .. R. Madanagopal Nayadu.
	Mr. V. Madhava Raja Diwan Bahadur W. Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar.	Rao Sahib K. V. Ramachari. Mr. Hamid Sultan Marakkaray.
Rao Bahadur T. A. Ramalinga Chettiyar.	Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar C. Gopala Menon Rao Bahadur C. V. S. Narasimha Raju.	Mr. S. Muttayya Mudaliyar. .. V. C. Vellingiri Gounder. .. S. Satyamurti.
Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai.	Mr. J. A. Saldanha	Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.

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[The Deputy President]

" I may announce at once that I do not propose to contest. There was an idea that some unanimity would be arrived at between the two parties. One party has offered but there was no response from the other. I have therefore withdrawn so that the field is clear between the two combatants, and now the Council will go on with the election.

" Under the rules, two cubicles—one on each end of the Chamber on the eastern side—have been provided to enable hon. Members to record their votes. Ballot papers may be obtained by the Members from the Secretary and the Assistant Secretary. Each Member, after getting a ballot paper, is requested to go into either cubicle and, after recording his vote, deposit his voting paper into the ballot box provided for the purpose.

" To keep order in the polling place and to avoid allegations of canvassing within the House, hon. Members are requested to remain in their places, go one by one to receive their ballot papers and exercise their votes and come back to their seats round the entrance. Talking after the receipt of ballot papers and before recording votes should be avoided so that the secrecy of the ballot may be preserved."

* The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" Mr. Deputy President, concerning what has fallen from you, I have a word or two to say to explain matters. If I remember right, I heard you saying that there was no response from the other party. I cannot understand what it really means. So far as I know, there was no offer made to us from any party, and I therefore think that there is no occasion to say that there was no response from me or from my party." 11-45 a.m.

* The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—" I have got it in writing. The Leader of the Opposition has made the offer."

* The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" So far as I am concerned, I do not know of any offer."

* The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—" The offer was not directly made to the hon. the Raja of Panagal."

As the balloting was about to commence, Mr. S. SATYAMURTI rose to a point of order and said :—" Mr. Deputy President, may I request you to ask the Members to keep to their seats and not to wander about?"

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" We are not school boys, Sir. You are at liberty to give your ruling. But I do protest against the insinuation behind the point of order."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" There is no use in getting angry here. When I made the suggestion, I did so most deliberately. Both sides have the freedom of choice. I ask you, Sir, to uphold the dignity of the House."

* The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—" Now both sides have had their say. Let us proceed with the voting." (Loud laughter.)

Voting then took place. The Secretary called out the names of Members from his seat and as each Member's name was called the Member came to the Secretary and took a voting paper. The Member then went into either cubicle provided at the eastern end of the Chamber and after recording his vote deposited the voting paper in the ballot box placed in the centre of the hall and resumed his seat.

[The Deputy President] [7th October 1925]

After all the hon. Members had recorded their votes, the hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT said:—"I do not propose to vote myself. The counting of the ballot papers may now commence. I appoint Messrs. P. T. Rajan and S. Satyamurti as Tellers. The Secretary will count the papers in their presence."

When the counting was finished, the two Tellers attested the result of the voting and handed over the paper to the hon. the Deputy President.

* The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member Mr. Ruthnaswamy gets 59 votes as against Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar who gets 54 votes. There is one invalid vote. I declare that Mr. M. Ruthnaswamy has been duly elected President of the Legislative Council of Madras. I will duly communicate the result of the election to His Excellency the Governor for approval."

"I shall take this opportunity of tendering my hearty congratulations to the newly-elected President, Mr. Ruthnaswamy."

The House received the announcement with loud cheers, the President-elect Mr. Ruthnaswamy acknowledging the cheering with a bow.

The House then adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. on Wednesday, the 28th October 1925.

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Wednesday, the 28th October 1925

The House met at 11 o'clock, the hon. the Deputy President (M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI AVARGAL, C.I.E.) in the chair.

PRESENT :

Ramaswami Ayyar, K.C.I.E., The hon. Sir C. P. Marjoribanks, C.S.I., C.I.E., The hon. Mr. N. E. Usman Sahib Bahadur, The hon. Khan Bahadur.
Moir, C.S.I., C.I.E., The hon. Mr. T. E. Raja of Panagal, The hon. the Patro, Kt., The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Sivagnanam Pillai, The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N.
Abdul Hye Sahib, Mr. Abdul Wahab Sahib, Mr. M. Abdulla Ghatala Sahib, Mr. Adinarayana Chettiyar, Mr. T. Ankinedu Prasad, Mr. S. R. Y. Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. S. Bieswanath Das Mahasayo, Sriman. Boag, Mr. G. T. Cruz Fernandez, Rao Bahadur. Davis, Mr. J. A. Devendrudu, Mr. N. Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Sahib S. Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C. Gangaraju, Mr. M. Ghouse Mian Sahib, Mr. Muhammad. Gopala Menon, Mr. C. Gopalan, Rao Sahib P. V. Grieve, Mr. K. G. Kesava Pillai, C.I.E., Diwan Bahadur P. Khadir Mohiddin Elyas Khan Sahib, Mr. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P.
Krishnama Achariyar, Rao Bahadur V. T. Krishnan Nayar, Diwan Bahadur M. Krishna Rao Pantulu, Rao Bahadur A. S. Krishnaswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur K. Kuppuswami, Mr. J. Legh, C.I.E., Mr. E. W. Madanagopal Nayudu, Mr. B. Madurai, Hon. Lient Mallesappa, Mr. T. Marakkayar Sahib, Mr. V. Hamid Sultan. Marthandam Pillai, Mr. P. N. Maruthavanam Pillai, Mr. C. Moidu Sahib, Mr. T. M. Moosa Sait Sahib, Mr. M. Muniswami Nayudu, Mr. B. Murugappa Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur A. M. Muttayya Mudaliyar, Mr. C. Muttayya Mudaliyar, Mr. S. Narasimhacharulu, Rai Bahadur T. M. Narasimha Raju, Rao Bahadur C. V. S.

Narayanaswami Pillai, Mr. T. M. Natesa Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C. Obulesappa, Mr. B. Paddison, C.S.I., Mr. G. F. Peddiraju, Mr. P. Prabhakaran Tampan, Mr. K. Premayya, Mr. G. Raja, Rao Bahadur M. C. Raja of Ramnad. Rajan, Mr. P. T. Ramachandra Reddi, Mr. B. Rama Rao, Rao Sahib U. Ramalinga Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur T. A. Ramalinga Reddi, Mr. C. Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Mr. A. Rameswara Rao, Mr. G. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A. Rao, Mr. V. P. Rencontre, Mr. A. E. Ross, Mr. Thomas McKenzie. Sagarani, Mr. P. Saldanha, Mr. J. A. Samuel, Mr. J. D. Sarabha Reddi, Mr. K. Sarvarayudu, Mr. K. Sasibhushan Rath Mahasayo, Sriman. Satyamurti, Mr. S. Sesha Reddi, Mr. B. P. Seturatham Ayyar, Mr. M. R. Sitayya, Mr. M. Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. B. Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R. Subbarayan, Dr. P. Subramania Pillai, Mr. K. Ghavadi. Suryanarayanamurti Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur K. Tangavelu Pillai, Rao Sahib T. C. Tanikachala Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur O. Uppi Sahib, Mr. K. Veerian, Mr. R. Vellingiri Gounder, Mr. V. C. Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr. S. Venkatachala Padayachi, Mr. K. Venkataramana Ayyangar, Mr. C. V. Venkatarama Sastri, Mr. T. B. Venkataratnam, Mr. B. Venkataratni Nayudu, Kt., Rai Bahadur Sir K. Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur W. Windle, Capt. E. G. Wood, Mr. C. E.

[28th October 1925]

I

NEW MEMBERS.

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

- (1) Mr. CHARLES EDGAR WOOD.
- (2) Captain E. G. WINDLE.
- (3) Mr. V. PANDRANG ROW.
- (4) Mr. G. F. PADDISON.

II

APPRECIATIVE REFERENCES TO THE LATE DIWAN BAHADUR
L. D. SWAMIKANNU PILLAI, C.I.E., I.S.O.

The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—“ With the permission of the House, I will read a message received from the Speaker of the House of Commons as also another letter from our own countryman who was the first President of this Council, Sir P. Rajagopala Achariyar. The message which is dated 5th October from the Speaker is as follows :—

‘ DEAR DIWAN BAHADUR SAIR,—
‘ It is with great grief that I have learnt of the death of my colleague, the very distinguished President of the Madras Council.
‘ I count it amongst the greatest privileges of my office as Speaker to have come to know him and to count him as a friend and colleague.
‘ His fine character and his wonderful mind were open—unconscious—gifts to those who were so fortunate as to meet him.
‘ To you all and particularly to his widow, Mrs. Whitley and I send our deepest sympathy.
‘ Believe me.

‘ Yours very truly,

‘ J. H. WHITLEY,
Speaker.’

“ The letter from Sir P. Rajagopala Achariyar, dated the 7th August 1925, is as follows :—

‘ MY DEAR KESAVA PILLAI,—
‘ You can have no idea how much I feel Mr. Swamikannu's death. He was such a lovable man in every way ; and your appreciation (many thanks for sending a copy of it to me) is so accurate and nice ; it touched me to read it. You, he and I were a trio in conducting the Council and now he has left us, and our turn cannot, I suppose, be far off.

‘ Yours very truly,
‘ P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR.’”

III

ANNOUNCEMENT OF APPROVAL, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR,
OF THE MEMBER ELECTED AS PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL.

The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—“ I have to announce to the House that His Excellency has approved of the election of Mr. M. Ruthnaswamy as President of the Madras Legislative Council.”

IV

INSTALLATION OF THE NEW PRESIDENT.

[Note—An asterisk * at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

The newly elected President, the hon. Mr. M. RUTHNASWAMY, then entered the Council Chamber in procession led by the hon. Sir O. P. Ramaswami Ayyar, K.C.I.E., Leader of the House, the hon. the Raja of Panagal, the

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Chief Minister, and Rao Bahadur O. V. S. Narasimha Raju, the Leader of the Opposition, and before taking his seat, said :—

* “ Gentlemen, before I occupy the chair which it would be difficult for any man in any circumstances to occupy, but which to me has been made doubly difficult by the distinction with which it has been filled by my predecessors, may I say how profoundly affected I am by a sense of appreciation of the high honour you have conferred upon me by electing me President of the Madras Legislative Council? It is a very high honour and one of the highest in the land, the highest honour in the gift of the Members of the Madras Legislative Council. And to me it is a source of peculiar gratification that I have been elected to this office by my colleagues of this Council with whom I have lived and moved and had my being for the past four years.

“ No one can be more conscious than I am how ill-equipped I come to the performance of the difficult tasks with which this office is charged. There is my youth, for instance, which has been thrown up against me. I can only apologise for it to the House and I will content myself with saying that I am glad it is given to me to offer whatever services I can give to this Council in the vigour of middle age. And, as a matter of fact, my youth will have nothing to do with the conduct of business in this Council; for, after all, it is your own Standing Orders, it is your own authority over yourselves, it is your own will expressed in your own Standing Orders, that I shall have to enforce; and whatever discipline I may have to enforce will be the discipline necessary to allow an easy and efficient conduct of business in this Council.

“ There is a more serious defect of which I am conscious, that is my inexperience in the conduct of business in this Council. For, although I was one of the earliest panel of Chairmen, thanks to the conscientiousness of the Presidents of this Council (laughter), and the continuous attendance of the Deputy President, the Chairmen of this House have been given few opportunities for familiarising themselves with the procedure of this House.

“ So, Gentlemen, I might go on enumerating a catalogue of my defects and deficiencies which would be depressing to you without being helpful to me.

“ I will turn rather to the brighter side of the picture, to the advantages with which I come fortified to occupy this chair.

“ First and foremost is the tradition of fair, kindly and even generous treatment which the Members of this Council have always accorded to the chair. It is a well established tradition and it is a tradition which must be very encouraging to a newly elected President. Personally I am counting upon this tradition to help me to achieve whatever success I may hope to achieve in this Chair.

“ Secondly, there is my own personal attachment to this House. Ever since I entered it through the door of by-election in 1921 I have learned to love this Council, its ways, its moods and even its varying temper. I believe this Council has a high and a large place to fill in the government of Madras. I believe that it will turn out to be an efficient instrument of parliamentary government, but I look upon it not only as an instrument of

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popular and parliamentary government, but as an institution raised for the progress and prosperity of the people of this Presidency. Be my presidency long or short, and whatever may happen to me personally, I hope that the Madras Legislative Council will develop into not only an efficient instrument of popular and parliamentary government, but will become an institution raised for the benediction and prosperity of the people of this Presidency." (Loud cheers.)

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, it is my privilege to welcome you, on behalf of the House and of its component parts, on this occasion of the assumption of the exalted office of President of the Madras Legislative Council. It is unnecessary for me after the eloquent and feeling words which have proceeded from you to say more than this, that we feel sure that, fortified as you are by your wide scholarship and experience of men and manners, helped as you undoubtedly will be by the traditions, the sound and great traditions that have been laid down for us by Sir P. Rajagopala Achariyar and your late distinguished predecessor, Diwan Bahadur Swamikannu Pillai, you will strive worthily to maintain the traditions and privileges of this House and uphold the powers and dignities and everything that appertains to the position and what is properly held to be the right of this House. It is not an easy task to be a President; although as a Speaker you have to be silent on many occasions, yet in your silence, your equable and imperturbable temper as much as in your rulings you will, we are confident, guide the House along right lines; and we feel sure that the traditions of this House will inspire you and we feel certain that your equipment, of which you have spoken disparagingly as befits one on this occasion, will enable you worthily to fill the place which has been so worthily filled in the past."

* The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" Mr. President, may I too have the privilege of according my welcome to you as Speaker of this House? I do offer to you my hearty congratulations on your election to the Speaker's Chair by this House. The Speakership is the highest honour which, as you yourself observed, this House can confer on one of its Members, and you have had that honour conferred upon you. I do say that you deserve that honour, and I have no doubt that the high expectations that are entertained of you will be more than fulfilled. Your distinguished predecessors have had brilliant careers as Presidents of this Council, and I am sure you too will have an equally brilliant career and maintain the traditions which they have established. With these words, I have the greatest pleasure to welcome you to the chair."

* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—" Mr. President, let me associate myself with the previous speakers in congratulating you on your assuming the office of elected President of this House. I can confidently say that you will try your level best to inspire confidence in all quarters of this House, and I am sure that the Members of this House will respond by their co-operation with you on all occasions, and the traditions established by your illustrious predecessors will be well maintained by you with great dignity and honour."

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I feel it will not be quite proper if a Member coming from the place where the hon. the President received his early education, were to let slip this occasion without

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[Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar]

saying a word or two. I beg to associate myself with all the encomiums and hearty felicitations that were offered to you. It may not be generally known that about twenty years ago you were a boarder in the St. Joseph's High School, Cuddalore, then a second-grade college. In earlier days, you were known for your industry, assiduity, diligence, and if I may add remarkable and wonderful memory; so much so that at every prize distribution you had the unique honour of carrying off not only most but all the prizes to the envy of your colleagues and the wonderment of most of us who happened to partake in the functions. I distinctly remember what one of the Fathers mentioned on one of those occasions, that Ruthnaswamy had a bright and prosperous future before him. It took twenty years for that prophecy to be fulfilled. By the suffrages of your colleagues you have been called to the exalted office which it is your privilege to occupy. You are no longer a party man; you are above party. You must regard yourself as a no-party man and as one common to all sections of the House. This House, as you are perfectly aware, has its own privileges and dignity to maintain and traditions to conserve. May I hope that in your hands all this will continue unimpaired and you will, with your experience and your intellectual equipment which by way of modesty you have underrated, resist all inroads into, and onslaughts on, those privileges? I have no doubt that you possess that innate sense of duty and other estimable qualities which will qualify you to uphold the dignity and prestige of this House."

* Rao Bahadur M. C. RAJA :—" Mr. President, Sir, in congratulating you on this occasion, I am proud to see one belonging to my profession installed in the presidential chair. Although I am a schoolmaster and you were the Principal of a first-grade college, yet there is a common bond of sympathy and fellowship among those who are engaged in the education of the children of the land. Sir, we teachers are poor, we are literally poor, while we belong to the noblest of the professions. Sir, I may also mention here that your late predecessor, the late lamented Diwan Bahadur Swamikannu Pillai, also belonged to our profession. And also, Sir, the first President of the Reformed Council, that great man, Sir P. Rajagopala Achariyar, was once a teacher. There are probably few public men in the country to-day who were not at one time or another engaged in the profession of teaching. So, when public life receives accession to its ranks from the staff of a school or college, you may be sure, though I should not say it, that there is a promise in the man. You can easily imagine, Sir, the satisfaction we teachers feel in the fulfilment of that promise in you."

"Yet another ground of satisfaction is that you belong to a community whose strength in the Council and the country is small. On these grounds I congratulate you and also on personal grounds that by your qualities and temperament you are eminently fitted to occupy the President's Chair."

Rao Bahadur CRUZ FERNANDEZ :—" On behalf of the Indian Christian community I congratulate you on your elevation to the Presidentship."

Mr. T. M. ROSS :—" On behalf of the constituency which I represent here, I associate myself with the welcome extended to you on your elevation to the high office as President of this Council."

Mr. GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB :—" On behalf of the Muhammadan members of this hon. House I wish to congratulate you as the President of this House. While congratulating you, Sir, I associate myself with all the

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sentiments that have fallen from the previous speakers. In this connexion I wish to mention that one of the qualities which a President should in an eminent degree possess is the non-party character. And I hope, Sir, that the precedents already established would be of guidance to you and we assure you of success."

Rao Bahadur O. TANIKACHALAM CHETTIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to associate myself with the previous speakers in the welcome that has been extended to you. It is a fortunate circumstance that a trustee of the Pachaiyappa's College happens to be a member of the Council ('Hear, Hear'), and I should be failing in my duty if I, as one of the trustees did not join with others in the high honour which has been done to you and to the trustees of the College whose Principal you had been and who are proud of your election to the Chair."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Gentlemen, I can only repeat the thanks which I tendered before I occupied this Chair, and I hope at any rate it will be given to me to realize at least some of the expectations which are entertained on my behalf; and I thank you most heartily for all that you have said."

V

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[Order made by the President of the Madras Legislative Council under Standing Order No. 15 on the 4th December 1924—

1. Starred questions to be put at a meeting of the Council with their answers shall be printed and placed on the Council table an hour before the President takes his seat.

The Secretary shall call out the name of each interpellator in the order in which the names are printed, specify the serial number of his question and make a sufficient pause to give him or any other member a reasonable opportunity of rising in his place and putting a supplementary question. Supplementary questions must be put immediately after the principal questions to which they relate.

2. If a member responsible for a starred question happens to be absent when it is called, it will be open either to him or to any other member to put supplemental questions thereon after the other starred questions for the day have been answered, provided question-time is not thereby exceeded.

3. Questions, not starred, will not be called in Council, but they will be printed with their answers and placed on the table of the House along with the list of starred questions. Oral supplementary questions will not be allowed in regard to unstarred questions.]

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Criminal Justice.

Alleged assault on the clerk in charge of Higginbotham's Bookstall, Tanjore.

* 473 Q.—Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the order of the hon. Mr. Justice Reilly on the 7th of August 1925, in the revision petition preferred by Mr. Swaminatha Ayyar, late bookstall clerk at the Tanjore railway station, against the order of acquittal passed by the Additional District Magistrate, Tanjore, in the complaint preferred by the former against one Dr. Manson under section 355, Indian Penal Code, and the comments of the Press thereon;

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(b) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the gross irregularities that have been perpetrated by the lower courts in the course of the trial and which have been accepted as irregularities by the hon. Mr. Justice Reilly in his order on the revision petition; and

(c) with reference to the promise given by the hon. the Law Member in reply to a supplementary question on the 4th December last, what action the Government propose to take hereafter?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The attention of Government has been drawn to Mr. Justice Reilly's judgment. He does not characterise the irregularities as gross.

(c) In view of the High Court's judgment the Government propose to take no further action in the matter.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"With reference to clause (b) of this question, may I ask the hon. the Law Member, even with regard to these irregularities which have not been described by Mr. Reilly as gross, the reasons why the Government do not propose to take any action in the matter?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"A judgment of the highest Court has been pronounced and Government cannot very well sit in judgment over that."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"The answer admits that the hon. Mr. Justice Reilly did characterise some acts of the lower courts as irregularities. In reference to that may I ask the Government the reasons why they do not propose to take any steps to draw the attention of these officers to those irregularities?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"The hon. Member may rest assured that when judgments of the High Court characterise the dealings or the actions of subordinate magistrates as inefficient, almost as a matter of course their attention is drawn to those cases."

Irrigation.

The reservation of Madras Irrigation Bill under section 81 A (1) of the Government of India Act.

* 474 Q.—Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU: Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state— 11-30 a.m.

(a) whether any inquiry was conducted by the Government after the Madras Irrigation Bill was passed into law in December last and before it was reserved by the Governor of Madras for the consideration of the Governor-General; and

(b) if so, the names of the persons or officers who were consulted or whose opinions were obtained, before the Bill was so reserved?

A.—(a) & (b) The Irrigation Bill has not yet passed into law. After the Bill was passed by the Council, as several important changes had been made therein by the Council, the Government consulted the Board of Revenue and all Collectors as to the probable effect of the Bill if it became law on the revenues of the Province and on the actual working of existing irrigation systems.

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Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—“ With reference to the answer given to this question, may I know whether the Mettur project was held back in the past because the Irrigation Bill had not become law? If that was so, how is it possible for the Government to proceed with the foundation and execution of works now?”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ At present all that is being done is to gather materials and enter into other preliminary arrangements. We hope that the Irrigation Bill will become an Act before actual steps in the way of constructing channels and distributary systems are taken.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ Supposing the people affected do not agree for the high water-rate which the Government are going to impose upon them, then what is to become of the very large expenditure which the Government are incurring in the execution of this project?”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ As has been pointed out already, in that particular case most of the people have agreed.”

Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—“ Is it not one of the provisions of the Irrigation Bill that the consent of the people who are affected by any irrigation project should be taken before that project is actually worked? Supposing when a referendum is made to the people who are affected by this Mettur project they say they will not pay the high water-rate which will be fixed by the Government, what is to become of the large amount of expenditure which is being incurred by the Government at present?”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ I know the sentiments of the people affected in the locality, and I do not entertain any such apprehensions.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ Arising out of the answer just now given, am I right in understanding that before a single pie is spent upon the Mettur project the Irrigation Bill will have to become law according as the Government feel it will become law or ought to become law? May I know exactly what that answer means? Does it mean that Government are spending a large amount upon this project subject to their being advised to proceed with the work and if they are not advised to proceed with the same, whether they will scrap all the works undertaken and refuse to spend any more?”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ No.”

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—“ May I know when the Bill is likely to be recommitted?”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ It depends upon the Government of India.”

Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—“ I take it that probably some of the provisions of the Bill will be certified because we have to incur a large amount of expenditure?”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ It is a hypothetical question.”

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Irrigation works in Nellore district.

* 475 Q.—Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state the various measures taken by the Government for the improvement and extension of works of irrigation in the Nellore district, after the Council passed a resolution recommending it on the 12th December 1923?

A.—Details are being worked out for scheme for reservoirs at Atleru (in Kandukur), Pulikonda and Rallapad. The Vengalapuram project on the Paleru and Pedda Alavalapad for the irrigation of 16,500 acres has been investigated fully; but does not seem promising. It will come up shortly for the final orders of Government. The Gandipalam project is also under consideration. The general question of organizing schemes for grouping wells and pumping from them by electrically driven pumps is under investigation.

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—“ In respect of a question put by me on a previous occasion with regard to Vengalapuram project, the hon. the Law Member stated that there was no objection for placing a copy of the report for the consideration of this House. May I know whether the report on the Vengalapuram project will be placed before this House before final orders are passed, to enable the people to make their representations through their representatives in this House?”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ Yes.”

Irrigation sources in Anantapur.

* 476 Q.—Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO : Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

- (a) whether the Government are aware that irrigation sources in Anantapur are mostly, if not all, precarious;
- (b) whether it is not possible to cultivate green manure in ryots' holdings as there is no certainty of water being available for the next crop;
- (c) whether any special facilities are afforded to the ryots of the said district to have green manure from forests under Government control; and
- (d) whether *kanuga* is allowed to be taken for leaf manure in the district from Government forests and if not why not?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Agricultural Department has been working to encourage the growth of green manure crops on ryots' own holdings.

(c) When there is a demand, permits are issued at the rate of Rs. 2 per cart-load.

(d) *Kanuga* is not allowed to be removed because it is a species confined to the banks of streams which have to be protected from erosion. The pods are of commercial value.

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO :—“ With reference to the answer given in clause (b), in view of the fact that even the Agricultural Department cannot enable the production of green manure and that there is no chance of water being available for the next crop, will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to give further facilities for taking green manure from the forests themselves?”

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Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"In regard to the answer given in clause (b) that the 'Agricultural Department has been working to encourage the growth of green manure crops on ryots' own holdings', may I ask whether that department has actually succeeded in making the ryots grow green manure and, if so, can be mention instances?"

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO:—"Are the Government aware that they have committed a great mistake in not allowing the people to take kanuga for leaf manure?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I do not think so. However, I shall consider the matter."

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO:—"May I request the hon. the Home Member to take local opinion on that matter?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I shall do so."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"Sir, in answer to clause (b) it is stated 'the Agricultural Department has been working to encourage the growth of green manure crops on ryots' own holdings'. May I know whether that Department has ever succeeded in inducing the ryots to grow green manure or what steps the Department took and if so whether they succeeded?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"The Agricultural Department does not pertain to my portfolio."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"May I now ask the gentleman concerned?"

Supply of water under the Nagavali project.

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

(a) the year during which second crop cultivation was carried on under the Nagavali project;

(b) whether water is being supplied for second crop cultivation during the last three years;

(c) if the answer to (b) is in the negative, the reasons for the non-supply of water for the second crop; and

(d) what are the steps that are being taken by the Government for supply of water for the second crop?

A.—(a) The annual reports show that there has been second crop cultivation under the Nagavali every year since 1910.

(b), (c) & (d) The latest figures available show that 885 acres of second crop were irrigated in 1923-24. The Government have no further information but will inquire.

Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"Having regard to the fact that the irrigated area in the Nagavali project is something like 30,000 acres, and to the answer given to clauses (b), (c) and (d) that 885 acres of second crop were irrigated in 1923-24, will the Government examine why there should be non-supply of water for the second crop?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"We have promised to enquire."

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Minor Irrigation.

Maluvambattu tank in Tiruvannamalai.

* 478 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member, the hon. the Member for Revenue and the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the report called for in answer to question No. 305, dated 4th March 1925, from the Collector of North Arcot district, regarding the Maluvambattu tank in Tiruvannamalai taluk, has been received; and

(b) whether they will be pleased to lay it on the table of this House together with any orders they have passed on the same?

A.—The answers to the several clauses of question No. 305 asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council in March 1925 are given below:—

Question No. 305.

(a) Maluvambattu, hamlet of Kilvannakambadi, was uninhabited till about 13 years ago.

(b) Twenty-two families of Muhammadans and Hindus settled in this hamlet about 13 years ago and began to cultivate about 100 acres of waste lands which were assigned to them at the resettlement of the taluk in fasli 1329.

(c) There is a ruined tank known as 'Malavambattu tank' in the foreshore of Radhapuram tank within the limits of Kilvannakambadi.

(d) A major portion of the waterspread of this tank lies within the Radhapuram reserved forest.

(e) The matter was investigated and settled in June 1922, when the ryots were informed that the restoration of the tank could not be undertaken as the cost was prohibitive and it would affect the supply to the Radhapuram tank.

(f) The District Forest Officer said so in 1915.

(g) A certain number of fields has been cultivated with wet crops with the aid of wells during the previous five faslis. The average extent of such cultivation is 17.30 acres.

(h) No. It is purely a rain-fed tank.

(i) & (j) The Collector has called for an estimate for repairs to the tank and a report whether the ryots consent to pay a rate sufficient to make the undertaking remunerative. On receipt of the estimate and the report the question whether the restoration of the tank should be taken up at the cost of Government or whether it may be left to the ryots themselves will be decided.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"With reference to the answer given in clause (f), may I know whether there has been any report from the District Forest Officer for the last twelve years?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"Not that I am aware of."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"Will the Government be pleased to call for a report now because conditions may have changed now?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"I will consider the matter."

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Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ With reference to the answer given in clauses (i) and (j) to question No. 305, may I know what terms are considered ‘ remunerative ’ in fixing the percentage of payment ? ”

Police.

Alleged theft in Meppadi police station in Wynad.

* 479 Q.—Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that, on the night of the 27th May last, the wall of Meppadi police station in Wynad was bored and four carbines were stolen;

(b) whether these carbines were taken out the next morning from a tank near the police station;

(c) whether, in addition to the above, the lock of the iron safe belonging to Meppadi post office kept inside the police station was found broken and damaged and that fifty tiles of the police station were also removed;

(d) whether it is a fact that three Mappillas were arrested on suspicion for this offence and were subsequently released without any charge being framed against them;

(e) whether it is a fact that there was spite between the police and one of the three who were arrested by name C. Moosa, the brother of a wealthy and influential merchant of the place;

(f) whether the real culprits have been traced yet; and

(g) if not, whether the Government intend deputing a special police officer to trace the offenders and bring them to book and also to investigate into the circumstances that led to the arrest and release of C. Moosa and two others?

A.—(a) & (b) Yes.

(c) One of the two locks was found open but neither lock was damaged. The number of tiles removed was about 20.

(d) Yes.

(e) No.

(f) No.

(g) No. The case was duly investigated and for want of sufficient evidence treated as undetectable.

Agency.

Pleaders practising in the Agency.

* 480 Q.—Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the number of qualified persons holding sanads to work as pleaders in the courts of the Agency;

(b) the number of unqualified persons holding such sanads;

(c) the number of persons that are not allowed to practise in the Agency courts after the issue of the G.O. No. 1116, Revenue, dated 23rd July 1924; and

(d) whether there are qualified or unqualified pleaders holding sanads to work as pleaders residing at the headquarters of the various civil, revenue and criminal courts in the Agency?

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A.—(a) 177.

(b) 45.

(c) 11.

(d) Yes, except in three Agency District Munsifs' courts in Ganjam where there were no applicants for a sanad.

Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—“ With reference to the answer given to clause (d), will the Government consider the desirability of allowing unqualified persons to practise in the courts mentioned in the answer given in clause (d) ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ According to the answer given in clause (d) it will be found that there was no applicant for a sanad.”

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—“ With reference to the answers given in clauses (a) and (b) how many of practitioners, i.e., holders of sanads, live in the Agency tracts ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ I do not know, Sir.”

Mutta system in Gudem taluk.

* 481 Q.—Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) with reference to the answer given to question No. 422 on 16th March 1925 regarding the continuance of mutta system in Gudem taluk whether any muttadars are working at present in Makkavaram, Koyyur and Antada muttas;

(b) when Government resumed these muttas; and

(c) if muttadars are not appointed to these muttas, the reasons for the delay in not appointing the muttadars?

A.—(a) The mutta of Makaram was resumed and is being managed by a Sircar munsif. The muttadars of Koyyur and Antada were deported during the Fituri and have not been allowed to resume charge of their muttas pending decision as to whether the mutta system below ghats should be continued or not.

(b) Makaram mutta was resumed under the orders contained in G.O. No. 1765, Revenue, dated 2nd October 1922. Koyyur and Antada muttas have not been resumed.

(c) The deported muttadars are not considered fit to be allowed to re-assume their offices and the appointment of others is in abeyance pending a decision on the question referred to in (a).

Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—“ With reference to the answer given in clause (a) may I know what are the reasons which actuated the Government to resume mutta in Makkavaram ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ I must ask for notice.”

Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—“ When orders are to be expected regarding the remaining two muttas ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ As soon as we get a report from the Agent.”

Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—“ May I know why there should be so much delay in settling the matter regarding Koyyur and Antada muttas ? ”

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Land Revenue.*Collection of tree tax by village officers.*

* 482 Q.—Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue and the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the effect of G.O. No. 837, Revenue, dated 5th June 1924, is to relieve village officers of their duty to look after the trees transferred to the local boards by the notification of the Government in G.O. Mis. No. 1856, Revenue, dated 21st December 1923, and report the witherings and windfalls of such trees to the presidents of the local boards;

(b) whether the different local boards have addressed the Government on the subject;

(c) if so, the order passed by the Government on the matter;

(d) whether the G.O. No. 837, Revenue, dated 5th June 1924, supersedes the G.O. Mis. No. 473, L. & M., dated 22nd February 1923;

(e) if not, whether it is a fact that the Collector of Ramnad has held so;

(f) whether it is a fact that the tree tax in certain districts, specially Tanjore, is not capable of being realized in spite of the fact that a remuneration of $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent on the amount collected is promised to the village officers;

(g) whether the Government are going to take any steps to help the local boards in the way of securing better administration in this branch of work;

(h) whether it is a fact that the Government in their G.O. No. 1116, L. & M., dated 15th June 1921, have fixed a remuneration of 5 per cent to the village officers on the amount collected with regard to professional tax and thereby have placed the village officers under the local boards for collection;

(i) whether the Government have considered the feasibility of extending the system to this branch of the work with regard to trees; and

(j) whether the words 'Revenue department' occurring in Annexure I of G.O. No. 837, Revenue, dated 5th June 1924, have been interpreted by the Revenue Board as referring only to the village officers and the interpretation has been approved by the Government?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) & (c) The President, District Board, Tanjore, has addressed the Government on the subject. The matter is under the consideration of Government.

(d) The hon. Member apparently refers to G.O. No. 473, L. & M., dated 22nd February 1923, not to G.O. No. 478. The answer is in the affirmative except in so far as the collection of tree-tax due on tree pattas is concerned. As to this item please see answer to clause (g).

(e) The question does not arise.

(f) The Government have no information.

(g) & (i) The question is engaging the attention of Government.

(h) Yes: but this does not place the village officers under the disciplinary control of local boards.

(j) The term 'Revenue department' used in the annexure quoted is not intended to be and has not been construed to refer to village officers only except in the case of item 3 of the annexure, namely, the collection of profession tax and the preparation of profession tax lists where the term is clearly restricted to village officers.

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Assignment of lands to Mulgeni tenants.

* 483 Q.—Mr. K. RAGHUCHANDRA BALLAL: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Mulgeni tenants in South Kanara are held to be preferential claimants for obtaining assignments of Government waste lands which are kumaki adjacent to their Mulgeni holdings; and

(b) whether it is a fact that in case of re-entry of the Mulgars in such Mulgeni holdings by virtue of forfeiture of the Mulgeni lease the Mulgars are held not entitled to the said hosagame or assigned lands which the Mulgeni tenants obtained on the strength of the Mulgeni grant?

A.—(a) The hon. Member is referred to paragraph 40 of Board's Standing Order No. 15.

(b) There are no revenue rules to that effect.

Disposal of remission petitions of the ryots by the Deputy Tahsildar of Valangiman.

* 484 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that a meeting of the land-owners under the jurisdiction of the Deputy Tahsildar of Valangiman attached to the Papanasam taluk of Tanjore district held a public meeting on 20th May 1925 and passed a resolution protesting against the unsatisfactory disposal of remission petitions of the ryots by the Deputy Tahsildar of Valangiman and the other revenue officials of the locality;

(b) whether it is a fact that no proper inspection of lands was made in the case of the ryots in this area;

(c) whether it is true that many deserving cases were denied remission;

(d) whether any responsible officer of Government investigated into the complaint of these mirasidars; and

(e) if so, whether Government will be pleased to place the report on the table of this House?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) No. The villages in question were inspected by Revenue Inspectors and the Deputy Tahsildar. The Revenue Divisional Officer checked a number of cases personally and was satisfied that the Deputy Tahsildar's inspection was thorough.

(c) No. The Collector himself conducted the jamabandi of the area and is satisfied that remission was granted in many cases which would have been refused for similar loss in years when flood was less widespread.

(d) Yes. Both the Collector and the Revenue Divisional Officer.

(e) An extract of the report made by the Collector to the Board of Revenue is laid on the table.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"With reference to the statement contained in page 130 of the appendix attached in answer to this question the Government themselves admit that the recommendations of the Deputy Tahsildar were 'on the severe side'. May I therefore know in how many cases, if any, were his recommendations revised either by the District Collector or by the Revenue Divisional Officer?"

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The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"The Government have no information other than that contained in the report that is attached to this question."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"The number of cases in which his recommendations were revised are not given. May I ask whether the Government will be pleased to call for the information?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"I do not think it is necessary to do so."

Loans.

Loan given to Pullengode Rubber estate.

* 485 Q.—Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue, the hon. the Member for Finance, the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the loan given to the Pullengode Rubber estate in Malabar was written off; and

(b) whether the Government have given effect to the spirit of the adjournment motion carried on 31st March 1925 regarding the said subject matter and if not the reasons for not giving effect thereto?

A —(a) Yes.

(b) The Government were not prepared to alter the orders which had been already passed and announced and for which provision had already been made in the budget passed by the Council.

Mr. K. PRABHAKARAN TAMPAN :—"With reference to the answer given to this question, may I know the exact date on which the Government Order sanctioning this subsidy to the Pullengode Rubber estate was issued?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"The Government Order is dated 30th March and orders were passed previous to that date."

Mr. K. PRABHAKARAN TAMPAN :—"May I know how many days elapsed between the passing of the budget and the issue of this Government Order?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"Orders were passed after the budget was passed."

Mr. K. PRABHAKARAN TAMPAN :—"May I know why there was such inordinate expedition in issuing the Government Order?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"This matter was explained fully at the time of the debate on the adjournment motion. There was no inordinate expedition. The matter had been long pending, and as soon as the budget was passed, orders were issued."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"May I know if the Government's attention was drawn, when issuing this Government Order, to the speeches made on the general discussion of the budget about the inequitable provision made in favour of these estates?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"Yes."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"May I know after the adjournment motion when the Government told that they would look into the matter whether they took any action in the matter?"

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The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"The matter was considered again."

Mr. K. PRABHAKARAN TAMPAN :—"May I know what is the capital of this Rubber company?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"I do not know."

Mr. K. PRABHAKARAN TAMPAN :—"May I know whether Sir Arthur Knapp held large number of shares in this company?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I do not think that question arises from the answer given."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"May I know whether the Government issued that Government Order in consideration of the fact that Sir Arthur Knapp held many shares in this company?"

Mr. K. PRABHAKARAN TAMPAN :—"May I know whether at the time the grant was recommended by Sir Arthur Knapp, the Government were apprised of the fact that he held any shares in the company?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"That question does not arise."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Sir, the Government say in their answer 'the Government were not prepared to alter the orders which had been already passed'. My suggestion is—it may be right or it may be wrong—that one of the reasons which prevented the Government from not going back upon their orders was that the Member who was in charge of the particular portfolio was concerned financially in this Rubber Estate. I submit, Sir, that the question is quite relevant."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I have already stated that the question does not arise."

Loan applications from flood-affected taluks.

* 486 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) how many loan applications were received from October last year to the end of last March from each of the flood-affected taluks (i) for cultivation expenses, (ii) for purchasing cattle, (iii) for domestic expenses, (iv) for reclamation of lands and (v) for house-building and what was the total of the loans applied for in each taluk;

(b) how many of these applications were sanctioned and how many were rejected;

(c) in how many of the sanctioned applications the full amount applied for was granted;

(d) in how many cases reduced loans were sanctioned and in how many cases the reductions were up to 10 per cent, between 11 and 25 per cent, between 26 and 50 per cent and between 51 and 100 per cent;

(e) in the case of reduction of loans, in how many cases it was due to the insufficiency of assets owned by the applicants and in how many cases to the absence of need on their part;

(f) whether the Collector of each flood-affected district issued public notices regarding revenue loans at reduced rates of interest and what was the last date mentioned by each Collector for the receipt of such applications;

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(g) of the loans sanctioned, how many cases were up to Rs. 50, how many between Rs. 51 to 100 and how many between Rs. 101 and 500 and how many between Rs. 501 and 1,000 and how many above Rs. 1,000;

(h) in how many cases and for what total sums loan applications were pending for each flood-affected taluk on 1st April 1925;

(i) in how many cases loan applications were rejected (i) for want of mortgaged security; (ii) on the ground that the application was not a bona fide one; (iii) for non-payment of Sirkar kists in previous years; (iv) for the reason that the land had been already reclaimed;

(j) whether there were any cases in which lands were subdivided with a view to enable the joint pattadars to become entitled to get loans and if so, in how many cases were such subdivisions made and in how many such cases were loans actually granted;

(k) whether there were cases in which loans were granted after reclamation with a view to the debts incurred in the reclamations being repaid and if so, in how many cases were such loans granted; and

(l) if the Government have not got the necessary information in any of these matters, whether they will be pleased to get and furnish the necessary information?

A.—(a), (b) & (h) A statement* giving the information in the hands of Government for each of the flood-affected districts is laid on the table.

(c) to (e), (g), (i), (j) & (k) The Government have not these particulars.

(f) Yes; the dates are given in the statement referred to in clauses (a), (b) and (h).

(l) If the hon. Member will show Government what useful purpose will be served by collecting the details in question, the Government will be glad to consider the expediency of doing so. The hon. Member will please remember that the information cannot be collected without a considerable expenditure of time and labour on the part of the district and the taluk establishments concerned.

Minor Irrigation.

Minor irrigation works in Nellore district.

* 487 Q.—Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state with reference to the minor irrigation works in the Nellore district classified according to their nature—

(a) the number of such works (i) which are in good condition and (ii) which require repairs;

(b) the number of such works which have been repaired during each of the last five years, together with the amounts spent for such repairs;

(c) the reasons for the delay, if any, in carrying out repairs to such works; and

(d) the measures proposed to be taken for restoring the works to proper condition?

* Printed as Appendix II on page 131 infra.

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A.—(a) The number of minor irrigation works in the Nellore district in charge of the Revenue Department is 372. The only particulars in the hands of Government are those in statement No. 19 appended to the annual jamabandi report which was framed in accordance with the terms of a resolution moved by the hon. Member on 3rd February 1916. This does not show how many works need repair.

(b) The particulars required by the hon. Member are as follows:—

Year.	Number of works repaired.	Amount spent.
1920-21	90	17,747
1921-22	79	24,899
1922-23	44	12,299
1923-24	52	10,200
1924-25	49	18,233

(c) The Government are not aware of any such delay.

(d) The Government have already issued instructions to the Collectors to make inquiries at the time of jamabandi as to the tanks that need repairs and to have estimates prepared for them and their budgets drawn up on the basis of the above estimates. A copy of the order* issued is laid on the table.

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"With reference to the answer given to this question, we see that the Government Order in question was issued late. May I know whether instructions will be issued to the Collectors to make the necessary enquiries immediately without waiting for the next jamabandi?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"The Government Order is dated 28th April 1925."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"It is not likely that in several cases the Collectors will be able to inspect all the cases at the time of jamabandi. The principles laid down in the Government Order are fairly liberal. May I therefore suggest to the hon. the Revenue Member that, consistently with the Government Order that has been issued, the Collectors may be instructed to make enquiries, so far as provision for making the necessary repairs for the next year is concerned, without waiting till the time of jamabandi."

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"The Government Order says: 'The Board of Revenue is accordingly requested to instruct Collectors to make enquiries especially at the time of jamabandi.' The latter will make enquiries as soon as they can or on any occasion which may be suitable."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"May I point out, Sir, 11-45 that the answer is misleading and, unless Government clear up matters, one full year will be wasted?"

* Printed as Appendix IHI on page 132 infra.

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Transfer of certain wet lands in Rayadrug to dry.

* 488 Q.—MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the extent of wet land under the old Dapala Nagama cheruvu of Nagalapuram, Rayadrug taluk, Bellary district, that has been transferred to dry;

(b) the nature of the scheme, if any, by which it is proposed that these converted lands should have again facilities for irrigation;

(c) the progress so far made in the carrying out of the above scheme; and

(d) if there is no such scheme under contemplation whether steps have been taken to adequately compensate the owners whose wet lands have been converted to dry?

A.—(a) 157·81 acres of land registered as wet have been now registered as dry.

(b) & (c) After a personal inspection by the Collector, a proposal to re-open the old channel which formerly supplied the tank was investigated. The suggestions of the Executive Engineer on this proposal are being examined by the Collector.

(d) The tank was abandoned on account of repeated breaches which caused great damage to the land registered as wet and the prohibitive cost of repairs. In the circumstances no claim for compensation can be recognized.

MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Was any compensation promised at any time to the owners of these lands which were converted into dry?"

The hon. MR. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"Government are not aware of any."

MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Will the hon. Member call for the papers in his office and see whether compensation was not promised at one time to these owners?"

The hon. MR. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"Not, according to the papers in the office, Sir."

MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I remember, Sir, that the Revenue Secretary in one of his letters wrote to me that the question of compensation was under consideration and that he would leave a note to the office."

Public Service.*System of transferring of officers from stations once in three years.*

* 489 Q.—MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether there is any system under which Government officers are transferred from a place after a stay of three years in that particular place?

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A.—The period of tenure of a particular post is not limited in the manner suggested in the question except in the following cases:—

Secretaries to Government (other than Chief Secretary and Second Secretary), Deputy Secretaries and Under Secretaries ...	Limited to 3 years
Registrar, High Court ...	Do.
Secretary, Board of Revenue ...	Do.
Assistant Inspector-General of Police ...	Do.
Personal Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and C.I.D. ...	Do.
Manager of the office of the Conservator of Forests ...	Limited to 5 years.
Huzur Sarishtadar ...	Limited to 3 years except in special cases in which period may be extended to 5 years at the discretion of the Collector.

In the case of many other appointments, viz., Deputy Collectors and Tahsildars, though there is no hard-and-fast rule ordinarily opportunity is taken when transfers have to be made to move officers who have been three years at the station.

MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"Will the Government be pleased to publish a list of officers from Huzur Sarishtadar upwards who have been in the same place for more than five years?"

The hon. MR. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"I do not think, Sir, the matter is of sufficient importance."

Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO:—"Does this rule of transferring officers apply to the Medical department also?"

The hon. MR. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"I must ask for notice, Sir."

Revenue Establishments.*Recruitment of probationary deputy tahsildars, etc., from among natives of Anantapur district.*

* 490 Q.—MR. G. RAMESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether since 1910 any probationary deputy tahsildars and probationary revenue inspectors were appointed from among the natives of Anantapur district; and if so

(b) how many of them are non-Brahmans and how many Brahmans; (c) who are they and where they were first appointed and when and what their present position is; and

(d) what is the total number of appointments made for the said offices up to date and how many of them in each class were filled up by the natives of the Ceded districts?

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A.—(a), (b) & (c) Probationary revenue inspectors are appointed by Collectors and the Government are unable to say how many are natives of the Anantapur district. So far as can be ascertained from the application forms no resident or native of that district has been appointed probationary deputy tahsildar.

(d) The total number of probationary revenue inspectors appointed up to 31st December 1924 is 231. The Government have not information as to how many of them are natives of the Ceded districts. The total number of probationary deputy tahsildars appointed till now is 41. From the application forms it appears that two of them are natives or residents of the Ceded districts.

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, whether any person from the Ceded districts was found competent for the post of revenue inspector ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" As stated in the answer these appointments are made by the Collector and I do not know how the hon. Member expects the Government to know whether there were competent men or not."

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO :—" Were any applications received from the people of the Ceded districts ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" Again I must point out, Sir, that these appointments are made by the Collector and not by the Government"

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO :—" I am much obliged to the hon. Member for repeating his answer. All that I ask is whether the Government will not exercise some control over these Collectors and see that as far as possible they appoint the men from the locality itself and not import their own men from other districts ? "

" With regard to the second point, Sir, may I know whether these two probationary deputy tahsildars are permanent residents or casual residents of the Ceded districts ? "

(The hon. the Revenue Member was consulting the Secretary to the Revenue Department sitting behind. In the meanwhile the next question was called.)

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO :—" I am expecting an answer to my question, Sir."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" When Government Members take some time to answer, it means that the answer is not ready."

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO :—" The hon. Member was speaking to the Secretary to the Government and I expected an answer shortly."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Members on the Government benches cannot take their own time in answering questions."

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Alleged assault on the Revenue Divisional Officer of Coimbatore.

* 491 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) how many persons were chargesheeted in the case in which the Revenue Divisional Officer of Coimbatore was alleged to have been assaulted near the Karumathampatti toll-gate ;

(b) whether it is a fact that after the chargesheet was presented the Police withdrew the case ; if so, what were the reasons for the withdrawal ; whether the withdrawal was applied for with the consent of the Revenue Divisional Officer himself and of the District Magistrate ; and

(c) whether the Government have received any report in the matter and what action has been taken by them ?

A.—(a) Four persons.

(b) The Police withdrew the case with the consent of the Magistrate before whom the case stood charged on the ground that the facts on record showed the case to be one of simple assault and that the complainant was willing to withdraw. Mr. Green has denied that he consented to the withdrawal. The District Magistrate's consent is not on record. His consent was not necessary.

(c) The Government have received a report and decided that no action on their part was necessary.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" With reference to the answer to clause (b), may I know whether the consent of the complainant was really taken to withdraw the complaint ? Because in one place it is said that he consented and in another place it is said that he denied he ever consented ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" Subsequently, Sir."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" How do the Government reconcile these two conflicting statements of the Police and the complainant ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" Government do not feel called upon to reconcile them, Sir."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" I am quite satisfied with that, Sir."

Survey.

Alleged assignment of land to Mr. Glason, the motor mechanic of the Sivaganga Zamindar.

* 492 Q.—The RAJA OF RAMNAD : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that some 450 acres in Tiruppuvanam taluk had been assigned to one Mr. Glason, the motor mechanic of the Sivaganga Zamindar, and the same has been transferred to Mr. Firth, the Assistant Director of Survey ; if the answer is in the affirmative, to kindly give full particulars and reasons ; and

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(b) whether it is a fact that a building has been rented for the location of the Sivaganga zamindari survey office at Kodaikanal and if so, for what period and on what rent and what the necessity is and whether it was Mr. Leach, the Collector, that moved in the matter?

A.—(a) No land has been assigned to Mr. Glasson (Claessen) in the Sivaganga zamindari and there is no truth in the suggestion that any land has been or is about to be transferred to Mr. Firth.

(b) No building has been rented for the location of the Sivaganga zamindari survey office at Kodaikanal.

The RAJA OF RAMNAD:—"With reference to the answer to clause (b), may I ask the hon. Member whether any officer in charge of these operations is given a building the zamindari paying the rent?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"I must ask for notice of the question, Sir."

Alleged transfer of Mr. Ganesa Ayyar, Survey Officer, Sivaganga zamindari.

* 493 Q.—The RAJA OF RAMNAD: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether it is a fact that one Mr. Ganesa Ayyar, who was Survey Officer, Sivaganga zamindari, was transferred to the survey office the moment he delivered a judgment in a case against the claim put forward by the Court of Wards?

A.—No.

Arms and Explosives.

Issue of licences under the Arms Act in the Coimbatore district.

* 494 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of licences issued in the Coimbatore district under the Indian Arms Act in every year from 1920 to 1925 and state the reasons why there has been considerable difference in the numbers;

(b) whether the Government issued any orders regarding the issue of licences and if so, to what effect;

(c) whether it is a fact that some licences were cancelled before the expiry of the period for which they had been issued and if so, how many were so cancelled, and for what reasons; and

(d) whether there have been similar reductions and cancellations in other districts also?

A.—(a)

1920	...	2,679	1923	...	2,972
1921	...	2,909	1924	...	3,107
1922	...	3,098	1925	...	Not available.

The variations do not appear to be so great as to call for special explanation.

(b) No special orders relating to the district of Coimbatore have been issued recently. The hon. Member's attention is invited to the Resolution of the Government of India, Home Department (Police), dated the 3rd November 1923, No. F. 829-1-22,

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published at pages 1340-1343 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 27th November 1923. With reference to paragraph 9 of that resolution regarding the imposition of limits on the number of licences, the Madras Government have directed that no licensing authority should fix a total number of licences for a village, taluk or division and say that once he has reached that number he will issue no more; beyond this the Government have not limited the discretion of licensing officers.

(c) The Magisterial clerk in the Coimbatore Collector's office who is now under suspension had improperly renewed a number of licences without the authorization of the District Magistrate and it was found necessary to cancel some of these licences. The reasons for cancellation fall under the following main heads:—

- (i) lack of status;
- (ii) lack of need;
- (iii) bad character;
- (iv) loss of weapons;
- (v) old age;
- (vi) an excessive number of licences in a particular village.

The Government have no information as to the exact number of licences cancelled but have ascertained that it would involve considerable labour to obtain it.

(d) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to G.O.s. No. 832, Judicial, dated 3rd November 1921, No. 1120, Judicial, dated 7th October 1922, No. 349, Judicial (Magisterial), dated 13th August 1923, and No. 428, Judicial (Magisterial), dated 14th October 1924, from which it will be seen that the number of licences varies from year to year in every district.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"With reference to the answer to clause (c), may I ask for some light as to what is meant by 'lack of status'?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I think, Sir, the answer is very clear. At first licences were improperly issued to a number of people without any status and afterwards they were cancelled."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"I am not asking the meaning of the English words; I want to know what exactly are the general considerations relevant to the issue of such licences which Government take into consideration before they decide upon issuing or cancelling licences?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"It is left to the discretion of the Collector."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"May I know whether all the conditions mentioned in clause (c) must be satisfied or whether it is enough if only one condition is satisfied?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Again, Sir, that is left to the discretion of the Collector."

* All these Government Orders have been placed on Editors' Table.

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Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"Because we are not satisfied with the action of the Collector we come to the Government. We ask the Government to see whether there is any necessity for their interference or not."

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"If you bring to my notice individual cases of hardship I shall look into them."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member must address the chair."

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"If the hon. Member brings to my notice individual cases of hardship I shall look into them."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"May I ask the hon. the Home Member to get detailed information for the year 1925 and see whether there has not been a large number of cancellations and whether it is not necessary for the Government to interfere?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"I shall get the information, Sir."

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—"Will the Government find out the number of licences that were retained for 1925 and the number of licences that were cancelled in 1925?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"The figures will be available at the end of the year, Sir."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"May I know how the Government reconcile the two answers? In answer to clause (b) it is stated that 'the Madras Government have directed . . . licensing officers.' Again in answer to clause (c) it is stated that one of the reasons for the cancellation of licences is 'an excessive number of licences in a particular village'."

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"As far as I see, they are not conflicting, Sir."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"With regard to item (v), clause (c), what do the Government consider as old age and where do they draw the line, Sir?"

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—"With reference to (c) may I know whether the magisterial clerk in question issued the licences without the signature of the District Magistrate?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"Yes, I think so."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Is the clerk alone to be dealt with or the District Magistrate also?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"Only the clerk to be dealt with."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"Is it not a fact that the District Magistrate handed over his rubber stamp to the clerk and the clerk issued licences?"

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Depressed Classes.

Alleged terrorising of the depressed classes in South Arcot district.

* 495 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—with reference to an article signed by Mr. R. Srinivasan, M.L.C., and published under the heading "Terrorising the depressed classes" on page 4 in the *Madras Mail* dated 22nd May 1925—

(a) what steps have been taken by the Collector and the Police of the South Arcot district against the ringleaders who were oppressing the depressed classes as well as those rescuing the depressed classes from further oppression; and

(b) if the Government have no information, whether they will be pleased to make enquiries into the matter now?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to G.O. No. 2596, Law (General), dated the 18th August 1925, which has been placed on Editors' Table.

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—"Sir, in the Government Order referred to I find that the village munsif was instrumental for the whole incident. If that is the case, may I know why the Collector let him go without punishment?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"That is left entirely to the discretion of the Collector."

Rao Bahadur M. C. RAJA :—"Has the attention of the Government been drawn to a reply of Mr. Srinivasan to this Government Order?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"Yes, Sir."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Is the hon. Member satisfied that the District Magistrate did all that he ought to have done to prevent the incident?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"I think he has done all that is possible for him to do."

Mr. R. SRINIVASAN :—"Whether the Government will be pleased to place my reply thereto on the Editors' Table."

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"Government do not think it necessary."

Rao Bahadur M. C. RAJA :—"May I know what steps Government have taken on the reply of Mr. Srinivasan to the Government Order?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"As a result G.O. No. 2596 was issued."

Rao Bahadur M. C. RAJA :—"There was a reply to this Government Order and may I know what action the hon. the Home Member took on this?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"Government thought that no action was necessary."

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—"Again, Sir, I find that two Adi-Dravidas were assaulted for taking drinking water from one of those public ponds. May I know what action was taken against them?"

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The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" How does this question arise out of the main question ? "

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—" I put this question with reference to the main question. I refer to the Government Order referred to."

Emigration.

Alleged grievances of emigrants to Ceylon, etc.

* 496 Q.—Mr. T. MALLESAPPA : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether the Government are aware of the hardships suffered by the passengers in ships conveying emigrants to Ceylon and the Malay States ?

A.—Certain instances of the hardships suffered by emigrants proceeding to the Malay States have been brought to the notice of the Government. No complaints have been received regarding ships conveying emigrants to Ceylon.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Sir, with reference to the first part of the answer regarding the hardship suffered by the emigrants proceeding to the Malay States may I know what action Government have taken or are proposing to take ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Government are taking steps."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Was any representation made to the Government of India ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" We are, I think, in correspondence with the Government of India."

Alleged return of coolies from Assam plantations.

* 497 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have entered into any arrangement with the Government of Assam to be informed of any particulars as regards the coolies recruited from this province for the tea estates but who absconded from them ; and if so,

(b) the number of people who absconded from the Assam Tea estate month by month from 1st July 1924 ; and

(c) how many of them—

(i) actually returned to their homes,

(ii) died on their way, and

(iii) could not be traced ?

A.—(a) No.

(b) & (c) Do not arise.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know if the Government would now at least enter into some arrangement with the Assam Government to have some information about these people ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Government think that it is not necessary."

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Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I inform the hon. Member of an incident which happened just before he assumed his high office. A series of questions were asked together with supplemental questions which showed the misery of these unfortunate coolies. A motion was also carried recommending to the Government that recruitment of these unfortunate people should be stopped. Will the hon. Member kindly look into these debates and see whether some action is necessary or not to protect these unfortunate people ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I shall look into the question, Sir."

Forests.

Cattle-grazing in the Banavaram reserve forest.

* 498 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Home Member and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that no cattle are allowed to graze in the Banavaram reserve forest in the North Arcot district ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the ryots of Banavaram petitioned the Collector of North Arcot and the Board of Revenue for the issue of grazing permits for their cattle in the Banavaram reserve forest ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the said reserve is used as a grass farm for the Military Department and, if so, how long it has been thus reserved ;

(d) how far is the ' reserve line ' from the village limit ;

(e) whether it is a fact that there is no grazing poramboke land available for grazing for this village except the above reserve forest ;

(f) whether it is a fact that cattle belonging to the ' friends ' of the grass farm overseer alone are allowed to graze in this reserve forest ; and

(g) whether it is the object of Government to supply the grazing needs of the ryots in reserving the ryots forests ?

A.—(a) & (b) Yes.

(c) Yes ; from the year 1907-08. Records for previous years are not available. 12 noon

(d) About half a mile.

(e) No. 583 acres out of the total area of the village (2,119 acres) have been registered as grazing ground.

(f) The Government have no reason to think so.

(g) Reserves classified as ' Ryots forests ' and proposed to be handed over to panchayat management are intended to supply so far as possible the grazing needs of ryots. Banavaram reserve has not been classified as a ' Ryots forest '.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" With reference to the answer to clause (e) that 583 acres have been registered as grazing ground, may I know whether it is a fact that it exists only on paper and that the people have no grazing ground at all ? Is it not a fact that almost the whole of this so-called grazing ground have been assigned to Adi-Dravidas and ex-military people ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" No, Sir. What is stated in the answer is correct."

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Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" With reference to the answer to clause (g) that the Banavaram reserve has not been classified as a ' Ryots forest', may I know whether it is a fact that this reserve is now being utilized as a military grass farm? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I have no information."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" As the ryots are put to great hardship by the Military Department using this reserve as a grass farm, will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to call for the information? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Yes."

Grazing permits in forest reserves.

* 499 Q.—Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether in villages situated where two forest reserves meet grazing permits issued for one reserve allow grazing in the adjoining reserve;

(b) whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that the disallowance of such special concession is causing much hardship to the ryots of the localities;

(c) whether Anumpalli in Gooty taluk is one of such villages;

(d) whether the ryots of the said and neighbouring villages have requested the relief indicated; and

(e) what orders have been passed or contemplated to be passed in that matter?

A.—(a) The practice is not uniform. A permit issued for one grazing unit is not as a rule valid in an adjoining grazing unit. There are, however, certain exceptions to this rule.

(b) The Government have received no complaints.

(c), (d) & (e) Anumpalli is in Gooty range. The reserves which adjoin the village are situated in the same range. A single permit applies to the whole range. No question of relief therefore arises and no complaints have been received by Government.

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO :—" With reference to the answer to clause (b), am I to understand that 'the Government' means only the hon. Member sitting here? May I know whether it includes the departmental heads such as the District Forest Officer and the Conservator of Forests? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" 'Government' does not include Forest Officers, etc."

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO :—" May I request the hon. Member to find out the grievances put before the local officers and the Conservator of Forests in the matter? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Yes, Sir."

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Alleged restriction of grazing in Anchetti forest range.

* 500 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received a memorial from the residents of Urigam and other villages in the Anchetti forest range, Hosur taluk, Salem district, regarding the restriction of grazing in some coupes of the Anchetti forest;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is no restriction in four coupes while there is restriction about grazing in the remaining five coupes of the forest and if so, why there is such difference;

(c) whether it is a fact that people are encouraged to live within the forest limits and lands are given for their cultivation, and if so, whether their cattle are permitted to graze within those limits; and

(d) whether it is a fact that there is no restriction regarding grazing of cattle in the Coimbatore district on the other side of the Cauvery and if so, what are the special reasons for restricting the grazing in the Anchetti forest?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Yes. The coupes which are closed to grazing contain young plants of valuable timber species which will be spoiled by cattle grazing in the dry weather.

(c) People are not encouraged to live within the limits of reserved forests.

(d) The forests on the other side of the Cauvery are in the Kollegal division and do not contain such valuable timber species.

Government Press.

Promotion to employees in Government Press.

* 501 Q.—Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Messrs. Muhammad Hanif, D'Silva and Sundaram Ayyar, employees of the Government Press, were promoted to the cadre of Rs. 60—4—100, and if so, when;

(b) whether it is a fact that the above persons possess neither academical nor technical qualifications;

(c) if so, what led the Superintendent, Government Press, to promote these unqualified people to the present cadre;

(d) whether the Superintendent, Government Press, approached the Government to get them exempted from age bar and efficiency tests; and

(e) if so, whether the Government will be pleased to lay a copy of the Government Order on the Council Table?

A.—(a) No. Muhammad Haniff was in service before the time-scale was introduced and was automatically brought under this time-scale; the other two were originally temporary employees but their posts were made permanent with effect from 9th January 1923.

(b) & (c) Under the rules prescribing educational qualifications for admission to the public service, these men are not required to

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possess any academical qualifications. Muhammad Haniff has passed the necessary technical test; the other two are men of proved efficiency.

- (d) A. A. D'Silva and T. A. Sundara Ayyar were recommended to Government for exemption from the age-bar. No other proposal was submitted to Government.
- (e) A copy of Memorandum * No. 1259 D-1, Finance, dated 18th August 1923, is laid on the table.

Services of Mr. Cartledge, Temporary Examiner in Government Press.

* 502 Q.—Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that one Mr. Cartledge, a temporary examiner on Rs. 60—4—100, was thrown out of employment recently as he was found medically unfit and that he was again reinstated by the Superintendent in the same cadre; and

(b) if so, who certified him about his fitness for Government service; whether the Government will be pleased to quote the Government Order exempting him from age bar and efficiency test?

A.—(a) & (b) The services of the temporary examiner were dispensed with on 1st January 1925; he was re-employed as a temporary hand on 17th January 1925. The Surgeon, First District, certified him to be fit for work in the Press; he was not certified as medically unfit. As he does not hold any permanent appointment, the question of his exemption does not arise.

Attendance of employees in the Government Press.

* 503 Q.—Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the employees of the Government Press who attend office between 9-11 to 9-15 and 9-15 to 9-30 are treated as 15 minutes and 30 minutes late, respectively;

(b) whether it is fact that a further 25 per cent is added at the end of the month to the accumulated late hours in the way of further punishment;

(c) whether it is also a fact that late comers after 9-30 are not allowed to work in the office;

(d) if so, whether the order applies to all departments of the Government Press;

(e) if not, to whom this order particularly applies; and

(f) how long the present rule has been existing in the Government Press?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Yes, in the case of the men of the technical establishment eligible for overtime whose total late attendance exceeds one hour per month.

(c) No; but they are required to obtain the permission of the Superintendent before they are allowed to enter office.

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(d) No.

(e) Only to the Technical departments.

(f) From the 6th February 1924

Vacancies in Government Press.

* 504 Q.—Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) how many posts there are on Rs. 30—2—60 and 60—4—100 in the examining department of the Government Press remaining vacant without being filled up;

(b) why the Superintendent, Government Press, does not fill up the vacancies then and there;

(c) whether it is a fact that duly qualified people are not given promotions from one grade to another whenever vacancies occur; and

(d) how many non-technical men are there on Rs. 60—4—100; what are their names and their service in the Press?

A.—(a) Three posts of Readers on Rs. 60—4—100 and one post on Rs. 30—2—60 are vacant.

(b) For want of suitable men.

(c) No.

(d) None.

Local Boards and Municipal Councils.

Alleged irregularities by the president of the Timiri union.

* 505 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government have received a memorial from the members of the union board of Timiri village, in North Arcot district, protesting against the serious irregularities alleged to have been perpetrated by the president of the Timiri union;

(b) whether it is a fact that the memorialists state that they do not expect to receive justice at the hands of the district board of North Arcot, should the matter be referred to him for report; and

(c) whether Government have deputed any officer of Government to enquire into the allegations and if not, whether they propose to do so?

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

(c) The answer is in the negative.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—“If a petition has been received by the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government, complaining about the grave irregularities in the working of the union, I would like to know whether the hon. the Minister considers the answer to clause (b), viz., that he does not care to ascertain whether irregularities exist or not, to be satisfactory?”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—“Mr. President, it is not that the Government do not care to see whether there are irregularities or not. But what is contended on behalf of the Government is that the allegations are not sufficiently serious and do not warrant the intervention of the Government. The Government do not think it necessary to interfere in the matter.”

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Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" May I know whether it is not the duty of the Government to enquire whether there are any reasons for the allegations and to seek further light on the matter ? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" The Government do not think it necessary. "

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Is it not a fact that the allegations were made by a very large number of ratepayers of the union and that the memorial was signed by a large number of representative ratepayers ? "

The Sivakasi taluk board.

* 506 Q.—Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the G.O. Mis. No. 1082, L. & M., dated 31st March 1925, regarding the cancellation of certain proceedings of the Sivakasi taluk board was issued after due legal advice had been taken by the Government ;

(b) whether the Government are aware that the District Munsif of Srivilliputtur has held that the Government Order is not binding on him ;

(c) why the Government did not proceed under rule 33 of the revised rules for the conduct of elections passed under the Madras Local Boards Act ; and

(d) whether the Government are considering the advisability of amending some of the rules in order to remove the ambiguity ?

A.—(a) The answer is in the negative.

(b) The District Munsif has observed that his " Court has not been divested of its jurisdiction by the passing of the order. "

(c) The applicability of rule 33 is not obvious.

(d) The question of amending rule 29 of the rules for the conduct of elections is under consideration.

Amending Bill of the Local Boards Act.

* 507 Q.—The RAJA OF RAMNAD : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state when he proposes to introduce the amending Bill of the Local Boards Act, what accounts for the delay of over a year, when last year in reply to a request by me he stated in the Council that it might be ready in the course of a month ?

A.—It is hoped that the Bill will be ready for introduction by the end of the year. Fresh suggestions for amendments were received and had to be examined and placed before the Advisory Committee.

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—" May I know whether the ' year ' means the calendar year or the official year ? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" Official year. "

Ghat road between Mettupalaiyam and Ootacamund.

* 508 Q.—The RAJA OF RAMNAD : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) how many authorities have control over the road between Mettupalaiyam and Ootacamund ; how many toll-gates exist in this road ;

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(b) to whom the various gates belong ;

(c) what is the distance between each gate ; if more than one gate is under the control of any one authority, what is the justification for keeping them so close to each other ; and

(d) what is the cost of maintenance for each mile of road ; what contribution the Government make towards cost of maintenance ?

A.—(a) The Coimbatore and the Nilgiri District Boards and the Coonoor and Ootacamund Municipal Councils have control over this road. Including the gate at Mettupalaiyam there are four gates on the road.

(b) Three to the Nilgiri District Board and one to the Coimbatore District Board.

(c) The Government have no information as to distances. The gates are nearer together than is usual in order to catch all the traffic.

(d) The average annual cost of maintenance of the road during the last five years was Rs. 2,02 a mile. The road is maintained by the Public Works Department, and the Nilgiri District Board pays a contribution of Rs. 5,000 to the Public Works Department towards the cost.

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—" If I am to understand from the answer to clause (d) that the Coimbatore District Board does not contribute to the maintenance of the road, may I know how can the District Board of Coimbatore have a toll-gate on that road ? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" The Coimbatore District Board has jurisdiction over one toll-gate. "

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—" Does the hon. the Minister propose to reduce the number of toll-gates or make some arrangement by which people may be relieved of this burden of having to pay in five or six places, for 30 miles ? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" The request will be considered. "

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Is it a fact that the committee which met at Ootacamund last summer decided to recommend the abolition of the toll-gates ? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" Sir, to the best of my recollections, there is no recommendation to that effect. "

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know how much does the District Board, Nilgiris, get from these toll-gates ? It contributes Rs. 5,000. The money it gets will be much larger than that sum. "

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know whether there is a proposal to abolish toll-gates in the whole Presidency in order to get rid of a chronic nuisance ? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" There was a proposal and the Advisory Committee came to the conclusion that it was inexpedient to do so. "

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know whether there is a recommendation that motor-cars may be exempted from paying tolls ? "

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Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"Is there any rule as to the distance that should exist normally between two toll-gates?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"Ordinarily, it is 20 miles. But the boards use their discretion in the matter."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"May I have answer to my question whether the Advisory Committee have recommended that no toll should be collected for motor-cars?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"There is no such proposal."

Nominations to local boards.

* 509 Q.—Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the principles on which nominations are made to local boards and in particular with reference to (1) the nomination of the same individual for a number of terms to a board when there are others of the same community equally deserving available, (2) the nomination of persons who fail in the elections; and

(b) how far these principles have been observed by the nominated president of the Anantapur District Board generally and with regard to the Penukonda Taluk Board?

A. —(a) Appointments of members of taluk and union boards are made by the president of the district board and the president of the taluk board, respectively, in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (5) of section 9 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920. If a person is to be nominated for more than two consecutive periods the special circumstances necessitating such nomination should be recorded in writing. The attention of the hon. Member is drawn to Notification No. 1032 published in Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette* of 15th September 1925.

(b) The Government have no information.

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO :—"The answer to clause (a) says that 'if a person is to be nominated for more than two consecutive periods the special circumstances necessitating such nomination should be recorded in writing'. I want to know whether this record in writing is to be communicated to anybody in the world?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"They are submitted to the Government and the Government will question the boards if their explanations are not satisfactory."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTIYAR :—"Does it apply to municipalities as well?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"I hope the order was issued in connexion with local boards. I am not sure if the order covers to municipalities also."

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO :—"I want to submit a point of order, Sir, that I should have the first preference in putting supplementary questions, the original question being asked by me?"

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The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"No. I do not think that hon. Members have any such right. Supplementary questions may be put as opportunity and occasion arise."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I think there was a ruling given by your predecessor to the effect that the right of putting supplementary questions first rests with the hon. Member who has put the original question itself and if he is either absent or is not willing to put supplementary questions, then any other hon. Member may ask them?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member putting the original question will have preference on the first occasion. On subsequent occasions the right must be decided according to circumstances."

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO :—"I wanted to know whether the other minority communities referred to, included Brahmans as well."

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"If the question refers to a mere statement whether Brahmans are a minority community among the population in this Presidency, I must say that they are. But for election purposes we take into consideration the fact whether any particular community has facilities to be returned through the door of election or not."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"With reference to sub-clause (2) of this question, I find that, unless I am mistaken, nomination of persons who fail in the elections, is not necessary. In view of the fact that there are very large number of cases in which failed candidates are nominated, may I ask the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government whether the Government have any general considerations to be guided by?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"There is no hard-and-fast rule that candidates who fail to be returned by election should not be nominated. It depends upon the circumstance whether the nomination of such a candidate is necessary in the interests of the local body."

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—"With reference to clause (a) I find from the Government Order issued, that they desire to impress on presidents that whenever and wherever suitable candidates are available, members of the depressed classes, Muhammadans and Indian Christians should be nominated. I find that the claims of suitable candidates from these three important communities are being ignored. I just want to know how it is possible for presidents to decide without trying a particular candidate that he is not fit or that he is not a suitable candidate."

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"That is a matter to be decided by the taluk board and district board presidents as cases arise."

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasaya :—"The answer says that 'if a person is to be nominated for more than two consecutive periods the special circumstances necessitating such nomination should be recorded in writing'. The Government have issued a Government Order and is this notification a modification of the Government Order, because nomination beyond a particular term is to be deprecated and the rule is now made applicable to cases of more than two consecutive terms."

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"Sir, it is not a modification of the Government Order."

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Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO:—"May I know whether this Government notification (No. 1032) has retrospective effect?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"It cannot have retrospective effect."

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO:—"May I know whether any nomination has been cancelled after orders have been issued under this notification No. 1032?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"Sir, I cannot say that off-hand."

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO:—"May I remind the case of a nomination to Kudligi union having been cancelled?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"It may be so, but I am not sure of it."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"If a person is nominated for more than two consecutive periods, the special circumstances should be recorded in writing. I want to know whether this is communicated to the Government and whether the Government confirm the nomination."

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"It has to be submitted by the presidents who make the nominations. They have to give reasons why they have acted against the general principle laid down."

The RAJA OF RAMNAD:—"The Government Order gives directions to the presidents of local bodies. May I know whether the order binds the Government in the matter of their nominations also and whether it is the intention of the Government to pursue the same policy in the cases of nomination made by them?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"As far as possible."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTIYAR:—"May I know if the presidents of the local bodies also may do this as far as possible?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"They are given discretions. They are asked to consider the claims of minorities and if they do not get suitable candidates belonging to these communities, they are at liberty to nominate others, if they think that such nominations are necessary."

12-15 P.m. Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTIYAR:—"May I know if, in the opinion of the hon. Minister, notification No. 1032 does not apply to municipalities and whether it is his intention to make it apply to them?"

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO:—"The notification referred to only states that the presidents are advised to follow a particular course. I want to know, if the advice is rejected or not taken, whether the Government has any hold upon the president concerned."

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"It is a matter about which I am not quite certain, whether the Government can take any action under the provisions of the Act. It is being considered by the law officers."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"If I may ask two questions at the same time Sir, I wish to ask the hon. the Minister, whether the reasons which are to be recorded in writing are confidential or are they open to the public or at least to the candidates concerned; and secondly, whether in nominating persons who have failed in the elections at least that failure is taken as a consideration against them."

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The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"So far as the first question is concerned, the reports of the presidents are confidential. As regards the second question, it rests with the presidents to decide whether it is necessary to nominate persons who failed in the elections."

Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB:—"May I ask, Sir, is it in the interests of the public or in the interests of the president that persons are nominated?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Obviously, in the interests of the public."

Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB:—"If so, as the candidate has been defeated, the public evidently do not want him."

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"May I ask, Sir, whether quite recently, the Local Government had taken action against the decision of the local boards of South Arcot and turned down some of the nominations made to the union boards?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"Possibly so."

Tenders for road works in the Ceded districts.

* 510 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) when the tenders for road works were invited by the presidents of the Bellary, Cuddapah, Kurnool and Anantapur district boards;

(b) the latest date fixed for the receipt of the tenders for each of them; and

(c) the dates when the tenders were respectively bound and disposed of by the several presidents?

A.—The Government do not ordinarily interfere in the matter of tenders called for by the district boards.

The Government have no knowledge of the transactions referred to and are not aware of any reason for interference.

Installation of oil engine in Rayadrug Union.

* 511 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state when the estimates for the oil engine installation in the Rayadrug Union will be sanctioned?

A.—The estimate for the work was sanctioned by the Sanitary Engineer in April 1925.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"May I know if funds have been allotted and the work has been ordered to be executed?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"I am not quite sure. I must have notice of the question."

The constitution of the taluk boards of South Kanara.

* 512 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased—

(a) to place before the House a statement showing the number of the members of the taluk boards in South Kanara, with their religion, community, caste and sub-caste, e.g., Konkani or Goud Sarasvat Brahman, non-Brahman, Sarasvat Brahman, Shivalli Brahman, non-Brahman, Bunt, Billavar, etc.

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and to state how many members of the Indian Christians have been nominated by the District Board President as members of the taluk boards and how many Indian Christians are elected members;

(b) what should be the proportion of Indian Christians in the taluk boards (1) in proportion to their population, (2) in proportion to the number of voters;

(c) what is the population of the backward communities and depressed classes in South Kanara and what is the number representing them (1) by election, (2) by nomination;

(d) whether any members of the backward communities and depressed classes were re-nominated and whether any new ones were nominated after the recent elections; and

(e) if the same members of the backward communities were re-nominated, whether the President could not find other members equally or more capable and qualified?

A.—(a) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to clause (c) of question No. 562.

(b) & (c) The hon. Member may work out the population from the Census Tables.

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

Representation of the backward classes in the taluk boards of South Kanara.

* 513 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) how many members of the depressed classes have been nominated as members of the taluk boards and unions in the South Kanara district;

(b) how many members of the Sarasvat section of the Brahman community have been nominated as members of the taluk boards by the district board president who is a Sarasvat gentleman, and for what reasons;

(c) what is the population of the particular section called Sarasvat Brahmins as compared with that of the total number of Brahmins in the district;

(d) whether it is a fact that the district board president has contended that the Sarasvat Brahman community constitutes one of the minorities under section 9 (5) of the Local Boards Act;

(e) how many of them have been elected as members of the taluk boards; and

(f) (1) whether the president could not find sufficiently educated members of the depressed classes to represent them in the taluk boards; (2) whether he has appointed any to represent them?

A.—(a) & (f) There are no union boards in South Kanara. An Adi-Dravida has been appointed as a member of the Kasaragod Taluk Board. Suitable members of the community are not available for appointment to the other taluk boards but members of other backward communities have been appointed.

(b) & (d)	Name of the taluk board.	Number nominated.
	Mangalore	1
	Karkal	1
	Uppinangadi	1

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The Government are informed that the Saraswath Brahman community is one of the three important Brahman communities in South Kanara whose representation on local boards is necessary.

(c) The Government have no information.

(e)	Name of taluk board.	Number of elected members.
	Mangalore	Nil.
	Karkal	Nil.
	Uppinangadi	1
	Kasaragod	2
	Udipi	Nil.
	Coondapur	1

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"From the list printed as Appendix XI, I find that in each of the taluks there are a number of Goud Sarasvat Brahmins who have been elected. I want to know what necessity there was for nominating more Brahmins to these bodies."

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"I think I must make the position clear. In the first place, the three members referred to are not three members in each taluk but only one in each. As to the point raised by the hon. Member from South Kanara, I have only to say that it is a matter entirely left to the discretion of the presidents. If the president thinks that in spite of one or two members being returned through the door of election, there ought to be one more from that community, it is perfectly open to him to nominate him or them, and there is nothing in the Act against the nomination of a Brahman or a member of any other community."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"It is true: I only want to know whether such discretion is proper when there are other members of the backward communities who have got men fit to be selected."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Does the hon. Member ask the question about discretion or the use of discretion?"

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"I meant whether the use of the discretion was considered proper."

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"The discretion is to be exercised by the president, neither by this House nor by the Member in charge."

Mr. B. VENKATARAM (in Telugu):—"Does the principle 'that nominations of a community already represented in a local body should be cancelled' apply to all local boards?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"It applies to all boards generally."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"May I know whether in the opinion of the hon. Minister this discretion has been properly exercised?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"It is a matter of opinion whether the president of a board has exercised his discretion properly or not. It would be very difficult for a Minister here to say and assure the House that he has done so or not."

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Rao Bannadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—" May I know, if the Act or the rules framed thereunder give any power to the Government to cancel orders passed ? "

The hon. the **RAJA OF PANAGAL** :—" I have already answered this question. It is a matter which is not quite clear and it is under examination by the experts who advise Government."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" In answer to the question whether action has been taken in the district of South Arcot, I understood the hon. Minister to say that action was taken and some nominations were turned down."

The hon. the **RAJA OF PANAGAL** :—" This doubt arose subsequent to that and that is the reason why the Law officers have been requested to advise the Government."

Nomination of members to taluk boards in South Arcot.

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

(a) whether the Government are aware that in South Arcot the outgoing presidents of all the taluk boards excepting Vriddhachalam were nominated in April or May last as members of the respective taluk boards including the vice-president of the Tirukkoyilar Taluk Board;

(b) whether the Government are aware that in May last the outgoing presidents or vice-presidents who were nominated as members were elected as presidents of the respective taluk boards;

(c) whether the said nominations are in pursuance of any policy of Government;

(d) what are the special reasons for nominating them; and

(e) whether these nominations are in strict conformity with the provisions contained in section 9 (5) of the Local Boards Act, 1920?

A.—(a), (b) & (d) The report of the President of the South Arcot District Board is laid on the table.

(c) & (e) The only case out of those referred to which the Government had occasion to examine was that of Chidambaram. In this case the Government were satisfied that due regard had been had to the principle minorities requiring representation.

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" Arising out of the answer to clauses (a), (b) and (d), and the letter of the President to the hon. Minister, may I ask the hon. Minister to say how it was that these gentlemen did not seek election as members this time; was it because in their case nomination was promised or was it for any other reason ? "

The hon. the **RAJA OF PANAGAL** :—" I cannot say, Sir."

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" Is it a fact that all these got elected at the last election in 1922 ? "

The hon. the **RAJA OF PANAGAL** :—" The Government have no information."

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Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I ask, in view of the fact that all gentlemen whose names are given in Appendix V belong to communities which are comparatively speaking capable of being elected to these bodies, why the Government were satisfied that in their case also due regard had been had to the principle of nomination in the case of minorities requiring representation ? "

The hon. the **RAJA OF PANAGAL** :—" The Government thought so."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" In one of these boards there are eight Reddiars out of a total strength of sixteen and I ask why was a ninth Reddiyar was nominated? Is that the way in which the Government carry out the idea of representation to minorities by nomination ? "

The hon. the **RAJA OF PANAGAL** :—" My reply to this question is the same as the one given to that put by the hon. Member for South Kanara. There is nothing to prevent either Brahmans or Reddiars being nominated and the fact that some members of one community have been returned through the door of election does not prevent the president from nominating one more from that community."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I ask, if individual presidents are free to appoint or get communities over-represented, how do the Government propose to carry out their policy of nomination being resorted to only for the purpose of representing communities which cannot otherwise come in by election; or do the Government propose to proclaim such policy only here for election purposes and not carry it out in actual practice ? "

The hon. the **RAJA OF PANAGAL** :—" I have already stated that the law is not clear. In the first place, it is doubtful whether the Government can really interfere with the discretion of the presidents of boards. As regards the expediency of nomination of these people, a certain amount of discretion is vested in the presidents and when they exercise it, it would not be fair for the Government to interfere in it."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Is it discretion or indiscretion ? "

The hon. the **PRESIDENT** :—" Order, order. It is a matter of opinion. I have to inform hon. Members that there are only five minutes more of question time."

Nomination of Mr. A. V. Srinivasulu Reddi to the Tindivanam Taluk Board.

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

(a) the reason for nominating the outgoing president, **Mr. A. V. Srinivasulu Reddi**, as a member of the Tindivanam Taluk Board when his community had secured nearly 40 per cent of the seats by election;

(b) whether he will be pleased to call for the information and place it on the table; and

(c) whether any member of the Jain or Viswakarma community is in the Tindivanam Taluk Board either by election or nomination?

A.—(a) & (b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 514.

(c) There is a Jain but no Viswakarma.

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Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—"The letter of the president indicates that the gentlemen referred to therein were to have a fixed tenure of office. I should like to know whether the hon. Minister subscribes to that view."

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"That is the opinion expressed by the president."

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—"May I point out, Sir, that in that state of things we ought to realize that in course of time the claims of the gentlemen who now hold office would grow so as to make it impossible to interfere with them?"

Adi-Dravida representatives in the taluk boards of South Arcot.

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

(a) the number of Adi-Dravida members in the several taluk boards in the district; and

(b) the reason for not nominating an Adi-Dravida member to the Cuddalore Taluk Board despite representations?

A.—(a) Cuddalore	...	...	...	...	None.
Tindivanam	...	...	...	...	1
Tirukkoyilur	...	...	...	...	1
Vriddhachalam	...	...	...	...	1
Chidambaram	...	...	...	...	1

(b) No representations were received. A member of the fisherman community is now on this board and when he vacates his seat in November next an Adi-Dravida will be appointed if a suitable one is available.

Nomination of Brahmans to the Tindivanam, Chidambaram and Vriddhachalam taluk boards.

* 517 Q.—Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether there are members of the Brahman community elected or nominated in the taluk boards of Tindivanam, Chidambaram and Vriddhachalam; and, if so, how many in the respective boards?

Name of taluk board.	Number of Brahman members.
A.—Tindivanam	1
Chidambaram	None.
Vriddhachalam	Do.

Representation of the depressed classes in the Gobichettipalayam Taluk Board.

* 518 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that no member of the depressed classes was appointed to the Gobichettipalayam Taluk Board, Coimbatore district, though there are several suitable Adi-Dravida members;

(b) whether it is a fact that no member of the depressed classes was appointed to the Satyamangalam union board, Coimbatore district, though several suitable members of the depressed classes had already applied to the President, Gobichettipalayam Taluk Board; and

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(c) if the Government have no information with reference to clauses (a) and (b), whether they will call for the information?

A.—(a) No suitable Adi-Dravida was available for appointment as a member of the taluk board.

(b) No Adi-Dravida has been appointed as a member of the union board. The Government understand that no application from any member of the depressed classes is traceable in the office of the taluk board.

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—"With reference to the answer to (a), since the Government have themselves found out so many M.L.C.'s to represent these classes in this Honourable House, would it be believed that the president of the district board was not able to find a single member of the depressed classes for the smaller body?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"Members of the Legislative Council are nominated from the whole province while here the nomination refers to a particular area. It is possible that in that small area there may not be members who are suitable for being appointed."

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—"In the memorandum sent by the Government to my address I find the reply of the president is quite different. The president, district board, states that minorities and backward communities are adequately represented and that he selected members with a view to avoid faction and secure harmony. In this connexion, I should like to point out that 16 members belonging to the Gounder community were elected but that again four members of the same community were nominated. I want to know whether this is considered legal and why no regard was paid to the provision of the Act that due regard shall be given to the unrepresented and the minority communities."

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"Mr. President, if the facts are as stated by the hon. Member, I can only say that it is not equitable but I cannot say it is illegal. There is nothing in the Act prohibiting it."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Surely the hon. Minister is touring throughout the districts and has got the means of knowing whether in any district there are men of the Adi-Dravida community fit to be nominated to the board?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"How can the Minister be sure of the fact? He can only go upon the representation of the president."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"The hon. Minister can surely enquire into the conditions in the district in the course of his tour and see how the different communities are situated as to election. Or, is the Minister to go on tour for electioneering purposes alone?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Order, order."

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—"May I know whether the Government are not the competent authority to cancel such illegal nominations?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"I have already stated that that question is not free from doubt. It is a matter left to the discretion of the taluk board president."

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Nominations to the taluk board of South Kanara.

* 519 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) how many Brahmans, non Brahmans, Muhammadans, Christians, Adi-Dravidas or depressed classes were recently nominated to the South Kanara Taluk Board; and

(b) if the Government have no information, whether they will be pleased to call for the information?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to the answer to clause (c) of question No. 562.

Representation of the depressed classes in the Mayavaram Taluk Board.

* 520 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether there is any candidate belonging to the depressed classes who is representing them now on the Mayavaram Taluk Board; if so, when he was appointed last?

A.—A Christian Adi-Dravida was appointed as a member on 15th June 1925.

Rao Bahadur M. C. RAJA:—"I wish to know if there is a term like a Christian Adi-Dravida?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"I am afraid there is."

Rao Bahadur M. C. RAJA:—"Sir, in a Government Order, dated 9th September 1925, it is clearly stated that the Government desire to impress on presidents that wherever a suitable nominee is available, a member of the depressed classes, a Muhammadan and an Indian Christian should be nominated. Do not these Christian Adi-Dravidas come under the term 'Indian Christians'?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"They do not. If there is not a member of the Adi-Dravida community available, then preference may be given to an Adi-Dravida who has embraced Christianity."

Rao Bahadur M. C. RAJA:—"The question is whether there is any candidate belonging to the depressed classes who is representing them on the Mayavaram Taluk Board. I should like to ask whether there are terms like Christian Muhammadans or Christian Ayyars or Christian Mudaliyars?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"I do not think the hon. Member is right. Because, the term Adi-Dravida does not connote the idea of religion, but conveys only the idea of community."

Representation of the depressed classes in Kayalpatnam union board.

* 521 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that no member belonging to the depressed classes has been appointed by the President of the Srivaikuntam Taluk Board, Tinnevely district, to the Kayalpatnam union board;

(b) whether any steps were taken by the Commissioner of Labour, Madras, on a representation made on 3rd June 1925 by one Adi-Dravida Madon of Kayalpatnam for a nominated seat on the union board; and

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(c) if the Government have no information with reference to clauses (a) and (b), whether they will be pleased to call for the information?

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

(b) The communication was forwarded in original to the President, Taluk Board, Tuticorin, with the recommendation that an Adi-Dravida might be appointed to the union board if there was no Adi-Dravida on the board already.

Medical.*Expenditure due to transfers in the Medical department.*

* 522 Q.—Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government, the hon. the Minister for Education and the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the total expenditure consequent on transfers in the Medical department (i) in the regular line, (ii) in the school and collegiate staff in the year ending with the month of March 1925;

(b) the necessity for such transfers;

(c) whether the incumbents are now consulted as to their inclinations to work on the staff of medical schools and colleges and whether their opinions are respected in all cases;

(d) whether the members of the staff in the medical institutions and hospitals and dispensaries are allowed to have private practice; and

(e) whether Law officers, including Judges and Munsifs and Engineers in public service, are also allowed to have private practice and if not, why difference is made between these and medical men?

A.—(a) The expenditure in 1924-25 on account of the transfers of gazetted medical officers was as follows:—

(i) Officers in the regular line—Rs. 13,241-4-0 (approximately).

(ii) Officers on the school and collegiate staff—Rs. 1,787-11-0.

The amount of expenditure on account of non-gazetted medical officers cannot be stated as their travelling allowance is debited to 'Provincial,' 'Local Fund' or 'Municipal funds,' as the case may be.

(b) The transfers were generally made in the interests of the public service.

(c) Medical officers are usually consulted before they are transferred to teaching appointments but their wishes cannot always be complied with.

(d) Yes, except in the case of a few special appointments.

(e) Judges, Munsifs and Engineers in public service are not allowed to undertake private practice but Law officers of Government are allowed to practice subject to certain conditions. The number of qualified medical men now in this Presidency is not at present sufficient to meet the demand for medical relief and the Government consider that the public should not be deprived of the services of Government medical officers when desired.

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Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO:—"Sir, the answer to the question is based on a discussion of the same topic some time ago when the hon. the Minister was pleased to say that the doctors had no time to attend to rich people in hospitals, and consequently all people getting more than Rs. 35 per mensem ought to pay for the doctors by taking them privately to their houses. May I request the hon. the Minister to reconsider the matter and see that all people getting less than Rs. 100 per mensem are enabled to obtain free medical advice?"

The hon. the **RAJA OF PANAGAL:**—"The Government have recently revised the old order, and they have now raised the income limit to Rs. 50 per mensem."

The hon. the **PRESIDENT:**—"Order, order. The period of one hour allotted to questions having expired, the House will now proceed to the next Order of the Day."

Patients in the Madras Mental Hospital.

* 523 Q.—**Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:** Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state the average number of Indian patients and the European patients in the Mental Hospital, Madras, in the year 1923 and the accommodation available for them and the methods of its calculation for the two classes, respectively?

A.—In 1923 the average number of patients in the Mental Hospital, Madras, was 512.58 Indians and 141.42 Europeans and accommodation was available for 553 Indians and 151 Europeans. The accommodation is either in single rooms or in cottages. To single rooms one European or one Indian patient was allotted. To each cottage twelve Europeans or sixteen Indians.

Rural medical relief.

* 524 Q.—**Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:** Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state with reference to G.O. No. 1522, P.H., dated 22nd October 1924—

(a) how many private practitioners with the required qualifications have offered their services for the purpose of village medical relief and how many of them have been admitted to the benefits of the scheme in the various districts and under which local boards;

(b) whether the Government will place on the table of the Council a summary of the views of the several local boards with the information called for in paragraph 5 of the Government Order; and

(c) how far the scheme of rural medical dispensaries has been carried out and at what cost?

A.—(a) & (b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to question No. 96 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 4th February 1925. With reference to clause (b) of this answer a statement^a furnishing the information available is laid on the table.

^a Printed as Appendix VI on pages 135-146 infra.

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(c) The Government have so far sanctioned the opening of 224 dispensaries. The cost of the subsidies for these dispensaries is estimated at Rs. 1,23,200 per year at the rate of Rs. 550 on an average for each dispensary.

Alleged racial distinction in treatment in hospitals.

* 525 Q.—**Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:** Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state (a) what are the distinctions observed in Government hospitals in Madras and elsewhere in this Presidency between Europeans and Indians in regard to (i) accommodation, (ii) diet, (iii) dress, (iv) nursing, (v) access to libraries and facilities for reading newspapers and magazines and other matters?

A.—The information is furnished below:—

- (i) *Accommodation.*—No distinction is generally observed between European and Indian patients in general wards; in certain headquarter hospitals in the mufassal a special ward is reserved for Europeans and Anglo-Indians. In the Madras General Hospital the officers' wards are available for any one qualified to occupy them irrespective of race.
- (ii) *Diets.*—Diets are prescribed by medical officers according to the nature of the complaint of the patient and vary according to the food to which the patient is accustomed.
- (iii) *Dress.*—Dress is supplied according to the customs of the patient.
- (iv) *Nursing.*—No difference is made between European and Indian patients as regards nursing.
- (v) *Access to libraries and facilities for reading newspapers.*—There are no libraries attached to hospitals; magazines and newspapers received from donors for the use of patients are available both for Europeans and Indians without distinction.

New Women's and Children's hospital at Mangalore.

* 526 Q.—**Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:** Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) what is the amount collected by public subscriptions for the projected new Women's and Children's Hospital at Mangalore;

(b) what is the amount Government have sanctioned or are going to sanction for the same;

(c) what is the area of land Government or the Municipality of Mangalore are going to acquire for the same and at what and whose cost;

(d) what will be the total cost of the scheme;

(e) whether there will be accommodation in the same provided for a Baby Welcome Home;

(f) when the projected scheme will be carried out;

(g) whether Government have before them any other scheme for hospitals in the rest of the Presidency for which the public have collected subscriptions and have asked Government for a grant; and

(h) what is the policy of Government as to the proportion of grant to be paid by Government in case of such schemes?

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- A.—(a) Rupees 24,000 according to the latest information received by the Government. The subscriptions are collected for improving and extending the present Women and Children's Hospital, Mangalore.
- (b) The matter is under the consideration of the Government.
- (c) About two acres. The Municipal Council has agreed to provide funds up to Rs. 20,000 for the acquisition of the insanitary land and buildings surrounding the Women and Children's Hospital, subject to a contribution from the Government not less than the public contribution and the cost of the acquisition referred to.
- (d) Rupees 40,000.
- (e) The answer is in the negative. The Government are advised that a Baby Welcome Home should not be within the precincts of a hospital. It should be located in the poorer parts of the town.
- (f) It may take about a year for the improvements and extensions to be completed.
- (g) The answer is in the negative.
- (h) The Government have not laid down any definite policy in the matter.

Public Health.

Introduction of water schemes by certain municipalities.

* 527 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the names of all the municipalities which have already introduced water schemes together with the percentage of tax levied, both property and water tax, in each case; and

(b) the names of all the municipalities which have now submitted their proposals for the introduction of water schemes together with the percentage of their proposed separate water tax for the purpose?

A.—(a) & (b) The information is appended.*

Religious and Charitable Endowments.

Disposal of cows donated to Rameswaram devasthanam.

* 528 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the management of Rameswaram devasthanam by outright auction sale dispose of a large number of cows that are donated to the devasthanam by devotees;

(b) whether, owing to want of adequate publication of such sales or owing to the limited field for the sale, these cows are purchased for nominal sums by people who cannot maintain them properly;

(c) whether it is a fact that as a result the island of Rameswaram is full of cows in a most pitiable condition of starvation; and

(d) whether Government have any power to see that these cows are more humanely dealt with by the devasthanam authorities?

* Printed as Appendix VII on pages 147-148 infra.

[28th October 1925]

- A.—(a) The answer is in the affirmative.
- (b) The answer is in the negative.
- (c) & (d) The Government are not aware that the island is full of starving cows, or that the devasthanam treats them inhumanely.

Religious institutions founded by Jains in South Kanara.

* 529 Q.—Mr. K. RAGHUCHANDRA BALLAL: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that South Kanara centuries back by Jain chiefs;

(b) whether it is a fact that their descendants of the present given malikhana allowances by the Government; and

(c) whether the Government are aware that the said chiefs their political power founded and endowed religious institutions with respective areas and that their descendants are still exercising sole management of such institutions and receiving special honours and therein?

A.—(a) & (b) Some of the descendants of the chieftains who ruled Tuluva country in the eighth century are given allowances. It is surmised in the District Manual religion of these chieftains was probably Jainism.

(c) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to pages 84 of the District Manual. The institutions there referred to be under the management of Jains who receive special honours and dignities therein.

Endowment of land to the Gooty taluk board.

* 530 Q.—Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether any land has been given to the taluk board of Gooty for endowment for any charitable purpose;

(b) whether the said land is in Senegala Gudur or whether the land of that village are in any way interested in the matter;

(c) when was the endowment made and how is the trust administered or discharged at present; and

(d) whether the income from this property is merged in the funds of the taluk board and the trust thus frustrated?

A.—(a) to (d) No land was assigned but assessment on certain 1 dam inam lands was given in 1892 to the taluk board understanding that the well attached to the inam was properly maintained. The payment of assessment was by the Collector as the taluk board found it impossible the object of the grant, the water in the well being brackish and unfit for drinking. The unspent balance of Rs. 2,042 with the taluk board has been merged in its general funds. The question of utilizing the money on the construction of a Koneeru in the village is under consideration.

[28th October 1925]

Education.*The Queen Mary's College.*

* 531 Q.—Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that students of the Queen Mary's College who have failed to secure a pass in the class examinations and promotion from the junior to the senior classes are not allowed to continue their studies in the same college;

(b) if so, whether any Government Order has been passed empowering the Principal to refuse admission to such students in the same college;

(c) whether private tuitions are given by lecturers to students who pay 'extra' tuition fees; whether such tuition was held in the evenings and whether such students ever failed in Science;

(d) whether social dances among lady students themselves were permitted to be held, by the Principal, after 8 p.m., while students who wished to study after supper were not permitted to do so at the time of the examinations;

(e) the number of lecturers who have gone on furlough since 1923;

(f) whether it is a fact that the Principal takes only classical subjects and nothing more for the students;

(g) whether it is a fact that certain students were promoted from one class to another, even though they have actually failed in some subjects, by giving a simple warning to do better, while others of the same category were not only put in the failure list but also refused admission to continue further in the same class and in the same college; and

(h) whether it is a fact that the Principal has admitted 'ineligible' students in the college, while 'eligible' students were refused admission?

A.—(a) & (b) This is not a fact. Students are allowed to return for a second year in any class.

(c) The Physics lecturer has given special tuition to five girls at different times during the past two years in return for special remuneration. The special classes were held outside the regular college hours. One of the five students failed to pass in Physics.

(d) Students are not permitted to study between 4 and 6 p.m. and after 10-30 p.m. They are at liberty to use the time from 6 to 10-30 p.m. as they please. During these hours dancing is permitted in the common room, but no restriction has been placed on study.

(e) One.

(f) The Principal takes Latin and French at present as there is no one else on the staff qualified to teach these languages. As Principal, she comes into touch with all the students.

(g) Promotions have been made in cases of failure in one subject compensated for by good work and results in the other subjects. Students failing in one subject may, however, be detained where none of the work in other subjects has been satisfactory. Such students may return to the college for a second year.

(h) No eligible students have been refused admission.

[28th October 1925]

Efficiency bar in the School Assistants' cadre.

* 532 Q.—MR. V. PANTULU AYYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to remove the bar at Rs. 100 in the School Assistants' cadre of the Subordinate Educational Service; and

(b) if the answer to (a) be in the affirmative, when the proposal is likely to be given effect to?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 369.

Accommodation in certain groups for Intermediate classes in Ceded Districts College.

* 533 Q.—MR. G. RAMESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that accommodation in groups I and II for the Intermediate classes in Ceded Districts College is very scanty;

(b) whether more than 50 per cent of applications are rejected on that ground;

(c) whether Ceded districts students are denied admission into the Presidency College and are asked to apply to Ceded Districts College;

(d) whether extension of buildings had been applied for by the Principal of the College and recommended by the Director; and

(e) whether the Government propose to expedite the extension of the accommodation to meet the growing and pressing need?

A.—(a) & (b) Nearly fifty per cent of the applicants for admission to group (i) had to be rejected owing to lack of accommodation. In the case of group (ii), all the applicants were admitted.

(c) Ordinarily students who applied for admission for subjects taught in or near the institution which they had been attending previously were rejected but no invidious distinction was made against students from the Ceded districts.

(d) Yes.

(e) The proposal for providing additional accommodation is under consideration.

Admission of Adi-Dravida pupils into the Vengalapuram Municipal Elementary school, Tiruppattur.

* 534 Q.—MR. R. VEERIAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that about 30 pupils belonging to the depressed classes were denied admission into the Vengalapuram Municipal Elementary school, Tiruppattur, North Arcot district, by the headmaster on or about the 23rd of February 1925;

(b) whether the municipal council passed any resolution denying admission to the Adi-Dravida pupils in schools located in rented buildings in caste quarters;

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(c) whether it is a fact that these pupils were denied admission even on the recommendation of the deputy inspector of schools of that range; if so, why;

(d) pupils of what classes or communities read in the school, together with their numbers in each standard; and

(e) if the Government have no information with reference to clauses (a), (b), (c) and (d), whether they will be pleased to call for the information?

A.—(a) The Government understand that some pupils belonging to the depressed classes failed to secure admission into the Vengalapuram Municipal Elementary school.

(b) The answer is in the negative.

(c) The deputy inspector of schools recommended their admission. Their failure to secure it was due to objections raised by residents of the locality.

(d) A statement is appended.*

(e) The Government have obtained information.

Excise.

Location of toddy and arrack shops in Tiruvannamalai.

* 535 Q.—MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that some toddy and arrack shops which were hitherto located outside the municipal limits of Tiruvannamalai have recently been permitted to be located within the municipal limits;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Municipal Council of Tiruvannamalai had passed resolutions in 1921 and in 1924 to the effect that no toddy or arrack shops should be located within the municipal limits of the town;

(c) whether the Government are aware that Tiruvannamalai is one of the most sacred places of pilgrimage for Hindus and as such the location of toddy and arrack shops in the midst of the town is offensive to the town people as well as to the large body of pilgrims; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take to see that the wishes and sentiments of a large section of the public are respected?

A.—(a) No. So far as is known, all the shops have always been located within the municipal limits.

(b) A resolution of the council was forwarded by the Chairman in 1921, but none was received in 1924.

(c) The question assumes that the shops are in the midst of the town or in sites offensive to the community. The Government have no evidence before them that this is the case.

(d) Does not arise.

*Printed as Appendix VIII on page 148 infra.

[28th October 1925]

Prohibition of sale of arrack, etc., in certain taluks.

* 536 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to refer to the answer given to question No. 304 on 20th August 1924 (Vol. XIX, page 447) and state—

(a) what has been the result of the experiments carried on in the taluks mentioned on prohibition of the sale of arrack;

(b) whether the sale of European liquor was also prohibited in these taluks;

(c) if not, whether there was increase of consumption of European liquors therein;

(d) whether there was increase in the consumption of toddy in the same area;

(e) whether a considerable increase in illicit distillation was discovered therein; and

(f) whether the Government contemplate extension of the experiment to other areas, and if so, subject to what restrictions in the sale of European liquors and toddy?

A.—(a) It is yet too soon to draw any conclusion from the results of the experiment. It has been in force only since 1st April 1924.

(b) No.

(c) There was an increase in three taluks.

(d) Yes, in the same three taluks but the increase in two was slight.

(e) There was no large increase of illicit distillation but 16 cases of smuggling of Travancore arrack were detected.

(f) The Government will await the final results of the present experiment before extension to other areas.

Agriculture.

Agricultural demonstrators in Bellary district.

* 537 Q.—MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the number of agricultural demonstrators in the Bellary district together with the names of taluks they are in charge of respectively;

(b) the number of demonstration plots established on the ryots' own lands in each taluk of the district to test and prove the improved methods of cultivation recommended by the Agricultural Department; and

(c) the total extent of red and black cotton soil respectively in the district; and the farms, if any, in the district for carrying on experiments in cultivation on red soil and finding out improved methods, to increase the outturn of the red-soil areas?

A.—(a) There are four agricultural demonstrators in the district—

Headquarters.		Jurisdiction.
(1) Bellary ...	...	Bellary and Rayadrug taluks.
(2) Adoni ...	...	Adoni, Alur and Siruguppa taluks.
(3) Hospet ...	...	Hospet and Hadagalli taluks.
(4) Kudligi ...	...	Kudligi and Harpanahalli taluks.

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- (b) The numbers of demonstration and test plots in each taluk of the district are as follows:—

Demonstration plots.		
Taluk.		Village.
Kudligi	...	Kammaragudi and Sivarampuram.
Bellary	...	Chaganur.
Adoni	...	Rampuram.
Hospet	...	Kamalapuram and Amaravathi.

Test plots.		
Hospet	...	Chitwadigi.
Adoni	...	Rampuram.

- (c) As regards the extent of red and black cotton soils, attention is invited to the statements at page 242 of G.O. No. 1332, Revenue, dated the 21st July 1922, and to pages 48-49 of G.O. No. 373, Revenue, dated the 6th March 1925, which have been placed on Editors' Table. There is no farm in the district adapted to experiments on crops suitable for red soils.

Co-operative Societies.

Alleged 'weak' co-operative unions.

* 538 Q.—MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state with reference to his speech at Cocanada that he intended to provide only 'weak' unions with honorary assistant registrars, how many 'weak' unions there are in this Presidency, what is a 'weak' union, and whether he will be pleased to lay the list of 'weak' unions on the table of this House?

A.—The hon. Minister made no speech at Cocanada.

Fisheries.

The Government Fisheries Cannery.

* 539 Q.—MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) with reference to G.O. No. 2044, Development, dated 28th November 1924, whether, as directed therein, the Government Fisheries Cannery has ceased altogether to manufacture sardines in oil, and if so, from what date; and

(b) whether any new lines of manufacture have been introduced in the Cannery and whether the establishment and the cost of manufacture have been since reduced, and if so to what extent?

A.—(a) Yes; from the 14th December 1924.

(b) No new lines of manufacture have been introduced. All manufacture has been temporarily suspended from the 1st April 1925. The cost of establishment has been reduced to Rs 229 per mensem.

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Industries.

Industrial education in South Kanara.

* 540 Q.—MR. K. RAGHUCHANDRA BALLAL: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that the town of Mangalore in South Kanara contains a large number of tile factories and weaving and other establishments of industry;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is not in the district a single industrial school producing skilled workmen and operatives;

(c) what steps the Government have taken during the past five years to encourage industrial education in South Kanara; and

(d) whether the Government maintain any industrial establishment or schools in the district?

A.—(a) The Government understand that there are 32 tile factories, 1 textile (hosiery) factory, 5 coffee-curing works, 2 printing presses and 2 engineering works in or close to Mangalore.

(b) The Commonwealth Trust Engineering works has special classes in working hours for its apprentices. The classes are inspected by the Inspector of Industrial Schools and a small teaching grant is made from Provincial funds.

Two unrecognized schools, St. Joseph's Male Asylum Industries and Female Asylum Industries, provide a training in boot and shoe making, carpentry and engineering for boys and hosiery work, embroidery and needlework for girls.

(c) The Government have awarded scholarships tenable at the Commonwealth Trust Engineering works classes. It is in contemplation, as soon as funds permit, to start a Government industrial school on the West Coast.

(d) No industrial school is maintained in the district. The Supervisor of Industries at Calicut visits South Kanara in his tours and assists and advises industrial concerns.

Tannery training at the Leather Trades Institute.

* 541 Q.—MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: With reference to G.O. No. 2042, Development, dated 28th November 1924, will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether classes have been opened in the Leather Trades Institute for the practical training of tannery operatives and for the part-time training of working tanners and maistris of private tanneries;

(b) whether a commercial system of accounts has been directed to be adopted after consulting Messrs. Fraser and Ross in the matter;

(c) whether an officer of the Leather Trades Institute has been deputed to visit tanning centres as recommended by the Leather Industries Committee, and, if so, what centres have been visited so far;

(d) whether a Board of Visitors to the Institute has been constituted, and, if so, who its members are; and

(e) the extent with details as to the village, taluk and district that have been assigned on substantially favourable terms to promote the cultivation of 'tangedu' or 'avaram' trees?

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- A.—(a) A syllabus has been drawn up and is under circulation to the trade with a view to obtaining applications for admission.
- (b) No; Messrs. Fraser and Ross did not consider any elaborate system of commercial accounts necessary in the Institute. On their suggestion certain new registers have been prescribed in addition to the forms already in use.
- (c) The Government understand that the Principal of the Institute visited tanneries at Kodambakam and Saidapet at the request of the owners of these tanneries and will shortly visit Ellora.
- (d) Proposals have been received and are under consideration.
- (e) 2,924.92 acres of land in Bellary district, 747.60 acres in Anantapur district and 1,084.07 acres in Cuddapah district were assigned. But a large portion has been resumed for breach of the conditions of assignment.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.

Criminal Justice.

Release of Mr. M. P. Narayana Menon.

542 Q.—Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether the Government intend to give effect to the resolution of this Council recommending the release of M. P. Narayana Menon?

A.—The answer is in the negative.

Irrigation.

Classification of certain inam wet lands.

543 Q.—Mr. ABBAS ALI: Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that several lands in inam villages classified as wet in the previous survey have been classified now as dry;
- (b) whether it is a fact that ryots in the Periyar affected inam villages are penalized because they have not applied for permission after the resurvey, although the original order of permanent supply was not cancelled after notice to them as per rules; and
- (c) what is the amount collected as single water-rate and as penalty in faslis 1332 to 1334 as compared with the previous revenue year?

A.—The question is not understood.

- (a) Lands in inam villages are not classified at a survey.
- (b) The question presumably refers to the Collector's notification published in the *Madura District Gazette Extraordinary*, dated 22nd February 1924. The notification is in accordance with Rule V of the Periyar water-rate rules in the Board's Standing Orders. The purpose of the order is explained in the answer to question No. 331 asked at the last meeting. No one will be penalized who complies with the order.
- (c) The information available is given in the statement * appended.

* Printed as Appendix IX on page 148 infra.

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The flood bank of Cauvery near Murungapettai village.

544 Q.—Mr. T. M. NARAYANASWAMI PILLAI: Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

- (a) whether the Government have after the last year's floods thrown the right flood bank of the Cauvery to the south of the old village of Murungapettai and whether the Government have not restored the old flood bank;
- (b) whether the effect of it is not to allow the village to be submerged under water even if there is a slight rise in the Cauvery and whether the village and its residents are not exposed to great danger;
- (c) whether it is the intention of the Government that the village is to be abandoned;
- (d) whether the Government intend acquiring the village of Murungapettai with the buildings; if not, why not;
- (e) whether the Government took the advice of the Law officers of the Government, and if so, whether the Government would be pleased to lay on the table such advice;
- (f) whether the flood commissioner visited the villages, whether he has made a report; if so, whether the report would be placed on the table; and
- (g) whether the Government intend acquiring new house-sites elsewhere for the people who are forced to abandon the houses in the village?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Government had and have no such intention but have provided for the contingency in G.O. No. 1168, Revenue, dated 27th July 1925, which was placed on the Editors' Table.

(d) No. The Government do not admit any legal liability to do so.

(e) Yes. It is not usual to publish the advice given by the Law officers of the Government and it is not proposed to do so.

(f) Mr. Vernon visited the village in March last and Mr. Raghaviah in July last. The Government do not propose to publish their reports.

(g) The hon. Member is referred to the Government Order quoted under (c) above.

Legislative.

Meetings of the various Select Committees at Ootacamund.

545 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

- (a) which of the select committees met at Ootacamund in the months of April, May and June 1925;
- (b) the number of days of the meetings and average attendance at them;
- (c) the total travelling and halting allowance admissible to the members that attended;
- (d) whether arrangements could be made for the meetings at Madras during or soon after the Council sittings in order to save delays and extra cost; and
- (e) what arrangements Government propose for that purpose in future?

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A.—(a) to (c)—

Select Committees which met at Ootacamund in April to June 1925.	Number of days of meetings.	Average attendance.	Total travelling and halting allowance admissible to members.
Select Committee on the Malabar Tenancy Bill.	7	28	Rs. 6,217 3 0
Select Committee on Mr. P. K. S. A. Arumuga Nadar's Bill further to amend the District Municipalities Act.	1	5	473 0 0

(d) Every attempt is made to hold meetings of Select Committees either during or soon after the Legislative Council sittings, but this is not always practicable. The place and date of meetings are settled by the committees themselves.

(e) The Government cannot, on their own motion, take any action with regard to the meeting of Select Committees.

Legislative measures to be introduced this year.

546 Q.—Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Law Member, the hon. the Member for Revenue, the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government and the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state the legislative measures proposed to be introduced this year?

A.—Excluding the Andhra University Bill, the Madras Borstal Bill and the Village Officers Restoration Bill, which have already been introduced, and the Cochin Port Trust Bill, the report of the Select Committee on which has already been presented, the following is a list of the legislative measures that are likely to be introduced during the year:—

- (1) A Bill to amend the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920.
- (2) The Madras Nurses and Midwives Bill.
- (3) The Land Revenue Settlement Bill.
- (4) A Bill to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920.
- (5) A Bill to amend the Local Boards Act, 1920.
- (6) A Bill to amend the Village Panchayat Act, 1920.
- (7) A Bill to amend the Town Planning Act, 1920.
- (8) A Bill to amend the Madras Estates Land Act.

The reports of the Select Committee on the Local Authorities Entertainments Tax Bill and the Madras Pilferage Bill may also be presented during the year.

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Police.

Mappilla Deputy Superintendent of Police.

547 Q.—Khan Bahadur HAJI ABDULLA HAJI QASIM SAHIB: Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether there are any members of Mappilla community appointed for the post of Deputy Superintendent of Police;

(b) whether there are any such members of the said community serving as Inspectors of Police;

(c) whether they are qualified for the post of Deputy Superintendent of Police;

(d) what qualifications they possess, and their total service in the Police department; and

(e) whether the Government propose to appoint one from the said community?

A.—(a) No.

(b) One.

(c) Promotion to the rank of Deputy Superintendent is by selection based on length and quality of service and personal fitness for the post. It cannot be said of any particular officer that he is or is not qualified for promotion to this rank except in relation to the claims of others.

(d) The one Mappilla Inspector has passed the Matriculation Examination, the Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade, and Vellore School Examination. His total service in the Police Department is 19 years.

(e) Mappillas are given the same facilities for appointment to and promotion in the Police Department as members of other communities.

Removal from service of an Adi-Andhra constable in Godavari district.

548 Q.—Mr. N. DEVENDRUDU: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) why Boda Subbanna, ex-constable No. 1774 of the Godavari district, was removed from service as a deserter while he had made applications for leave, and why the latter were not granted; and

(b) whether his removal from service was due to his being an Adi-Andhra?

A.—(a) The ex-constable first applied for casual leave just before the Sri Rama Navami festival when his services were particularly required. The leave was accordingly refused not only in his case but also in the case of other constables of the district who had applied for leave. He then presented on 12th March 1923 an application for three months' leave to the Station writer and left without waiting for orders. He was informed that the leave had been refused and that, if he failed to return to duty within 21 days, he would be struck off as a deserter. He did not report himself for duty until 3rd June 1923 and he was consequently struck off as a deserter.

(b) No.

[28th October 1925]

Public Works.*Conduct of the Executive Engineer and Sub-overseer of Nellore.*

549 Q.—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI: Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state with reference to the answer to question No. 139, dated 19th August 1924, regarding the conduct of the Executive Engineer and the sub-overseer of Nellore—

- (a) whether the case referred to has been decided; and
 (b) whether the Government will be pleased to place the papers concerned on the table of the House?

A.—(a) The Government have recently received the final reports on the enquiries that were held and find that the allegations made against the Executive Engineer and the Overseer have not been substantiated in any way. They have exonerated them from all blame.

(b) The answer is in the negative.

Court of Wards.*Minors under the Court of Wards.*

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

(a) how many minors have been under the Court of Wards at present and their names;

(b) whether each of them is receiving education;

(c) how many of them have been sent to and are under the training at the Rajkumar school at Raipur (Central Provinces); and

(d) why it is that the minor Raja of Bodokimedi (Ganjam) was chosen to be sent to Raipur when many Oriya minor Zamindars are receiving education at Cuttaek?

A.—(a) The Jeypore Kumarika and the minor proprietors of the following estates are at present wards of the Court of Wards:—

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) Bodokhemidi. | (7) Kudapalli. |
| (2) South Valluru—Part I. | (8) Mambarai. |
| (3) Shulagiri. | (9) Mannarkottai. |
| (4) Ramapatnam. | (10) Talaiyankottai. |
| (5) Metratti. | (11) Ilayarasanandal. |
| (6) Medukkur. | |

(b) The hon. Member is referred to paragraph 16 of the Court of Wards Administration Report for fasli 1333. This is the latest information available.

(c) The Bodokhemidi minor is the only ward of the Court who is being educated at Raipur.

(d) No ward of the Court is being educated at Cuttaek. The Bodokhemidi ward was sent to Raipur by the Court of Wards because the son of a neighbouring Zamindar was educated there.

[28th October 1925]

Land Revenue.*Alleged grievances of the landholders of Amaravathi regarding remissions.*

551 Q.—Mr. C. MARUTHAVANAM PILLAI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received a petition from M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur K. S. Venkatarama Ayyar Avargal, B.A., Negapatam, regarding certain alleged grievances of the landholders of Amaravathi and its neighbouring villages in the Papanasam taluk of the Tanjore district in the matter of the gross callousness of the Revenue officers in respect of remission petitions submitted by the said landholders; and

(b) whether the Government have taken any action thereon, and if so, what?

A.—(a) Yes; but the terms 'gross callousness' do not occur therein.

(b) It was transferred to the Board of Revenue. The Collector was the jamabandi officer and the Government are satisfied that Mr. Hood has done all that is practicable to render substantial justice to the ryots in this matter.

Memorial from Adi-Andhras of Uravakanda, Gooty taluk.

552 Q.—Mr. B. OBALESAPPA: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any memorial from the Adi-Andhras of Uravakanda in Gooty taluk, Anantapur district, in the month of June or July 1925 regarding the assignment on patta of poramboke and sivayi-jama lands in S. Nos. 126, 181, 129, 130-A, 132, 304, 318, 463, 186, 281, 281, 316, 323, 393-B, 113 in Uravakanda;

(b) if so, what action has been taken by the Government in the matter; and

(c) how many acres of land fit for cultivation have been reserved for depressed classes in the district of Anantapur?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have not received any memorial on the subject.

(c) 106,559.80 acres up to the end of the year 1923-24. The Government have no information regarding any later reservation.

Principle on which remission of assessment on double crop wet lands is made.

553 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) what is the principle on which remission of assessment is granted or refused in the case of double crop wet lands in flood-affected areas in which the first crop is destroyed by flood and a second crop is raised;

(b) whether there is any distinction observed as to remission of assessment in such cases between the lands on the West Coast and those on the East Coast (i) if so what and (ii) on what grounds; and

(c) with reference to the remissions recommended as to such lands in Malabar and South Kanara by the majority of this House in the motions on the proceedings of the Council, Volumes XXI, 454-465, and XXXIII, 438-440, whether the Government will be pleased to place before the House the orders passed with the grounds for them?

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- A.—(a) The hon. Member's attention is drawn to paragraph 3 (ii) of Board's Standing Order No. 13 and paragraph 4 (i) of Board's Standing Order No. 14.
- (b) (i) The ordinary remission rules apply to all East Coasts districts. When the settlement was made in Malabar it was notified that the remission rules would thereafter apply. No such announcement was made in the case of South Kanara.
- (ii) The rates for wet lands usually yielding two crops were fixed comparatively low in South Kanara and agricultural conditions are comparatively stable in that district.
- (c) A copy of G.O. No. 127, Revenue, dated 22nd January 1925, in respect of South Kanara is laid on the table.^a As regards Malabar, the Collector reported on 10th January 1925 that the second crop in fasli 1334 was unusually good almost everywhere and the Government considered that the concessions already granted, namely,
- (1) the grant of remission on lands covered with sand until they are reclaimed and
 - (2) the grant of remission on portions of survey fields and recognized subdivisions of not less than one acre in extent, would meet the case of lands not covered by the Board's Standing Order.

Imposition of a fee for subdivision of lands.

554 Q.—Diwan Bahadur W. VIJAYARAGHAVA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

- (a) the amount collected in each district in the shape of fees for subdivision of lands under G.O. No. 1649, Revenue, dated 8th November 1923, from the date of the order up to date;
- (b) the reasons for imposing this new fee; and
- (c) whether the Government are aware that the imposition of this new fee causes hardship to the poor ryots?

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

- (b) The Committee which advised on this point was influenced by the fact that the subdivisions are not indispensable for the purposes of the Government and that the ryot will not ask for them unless he gets some direct benefit.
- (c) The Government have dealt with all cases of hardship so far brought to their notice.

Minor Irrigation.

Removal of prickly-pear from tank-bunds in Coimbatore district.

555 Q.—MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that several ryots in Coimbatore district have been asked to pay Rs. 1-4-0 per acre to Government for the removal of prickly-pear from tank-bunds;

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- (b) if so, under what rules or law such sums are collected;
- (c) whether such sums were collected in the previous years; and
- (d) if not, why the amount is being collected this year?

- A.—(a) A demand at the rate of Rs. 1-2-0 per acre was made on the ryots holding lands under the Coimbatore big and the Valankulam tanks in the Coimbatore taluk for the removal of prickly-pear from the bunds of the two tanks.
- (b) The removal of prickly-pear from tank bunds is a kudimaramat work which the ryots were bound to do. The ryots owning lands under the tanks were called on by a notice issued by the Tahsildar under section 6 of Act I of 1858 to carry out the work within one month from the date of its publication. As they failed to comply with the notice an estimate for the work was prepared and they were called on to pay their proportionate share of the cost of the work.
- (c) Not in all previous years but on previous occasions in similar circumstances.
- (d) Does not arise.

Village Establishments.

Travelling allowance to Adhikaries in Malabar.

556 Q.—Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

- (a) whether the Adhikaries in Malabar were formerly given second class allowance when they attended courts on business and whether they are now given only third class allowance; and
- (b) whether there is any proposal to give them second class allowance hereafter?

- A.—(a) Yes.
- (b) No.

Cinchona.

Sale of quinine through post offices in South Kanara.

557 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

- (a) the number of post offices in each of the districts of South Kanara and Malabar through whose agency quinine is sold in packets of 10 grains;
- (b) whether the figure of about 4,000 given in answer to question No. 344, page 613, Volume XIX, of such offices for the whole Madras Presidency except those in the Madras city is a correct one and what is the correct figure;
- (c) why Government have fixed the price of 10 grain 'pice' packets in such a way that it works out at Rs. 28-10-0 per lb., whereas Howard's quinine can be had locally at Rs. 29 per lb. (see answer to question No. 343, page 613, Volume XIX);
- (d) the quantity of quinine sold through the agency of post offices in

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(e) (i) whether quinine tablets are sold by Government in malarious districts through the agency of Revenue officers as in some other provinces in India, (ii) if not, whether there is any objection to place at the disposal of the public quinine tablets at reasonable prices through such agency; and

(f) what steps Government are going to take as to free distribution of quinine or sale at reduced prices as a part of the new scheme for rural medical relief?

- A.—(a) South Kanara 83
 Malabar 142
 (b) The figures 4,000 was only approximate. The exact figure is 3,430.
 (c) The amount realised by the sale of one lb. of quinine in pice packets is Rs. 29-12-0 Howard's quinine is sold *in bulk* at Rs. 29 per lb. Seven hundred pice packets are made up from one lb. of quinine; their manufacture involves expenditure on labour, paper and printing and a considerable wastage of quinine in packing.
 (d) Quantity sold 12,378 packets each containing 100 powders of 10 grains each.
 Profit Rs. 1,830.
 (e) (i) & (ii) No. The system of sale through Revenue officials was tried but has been given up since 1919 as the results obtained were not satisfactory.
 (f) None at present.

Forests.

Alleged complaint against Forest Subordinates in Chedalayam range.

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

(a) whether the ryots residing in Chedalayam Range, Sultan's Battery, Malabar-Wynad, have put in a petition to the Conservator of Forests, complaining against oppression by the Forest subordinates;

(b) what orders have been passed on that petition;

(c) whether these ryots have put in a petition to the Conservator praying that they may be allowed to graze their cattle free in the forests and take bamboos, jungle-wood and other articles necessary for agriculture, from the forests without payment; and

(d) whether the Government will be pleased to consider their prayers favourably?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) An inquiry was held by the District Forest Officer, Wynaad, and orders were passed that the ryots should not be compelled to supply labour to the department. Some of the Forest subordinates were punished.

(c) Yes.

(d) The Government are informed that there are ample areas of unreserved lands.

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Jails.

Colonization of Andamans by Mappilla prisoners.

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

(a) how many Mappilla prisoners have, up till now, been allowed to go to the Andamans to colonize there with their families;

(b) the respective jails in which they were incarcerated before leaving for the Andamans;

(c) the number of people that were sent to the Andamans as dependants and family members of the Mappilla prisoners and the cost of transport and other expenses of such family members and dependants;

(d) whether any, if so, how many of the prisoners had been sentenced for transportation for life by the magistrates who had tried them;

(e) whether it is not a fact that responsible authorities have condemned Andamans as unsuitable for long-term prisoners; and

(f) what facilities have been granted to these prisoners to colonize in the Andamans with their families?

A.—(a) None so far.

(b), (c), (d) & (f) Do not arise.

(e) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the supplementary answers given by Sir Arthur Knapp to question No. 653 at the meeting of the Legislative Council of the 26th March 1925. As regards conditions in the Andamans the hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer given to question No. 459.

Local Boards and Municipal Councils.

Nominations to the taluk board of Sankaridrug.

560 Q.—Mr. D. APPAVU CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the president of the taluk board of Sankari, Salem district, has recommended to the president of the district board of Salem, the Deputy Collector of Sankari, for a nominated seat in the Sankari taluk board;

(b) whether the Deputy Collector has already signified his consent to serve on the taluk board;

(c) whether it is a fact that the president of the district board has rejected the recommendation of the Sankari taluk board president;

(d) whether the president, district board, has rejected similarly other recommendations also made by the president, Sankari taluk board, nominating men of his own choice in the teeth of the recommendations of the taluk board president;

(e) whether it is a fact that all the five nominations were given to Tiruchengode taluk only, whereas Omalur taluk was not represented at all;

(f) whether it is a fact that an arrangement was effected between the president, district board, and some of the members to whom the nomination seats were given, that they should return only certain persons named by the president for being elected to the district board from the taluk board of Sankari and not to return certain other members; and

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(g) if the hon. the Minister has no information on the matter, whether he will be pleased to call for it?

A.—(a), (b), (c) & (e) The answer is in the affirmative.

(d) The Government understand that the president of the district board rejected certain recommendations made by the outgoing president of the Sankari taluk board just before the expiry of his term of office.

(f) The answer is in the negative.

Nomination to the district board of South Kanara.

561 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) on what grounds Rao Bahadur N. Subba Rao belonging to the Sarasvat section of the Brahman community was nominated to be a member of the district board of South Kanara;

(b) what was the number of the Brahman community and of the Sarasvat section of Brahmans in the district board at the time of his nomination;

(c) whether the Government consider this particular section of the Brahman community a minority under section 9, clause (5) of the Madras Local Boards Act;

(d) on what grounds Mr. A. B. Shetty and on his resignation Rao Sahib B. Mahabala Hegde were nominated to the district board of South Kanara both belonging to the Bunt community of South Kanara; and

(e) what was the number of members of the Bunt community in the district board at the time of their respective nominations?

A.—(a) & (c) Mr. Subba Rao was appointed so that his experience might be available to the board if it was disposed to avail itself of his services as president.

(b) There were five Saraswat Brahmans and eleven other Brahmans.

(d) The appointments were made by Government in the best interest of the district board.

(e) There were five Bunts on each occasion.

Representation of the Vokkalig community in the local boards of South Kanara

562 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government have received from the Patel of Paduparambur and Bellairu villages and president of the Vokkalig union a petition or copy of his petition to the president of the district board of South Kanara on behalf of the Vokkalig community of South Kanara on the subject of their representation in the taluk boards and district boards;

(b) what is the total population of the Vokkalig and other backward communities in South Kanara;

(c) how far they are represented in the local bodies in South Kanara

(d) what steps Government have taken to see that district board presidents carry out the statutory obligation under section 9 (5) of the Local Boards Act XIV of 1920 regarding nomination from backward and depressed classes and other minorities;

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(e) what remedies Government have against the exercise of arbitrary powers by district board presidents so as to defeat the said statutory provision; and

(f) whether Government contemplate amendment of the law in order to check or remedy such abuse?

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

(b) The Government have no information as to the population of Vokkaligas in the South Kanara district. It is not clear what the other backward communities are to which the hon. Member refers

(c) The lists * of members of the taluk boards are laid on the table.

(d), (e) & (f) The Government have issued instructions to the presidents of local boards calling on them to observe strictly the provisions of section 9 (5) of the Local Boards Act. The question of issuing further instructions in the matter is under the consideration of Government.

Government girls' schools transferred to the management of Ponnani Taluk Board.

563 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government and the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) what is the number of Government girls' schools transferred to the management of the Ponnani Taluk Board (South Malabar);

(b) what is the number of school mistresses and teachers in these schools who were formerly Government servants;

(c) how they will be treated for purposes of pension;

(d) what is the contribution of Government for the maintenance of the schools in question;

(e) whether Government have received representations from the school mistresses and teachers complaining about the delays in payment of their salaries;

(f) if so, what action has been taken by Government; and

(g) what is the treatment to be given to teachers in Government schools transferred to the management of local boards as to salaries and pensions?

A.—(a) Eight.

(b) The sanctioned number of posts in the schools at the time of transfer was 40. The Government have no information as to the actual number of Government servants transferred with the schools.

(c) Under article 804 of the Civil Service Regulations, teachers and other members of the pensionable establishment transferred with the schools to service under local bodies will continue to render service qualifying for pension from the provincial revenues.

(d) Rupees 17,388.

(e) Yes.

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- (f) The petition was returned for submission through the proper channel.
- (g) The teachers in question are servants of the local bodies to whose service they were transferred, though some of them are entitled to the concession mentioned in the answer to clause (c) above.

Medical.

New hospitals for South Kanara.

564 Q.—Mr. D. MANJAYYA HEGGADE: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government and the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

- (a) how many new hospitals have been granted to South Kanara under the new scheme;
- (b) how many such hospitals have been opened and in what localities;
- (c) whether in opening such hospitals particular attention has been drawn to the needs of malaria-affected areas; and
- (d) what steps the Government propose to take to sell quinine in packets and tablets at cheap rates?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member presumably refers to the scheme for opening rural dispensaries outlined in G.O. No. 1522, P.H., dated 22nd October 1924. His attention is invited to the statement laid on the table in reply to question No. 524.

- (c) The selection of villages for the location of rural dispensaries is left to taluk boards. The suggestions received from the District Medical Officers of certain districts in regard to the stations to be selected were forwarded to the presidents of the respective district boards for consideration and communication to the taluk boards concerned. No specific instructions have been issued by the Government in regard to malaria-affected areas.

- (d) Quinine is at present sold through post offices in piec packets at 9 pies per packet of 10 grains.

Education.

Memorial of teachers-managers of elementary schools, Chirakkal taluk, Malabar.

565 Q.—Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

- (a) whether he has received a memorial from the teachers-managers of elementary schools, Chirakkal taluk, Malabar district, regarding the system of aid, the time for payment of grant and the amounts of grants withheld from them last year and this year; and

- (b) what action the Government propose to take thereon?

A.—(a) & (b) A telegram was received by the Government from the President of a meeting of teachers-managers in Chirakkal taluk held in April last praying for the timely payment of grant without deduction. In reply, the President was informed that an additional sum of Rs. 15,000 had been placed at the disposal of the District Educational Council, Malabar, for the payment of the teaching grants due for 1924–25.

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Excise.

Closure of abkari shops in certain villages in Anantapur taluk.

566 Q.—Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

- (a) whether abkari shops in certain villages—Illur, Kallamadi and Tarimela of Anantapur taluk—have been temporarily closed for the last five years for want of bidders as a consequence of the effects of the temperance propaganda;

- (b) whether departmental officers have reported any malpractices during the period in the said locality suggesting that the popular desire to close the shops ought not to be satisfied;

- (c) whether the inhabitants of the said villages waited on the District Collector on a deputation and requested permanent closure of shops in their villages; and

- (d) whether the Board of Revenue and the Government have decided to close the shops permanently?

A.—(a) Yes; since 1922.

(b) No.

(c) Yes, on 5th July 1925.

(d) Yes. The shops have been ordered to be closed permanently.

Time-scale of pay for the Excise range sub-inspectors.

567 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

- (a) whether Government have introduced the time-scale of pay for the Excise range sub-inspectors and, if not, why not;

- (b) whether Circle Inspectors have the power of black-marking range sub-inspectors without the latter's knowledge and send quarterly confidential reports as to the sub-inspectors' work;

- (c) whether orders are passed inflicting punishments on sub-inspectors, without giving them copies of reports against them and whether they are refused such copies when they apply for them for appeal or otherwise;

- (d) whether Excise Circle officers of South Kanara get their supplies during their range inspections through their range sub-inspectors and not through the village officials;

- (e) whether Government have considered the desirability of granting the sub-inspectors of known malarious ranges of South Kanara, such as, Sullia, a fixed local allowance as is given to the sub-inspectors of Wynad taluk, Malabar district;

- (f) whether house-rents are allowed to Excise sub-inspectors of South Kanara just as the Police sub-inspectors are given; if not, why not;

- (g) whether in the West Coast Division sub-inspectors and peons are kept in a known malarious range for more than a year and whether no rule or practice exists that every sub-inspector and every peon should be given a turn to serve in such a range;

- (h) whether vacancies in the higher grade of Excise sub-inspectors are filled up by direct recruitment or promotion; and

- (i) whether the claims of sub-inspectors are duly considered?

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- 4.—(a) No. Excise sub-inspectors are in a graded scale of pay and no change is called for.
- (b) The answer to the first part of the clause is in the negative and to the second part in the affirmative.
- (c) Copies of official reports are not generally furnished as they are confidential communications. Before an officer is punished, he is made aware of the charges against him and he is asked to submit an explanation. Copies of the orders and depositions of witnesses are furnished if required.
- (d) The answer is in the negative.
- (e) Yes. Officers stationed at Kollur, Chermadi, Subrahmanya (Sullia range), Shiradi and Hosangudi are eligible to allowances granted to officers stationed in unhealthy localities.
- (f) No. House-rent allowances have been abolished in pursuance of the general policy of Government to abolish all special concessions.
- (g) Transfers of sub-inspectors within the division are made by the Assistant Commissioner and of peons within the circle by the Inspector. There is no rule requiring that every sub-inspector and peon should, in turn, serve in any particular area.
- (h) Generally by promoting men in lower grades. In a few cases direct recruitment has been made.
- (i) Yes.

Public Works.

Scheme for building bungalows for officers in Mangalore.

568 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue, the hon. the Home Member and the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is a scheme for building bungalows for officers residing at Mangalore in the South Kanara district in a remote place out of the limits of the Mangalore Municipal town;

(b) what would be the approximate cost for the erection of bungalows for the Collector, District Forest Officer, District Superintendent of Police and others;

(c) what will be the cost for making the necessary approaches to the bungalow;

(d) what bungalows in the town have these officers been occupying hitherto and what rents have they been paying;

(e) whether there is necessity for the erection of bungalows for these officers at Government cost; if so, what;

(f) whether it is a fact that Mr. Souter who was recently Collector of South Kanara within a few days after his arrival at Mangalore left the bungalow formerly occupied for nearly a century by Collectors and took up another; and

(g) what bungalow the present Collector Mr. Welsh occupies and whether the present Collector Mr. Welsh is of opinion that a new bungalow for the Collector should be built on the site now proposed outside the limits of the town?

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- 4.—(a) There is a proposal to construct bungalows for two forest officers and for the District Superintendent of Police on the Kadri hill. A proposal to build a bungalow for the Collector on the same hill has also been made.
- (b) The approximate cost of the two bungalows for the District Forest Officers is Rs. 45,000.
- (c) Information is not available.
- (d) Many Collectors of South Kanara have occupied the bungalow in S. No. 193 of Kadri village the present rent of which is Rs. 150 per mensem. The District Forest Officer, South Mangalore, has a bungalow on the Lighthouse Hill for which he pays Rs. 50, and the District Forest Officer, North Mangalore, is living in a Mission bungalow at Balmatta for which he pays Rs. 80.
- (e) Yes; accommodation in private bungalows is scarce.
- (f) Yes.
- (g) The present Collector, Mr. Wells, is occupying the bungalow referred to above and he is not in favour of building a new bungalow for the Collector outside the town.

Registration.

Representation of Indian Christians in the Registration department.

569 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to refer to his answers to question No. 431 given on 22nd August 1924 (Vol. XIX, page 731) and the answer to question No. 199 given on 6th February 1925 (Vol. XXII, page 384) as to the representation of Indian Christians in the Registration department and to state—

(a) whether Indian Christians are over-represented or even duly represented in proportion to the literacy or English literacy of the community as compared with that of other communities; and

(b) on what basis Government have especially in view of the debates held in this House on 7th February 1925 (Vol. XXII, page 511 *et seq.*), decided to fix the proportion of representation in the services whether on the numerical strength of a community however illiterate or on its educational progress with duly qualified candidates?

- 4.—(a) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 199.
- (b) The matter is still under consideration.

Co-operative Societies.

Co-operative Society for Fishermen, Malabar.

570 Q.—Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the Presidential address of Mr. K. G. Sivaswami at the third Malabar District Co-operative Conference held at Cannanore on 30th December 1924; and

(b) whether, as suggested in the paragraph in that address dealing with the "Socio-economic work for fishermen", the Government have any intention of organizing a co-operative society for purchasing and letting on hire boats and nets, and the sale of fish?

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A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The question of forming a society of the kind referred to is under the consideration of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

Sales in execution of decrees passed on awards by the Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

571 Q.—Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue and the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether sales were held by the Revenue Department in execution of decrees passed on awards by the Assistant Registrars of Co-operative Societies in 1924;

(b) what is the time taken to confirm the said sales in Anantapur district;

(c) whether it is true that sale amounts were found lying idle in the Revenue Department as the sales were not confirmed in some cases over one year;

(d) what steps the Government propose to take to expedite confirmation; and

(e) what was the number of sales held in Anantapur district in 1924 and what was the maximum period for which the money was in deposit in the treasury without yielding any interest to the co-operative society?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) From 2 to 11 months.

(c) In no case was the confirmation of sale delayed beyond one year.

(d) The Collector has called for explanation from the officers concerned.

(e) The number of sales in 1924 was 30. The delay before confirmation amounted in two cases to 11 months. Delay after confirmation was in one case 3 weeks and in another 3½ months.

Fisheries.

The system of fish-curing yards.

572 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the present system of fish-curing yards in order to distribute salt for curing fish entails great hardships on fishermen;

(b) whether it has led to the creation of middlemen—not of the old fishermen caste—but petty traders or capitalists who take up the fish-curing work and become licensees in fish-curing yards, and fishermen or other fisher-folk who formerly carried the fish to the market have to purchase the fish from the middlemen;

(c) whether the system has led to the increase of corruption among the lower officials who have to distribute the salt and supervise the fish-curing yards, etc., so that it costs fishermen or middlemen much more than the actual cost of the salt obtained free of tax;

(d) whether this has led to the increase of indebtedness among the fishermen;

(e) what steps Government have taken to remedy these evils; and

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(f) whether the alleged evils are increased by the Fisheries Department of the Madras Government having to obtain the salt required from the Imperial Salt Department?

A —(a) The question is not clear. The issue of duty free salt in fish-curing yards is to the advantage of fishermen.

(b), (c) & (d) The Government are not aware that the system of issuing duty free salt in fish-curing yards has encouraged the activities of middlemen or conduced to corruption among lower officials or increased the indebtedness of fishermen.

(e) & (f) It is the duty of the officers of the Fisheries Department to prevent any form of corruption and to do all that is possible to improve the economic position of fishermen. The Government have no reason to suppose that the present system of issuing salt has created any special difficulties.

VI

MOTION FOR THE ADJOURNMENT OF THE BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE TO DISCUSS FAMINE CONDITIONS IN COIMBATORE DISTRICT.

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"Sir, under Standing Order No. 20, I ask leave of this House for moving an adjournment of the business of the House to consider an important and urgent subject, namely, *the state of famine conditions in some parts of Coimbatore district and the desirability of the Government taking up some work immediately to give relief to the sufferers.*"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I have to see whether under the Standing Orders there is any objection to the moving of this motion for the adjournment of the business of the House. I see no objection. Has the Member the leave of the House to move the adjournment? (After a pause.) No objection having been taken, I appoint to-day 2-30 p.m. for the moving of this motion."

VII

ALLOTMENT OF TIME FOR ANSWERING STARRED QUESTIONS.

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Sir, before you pass on to the next item on the agenda, may I make a suggestion with regard to the questions? Am I to take it that your last order means that the remaining questions will stand out of the agenda paper regarding supplementary questions, and will form part of the proceedings, or they will be taken up for supplementary questions to-morrow morning?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"No. I do not think so. There is an hour allotted for the starred questions, and that hour having expired, all the other starred questions cease to exist as starred questions any more."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I make a humble submission to you, Sir? There must be some rule in your office as to the number of questions which should be put in for the first hour. To-day, I am surprised to see that they have put in nearly 70 questions to be answered in 60 minutes. We have done 50 questions, and I do not think it would be unreasonable to take 1 minute and 20 seconds for each question. May I ask you to consider the matter and put down only 50 questions for the first hour so that all supplementary questions may be usefully asked, but not choked off owing to an unlimited number being put down for a day?"

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I shall certainly take the suggestion of the hon. Member into consideration, but might I suggest in return that hon. Members have it very much in their own hands to see that the number of questions put down on the agenda paper are gone through during the allotted hour? It rests with them largely in regard to the number of supplementary questions that they put, and I therefore request the co-operation of hon. Members also in this regard, so that while the office is quite ready and willing to put down a certain number, a reasonable number of questions, the House also will co-operate with the chair so that the number of starred questions on any particular day may be got through."

VIII

PETITION TO THE COUNCIL.

* Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO :—" Sir, I beg leave of the House to present this petition under Standing Order No. 71 to the hon. the President and the Members of this Legislative Council in connexion with the Andhra University Bill, signed by the members of the Karnataka Provincial Congress Committee, the Karnataka Unification Committee, the Karnataka Historical Association, Dr. C. B. Rama Rao, Mr. Belvi and others. The object is to request this House not to include Bellary district within the scope of this Bill, nor allow anything to be done which will directly or indirectly affect the interests of the Karnataka University which is to be formed. Until then the people of the Bellary district would like to continue to remain with the Madras University."

IX

COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COUNCIL.

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I ask a question? "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Order, order. I have already called the next order of the day."

The Secretary laid on the table—

(1)

^a (1) G.O. No. 1181, Development, dated 14th August 1925, recording the audit report of the Government Industrial Institute, Madras, for 1924-25.

^b (2) G.O. No. 1212 W., dated 13th August 1925, passing orders on the report on the audit of the accounts of the Willingdon House, Ootacamund, for the year ending 30th June 1924.

(2)

^c The Secretary laid on the table copy of the list of posts on Rs. 500 per mensem and above created during the quarter ending June 1925.

(3)

^d The Secretary laid on the table copies of the Proceedings of the third meeting of the Finance Committee for 1925-26, held on Monday, the 17th August 1925.

^a Printed as Appendix XII on pages 163-169 infra.
^b Printed as Appendix XIII on pages 160-163 infra.
^c Printed as Appendix XIV on pages 164-167 infra.
^d Printed as Appendix XV on pages 167-186 infra.

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(4)

* With reference to the undertaking given by the hon. the Law Member at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 21st March 1925, the Secretary laid on the table copy of G.O. No. 212 I., dated 18th May 1925, regarding the sanction of the Secretary of State on the Cauvery (Metur) Project.

(5)

The Secretary laid on the table copies of the following Government Orders relating to authorization of expenditure by His Excellency the Governor under section 72-D (2) (b) of the Government of India Act :—

^b (1) G.O. No. 1498, Revenue, dated 28th September 1925.

^c (2) G.O. No. 568, Judicial, dated 10th October 1925.

X

AMENDMENTS TO THE STANDING ORDERS.

Discussion on the report of the Select Committee appointed to consider a draft amendment to Standing Order No. 40 (2) of the Standing Orders of the Madras Legislative Council, was then resumed—vide pages 792-796 of the proceedings of the Legislative Council, dated 26th August 1925.

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Sir, on the last occasion when the matter came up for discussion I stated that we had no objection but would leave it to the House to decide whether as a matter of fact the restriction contemplated by this amendment, namely, that ' the number of such other members (apart from the Member in charge of the Government Department to which the Bill relates and the Member in charge of the Bill), so nominated shall not, without the leave of the House, exceed fifteen.' I pointed out on the last occasion that there was a widely prevalent feeling, a feeling which also found expression in some of the debates of this House, that some of our Select Committees were too large in number. From that point of view I stated on the last occasion that I was perfectly willing to leave it to the open vote of the House, and I have nothing more to say."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" It seems to me, Sir, that the number fifteen is too small. As a matter of fact in all the important Bills, the Select Committees consisted of more than thirty members for each, for instance, the Irrigation Bill, the Religious Endowments Bill, the Madras University Bill, the Andhra University Bill (A voice :—" The Malabar Tenancy Bill"), the Malabar Tenancy Bill, etc."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I am afraid the hon. Member has not before him a copy of the amendment which says . . ."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Many of us do not have it."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" It says that ' the number of such other members so nominated shall not without the leave of the House exceed fifteen.' I indicated on the last occasion that where the special circumstances of a Bill demanded a bigger number, there should be specific notice of that circumstance which would be before the House. When that circumstance is considered, the House can vote for a greater number."

^a Printed as Appendix XVI on pages 187-224 infra.
^b Printed as Appendix XVII on page 225 infra.
^c Printed as Appendix XVIII on pages 225-226 infra.

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* **Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR** :—"I was going to say that ordinarily, under normal circumstances, the number of members in Select Committees in connexion with all important Bills so far has been more than fifteen. Even in the Select Committee on the Borstal Bill, we had as many as twenty-two. No doubt there is the special provision in this amendment, namely, that with the leave of the House a number larger than that may be appointed; but that is under exceptional circumstances. My position is that normally, under ordinary circumstances, it should be in the power of the House even without granting special leave, to appoint to the Select Committee a number more than fifteen. It may be that in certain circumstances and in connexion with certain Bills the interests of the various parts of the Presidency are different, and I think it is necessary that in order that adequate representation of all those interests may be ensured on the Select Committee, the different parts of the Presidency should be represented. It seems to me in any case that the number fifteen is quite inadequate having regard to the number we already had, particularly on important Bills, till now. I have not given formal notice of any amendment, but I would suggest that the ordinary number may be fixed at twenty-five, or not exceeding twenty-five."

Dr. P. SUBHARAYAN :—"I rise to support the motion moved by the hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar. I think the number fifteen is very reasonable for the simple reason that there is no middle way. You must either have a Committee of the whole House composed of all the 128 Members and go through the whole Bill if it is of such an important nature; or we must have a small Committee which will be able to go into the Bill thoroughly and sift the matter fully and bring it before the Council. The number 25 that has been suggested is, I am afraid, rather too large, and I would ask the Council to curtail it to fifteen as proposed by the hon. the Law Member."

* **Mr. J. A. SALDANHA** :—"This motion was brought forward by my humble self . . ."

* **The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR** :—"That is so. The compliment is entirely to be transferred to Mr. Saldanha." (Laughter.)

* **Mr. J. A. SALDANHA** :—"In support of my motion I may say that the reasons mentioned by my hon. Friend from Malabar are just the reasons for reducing the number. We have found to our cost and to the cost of the Government that our Select Committees have been too large and have cost the Government a very large amount. For instance, here in answer to question No. 245 the Government have stated that the meeting of the Malabar Tenancy Bill Select Committee at Ootacamund had cost them Rs. 6,217 and odd; the average attendance was 28. We have had several other meetings of this Committee. I suggested that the Select Committees might meet soon after or before the Legislative Council met, so as to minimise the expenditure. It has been found, I believe, that Members are not willing to come sooner than required for meetings and are not very much inclined to stay after the meeting of the Council is over, and are always in a hurry to go home. Now, if hon. Members are disinclined to come a little earlier or stay afterwards, I think they should not show themselves eager to be on Select Committees. The result otherwise would be to add very much to the expenditure on account of the meetings. People in the country are wondering at the enormous expenditure these Council meetings cost and especially the Select Committee meetings. I think therefore that

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it would conduce to the interests of the general taxpayer that the Select Committees should be really select and should be as small as can be necessary but not as large as may be pleasant or delightful to the Members who are the representatives of the people in the Council. The point to be borne in mind is this. If necessary the leave of the House can be taken to increase the number beyond fifteen. I have taken this number fifteen, from the Parliamentary practice of limiting the Select Committees really to fifteen. Under the Standing Orders of Parliament, the practice is to give previous notice if a larger number than fifteen is considered necessary. Unless that is done, there is no necessity to increase that number, fifteen. If the sense of the House requires, it can be increased. For these reasons, Mr. Deputy President, I would urge upon the House to accept this motion without any amendment."

The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—"Standing Order No. 40, as thus amended, would run as follows :— (2.45 p.m.)

- ' 40. (1) *The Member of the Government in charge of the department to which the Bill relates and the Member who introduced the Bill shall be members of every Select Committee.*
- (2) *The other members of the Committee shall be named by the Council when the motion that the Bill be referred is made, or at any subsequent sitting. The number of such other members so nominated shall not, without leave of the House, exceed fifteen.*
- (3) *The President shall nominate one of the members of the Committee to be its Chairman. In the case of an equality of votes in the Committee, the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote.*
- (4) *A Select Committee may hear expert evidence and the representatives of any special interest affected by the measure before them.*

* **The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR** :—"I move that this amendment do stand part of the Standing Orders."

The hon. Mr. T. E. Moir seconded the motion.

The motion was put and carried.

XI

THE ANDHRA UNIVERSITY BILL.

* **The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO** :—"Mr. Deputy President, Sir, under Standing Order No. 43 I beg to present the report* of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Andhra University Bill, and under Standing Order No. 44 I beg to move that the Bill be taken into consideration. I need hardly make any remarks at this stage. The Select Committee sat for five days and discussed very carefully, clause by clause, the provisions of the Bill and submitted its report. I must state that in the Select Committee the measure was treated entirely as a non-party measure and every one of the members of the Select Committee was interested in making the Bill as perfect as possible. I am sure the same spirit will prevail in the House in discussing the clauses of the Bill."

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* The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAI :—" I second it."

* Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—" I beg to move—

'That the Andhra University Bill be recommitted to the Select Committee under Standing Order No 44 (2) with a view to considering the claims of the various classes and interests that come under the provisions of the Bill.'

"In commending this motion to the consideration of this Honourable House I beg to state some of the important objections which, I believe, cannot be remedied at this stage of the consideration of the Bill. The first and foremost objection is the fixation of the limits of the Andhra University area. That is, the Bill includes within its scope only certain fixed area within this Province. It includes twelve districts, to begin with, as the area within which it has to operate. Well, Sir, in the first place it is not very desirable that a University should have certain defined limits. We have got the Dacca University Act which has not got such limitations. Then the twelve districts that are included in the scope of the Bill include certain districts having Oriya and Kanarese population. Speaking of Ganjam and Vizagapatam Agency I have to state that they are mainly of Oriya population. The interests of the Oriyas have not been safeguarded, nor has their language received much consideration at the hands of the Select Committee. Similar is the case of Kanarese in the district of Bellary. These are some of the considerations why linguistic limitations should not be placed in this particular area though not as a general rule.

"Then, Sir, vernacular has been advocated to be the medium of instruction in the Andhra University Bill. In clause 4, sub-clause (3), mention has been made of the promotion and development of the study of 'the vernacular and its use as a medium of instruction and examination'. I beg to point out to the hon. Members of this House that the vernacular that is referred to here is the Telugu vernacular. I would request the hon. Minister for Education to state the position of the Oriya language which is a recognized vernacular of the Presidency and also the Kanarese language. Well, Sir, when you include the Oriya and Kanarese-speaking population you should make adequate provision for the development of these languages. I am a staunch believer in the efficacy of vernacular being the medium of instruction. In my opening speech I welcomed the measure only on this ground. While at one with the hon. Minister for Education so far as that goes, I must, I think, at this stage point out that no provision has been made—not even a starving provision—for these two languages. I think it is impossible at this stage to amend the Bill in such a form as to provide the necessary measures for the protection of these two languages.

"Then time and again, I hear protests from our Muhammadan friends that their interests—that is, the interests of their language—have not been protected. We are equally interested in the promotion and development of all our languages. The hon. Minister may now say that we shall make some provision. If he were to make some provision for three languages, I would ask hon. Members to find out if any financial commitment has been made by the Government. In enacting the Dacca University Bill the Government of Bengal have guaranteed an annual recurring sum of five lakhs out of its provincial revenue. I would ask the hon. Minister for Education whether he has proposed any such measure. I think Government

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would take time for considering this point. If this is recommitted to the Select Committee, Government, hon. Members of this House and all others would have ample time at their disposal to think on the question and come to a conclusion. Without any financial commitment on the part of the Government no University Bill by itself could bring forth culture to the people.

"Then, Sir, I would come to the very important restrictions that have been imposed on certain colleges. I refer to clause 6 of the Bill. My main objection is directed to sub-clause (3) of clause 6 wherein not to speak of second-grade colleges, even important first-grade colleges have been deprived of the privilege of being recognised as University Colleges. This is quite a new provision, and a novel procedure has been adopted by the Select Committee. I believe that in this case the Select Committee have followed the lines of the Patna Act. Even there they have recognized all the existing first-grade colleges as University Colleges. I would illustrate my point. Vizianagram is as well equipped as Rajahmundry; but it is denied the privilege of being called a University College. There are many second-grade colleges. In my own district there are two colleges—one at Berhampur and another at Parlakimedi. The second-grade college at Berhampur was proposed to be converted into a first-grade college. Under clause 6, sub-clause (3), we will be deprived of the advantages of any such proposals in the future. To make matters worse, people who might come forward to help in the conversion of the second into first-grade colleges have been denied such opportunities.

"This is practically denying higher education to the Oriya-speaking population on the one hand and the Kanarese-speaking population on the other. In the first place, you limit the number of colleges. I believe I should mention here the great difficulty felt by the Oriya students in Madras and also in other parts of this Presidency in finding accommodation in the various colleges. It was, I believe, in the early part of this year that we had to make a representation both to the Director of Public Instruction and to the heads of colleges to make some provision at least for the admission of Oriya students. So, in the first place, we apprehend that we will not find accommodation for the admission of our students, and secondly, if private enterprise comes forward to convert a second-grade college into a first-grade college, this University Act will stand as a bar in the way of the conversion. It practically comes to this: that higher education will be denied to the Oriya-speaking people in the north, and the Kanarese people in the west. In this connexion, I beg to bring to the notice of this Council that there is no chance of Oriya representation being heard because of the attitude taken up by the hon. the Minister for Education. He nominated the Zamindar of Kallikota, who could not find time to attend any of the meetings of the Committee, as a member of the Select Committee. My hon. Friend, Sasi Bhushan Rath Mahasayo, was a member of the original Committee, Mr. Statham's Committee, which submitted proposals regarding this Bill. He was not taken into the Select Committee. I made a personal request to the hon. the Minister and also proposed even in this House to take either Mr. Rath or at least some other gentleman who had sympathy for and who had some knowledge of the Oriya-speaking tracts in the Committee so that their interests might find sufficient opportunity to make representations. That even was denied.

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Under the circumstances, and owing to the important suggestions and modifications which we feel are necessary to safeguard the interests of other languages that are spoken in those twelve districts, I believe that a recommitment of the Bill to the Select Committee is necessary. As has been pointed out by certain signatories to the letter published in the various dailies of Madras putting forward the claims of other languages, I think this House should recognize the importance of those languages, and the Select Committee may be requested to reconsider this aspect of the question. With these remarks and objections to the consideration of the Bill at present, I commend to the sense of this Honourable House my motion that this Andhra University Bill may be sent back to the Select Committee so that it may be fairly considered again by them."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I second this motion. I have not had knowledge of the Oriya language, but I have an intimate knowledge of the Kanarese language. I live in a Kanarese district, and have studied Kanarese from my childhood, and I think I may say with pride that Kanarese is a language which had a grand past, and which can boast of a grand literature which is perhaps as great as, if not greater than, that of the Telugu language. We find that Kanarese has got literature which begins from the 5th century after Christ and we find Kanarese kings ruling over the Telugu and Andhra countries and Andhra rulers over the Kanarese country. I had a discussion on the subject, as to the extent of Andhra country over which Kanarese kings ruled, and I could point to historical documents showing that Kanarese rulers had sway over the Telugu country for far greater ages than had the Andhra kings over the Kanarese country. For instance, taking the Vijayanagar Empire, it is believed by some to be a Telugu Empire. It is quite the contrary. The capital of the Vijayanagar Empire was situated in the midst of Kanarese districts, i.e., in the Bellary district. The Kanarese kings have ruled for over two centuries over the Andhra country. Considering these circumstances, I am bound to say that the Select Committee has flouted the feelings of the Kanarese districts, and especially an important district like Bellary, which has agitated against its inclusion in this University which is practically a Telugu university and in which Telugu will be the predominant factor. This is clear from the provisions of the Bill. The object of the Bill is to have a university for a separate linguistic area. That ideal is a very good one and a noble one. In this University the English language is to be relegated to a secondary place and Telugu will be the predominant language, and I am at a loss to see whether Kanarese has any chance of being fostered or being encouraged in a university dominated by the Telugu people. The Telugu people, I know, are very proud of their old sovereignty over several tracts in India and of their empire that existed in the old ages. But the Kanarese people are as proud of their old empire and of their language and have as much reason to be proud as the Telugu people. Considering the importance of this language, the importance Kanarese plays among the vernaculars, and the part it has played in this Presidency, I hope that this House will bear in mind the necessity of excluding the Bellary district as well as the Oriya districts from the Bill altogether. There are many points on which the feelings of the community have been flouted by the Select Committee. There is no provision made as to the extent to which the Andhra people have to depend upon themselves. The Andhra people should deserve a university for themselves by their own endowments as much as possible in the first instance. Up to this time only one lakh of rupees is

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forthcoming from private individuals, and I do not know whether the many more lakhs necessary will be coming forward. Unless we have a clear and distinct guarantee that the Andhra people will come forward with a large number of endowments, it will be an injustice to the general tax-payer of the Presidency to endow out of the provincial funds largely for this new university. Every province wants a university, and perhaps there are other parts of the Presidency which deserve a university for themselves by their sacrifices for the entire country. I do not want to dilate on or repeat the arguments which were urged in the past, and they have been repeated in the newspapers. In the Tamil country, there is a larger number of colleges, and greater sacrifices have been made. Such is the case in Kerala also. If we want a university, we must find at least the money necessary for the initial expenditure as well as the recurring charges. The other charges might perhaps be borne by the whole province to the extent of one-half.

"This Bill, Sir, comes from the Select Committee in a very imperfect condition. The feelings of a large number of people have been flouted. There is very little provision for . . ."

The RAJA OF KANNAD :—"I rise to a point of order. How are these things relevant to the question before the House, which is for a recommitment of the Bill to the Select Committee?"

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"These are important reasons in fact for supporting the motion. The Select Committee has not considered most important points like that of finance. The most important point is where the money is to come from. Who is to pay the piper? If they want a University, it must be shown clearly by the hon. the Minister for Education where the money is to come from and who is to pay the money. There is to be a flourishing a big stick and saying 'we shall have this Bill'. We can also find a stick though small, as David did against Goliath. I want the House to consider whether this Bill has been sufficiently considered by the Select Committee, and with proper care. I say it has not done so and has treated the Bill in a perfunctory manner in regard to several fundamental points, especially those in regard to the feelings of the other people and the funds necessary. The Committee has not done justice to the general tax-payer. The feelings of so many communities have been flouted. I therefore appeal to this House and ask them to support this motion of my hon. Friend for remitting the Bill to the Select Committee for reconsideration."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"Sir, the motion before the House is that the Bill be recommitted with a view to considering the claims of various classes and interests that come under the provisions of the Bill. I have listened very patiently to the hon. the Mover's speech, and I have not been able to find a single argument supporting his allegation that the claims of various classes and interests have been neglected by the Select Committee. In such an important matter as this, it is natural that there should be differences of opinion in regard to particular points. The Select Committee might view a matter in a particular light, and it is open to this House to differ from the Select Committee and improve upon the report of the Select Committee. It is not that any particular matter was not considered by the Select Committee, which now requires fresh consideration, nor has the Select Committee gone beyond its limits of reference and introduced into the Bill extraneous matter which should be reconsidered by the Select Committee. As for the point that certain areas have been

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included in the Bill, the areas that have now been confirmed by the Select Committee are those which were contained in the Bill when it was introduced originally in this House, and the Select Committee did not make any change in that respect. But it is open to the representatives of any particular district or area to place before this House their difficulties in regard to its application and convince the House if they want to expunge any portion of the Bill relating to a particular district. The Select Committee report that has come up for consideration before this House is not final. It is in the hands of the House to amend it as it likes. There are amendments tabled on that matter by various hon. Members, and it is for the House to discuss dispassionately all those amendments and see how far they could be accepted or how far they could be modified.

"There was one other matter that the hon. Member raised, viz., that the question of language was neglected, and it was not considered by the Select Committee. I venture to submit that the Select Committee did consider the matter very fully, and it is not at all a disadvantage to any other language in the area itself, and it is not at all an impediment to any other language. Because, representation has been given to Urdu and to Oriya. In all areas where instruction is given purely in the vernacular languages, the system could be continued and those schools are not precluded by the provisions of this Bill, in any particular area, from having instruction through that medium of the prevailing language. Also, there is a provision in the Bill by which it is open to any particular institution to adopt as the medium of instruction any language it wants."

* Sriman SANIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasaya:—"May I know from the hon. the Minister what is the section of the Bill which refers to vernacular as a medium of instruction?"

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"When we come to the particular question that the vernacular should be the medium, the House can pass amendments. There are amendments already tabled that 'vernacular' should be 'vernaculars' and if that is accepted then there is sufficient provision made in the Bill. Therefore these are only incidental, and there might be difference of opinion on these points. These are all matters which are to be discussed by the Council generally. This is not a matter in which the Select Committee has abused its powers. If the Bill is now recommitted, it would only mean that the Select Committee has not properly discharged its functions and has not fully realized its responsibilities. It has not been pointed out that the Select Committee is guilty of any serious irregularities in which case there would be some reason for urging the recommitment. On the other hand all classes and interests who have taken part in the discussions have been represented in the Select Committee."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasaya:—"May I know, Sir, who represented in the Select Committee the Oriyas except that one gentleman who came to sign the report?"

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"There was one member on the Select Committee appointed by this House. There were two representatives for the Urdu and there were eight members representing the Ceded districts and all of them took part in the discussions of the Select Committee. Therefore all classes and interests were represented in the Select Committee during the discussion of the clauses of the Bill."

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"I, therefore, submit that there is absolutely no ground made out at all for the proposal to recommit the Bill to the Select Committee. On the other hand, if the hon. Members table amendments they could be well discussed on the floor of this House."

The motion that the Bill be recommitted to the Select Committee was then put to the House and lost.

* Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I suggest, Mr. President, that we now adjourn in view of the fact that we have to take an entirely different subject at 2-30 p.m. and that in another less than 10 minutes we have anyhow to adjourn for lunch?"

The hon. the President after ascertaining the views of the House, adjourned the House for lunch.

After Lunch (2-30 p.m.)

VI.—MOTION FOR THE ADJOURNMENT OF THE BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE TO DISCUSS FAMINE CONDITIONS IN COIMBATORE DISTRICT.

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"With your kind permission, Sir, I move

'That the business of the Council be adjourned for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, viz., the state of famine conditions in some parts of Coimbatore district and the desirability of the Government taking up some work immediately to give relief to the sufferers.'

"It may be considered by some of my colleagues here that it is a small question pertaining to a small portion of a small district. But what has happened to Kangayam and what is happening there has probably happened to several parts of the Presidency and—I hope not—will probably happen to some other portions of the Presidency also. So far as Kangayam itself is concerned, it belongs to a very civilized portion of the district, having been and still continuing to be the headquarters, as it were, of the Vellala civilization. Kangayam is well known for breeding of cattle; one of the chief pottagars, the pottagar of Palayakottai, is well known in connexion with breeding of cattle. Misfortune began to appear there about three years ago. The soil itself is good and the people are industrious. But there is no regular source of irrigation in the tract. There are a large number of wells, and people are in the habit of cultivating their lands with the water from the wells and earning a large income.

"Three years ago, the usual rains ceased to fall, and in the beginning of last year matters came to a head. The subject was brought before this Council by some of us, and the then Revenue Member, the Raja of Kollengode, toured round the affected parts. It is enough if I say that the Government who are very slow in granting concessions readily gave some concessions on the report of the Collector and the hon. the Raja of Kollengode. Practically all the reserve forests in the district were thrown open for free grazing, because there was a very keen famine of fodder. Besides that, under the special rules, Government gave concessions to import a large quantity of straw from the Tanjore district. But all these were not sufficient. People expected better things and seasonal rains to favour them. Unfortunately, there was practically no rain at the end of last year, and still worse, the

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situation continued to be the same this year also. So that this year, we have famine of grains, famine of straw, famine of water and famine of money. So far as the food-grains are concerned, no doubt, on account of the railway communications and other facilities—the old antiquated Famine Code may well be scrapped because we are not likely to get any extraordinary famine of food-grains according to that—even if there is no cultivation in any part of the country and if there are gains in other parts of the country, the railways take these grains to the affected parts. In that place (Kangayam) although there has been no cultivation for three years, the price of food-grains has not considerably risen, but we have the fact that continuously for three years there have been no rains. Not only this centre, but the whole of the district is affected for want of rain. There are twenty places where rainfall is measured. The average in previous years came to 6 inches for October. It is now less than one inch, taking all the centres, and I am speaking on the authority of the Government records. You can now very well understand the real sufferings of the people. In Kangayam, there was practically no rain for the last three years; all the irrigation wells have dried up. For some time there was some little water although it could not be used for irrigation, and as that and drinking water wells have become dry there is very little water for drinking purposes.

“I appeal specially on behalf of the depressed classes (Mr. R. Veerian: ‘Hear, hear’). The depressed classes in Kangayam consisting of Adi-Dravidas and Chucklers have a large number of wells for their use. Practically in every village there is a well for Adi-Dravidas and another for Chucklers. For some time they used to get the water baled out of irrigation wells, but these too have dried up. The poor ryots were giving water to the depressed class people, but even the poor ryots have no water now. The male portion of the Adi-Dravidas have migrated and have gone to the plantations in the Anamalais where some of their caste men have already gone. A large number of Chucklers have gone to Pollachi in the hope that in the groundnut season they would get something to eat. As these people were not accustomed to this food cholera has broken out in their midst and a large number of them have returned to their headquarters fearing for their very life, and a large number have died in Pollachi. I will just give an example to show what sufferings these people have undergone and what havoc famine has done in their midst. Myself and the Collector of the district and Diwan Bahadur Raghavayya were visiting the place some time back. There was a conje thotti for the people who were passing by the road between Kangayam and Pollachi. These people, about 200 or 300 coming here every day, were starving practically. So, some rich people in the locality, Poogalur, opened a conje thotti just to feed these people. These people would rush to the conje thotti, where a little conje was given every afternoon. I am speaking from personal knowledge; I have visited this place several times; I have seen these people who were very emaciated and eager to get any food. Unfortunately the Government have not done anything; most of the officers are sympathetic with their hearts and with their lips, but they are not sympathetic in their reports. There is one red-tape book called Famine Code. Probably it was written long before the Revenue Member became an I.C.S. officer. These things are written which it is impossible to imagine at present. They never contemplated the possibility of water famine at all. The Government say that as the conditions given in the Famine Code

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are not satisfied, they would not lift up their big finger. Kangayam is well known for cattle-breeding; if you go to any shandi now, you will find good cattle being sold at 60 per cent or 70 per cent of the usual price, but still there are no purchases made because want of money is so great. Also there has been a fall in the price of cotton and other valuable crops. So far as the rich people are concerned, they are all heavily indebted to the Nattukottai Chettis; and several of them are in jail. When the Collector and the Board Member went there, the first request that was made to them was ‘Could you not postpone the working of the Civil Procedure Code for six months?’ I do not know whether the Government will be able to do that. There were a dozen Nattukottai Chettis having banks in that small locality and they were thriving all right before, but now there is no one to give money, with the result that many people who have no means of borrowing, are being arrested for failure to satisfy their creditors. As the hon. the Law Member may know, the central jail at Coimbatore is not spacious enough to contain the debtors, and so some of them were sent to Vellore, Cannanore and other places. And what is most unfortunate is—and I want the Law Member to take note of this—that a large number of lands have been brought to sale, because the rich people are in jail and the creditors have taken the lands. So, unless the Government move early in the matter, I am sure they will have to open a Sessions Court at Kangayam very soon. These lands were in the possession of the ryots from a long time handed to them from generation to generation. Kangayam is not a place which would hesitate to commit murders. It is one of the most criminal parts—to our shame it has to be said—of the most criminal district.

“I submit that, for some months to come, there should be no more execu-²⁻⁴⁵
tions of decrees and no more sales of property by auction. I think that for^{P.m.}
some months to come the District Munsif's Court at Dharapuram should
be closed, to avert great havoc in that jurisdiction. I say this not
only from my own personal knowledge but also from an inspection
which I had of these localities along with the District Collector and the
Revenue Board Member, while they visited a number of places in and
round Kangayam. We saw there not only famine of food, famine of
labour, famine of money but also famine of drinking water. The Govern-
ment may say that the state of famine there does not satisfy the conditions
of Famine Code. One of the important conditions of Famine Code is
that Government must open test works where As. 2½ or As. 2½ will be
paid to a man and As. 1½ or a little less will be paid to a woman for his or
her labour. I must say that in the beginning some of the people there
were not prepared to take up this kind of work. But I say that test works
must have already been opened by the Government, but it has not been done.
According to Famine Code the existence of famine is to be admitted, not
upon these facts alone, but upon the percentage of people that will go and
work at these test works. I know that according to the Famine Code, if you
spend Rs. 10,000 upon a famine work, something like Rs. 3,000 or Rs. 4,000
will have to be spent upon the establishment alone. I do not say anything
personally against the officers that are employed in these works. One
thing I must say to the credit of the hon. the Revenue Member is that he
has sanctioned a large amount of loan to be distributed to the ryots. But the
difficulty is that as soon as the ryot gets his loan from the Government there

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is the sowcar waiting for his dues and he at once goes to the Court and attaches the money towards his dues. There is not much use in granting loans to them. In this connexion, I may say that a large concession was made by the Government last year and that is of importing straw from Tanjore and other places free of railway freight. That went a great way towards minimizing the effects of hardships upon poor people. This year nothing has been done. The Collector asked for a sum of Rs. 4,000, and I do not know whether that amount was sanctioned by the Government. Anyhow, money alone is absolutely of no use. What we want is drinking water. While the Government, I am sorry to say, were neglecting, there is one philanthropic association whose attention was drawn to our grievances, and that is the Servants of India Society. They sent their agents to see whether the grievances reported in the newspapers were really true. A number of delegates came and they found that the facts were too true. Their eyes were opened. We appealed to the Government in vain. We appealed to the Central Flood Relief Committee, with whom the Servants of India Society have got some influence, and we were able to get about Rs. 7,000. The agents of the Servants of India Society went to the famine spot and realized the hardships of the suffering. They saw some people really starving. Of course, it is very difficult to say that in these days people die of starvation, although one case of actual death by starving was brought to my notice. There may not be many cases of death due to actual starvation. Before a man dies, he starves for a number of days and he gets sick and naturally some sickness or other is traced out as the cause of his death. According to the figures given to me by responsible persons, I find that a number of *kanji thottis* have been opened. These *kanji thottis* are intended for old people. There are works opened also which give work to adults who will have to remove prickly-pear and they will be given one and half measures of ragi each for men and one measure each for women with half anna in addition to every man and woman. According to the Famine Code, these people will have to be given As. 2 or As. 2½ each for men and anna 1 or As. 1½ each for women. The figures that were furnished to me are these:—

(The Servants of India Society began work on 20th
in Kangayam camp.)

Date.	Men.	Women.	Men turned away.	Women turned away.
October 20	...	33	...	...
" 21	...	98	22	50
" 22	...	146	49	50
" 23	...	154	99	100
" 24	...	198	130	100
" 25	...	127	93	100
" 26	...	Shandy day.	No work.	150
" 27	...	128	134	85
				160

"Sir, it was a horrible sight one day: when these people came to work, we had to turn them away saying there was no work because we had no money. Even after the commencement of work practically there was no

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improvement in the situation. The whole scene was a melancholy one. Look at those who had to be sent out for want of money. The original idea was to engage 100 women. On the 21st Mr. Venkatasubbier and his agents had to send away 50 men, on the 22nd, 50 men and 100 women, and on the 23rd, 10 men and 20 women. On the 24th, they sent away 35 men and 100 women, and on the 27th, 85 men and 160 women.

"Sir, a large number of women are starving and a large number of men are prepared to come and work for anything they could get, and yet the Government would not come to rescue. The Servants of India Society are not rich enough to engage all men and women that are coming for work. The Servants of India Society were not only able to get Rs. 7,000 from the Central Flood Relief Committee, but seeing this horrible state, they contributed something like Rs. 2,000 from their own funds. These figures and the tale which I have narrated will show clearly that there is famine. So far as the deepening of wells is concerned, the hon. the Chief Minister was charitable enough to say that he would give six lakhs of rupees for digging new wells. Here are people who are dying for want of drinking water and yet the hon. the Chief Minister will say that he will give these six lakhs of rupees for digging new wells and not for deepening old wells. He will not give money to all local bodies but only to such local bodies who will themselves be able to dig new wells completely. Therefore this amount is absolutely useless for our purpose. Then as regards the hon. Member in charge of the Labour Department, I may say here are Adi-Dravidas and other people who are dying for want of drinking water. Absolutely nothing has been done. It was said that as there was no money, only Rs. 20,000 were sanctioned for digging new wells. We are suffering for want of drinking water and money is spent out of the grant of Rs. 20,000 for people who want to go and live far away from the affected area.

"Coming to the ryots who are suffering from this famine, they are being engaged by the Servants of India Society and the work of the local bodies is being done by them. I was told that in Kangayam burial ground there was a lot of prickly-pear and nobody cared to remove it. I said, Sir, that work was being done by the Servants of India Society. They opened four *kanjithottis*. There are women and men who would come and work for As. 2 and As. 3 and who would travel from one place to another. People who are rich and kind enough have opened *kanjithottis*. All that shows that there is real work to be done by the Government. Of course, the hon. the Revenue Member will say that the Government are considering the matter and are making inquiries, and they are waiting for the reports from the Collector and the Divisional Officers. People are dying. Three months ago I raised this question and nothing has been done yet. I appeal to the hon. the Revenue Member to realize the responsibility. He knows the district, though not in its present condition, at least in its normal state. I appeal to him to see whether he cannot do something. I do not believe it is necessary for the Government to employ costly establishment to find out whether there is famine, while the Servants of India Society, a reliable, philanthropic and unselfish body, is working there.

"I believe reports must have come from the subordinate officers of the Government. Any one who goes and sees the place with his own eyes is

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sure to shed tears and see that something is done to relieve the suffering. Let them forget the Famine Code for some time and let them at once place Rs. 10 or 20 thousand in the hands of the Collector, so that he may distribute it to such societies and organizations as the Servants of India Society and other philanthropic bodies who are carrying on this work of alleviation of the suffering of the famine-stricken people. It may be said—I hope it will not be said—that there has been some rainfall recently. But unfortunately there has not been much rainfall in this particular locality. It will take at least three months if we are to get heavy showers for the water to sink down and go to the wells and be of use to the cultivation. Even then owing to other difficulties there could not be cultivation immediately. All the respectable ryots are unable to take up cultivation. Only after the next crop is realized—however small it may be—and the ryots are in possession of a few annas and pies, will they be able to begin regular cultivation. Since there is no water, Government must come to the help of the ryots. No more thinking and no more accounting is necessary before they begin this relief at once. I appeal to the hon. Members on the Treasury benches and to the whole House generally to see that something is done. I also appeal to the hon. the Revenue Member himself to go and see the places and realize that the story of the sufferings we narrate here is not even one-tenth of the actual suffering undergone by those poor people. It is the duty of the British Government not merely to collect taxes but also to help the poor people with water to drink and cultivate their lands. If the Government cannot do this, let them abdicate their functions. I hope they will not do it.”

* Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—“ Mr. President, Sir, I beg to second the motion that has been so pathetically moved by my hon. Friend Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar. I hope the hon. the Revenue Member will take action immediately. The district of Coimbatore and parts of Salem and Trichinopoly districts have been passing through very difficult times during the last three years. Owing to scanty rainfall, the ryots have not been able to grow any decent crops. The staying power of the people has been exhausted. This year has been worse than the previous years in some of the localities. I say, ‘some of the localities’, because in the other localities the conditions are not quite so bad as in these localities for which immediate relief is needed. I do not mean to say that the other localities do not need any relief at the present moment. They are no doubt in a position from which they would recover in a few months, because there has been a shower or two, some sowing has been done and there is a hope that some crops will be gathered. But in the famine-stricken area bounded on the west by Avanashi Palliam up to ten or fifteen miles in the Karur taluk extending beyond the boundary of the district in the east and in the south and up to Perundarai and Sennimalai in the north, there has been no rain at all during the past two monsoons. Last month they had a shower or two; the people thought that their good days were beginning and sowed their crops. Since then no rain followed the sowing, the land got dried and all the seeds were wasted up. Unless there is an immediate shower followed by successive showers of rain there will be absolutely no hope of gathering any crop this time also. In this area even most of the well-to-do middle class men are leaving their places to other places to earn a livelihood. The condition of some of those who went to the Pollachi area where groundnuts are grown

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has been described by my hon. friend Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar. There has been a high death rate among those people. The poor people now get only As. 3 a day as their famine wages.

“ There is famine of water, famine of grain, and famine of the means with which the cultivation can be begun. It has been proved without any doubt whatever that the famine conditions described in the ante-diluvian code, the Famine Code, obtain at present. Mr. Venkatasubba Ayyar of the Servants of India Society—one of the rare specimens of humanity who has got real sympathy for human suffering and who devotes his all for the purpose of alleviating it whenever he could do it and who is known to several people for his modesty and for the practical way of his doing things—has satisfied himself by personally visiting several villages that the conditions are very bad and unless something is done at once the people will have to suffer untold misery.

“ It has been clearly shown that the people are prepared to come and work for the famine wages of As. 2-9 a day. The wages in the Coimbatore district are a little higher than in other districts. Three or four years back it was something like As. 12 or As. 14 a day for an adult male and something like As. 6 or As. 8 for a female coolie. Now these very people are prepared to work for the famine wage of As. 2-9 a day. I should like to know what exactly the Government are going to do to relieve the poor people. They have no means for cultivation. Money must be made available to them as loans. We cannot expect the poor people to go all the way to Dharapuram from the affected areas—though Dharapuram is also partly affected—to put in their applications to the tahsildar so that the tahsildar may come and see the lands himself and grant the loans. It will take a long time and within that time even the little moisture that there will be in the land by a few showers will have evaporated. Some revenue inspectors must be appointed with power to sanction loans when they are satisfied with the real need of the people. Government must set apart a certain sum of money for the purpose of this loan.

“ For the present, work must be provided for these people. This can be done in two ways. Government themselves can do it or the local bodies can be asked to do it. If the local bodies are approached they would be willing to subscribe a portion of the expenditure. Recently the taluk board expressed its readiness to find funds for its share of the expenditure in the area in case Government were prepared to give its own share

“ Well, Sir, the ordinary funds that have been placed at the disposal of the Local Self-Government Department for the purpose of digging wells will not be sufficient and cannot be expected to meet the special needs of the area under consideration. Some special funds will have to be placed in the hands of the local bodies for the purpose of giving work to the people in the affected area; and as I said, the local bodies themselves, both the district board and the taluk board, will be prepared to bear their share of expenditure. The work that is necessary both for the depressed classes in the shape of drinking water-supply wells and for the people generally, can be attended to at once. The work will have to be attended to some day or other. If we concentrate attention, we may undertake some work now which we may have to do in a few years. By that means we will be able to give work to the people and we will be able to meet a very difficult situation.

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"Then there is the question of the cattle. My hon. Colleague from Coimbatore has stated that this particular area is the area which is noted for one of the best breed of cattle in the Presidency. This is the area which is noted for the Kangayam breed which is specially well-known for hard work. We have got large landowners who are keeping very large herds of cattle. They are cattle-breeders and one of them is probably the biggest cattle-breeder in the Presidency. It is impossible to expect these cattle-breeders to find fodder for their cattle in such a time of stress and difficulty. Already for two or three years, some of these big ryots have with the kind concession that is given by the Government in the shape of reduction in trainage, etc., imported large quantities of fodder from Tanjore and other districts. Those concessions will have to be continued. Some applications have been sent up to the Government for special railway concessions. They have not yet been sanctioned or if they have been sanctioned, they are on their way to the Collector."

* The hon. Mr. N. E. MAJORIBANKS :—" They have been sanctioned ten days ago."

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—" I am glad to hear that This sanction will have to be extended for very much larger quantity of fodder being imported from places where it is available. Then, Sir, additional facilities ought to be given to cattle-breeders and cattle-owners for keeping their cattle in other places during the time of this stress. I would suggest, for instance, some special forest areas where grass is available; I would suggest, for instance, the new Hosur cattle-farm in which thousands of acres of grass are available for pasturage. At the present moment the Government have not their full quota of cattle; they can afford to take a few hundreds of cattle for pasturage on that farm in addition to their own. If in these ways they will provide facilities for keeping the cattle during this famine period, it will be a great boon given to the middle classes and richer landowners."

"Then, Sir, there is the peasant and there is the class of people who for some reason or other are unable to work. To them we have to provide at least enough to keep their life going. As has been stated some Kanjithotties have been established where gruel or liquid food is given once a day. - Hundreds of people flock to the places. What is given is not even half-meal. It is something to keep body and soul together and nothing more. It is a bare subsistence for that purpose. Even for that hundreds of people are flocking to these places. For instance, Sir, the other day in a place called Natha Kadayur where a Kanjithotti was opened, about 300 people gathered. The number began to grow. Since the grant given by the generous donor would not support all the people, they had to turn away half the people who came there for gruel. Some means will have to be found both by the grants of the Government and also by generous donations from the public for the purpose of keeping up these people until the stress is over. These are some of the things that ought to be done at once and I hope that the Government will be able to announce to-day that they are prepared to do all that is possible for the Government to do in the matter at once. With this appeal I second the motion that has been moved."

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* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, people who know Coimbatore know it as a smiling garden. Intensive cultivation has been practised there to perfection. Sir Frederick Nicholson said that the industry and perseverance of the ryot of Coimbatore could not be approached by the ryot of any other country in the world. Sir, all those conditions that are necessary for a prosperous peasantry seem to be concentrated in Coimbatore. That tract is to-day a desert and one of the most pitiable sights. Sir, that has been brought about by very many causes. The policy of the Government and of the department presided over by my hon. Friend the Development Minister has been responsible for the replacing of food-grains by industrial crops such as cotton and oil-seeds. It is a well-known fact that man cannot live upon cotton and, as my hon. Friend Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar has said, nobody can live upon groundnut seeds and be healthy."

"Another thing which is probably more felt than the want of food is the want of fodder. The cultivation of these two industrial crops, viz., cotton and oil-seeds does not give fodder which is so much necessary for the cattle especially in a tract which is famous, proverbially famous, for its breed of cattle. The famine conditions there have been well-described by my two hon. Friends and I need not add to it. I would like to add one small item with the permission of the House. Water is being sold on *shandi* days at half an anna for 135 tolas and as my hon. Friend Mr. Vellingiri Gounder assures us, the case of beasts is much worse. Four annas have to be paid for every cow or bullock to have a full drink of water. This one fact can show much better than any words of mine that the famine there is something far beyond what is contemplated by that famous and unchangeable Code, like the laws of the Medes and Persians, viz., the Famine Code."

"Sir, next, I would like to deal with the motion before the House in particular, viz., the sort of help which the Government have to give. Of course tributes have been paid to the excellent work turned out by the Servants of India Society. They have only meagre resources at their disposal but having put their heart into the matter, they are doing wonderful work. But it cannot touch even the fringe of the problem. In this connexion I may say that the Congress is encouraging the use of the charkas. I would like to tell the House that this Congress movement which has been going on there for the last three or four years has been a very good famine preventer. I believe that more than 5,000 charkas have been plying in the area for the last three or four years and it is well known that these charkas have made Tiruppur one of the finest khadder markets in the whole of India. What is needed at once is some suitable occupation to those ryots especially the women who have been accustomed to charka work."

"Wells also ought to be deepened at once. I believe that in several cases, except in the case of very bad localities, a sum of Rs. 50 or 60 is enough to enable the sub-soil water being made available to the ryots."

"As regards the cattle, I would emphasize the remedy suggested by my hon. Friend Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar. Reserved forests ought to be thrown open to them. Such things are urgently necessary. If the famine is an ordinary one and if the ordinary conditions necessary for the Government to intervene, viz., the conditions of the Famine Code, are existing, there

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would have been no need for this motion. The need for making this motion is shown by the fact that the famine raging in Coimbatore is not an ordinary one. It is far beyond what is stated in that 'inhuman' document, viz., the Famine Code.

"Sir, 1½ annas wages for an adult woman and two annas for an adult man—Coimbatore people are well-known to be good and robust agriculturists—is a condition which would hardly be believed if it is published in any part of the civilized world. It will simply raise the contempt of the whole world. A civilized Government is, according to the accepted canons, not to be callous to the lives of the people. When a few British soldiers died in Karachi some time back for want of that luxury of electric fans and perhaps also for want of the luxury of ice, a hue and cry was raised and some papers began to say that Indians were unfit for self-government. Hundreds of people are at the point of death. They are dying. Cattle are dying too. When such is the case, if the Government simply refer to the Labour Commissioner and to the conditions described in that inhuman document prepared in the seventies of the last century, viz., the Famine Code, I think it ought to be inferred that the Government is after all a bit callous about the lives of the people. I think that the Government ought not to be callous in this matter. I recall the fact, from the records in the North Arcot district, that when some time in 1901 the District Collector made a report that three people died of starvation in a village, called Malmoyal a tank was repaired at a cost of Rs. 20,000 or Rs. 30,000. Hundreds of people are dying here to-day. They will surely die if they are allowed to go on at this rate."

Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU:—"Do not wish for it!"

* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"I do not wish for it. But every circumstance seems to bring that about. Therefore without waiting for the conditions of the Famine Code being satisfied and without red-tapism, every attempt should be made to relieve the hunger of both men and cattle. Some outlying taluks in the Salem district are already suffering as Kangayam of the Coimbatore district is. Therefore I join, without any further words, in the appeal made by my hon. Friend Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar that the Government will not stand upon usual formalities, this being a question of life and death, nay, of humanity, but will rescue the people from suffering without hesitation."

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1. * Mr. R. VEERIAN:—"Sir, I think I will be a great sinner if I fail to support the motion moved by my hon. Friend, Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar. I have travelled throughout the district; in fact, I come from that district. I have come into contact with all classes of people, rich and poor. Sir, I thank the hon. Members of this House for upholding the case of these oppressed and depressed classes. It is a fact, Sir, that famine is not prevailing throughout the entire district but only in selected taluks of Coimbatore, namely, Dharapuram, Palladam, Avanashi and Tiruppur. My heart is melting like a candle whenever I recall to my mind the conditions of life in these parts. I cannot bear the sight of people in such a famine-stricken condition. They are almost naked; they have no water to drink. There are taluk boards, which demand an equal contribution for the sinking of wells for the poor classes. When these people have no money to

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buy their foodstuffs, how will it be possible for them to contribute any amount for the purpose? That is the state of affairs in those taluks. I think it is not at all possible for any Government to carry on their activities unless they see that human beings exist in the country. Is it possible, I ask, to get revenue from the wild beasts, or trees in the country or from the fields? Is it not then the duty of the Government to see that some relief is given to these distressed people in order to save their lives. It may be pointed out to me that there is rain and that in course of time famine conditions will disappear. This reminds me of the Tamil proverb which I would like to quote here.

"That is to say: 'Oh neck, be safe and ready; I will tie the tali round your neck so that you will be very happy in course of time.' Sir, will that satisfy the hearts of the suffering people? This is the actual state of things. Sir, now I see that the Servants of India Society have undertaken to relieve the conditions. Their relief is not at all worth appreciating for they have no funds. They give only small quantity of ragi which is not at all sufficient for human beings to exist. It is the duty of the Government to find funds for the purpose. Sir, it is for that purpose that the hon. Members of Government are paid fat salaries. It is not in the least the duty of the people. The hon. Members must have close observation and I am sure that they will find funds in some way or other. It is for that purpose. I say once more, that they are paid fat salaries. I have, however, no objection for any hon. Members helping them but the initiative must come from them. They should not leave the people in this dying condition for long. An enlightened Christian Government should not do so. It is very cruel to leave those classes of people who embrace different kinds of faith in such a dying state. I hope, Sir, that this will appeal to the hon. Member who will come to the rescue of the people. Sir, there is no use of calling for reports. What is wanted is substantial help and that too in time and there is no use of giving an assurance that reports will be called for and will be looked into. It is a question of life and death. A day's delay would mean the loss of so many lives. I therefore earnestly appeal to the Government to come to the rescue of these unhappy people."

"With these remarks, I heartily support the motion."

Rao Sahib S. ELLAPPA CHETTIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I rise to support the motion. In doing so, I do not think it is necessary for me to add anything to what has been said by my previous speakers regarding the Coimbatore district. But coming from Salem, a district adjacent to Coimbatore, I wish to bring to the notice of the Government the same distressed conditions which prevail in parts of that district also on account of the failure of rain for the last three or four years, especially in the taluks of Namakkal, Rasipuram, Tiruchengode and Salem. Many families have left their villages and have come to the Salem town where they can at least get drinking water for purchase. There is thus the same difficulty in the Salem district also and to relieve the stress, the Salem District Board sanctioned Rs. 40,000 for digging wells especially for the Adi Dravida community and asked the Government to give half the grant. The Government were pleased to grant us Rs. 20,000 and the work of digging wells is now in full swing. I request the Government that, when they consider the case of Coimbatore, they have Salem also before them and that the same treatment that is accorded to the one district may also be given to the other."

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"With these few words, I support the motion before the House."

Mr. T. M. NARAYANASWAMI PILLAI:—"Sir, the hon. Member from Coimbatore drew a vivid picture in detail of the famine conditions prevailing in that district and what I beg leave to submit to the House is that the same conditions prevail in some portions of the Trichinopoly district also."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Order, order. The hon. Member's remarks are hardly relevant to the discussion. He must restrict himself to the Coimbatore district."

Mr. T. M. NARAYANASWAMI PILLAI:—"I know, Sir, that the motion before the House relates to that district but as reference was made to the Kangayam area, I beg leave to submit that that area is not limited to the revenue division of Kangayam but extends to a portion of the Karur taluk which is technically a portion of the Trichinopoly district. Hence what applies to Kangayam must apply to the adjacent portion which forms part of the taluk of Karur. I had recently an occasion to go to that portion of the district and I must bear personal testimony to the distress prevailing in that locality, to the suffering of the people for want of drinking water, the suffering of cattle for want of fodder and of people for want of work. The area also covers a portion of the Madura district. For, towards the south the Kangayam area covers the north and north-western portions of the Madura district. Knowing the distressed condition in these parts it is a matter for extreme regret to me to note that the Government have not become alive to the serious responsibility resting upon them and to the necessity for taking immediate measures of relief. Attention has been drawn by the previous speakers to the intention of the Government to stick to routine and not bestir themselves even on occasions as this. I must submit that measures of relief that the Government would immediately start should take the form of the starting of works, easy loans to people for deepening wells and devising of some scheme of importing fodder from outside. I need not emphasise in this connexion the importance of fodder supply in an agricultural country like ours. Sir, I had been to Dindigul some time back when I saw cart-loads of hay being imported from some place outside. There would be a great deal to be said in favour of a governmental co-ordinated system and a more efficient way of collecting and distributing fodder to people who cannot get it. I would also suggest strongly the starting at this juncture and immediately of measures of solid relief. A country which has for its mainstay agriculture and which has to depend upon rains will sometimes have famines, but the Government in such serious conditions must be ready to start works of solid relief which will not only relieve the passing need of the hour but will be useful to the country in inaugurating works of permanent utility. Such works, we are told, used to be undertaken by the Hindu rajas of old. I ask why not the Government inaugurate such works of permanent utility now?"

"With these words I heartily support the resolution moved by my hon. Friend from Coimbatore and appeal to the Government that such relief as they might decide upon giving need not be confined to Coimbatore but may be extended to other parts of Trichinopoly district as well where the same distressed conditions prevail."

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* The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"Mr. President, Sir, in speaking on a resolution of this nature it is rather difficult to avoid laying oneself open in some way to the charge of lack of sympathy. All the hon. Members who have spoken seem to be under the impression that it lay with the Government to take the initiative in any action that should be taken in places where seasonal conditions are bad. I mean that it appears to be considered necessary for the Government to issue some orders before anybody can act or do anything by way of helping to relieve the seasonal conditions. I also heard a great deal of criticism and condemnation of the Famine Code. If hon. Members would overcome their feelings to the extent of reading that book. . . ."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"I have read that book completely."

* The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"I would then like that the hon. Member re-reads it."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"I have read it three times."

Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU:—"Does the hon. Member call it inhuman?"

* The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"I know that my hon. Friend did not call it inhuman, but some other hon. Member did. If only hon. Members would read the book again they will find that the Code provides that action can be taken by the local officers on their own authority as soon as they find it necessary. And I can assure the hon. Members who have spoken--I think, of course, the local officers need no such assurance--that the Government will fully support any action taken in that direction."

"Having said that, I will just say what information the Government have had till to-day as to the state of things in this particular area. In the Coimbatore district there is an area which is bounded on the north by a line roughly drawn between Erode and Tiruppur and on the south a line between Palladam and Vellakovil. In that area for the last two years, the seasons of 1923 and 1924, the rainfall has been short and there is no doubt that the level of the subsoil water has to some extent subsided; and this year also up to the end of September the rainfall was short."

"The ryots with great labour and enterprise had in some cases tried to deepen wells and got a little water with which a small extent of crops was grown, much less than the average. The chief trouble is for drinking water. I do not wish to touch on the Department of Local Self Government, but I think my hon. Colleague will allow me to say that the Erode taluk board has spent over Rs. 10,000 during this year in deepening wells chiefly belonging to the depressed classes, and I understood from what the Settlement Commissioner told me that they were prepared to spend further sums. In September when the Collector and the Settlement Commissioner visited the area together, I think, with my hon. Friend the mover, their report to me was that they thought that the conditions looked bad but that as the area depended mainly on the north-east monsoon, the rainfall in October and November would determine the situation, and that immediately, i.e., at the end of September, what was necessary was the grant of loans on a liberal scale. The Government authorized the Board to divert any unspent portion of the allotment from other districts to Coimbatore; and, as

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hon. Members will see from the paper laid on the table this morning, His Excellency the Governor certified an expenditure of 2 lakhs of rupees for additional loans of which Rs. 1,12,000 was to be spent in this part of Coimbatore.

"As regards relief works, the Commissioner and the Collector did not think that the time had come for them yet, because, as I said, they thought that a system of liberal loans would be better calculated to meet the needs of the ryots. Of course, latterly, in view of what the hon. Members who have spoken have told us about the results of the relief works opened by the Servants of India Society, it is possible that the situation has changed. But I may assure hon. Members that the Collector has full powers to open works and take measures, and we will be only too glad to support him in anything he may find necessary to do. The last report from the Collector was in the first week of October and he promises another this week, and we expect to get it in a day or two; and perhaps we may find that he intends to take action in opening works himself. But I do not see how we, Government sitting here, are to issue orders to him to do a thing which he has authority to do, as one who is on the spot, and which in fact it is his duty to do if he is convinced of the necessity.

"There have been some other questions raised. I may mention that the Government sanctioned the free transmission of fodder. (A Voice:—The whole quantity?) When we were asked to sanction the free transmission of a certain quantity, we sanctioned that and it is hardly businesslike to suggest that we should have sanctioned twice as much."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"I would be glad if the Government sanctions what the Collector wants. He asked for sanction to the extent of Rs. 4,000, but I understand the Government have sanctioned only to the extent of Rs. 2,000. I am speaking subject to correction and only by way of illustration."

* The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"I do not want to contradict the hon. Member, but my recollection is that the Government have sanctioned what the Collector asked for. In the same way, the suggestion that the cattle should be allowed to be taken to other places is surely a suggestion that must come from the owners of the cattle. Government cannot say 'Look here, here we have got a good place; take your cattle there.' If the people make such a suggestion, I am sure my hon. Colleague in charge of Forests and Agriculture would only be too glad to consider it sympathetically."

* Mr. V. C. VELLINGIRI GOUNDER :—"Mr. President, I wish to say a few words in this connexion. I fully endorse what my hon. Colleagues from my district have said about the depressing conditions prevailing in those areas. I only want to place before the House certain points which struck me from my own observation. There have been crop failures successively for the last three years, and I mention this fact to show to the House how very hard the condition of our district is this year. Those crop failures find mention in the records of Government also for the past three years which I have mentioned. During these three years, in several parts of our district there was damage by floods, and damage of crops owing to excessive rainfall; and in some cases crops were not raised at all for want of rains. Peculiarly, this year also the seasonal rains are bad and unusual in their nature.

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Although we may be getting showers now and then, all that can be counted by way of crops is a few cents, ten or twenty. The rains are followed by wind and the moisture goes away before the plough is put into the soil. I may bring before the House a few instances showing the condition of the country first. You will find in those several tracts, Palladam, Dharapuram, Avanas and portions of Erode, any number of coconut palms completely or almost withered. And when I say that palmyra topes also are withered, the House can imagine what the condition is, how the soil is so dried up that even palmyra trees hundred years old cannot live. I have seen with my own eyes several palmyra trees completely withered from top to bottom.

"As for the position of the ryot, he lost his crops during the year and even before that on account of failure of water or scarcity of water in the wells. When his crops are gone and his trees withered, his next resource is to depend on his cattle as his only property. Part of his cattle were destroyed or sold and he cannot maintain the cattle that remain. His capacity for purchasing fodder has also completely failed. Then whole gardens—as very aptly described by my hon. Friend, Mr. Adinarayana Chettiyar, the smiling gardens of Coimbatore—are deserted. Anybody passing on the road can see numbers of coconut gardens withered, and not a living soul can be found within the garden enclosures. Then, the next step for the ryots is to find something on that dry area. They find some trees that have grown on the hedges, and some other trees which are useful for the purpose of making agricultural implements, or some trees which yield some kind of crop. Those trees have been cut and taken to places like Erode and sold. By means of such money these people purchase fodder or food for themselves, and many of these will be seen carrying headloads of these trees. That is a sight which can be seen by people passing on the roads connected with Erode. Even that resource is now exhausted. No doubt the Government were generous enough to grant loans in these areas, but the borrowing powers of the people were exhausted, I am told. Such of the people who borrowed had to give away that money to their previous creditors. Coimbatore is one of the districts foremost in well irrigation, that is, in crops raised with the well water supplemented by rain water. Well water not being sufficient has to be supplemented by rain water, and it is a very costly cultivation. A man has to spend all he has and all he can borrow to his utmost capacity to improve his lands, deepen the wells and keep his own profession going. Ever since the failure of rains three years ago, his capacity has become completely exhausted, and the crops which depend for maturity on rainfall which failed successively for three years have been completely lost. These conditions have ruined him and reduced him to an intolerable position. I will submit also for the consideration of the Government the condition of things some years back. Pollachi taluk was said to be a granary of our district. Now this taluk grows oil seeds and cotton. If any part of our district suffered owing to crop failure, Pollachi came to its rescue. Unfortunately that taluk, even though it has got a fairly good crop this year, the whole area is sown with groundnut. Although this groundnut crop has given them wages just sufficient to keep the people alive, it has displaced all the grain crop, and this state of things is one of the reasons for bringing about famine conditions. Apart from all these things, I must submit that as an industrious district engaged in

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agricultural pursuits, our district is foremost in paying revenue to Government, in drink, in litigation and other things. All these things exhaust the vitality of the people. Even a big man holding a large extent of land involves himself in a drink contract or an abkari contract and ruins himself, or stands joint security to the utmost extent and he cannot bear it. Similarly in the case of the labouring people, everything that they earn goes into the coffers of the Government in the shape of drink revenue, and this auction policy has ruined the country, and Coimbatore is the worst sufferer in this respect so far as I know. Now no doubt the food-grains are cheap, whereas two or three years ago when there was failure of crops food-grains were selling 40 per cent higher than what they are selling now. But now, money is very hard to get for these poor people. Even loans he finds it impossible to obtain, and he finds it very difficult to get money. And this year the monsoon which supplies water for the Noyyal river has completely failed. The flood water which we used to get during the past years is absent now. We have not got the flood below Coimbatore, and the tracts much affected are the tracts which are served by or which have in their centre this Noyyal river.

4 p.m. "This perennial source has completely gone away on account of the total failure of the monsoon. As for the condition of the cattle, let me narrate an incident. I had occasion to meet a big ryot. I went to him to know the real state of affairs. Though a very early riser as a general rule I had to wake him up at 7 o'clock. When I asked for the reason he said: 'I rose at 5 o'clock; I couldn't give any work and so returned to bed.' This ryot had a hundred cattle and a hundred men under him. Yet he was unable to give work to such a big establishment. Recently the hon. Member from the Board of Revenue paid a visit to our place. I made enquiries as to what happened. I was informed that if the wages are so low as two and a half annas or one and a quarter annas, then some provision would be made to open some works. If works had been opened with these wages long ago people would have come. If Government had really understood the position of the people they would have opened such works long ago. I was told that the Famine Code required the letting loose of the cattle by the ryots to denote famine. The Famine Code may lay it down. But such things would never come to pass. People would rather die than let loose their cattle. The Government or the Collector might very well understand the position by personal visits. Unless they are able to know the condition of the people by non-official opinion and conferences of ryots, things won't come out. There is absolutely no good of the Collector or the Member of the Board of Revenue going round along the road and having some casual talk with one or two well-to-do men in order to study the real condition of the people. What I should submit is that the Government ought to provide employment at once. I was told that on some previous occasions when famine existed roads, etc., were built. Two and a half annas might have been very good wages at that time but we should consider whether that amount is sufficient now to keep body and soul together. It is a matter in which the Famine Code requires immediate revision. There is no good in one officer waiting for the decision of his immediately superior officer and dragging on the starting of works. I submit that without expecting any report from any officer the hon. the Member for Revenue should go to the spot at once, study

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the conditions on the spot along with the Collector and open works to afford employment to know how many hasten to such works. There is no use of opening work in any one locality. They will have to hold meetings and conferences to understand the difficulties of the ryot. People find it a matter of very great difficulty in going to *kanjithotties* intended for the public. They come out unnoticed during evenings and take *kanji*. These are the conditions existing now. It is very hard for Government and their officers to make a report of these details. On account of the peculiar nature of the rainfall you will find the difference from field to field. In one field the man will be ploughing while in the adjacent field it is impossible to plough. But it is a very easy thing to get the rainfall account. The Madras Government sitting here can very easily go on comparing the figures of the past years and finally say that it is after all a small decrease of a few inches and with that data pronounce the opinion that the situation is not serious. As I have already stated, the system of well irrigation exists in our district and the ryots have all invested their all in intensive cultivation. In this state of affairs successive failure of rainfall for three years is a serious thing. The vitality has already been completely wiped out and whatever can be done either by way of affording employment or any other form of relief should be immediately done without a test, without reports, without the scrutinizing of these reports and all that sort of thing. After all we do not ask the Government to spend money on this or that. Give the money to the local board or any private body. Or else let Government undertake the whole work. This is not a collection season. If Government are not going to do all that, they are going to experience great difficulty at the time of collection. Already the ryots are selling their lands for ten per cent of their value. Hundred rupees worth of land can be purchased for ten rupees. It is the creditors that buy even that and not the adjacent landholder. Such is the condition. People have a right to expect help from Government. It is the paramount duty of the Government to come now to their rescue. If Government has any responsibility this is the time to show that by coming to help the ryots. It is very easy to say that so many lakhs have been already sanctioned and so much money has been spent in giving to that local board and this local board. On account of the reforms people have been educated. They know what work is done in what direction. They know how the real interests of the people have not been properly cared for. I therefore appeal to the hon. the Revenue Member that he should treat this matter as a very emergent one."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"I just wish to say a few words. The appeals that I made to the hon. the Revenue Member and the Government have all been in vain. I wish to blame the hon. the Revenue Member. I thank him for what he has said. I wish to criticise him seriously more for what he has not said. There has been the admission by Government that there was no rain in 1923, 1924 and 1925. The hon. the Revenue Member has admitted that in the beginning of September—45 or 50 days ago—the Settlement Commissioner and the Collector made a report that things were bad and that he is waiting for another report. I challenge any one, I challenge the hon. the Revenue Member, to say that my figures are incorrect. According to the statement of the Servants of India Society women and men are flocking for a wage of two annas and three annas.

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Because there is no money, hundreds of people have to be sent away. All that is wanted is a few hundreds or thousands of rupees and full power to utilize it. The hon. Member asked me to read the Famine Code. I read it. It is full of biblical language and is full of parables. Even an experienced Settlement Commissioner could not make me understand it. I challenge the hon. the Revenue Member to say whether the Collector can to-day spend money on the test works. I challenge the Revenue Member to say that he can."

* The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" He can."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Yes, yes. He can open test works but the Government should sanction money. But what is the use without money. The time for test work has gone. I understand that there is a good deal of difference between test work and famine work. In one case the old men, the young men and the sick men don't get anything. The statement of the Servants of India Society has proved that famine condition has to be declared. I say, Sir, that so far as we know the conditions are really very bad. Mr. Venkatasubbayya has written a letter dated the 27th and I will quote to you only one sentence from it: 'Four *kanjthotties* have been opened for old and feeble men. The attendance at Pallakalayam rose to 300 last week though intended for 200. The manager was requested to reduce the number and he has done so, of course, getting the curses and kicks of the dismissed persons. All that he wants is to have more funds.' The Famine Code has to be revised in several ways as suggested by Mr. Vellingiri Gounder. We do not want big famine works. We want small works. We want small works, workshops we may call it in every village at a distance of 8 miles from each other. We do not want anyone to wait. No expenditure will be necessary after two months. That is what Mr. Venkatasubbayya says. Let Government do its part immediately. After two months relief operations will cease to exist. We want help immediately. Whether the Collector or Government has got the power, whether the Governor has the discretionary power or whoever may have it, let us have Rs. 20,000 at the disposal of the Collector with full power to use it as he likes. I am sure with the help of organizations like the Servants of India Society much work can be done. I want the work to be done without big establishments. The Collector knows whom to trust. The Collector knows which people will do unselfish work. I have no doubt that if the Government will give the money he will be able to and we will induce him to work. If the Government were to wait for the reports, the Collector will have to wait for the Divisional Officers' reports and the Divisional Officers will have to wait for the 'Tahsildars' reports and the Tahsildars will have to wait for the revenue inspectors' reports and so on it will be going. We know what that means. It means that in three months people will die. What is the use of having rain and grain afterwards? If necessary, in consultation with the Finance Member let us have twenty thousand so that some work might be done. My friend says one lakh. One pie in hand is worth ten in the Bank.

"Therefore, Sir, we appeal that at least Rs. 20,000 be given to us. As Mr. Venkatasubbayya calculates, we can feed 100 men and 100 women for one month with Rs. 1,000. It is only a pauper rate. They want at least that. With Rs. 20,000, 4,000 people, men, women and children can be relieved. We want Rs. 20,000 to be given to the Collector at once to spend as he pleases.

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My hon. Friends blame me for asking only Rs. 20,000. I know how difficult it is to get even 20,000 pies from Government. Whatever can be given, let it be given at once. Otherwise, the Government will be taking a serious responsibility in neglecting their legitimate duties."

* The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" I have very little to add to what I have already said. The Collector's powers are now adequate for the occasion, and I think he will duly exercise them. I gather that hon. Members wish me, on the strength of the reports that they have obtained from the Servants of India Society, to instruct the Collector to take certain lines of action. I do not think that we can accept that position. The Collector is there and has seen the work of these people better than we have in Madras, and he ought to know whether it is now time for him to start expenditure in that direction. He has only to ask us, and we shall be glad to know what he proposes. But I am not prepared to say having had—I may say without disparagement to hon. Member—second-hand or hearsay information."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" My information is personal, first-hand information."

* The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" When a statement is made to me of what has happened, it is hearsay. That I should instruct the Collector on that basis that he should take a particular line of action is a principle of administration which I am not willing to accept. It is not that we have asked him not to spend money, or not to do anything, or to be too chary in exercising his powers. But we will only be too glad to consider any action that he proposes."

* Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—" May I ask, Sir, whether at least the Government would inform the Collector of what has taken place here?"

* The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" Certainly, Sir. I intended to say that what the hon. Members had represented here would be at once communicated to him. He will be fully made aware of what has been said by hon. Members."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Almost all the Members of the Executive Council and the Ministers have been appealed to on various points. The hon. the Law Member has been appealed to for some action by him, the hon. the Minister for Excise in connexion with liquor (laughter), and the hon. the Raja of Panagal in connexion with the grants for sinking wells. I want to know what they have to say on those points. There are so many things to be dealt with by them."

The hon. the President then put the adjournment motion to the House, and it was carried.

XII

NON-OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Before the discussion on the Andhra University Bill is resumed, may I, Sir, with your permission, ask whether the House will bestow their attention on one matter? On the 21st August 1925, a statement was made by the hon. the President that October 30th and 31st would be non-official days. Judging from the amendments

[Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar] [28th October 1923]

tabled in regard to the Andhra University Bill, it is extremely doubtful if to-morrow will see the end of the discussion on the Bill. Would it meet the convenience of hon. Members if the non-official days were 31st October and 2nd November? If so, I shall take the direction of His Excellency on the matter."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Is there any objection on the part of any hon. Member to the change of date? In consultation with the hon. the Minister for Education, the dates have been tentatively fixed by the hon. the Leader of the House."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"We will go on to-morrow as much as possible with the Bill, then have the non-official business and then again take up the Bill from where it was left. From the number of amendments tabled, I do not think that we can finish the Bill even in two days."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"The only point that I am anxious to elicit is whether hon. Members would rather give two days to the Andhra University Bill and see at the end of it what happens, or begin the non-official business the day after to-morrow."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"No serious objection having been taken, I think we shall agree to the change suggested by the hon. the Law Member. The House will now resume consideration of the Andhra University Bill."

XI—THE ANDHRA UNIVERSITY BILL—cont.

Clause 1.

Amendment No. 1.

Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU:—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move

'That in sub-clause (1) of clause 1, for the word "Andhra" and wherever it occurs in the Bill, the word "Telugu" be substituted.'

"It is perhaps unfortunate, Sir, that I should be the Mover of the very first amendment in this Bill. I am one of those who have always been agitating for the introduction of a Bill of this kind, and being also a Ministerialist I did not think that it would occur to a Ministerialist to move amendments. As, however, the hon. the Minister was good enough to say that he would not make this a party question and he has allowed us to express our opinions freely and fully, I take this opportunity of moving the very first amendment. Before doing so, however, I will once more take the opportunity of thanking the hon. Member who has introduced this Bill for his courage in overcoming many difficulties and for the broadmindedness and generosity with which he has allowed the Members of the Select Committee to suggest and carry out amendments just as it suited the majority amongst them.

"Now, Sir, I should like to come to the particular amendment which stands in my name. I object to the word 'Andhra' for various reasons. In the first place, Sir, we, Telugus, I honestly believe, are not Andhras (Mr. Sasibhushan Rath Mahasaya: 'Hear, hear'). The Andhras were our conquerors (Hear, hear). It is true that those great emperors, who ruled

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over Magadha in the early centuries of the Christian era, have like other conquerors of India, come down and conquered the Telugu country, but only a portion of it. South of Tungabhadra, their kingdom did not extend. It may be that some upper classes in the Telugu country inter-married with the Andhras most of whom would seem to have settled down in the country. But that does not take away the race or nationality of the original inhabitants of the country. Here we are always known to be the Tenugus or Telugus. We Telugus have always been recognized as Dravidians ('Hear, hear'), and when I ask this Bill to be named after the Telugus, I appeal to my Dravidian friends, my Tamil friends, my Kanarese friends, my Malayalam friends, not to part with us, not to segregate us, not to deem us as different from them, for if you once make us Andhras, if you give it a legal and statutory recognition and give us a name which no doubt in common parlance has been given to us by those who have made relations with the Andhras, not relations with the lower classes but with the upper classes, it would relegate us and take us away from our Dravidian brethren. Sir, it has been said that the Andhras and the Telugus were identical. I do not for a moment believe it. If we were not a part of the Dravidian race, how came it that some of us went far into the north and conquered Magadha? Either it must be one race or two races. Either the Magadhas must have come down here and conquered the southern portion, or the people from here must have gone to Magadha. I do not think it will be contended that we did go even in the earlier centuries of the Christian era far into the north, to the Bombay Presidency, to Central India and, nay to Northern India and ruled those parts, which will no doubt be a matter of great pride. But I do not wish to claim any false pride. If we did not go there, the only other alternative is that they must have come here and given us that name. One other instance, I will mention, namely, that whereas in the northern country in the Magadha land you do not find a single inscription in the name of Telugus, you will find that during the reign of the Andhras of this land almost all the inscriptions were in the Pali language, a circumstance which must clearly establish that the early language of those people who conquered us must have been Pali, while our language has always remained to be Tenugu or Telugu. Well, Sir, I will leave it at that.

"I will only put forward another ground, and it is this; why should we be called Andhras simply because they happened to be our conquerors, why should we bear their name? We have got our own history and traditions upon which a nation can be built and of which a nation can be proud. Is it because that kings and emperors were raised from the Andhras? Why should you not call it the land of 'Reddis,' why should not . . ."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Then call it 'Reddi University' (laughter)."

Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU:—"Well, Sir, there can be amusement when one does not understand or realize the seriousness of the situation and one does not feel what the word 'Andhra' means to us. It only means this: that either we are not Dravidians, or that we have become Andhras; and we claim the place we occupied in our ancient traditions so that we may be treated as Telugus and not as Andhras. I would not have been tempted to assign any further arguments but for the laughter on the other side at a moment when I thought that hon p.

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Members of this House would kindly listen to me with sincerity. However, I do not wish to take up further the time of this House and I earnestly appeal to the House to see that this is no party question and that it is only an individual matter and to vote in its favour."

* Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I second the amendment proposed by my friend Sir K. V. Reddi Nayudu Garu. The word 'Andhra' savours of a territorial seclusion whereas the word 'Telugu' is more cosmopolitan. Telugus are not confined only to the Thrilingadesa but they are spread from Berhampur to Cape Comorin. Which was not a Telugu country in the time of Krishnaraya Devara Varu. Sir, Telugus can never be separated from the Tamils. We are Dravidians and we will not be separated. There was a Mudaliyar in the court of Krishnaraya Devara Varu. So, Sir, I am seconding the amendment."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" Sir, I am extremely sorry that I cannot accept the amendment proposed. The history of this agitation for a university is quite familiar to every one. From the very inception, the agitation is known as the Andhra University and leaders of Telugu-speaking people have always put it on that ground both in the Legislative Council and outside. The name has become so familiar and it has become part of the university itself. It seems to me, Sir, that after listening to the historical arguments of the hon. the Mover of this amendment one would be inclined to sympathise with him. But for all practical purposes and for all administrative purposes the term "Andhra" has been discussed and accepted as the proper term, it seems to me that it is not proper to ask us to go back and say that it should be a Telugu University. However, it is a matter entirely for the representatives of the Telugus on the one hand and the House as a whole on the other to decide it properly."

"The question was raised in the Select Committee and it was very fully debated upon there and the Select Committee finally drafted the phraseology as it is, viz., the Andhra University Bill. In view of all that I have said, Sir, I am sorry I am unable to accept the amendment."

* Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Mr. President, I am afraid that less than justice has been done to the amendment moved by my hon. Friend in appreciating the spirit with which the motion has been made and the purpose for which it has been moved. I do not share the amusement indulged in by some hon. Members thinking that it is merely a change of words and that there is nothing behind it. We are starting this University newly, and we hope this University would advance on proper lines. What is the culture you are going to develop in this University, what are the traditions you are going to build up here? Is it the Aryan culture and Aryan tradition or is it going to be the Dravidian culture and Dravidian tradition?"

"It is not merely a change of the word 'Andhra' to 'Telugu' that is now suggested. It is a thing much more deep and much more fundamental than that. I am afraid that this House has not done that justice to the hon. the Mover of this amendment which he is entitled to expect and this House has probably thought that this amendment was only a sentimental change."

"We are in this position to-day that the word 'Andhra' has come into use and is used in common parlance as the hon. the Minister has said. The

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change now proposed is fundamental and necessary. That word has come into being because we have not taken time by the forelock and we have not arrested that agitation in the country when it came up. So that the result is that silently, surreptitiously and in all background ways, a movement has been spreading by which an ancient culture is sought to be clouded by which a very old literature is sought to be overpowered by other literature and other culture. I see one hon. Friend opposite moving his head. He is more capable in Telugu literature, he has composed poems and all that, and I can hardly cope with him. I myself was a student of Telugu, but I was a bad student. Telugu was a very old language which was popularised by scholars like Mollana and Tikkana and by modern poets like Veeresalingam Pantulu and such a language is now dead like a door nail ('No, no'). Yes, Sir, Sanskrit literature is posing in the name of Telugu through poets like Vavilakolanu Subba Rao whose verses have only to be read to show that the same words are being repeated in the name of Telugu, the common feature being the alphabet in which it is written. In his amendment, my hon. Friend wants to direct the attention of the Telugu districts to this fundamental change and wants to have from this University the development of Telugu language, Telugu literature, Telugu tradition and Telugu erudition. If this is to be lightly treated I very much doubt the advance that this University is capable of realizing. I therefore have the greatest pleasure in associating myself with the views of the hon. the Mover of this amendment. I know we are fighting a losing game in view of the reception that has been accorded to this motion by some members on that side. But I have now gathered strength,—the very fact that Mr. Saldanha is in support of me proves that—and instead of saying that I am fighting a losing battle I shall say victory is in sight. But I seriously want to say this. I wish to sound a note of warning even at this very early stage. What is wanted is to build up Telugu culture. Unless you take the time by the forelock, unless you see where you are progressing, you will be overwhelmed with Sanskrit literature. I have nothing to say against that and let them develop Sanskrit. In fact a great deal has been said within the last few days about the development of that language. There are about half a dozen universities in this country where Sanskrit is being taught and let there be only one Telugu University where Telugu tradition and Telugu culture is developed, as there is going to be one Tamil University. I am saying nothing against Sanskrit. But I plead for Telugu literature, Telugu erudition and Telugu tradition. It is from that point of view that I strike the earliest note of warning. So, Sir, I have great pleasure in supporting the amendment."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—" I do not think that there is much occasion for all this tragic emotion over this amendment moved by my hon. Friend Sir K. V. Reddi. We have also had the salvation of that distinctive culture. But as it so happens and as is the case with so many divine cultures of the world this distinctive culture is a mixed culture. It is too late in the day to try to unravel Sanskrit and Telugu to effect a restoration of the hypothetical theory of pure Telugu. I take as much pride as other hon. Gentlemen who have associated themselves with the Mover of this amendment in the fact that as far as one understands, I do not know how far one does, the Telugus are Dravidians. But it seems to be a mistake to think that the term 'Andhra' was originally applied to the Aryan race. A good deal of this

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confusion would have been avoided if my hon. Friend had noted that probably the earliest texts in which the word Andhra occurs is the Sathapatha Brahmana and there the term is used to denote the Aryan race. The hon. the Mover urges various theories or hypotheses regarding the relationship between the Andhra and Telugu. I am not sure if historians have come to any agreement on this matter. But of this fact there has been no doubt that as early as the date of the Telugu Mahabharata, which the hon. Member for Obingleput will admit as being written, especially the latter portion of it, in as fine a Telugu as could be imagined, the word Andhra is used to denote the people whose language is Telugu. My hon. Friend referred to the fact that the old inscriptions were written in Pali. He has apparently forgotten that Pali is against all Brahmanical or Aryan culture. There must be an underlying policy in much of these assertions that somehow or other the word 'Andhra' denotes an Aryan race. I am told that the very name Dr. Natesan is English and yet my hon. Friend Dr. Natesan is a full blooded Dravidian. Even the word 'Hindu' is semi-Greek but that does not mean that we are Greeks. There seem to be two fallacies. In the first place the impression seems to be that Andhra is Aryan and that all Aryans are Brahmans which they are not. There are, for instance, the Kshatriyas who are included now in the non-Brahman movement.

"I think it is not historically correct to say that there has been anything surreptitious or insidious about it. It has been conducted in the open, it has been conducted for years past in what is called the Andhra movement. This question of university has always been in the forefront; and my hon. Friend Sir K. V. Reddi failed to take time by the forelock and he is now trying to take it by the tail hook. It is too late in the day to attempt to do that.

"My hon. Friend referred to the fact—and I blush in modesty—that the particular community to which I have the honour to belong has had a somewhat distinguished career. In the history of the Telugu country, is it forgotten that many of their inscriptions, perhaps a majority of them, are in Sanskrit? That does not mean that the race is an Aryanized or Sanskritized race. The simple fact is, just as in mediæval Europe people used Latin, or dog-Latin, as the literary medium till almost the 12th century, in the Telugu country Sanskrit was employed for all literary purposes, and it was about the 11th century that vernacular literature began to arise. That is the only explanation of the curious fact that even the Dravidian races occupying the northern half of the Presidency have developed much later than our Brahman friends the old, racy vernacular literature and it is not argument at all about the race. Andhra did denote the non-Aryan and I believe even to-day most of us are non-Aryans; but whatever that may be, we cannot mean by race any culture. I suppose it is now impossible for us to go back to those hypothetical periods which we may only conjecture. We must accept our culture as we find it and try to develop it according to the genius of our race and not be carried, in the name of Dravidianism, by any hopeless attempt at cultural or linguistic idealism. I think Andhra is the word which appeals to most of the people of the Andhra desa. We talked about the Andhra Conference the other day; we did not call it Telugu Conference. We talk of Andhra Maha Sabha which consists of people of Andhra desa. The hon. the Raja of Panagal, no mean scholar in Sanskrit

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and Telugu, was President of the Andhra Conference and I think he has resolved upon that term. So, I hope my hon. Friend will not press this motion."

Mr. MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB:—"Sir, I oppose the motion that has been brought forward. The word *Andhra* is a more comprehensive word than *Telugu* and would also include within its scope not only Telugu people but also Urdu Muhammadans, Kanarese people and even Oriyas. (A voice: Oriyas are not Andhras.) Therefore I urge for the retention of the word Andhra. If Telugu were substituted for Andhra, then it would become sectarian question, namely that we are encouraging a university which encourages the tradition and culture of the Telugus only and not caring anything at all for the people who are speaking other languages like Kanarese and Urdu. When this Bill was first sought to be introduced, we were told that the Bill would not be so sectarian as this amendment has sought to convert it. And to-day also we were clearly told by the hon. the Minister that the Bill would not be sectarian. For these reasons I beg to oppose the amendment."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Mr President, Sir, I am surprised that an amendment of this trifling nature—I use that phrase very deliberately—should have been sought to be moved as the first amendment to what the Ministerialists consider as an achievement of their party's work in this Council, by one who was till the other day a neutral, and seconded by one who till the other day sat with us and has now crossed the floor. (Hear, hear.) But the strangest part of it all is this: my hon. Friend the Education Minister does not know what to do with this amendment. He solemnly gets up and says he opposes the amendment. But with a party behind him which he claims to be the majority party, he is afraid of giving a lead and says 'I leave it to the House'. This House will decide it, whether he leaves it to it or not; but the House is entitled to know on a Bill of this importance what the lead of the hon. the Minister is going to be, unless he has made it his point, with regard to subsequent amendments also, not to give a lead. Now, Mr. President, the hon. the Minister paid a handsome compliment to the Member who moved the amendment in return for the handsome compliments paid to him. He said he was impressed by the historical arguments used by the Mover of the amendment. May I, in all humility, ask what these historical arguments were—some scrappy statements not founded on any historical knowledge possessed by anybody in this Council or outside it, asseverations proceeding more from imagination than from knowledge? And my hon. Friend the Minister says that he is impressed by the historical arguments! I do hope that my friend's respect for history is greater than that, and the statement that he made is made more from party exigencies, than because he believed in that. There are certain words the use of which we all allow. I believe the word 'Hindu' has been referred to in this discussion. This Ministry is responsible for an Act called the "Hindu Religious Endowments Act." May I ask what does that word "Hindu" represents? It is a foreign word which has been accepted in India as denoting a great community called the Hindus, and yet nobody then raised this objection. Then again, when the Government accepted the term *Adi Andhras* to denote certain classes known as depressed classes, did my hon. Friend, move any amendment or suggest that that name should be omitted? No, Sir. The thing

[Mr. S. Satyamurti]

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is perfectly obvious. My hon. Friend the Mover of the amendment must do something because the elections are coming on. He must out-Herod Herod. He must show that he is more communal and that he is more enthusiastic for communalism and that he is a sworn enemy of Brahmanism and of Brahman culture. 'That way lies our salvation' he says. No, Sir, whether the Ministers accept it or not, we must hit the nail on the head of communalism. I ask in all seriousness whether my Friend from Chingleput is serious when he says that the Andhra University ought not to encourage Sanskrit culture. I am a Brahman, I know I am an under-dog in this Presidency. But I propose, Mr. President, to raise my humble voice of protest against this suicidal attempt at banishing culture from your minds, from your children's minds, because forsooth by wrong notions you call a language Brahman language or Aryan language. What is the historical position of my Friend from Chingleput who has interrupted me with an English vulgarism when he cannot answer my argument? May I ask whether he has read the history of India at all, whether he knows that Aryan culture is not Brahman culture, that Aryan culture is as much a Non-Brahman culture as Brahman culture, that the authors of the Upanishads were not Brahmans, King Janaka was not a Brahman, and the Lord who gave us the Gita, the shepherd boy, was not a Brahman, that the Ramayana and the Mahabharata were not written by Brahmans? I can give you the names of hundreds of poets and dramatists who were not Brahmans. I can answer knowledge, but I cannot answer ignorance. Therefore, I suggest that this House should turn down this amendment with no uncertain voice. The Mover merely tries to elevate into a serious amendment communal ignorance and communal prejudice. I ask the House to turn down the amendment and tell my Friend that whatever they may do towards the unfortunate Brahman applicants to the services, they must draw a line somewhere. I am glad the hon. Member from Chittoor quoted the example of my Friend the Chief Minister. I put it to him—he is a scholar in Telugu and Sanskrit—does he suggest that Telugus were different from Andhras, that they were Dravidians, that there is much more in common between Sir K. V. Reddi and Mr. Natesa Mudaliyar than between the Andhras and the Telugus? What is this amendment except election tactics? Let us consider and show by our votes that Brahman hatred must stop at the Staff Selection Board and must not go further."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"Sir, I have in my hands a copy of the Cambridge History of India—Volume I, in which the authority is quoted of *Asteya Brahmanas* to show that *Andhra desa* belonged to non-Aryans and that it flourished as a great kingdom immediately before and after the Christian era. Therefore in early ages, the Andhras were regarded as a non-Aryan tribe. There are other historically old documents to show that Andhras were regarded as non-Aryan and as Dravidian. What we must consider is, is the Bill to be confined to the Telugu country or will it include Oriyas, Kanarese and others. If it is confined to the Telugu districts, then the word 'Telugu' would be more appropriate than perhaps 'Andhra'. If the object is the cultivation of one language Telugu then the word 'Telugu' would be more appropriate and proper. This amendment is to some extent premature: we do not know what the scope of the Bill will be. So at this time, it is very difficult to come to a decision. We have however to decide this question from a practical point of view."

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The amendment was put and declared lost.

A poll was taken and the House divided as follows:—

Ayes.

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| 1. The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. Sivagnanam Pillai. | 12. Hon. Lieut. Madurai. |
| 2. Sir K. V. Reddi Nayudu. | 13. Mr. B. Maniswami Nayudu. |
| 3. Rao Bahadur O. Tanikachala Chettivar. | 14. Mr. C. Muttayya Mudaliyar. |
| 4. Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar. | 15. Mr. K. Prabhakaran Tampan. |
| 5. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajula Nayudu. | 16. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai. |
| 6. Mr. J. A. Davis | 17. Mr. P. T. Rajan. |
| 7. Mr. N. D. vendrudu. | 18. Mr. J. D. Samuel. |
| 8. Rao Sahib S. Ellappa Chettiyar. | 19. Mr. R. Srinivasan. |
| 9. Rao Sahib P. V. Gopalan. | 20. Mr. K. Chavadi Subramaniam Pillai. |
| 10. Rao Bahadur K. Krishnaswami Nayudu. | 21. Diwan Bahadur K. Suryanarayanamurti Nayudu. |
| 11. Mr. R. Madanagopal Nayudu. | 22. Mr. R. Veerian. |
| | 23. Diwan Bahadur W. Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar. |
| | 24. Mr. K. Venkatachala Padayachi. |

Noes.

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| 1. Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi. | 14. Sriman Sasibhushan Rath Mahasayo. |
| 2. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. Narasimha Raju. | 15. Mr. M. B. Seturtnam Ayyar. |
| 3. Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddi. | 16. Mr. S. R. Y. Ankineedu Prasad Bahadur. |
| 4. Rao Bahadur A. S. Krishna Rao Pantula. | 17. Rai Bahadur T. M. Narasimhachari. |
| 5. Rao Bahadur T. A. Ramalinga Chettiyar. | 18. Mr. Ghose Mian Sahib. |
| 6. Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 19. " Qadir Muhi-ud-din Sahib. |
| 7. Mr. A. Rangaratha Mudaliyar. | 20. " M. Sitayya. |
| 8. " S. Satyamurti. | 21. " V. C. Vellingiri Goundar. |
| 9. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo. | 22. " S. Venkatachalam Chetti. |
| 10. Mr. S. Muttayya Mudaliyar. | 23. " C. V. Venkatramana Ayyangar. |
| 11. " P. Peldiraju. | 24. " B. Venkataratnam. |
| 12. Rao Sahib U. Rama Rao. | 25. " B. P. Sesha Reddi. |
| 13. Mr. G. Rameswara Rao. | 26. " R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |

Neutral.

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|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar. | 10. Mr. S. Arpudaswamy Udayar. |
| 2. " Mr. N. E. Marjoribank. | 11. Rao Sahib T. C. Tangavelu Pillai. |
| 3. " Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 12. Mr. R. G. Grieve. |
| 4. " Mr. T. E. Moir. | 13. " G. F. Paddison. |
| 5. " Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. | 14. " J. Kuppuswami. |
| 6. " the Raja of Panagal | 15. " T. Mallesappa. |
| 7. Mr. G. T. Boag. | 16. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. |
| 8. " V. Pandurang Row. | 17. Mr. K. Sarvarayadu. |
| 9. " Abdulla Ghatala Sahib. | 18. " T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. |
| | 19. " J. A. Saldanha. |

Ayes 24: Noes 26: Neutral 19

The amendment was lost.

The House then adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. the next day.

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

[28th October 1925]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 484 asked by Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th October 1925, page 33 supra.]

Extract of the Report made by the Collector of Tanjore, in D. Dis. No. 9519-25/A-2, dated the 13th August 1925, to the Board of Revenue.

1. A meeting was held and a copy of the resolution that was received was sent to the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kumbakonam, for taking necessary action. The Revenue Divisional Officer, Kumbakonam, went thoroughly into the grievances of the ryots and dealt with them.

2. It is not true that no proper inspection was made. The notes on the state of the irrigation sources were full and though the Deputy Tahsildar, Valangiman, was a little sparing in his recommendations, the accounts were thoroughly gone into by the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kumbakonam, who inspected a number of cases personally to satisfy himself on the nature of the Deputy Tahsildar's inspection and recommendations. The Revenue Divisional Officer found that the Deputy Tahsildar's inspection was thorough but his recommendations were on the severe side. He passed orders accordingly. There was no reason to suppose that the Revenue Inspectors were careless or indifferent in inspection work.

3. Remission was granted in 1334 in very many cases which would have been denied remission in an ordinary year and far more care than is usual was given to inspection and the record of crop outturn in each individual case.

4. The complaints of the ryots were as far as possible investigated by the Revenue Divisional Officer. The statement of remissions granted by the Revenue Divisional Officer in the villages in the jurisdiction of the Deputy Tahsildar, Valangiman, will clearly show how leniently the cases have been dealt with. I may say that I did the jamabandi of this area and from my inspection of the accounts, from my conversations with the various officers, from my personal knowledge of them and of their work and from the inspections which I was aware, were going on then with Revenue Inspectors well up to standard, with a strict and thorough Deputy Tahsildar and a thoroughly reliable Sub-Collector, I do not think a more unsuitable locality could have been selected for such complaints.

28th October 1925]

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 486 asked by Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th October 1925, page 36 supra.]

Statement showing the disposal of applications for loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act and the Agriculturists' Loans Act in the flood-affected districts during six months ending 31st March 1925.

District.	Number of applications pending on 1st October 1924.	Amount.	Number of applications received between 1st October 1924 and 31st March 1925.	Amount.	Number of applications sanctioned between 1st October 1924 and 31st March 1925.	Number of applications rejected between 1st October 1924 and 31st March 1925.	Number of applications pending on 1st April 1925.	Amount.	Last date notified for receipt of applications.
Tanjore	85	RS. 31,263	3,800	13,43,420	990	1,232	1,663	RS. 5,63,940	15th Feb. 1925.
Tiruchinopoly	695	2,24,055	1,305	5,99,636	664	623	713	3,33,475	30th Apr. 1925.
South Arcot	110	40,050	180	49,470	63	137	90	24,235	28th Feb. 1925.
Madura	126	51,700	582	1,55,738	208	285	215	68,200	28th Feb. 1925.
Salem	550	1,64,630	621	1,81,580	300	523	348	1,06,570	15th Mar. 1925.
Coimbatore	898	4,23,360	1,401	6,53,160	687	804	808	4,27,230	31st Mar. 1925.
Malabar	3,251	6,71,669	11,842	23,49,657	4,267	9,047	1,779	3,97,239	5th Feb. 1925.*
South Kanara	73	47,325	255	1,29,150	88	184	56	27,746	28th Feb. 1925.
Nilgiris	128	43,555	336	61,980	244	86	135	30,500	15th Mar. 1925.

* Latterly extended till 15th August 1925.

[28th October 1925]

APPENDIX III.

Vide answer to question No. 487 asked by Rao Bahadur A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th October 1925, page 37 supra.]

G.O. Mis. No. 612, Revenue, dated 28th April 1925.

During the budget discussions of 1925, a token motion for the reduction of the minor irrigation grant by one rupee raising the question of inadequacy of expenditure on maintenance and repair of minor irrigation works in charge of the Revenue Department was carried. Government desire to know whether there is scope for further expenditure on these works.

2 The Board of Revenue is accordingly requested to instruct Collectors to make inquiries especially at the time of jamabandi as to the tanks that need repairs and to have those that are reported as needing repairs inspected and estimates prepared by the minor irrigation staff and to prepare their budgets on the basis of the above estimates providing for the maximum amount that the Collector can see any reasonable prospect of spending within the financial year. The annual budget provision proposed for a district should not be restricted by any arbitrary scale such as that prescribed in G.O. No. 923, Revenue, dated 21st April 1920.

3. If the present staff is considered inadequate with reference to the repairs that have to be done, proposals for increasing it should be submitted. In the meanwhile the reduction of establishments sanctioned in G.O. No. 861, dated 1st June 1923, and G.O. No. 161, dated 1st February 1924, should be kept in abeyance, except when the Collector is satisfied that the reduction will not affect the amount that it is practicable to spend within a year.

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 501 asked by Rao Sahib U. Rama Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th October 1925, page 50 supra.]

Copy of Memorandum of the Finance Department, No. 1259 D-1, dated the 18th August 1923.

[Relaxation of age-limit—Subsidiary Rule 7 under Fundamental Rule 10.]

Reference—Letter from the Superintendent, Government Press, No. 401-S.B., dated 13th August 1925.

The permanent appointment of the following individuals who are over 30 years of age to vacancies in the technical and non-technical posts in the Government Press is sanctioned :—

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (1) A. A. D'Silva. | (3) T. R. Balasubrahmanya Ayyar. |
| (2) T. A. Sundara Ayyar. | (4) P. T. Xavier. |

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APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No. 514 asked by Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th October 1925, page 60 supra.]

Letter from M.R.Ry. K. SIVARAMA REDDIYAR Avargal, M.L.C., President, District Board, South Arcot, to the Secretary to Government, Local Self-Government Department, dated Cuddalore, the 12th August 1923, No. G.R. 126/D.B. of 25.

[Nominations—Taluk Board—South Arcot.]

With reference to Government Memorandum No. 20059-1 (A), L. & M., dated 7th August 1925, I have the honour to report that the outgoing Presidents of all the taluk boards in this district excepting Vriddhachalam and the outgoing Vice-President of the Tirukkoyilur Taluk Board were appointed as members of their respective taluk boards on 15th May 1925, the date of reconstitution of the several taluk boards in this district.

2. The appointment of these members were made with a view to give the respective taluk boards the benefit of their previous experience of the working of taluk boards concerned and in the interest of the efficient administration of the respective taluk boards and also in consideration of the following special qualifications :—

M.R.Ry. A. V. Srinivasulu Reddiyar Avargal is a respectable landlord in the Tindivanam taluk paying a land assessment of nearly Rs. 2,000 a year and possessing vast experience of the working of the local boards. He served as a Vice-President under official Presidents for three years from 5th March 1918. He thereafter became the elected President of the Board and continued as such till the date of the reconstitution in May last. His work under the official Presidents was very much appreciated and he was considered by my predecessor the late Diwan Bahadur A. Subbarayalu Reddi Garu as a most suitable person to hold the Presidentship of this board.

M.R.Ry. R. K. Venugopal Nayudu Garu is a respectable landlord and a B.A., B.L. He commands ample leisure, having completely retired from practice. He is also the Chairman of the Municipal Council, Cuddalore. As certain matters were pending settlement between the Taluk Board and the Municipal Council, Cuddalore, he was specially thought of for the place. Besides he is a member of Setti Balija community which is a backward community in the district. This community has been recognized to be backward by G.O. No. 855, Law (Education), dated 19th May 1925.

M.R.Ry. T. A. Thathachariyar Avargal is a leading Pleader of Kallakurchi and Tirukkoyilur taluks belonging to a respectable Brahman community possessing a thorough knowledge of the Local Boards Act and its working.

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M.R.Ry. K. M. Doraiswami Reddiyar Avargal is a respectable and rich landlord residing in the interior part of the district and he was an elected Vice-President of the Taluk Board with effect from 12th June 1923 till the date of reconstitution. He was specially recommended by the then President of the Taluk Board, for being nominated as a member of the board.

3. All the abovesaid persons excepting M.R.Ry. T. A. Thathachariyar Avargal of the Tirukkoyilur Taluk Board were elected as Presidents of the respective taluk boards.

4. In the case of the Vriddbachalam Taluk Board, its President resigned the membership thereof on 9th April 1925 and got himself elected as a member on 11th April 1925 and as a President of the same taluk board on 12th May 1925 by the old taluk board thus denying the chance of the President's election to the reconstituted taluk board. There was therefore no necessity for appointing this Taluk Board President as a member of the reconstituted board.

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 524 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th October 1925, page 66 supra.]

Serial number and names of taluk boards.	Number of medical practitioners proposed to be subsidized by taluk boards.	Places proposed by taluk boards for the location of village dispensaries.	Places approved by Government.	Actual date of commencement of subsidy.	Remarks.
<i>Anantapur district.</i>					
1. Anantapur ..	2	Kambadur Singanamala Yellanur..	Kambadur Singanamala Yellanur..	..	The dispensaries have not been opened as no medical practitioners have offered to serve. Not yet opened by the taluk board as the medical men selected have not yet joined duty. Not yet opened as medical officers are not available. The taluk board has been asked to state if it is prepared to meet the cost of medicines.
2. Gooty ..	2	Nagasamudram	Nagasamudram	..	
3. Dharmavaram ..	2	Tadimari.. Kondakamala	Tadimari Kondakamala	..	
4. Pennkonda ..	1	Amarapuram	.....	..	
<i>Bellary district.</i>					
5. Adoni ..	2	Kowtalam Holalagundi	Kowtalam Holalagundi	28th Feb. 1925. 1st Mar. "	(Probable date).
6. Bellary ..	2	Kavur ..	Kavur ..	1st Aug. "	
7. Hospet ..	2	Moka ..	Moka ..	1st Apr. "	
8. Harpanahalli ..	..	Gadiganur Narayanadevarkeri	Gadiganur Narayanadevarkeri	24th Jan. " 1st Mar. " ..	
					The taluk board did not propose to open dispensaries for want of funds to meet the cost of medicines.

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Serial number and names of taluk boards.	Number of medical practitioners provided to be subsidized by taluk boards.	Places proposed by taluk boards for the location of village dispensaries.	Places approved by Government.	Actual date of commencement of subsidy.	Remarks.
<i>Arcoot, South district.</i>					
9. Tindivanam ..	3	Retanai .. Melmalayanur .. Nenur ..	Retanai .. Melmalayanur .. Tiruvennainallur ..	 1st Mar. 1925. 1st .. "	Not yet opened by the taluk board as medical officers appointed have not joined duty.
10. Tirukkoyilur ..	4	Tiruvennainallur .. Manalurpettai .. Chinnasalem .. Kishwirdyana ..	Chinnasalem .. Kallanobhavadi .. Kadamabaliyur .. Kamarakshi ..	7th Feb. 1925. 5th .. " 6th Mar. .. " 1st Sep. .. "	
11. Cuddalore ..	2	Kallanobhavadi .. Kadamabaliyur .. Kamarakshi ..	Settiatope .. Simpakkam .. Edachittoor ..	11th Apr. .. " 2nd Feb. .. "	(Probable date.)
12. Chidambaram ..	2	Settiatope .. Simpakkam .. Edachittoor ..	Edachittoor .. Vayamadevi ..	.. ..	
13. Vriddhaachalam ..	3	Edachittoor .. Vayamadevi ..	.. ..	.. ..	
<i>Arcoot, North district.</i>					
14. Vellore ..	1	Pallikonda ..	Pallikonda ..	10th July 1925.	(Probable date.)
15. Ranipet ..	2	Panapakam .. Kalavai ..	Panapakam .. Kalavai ..	4th Mar. .. " 1st Aug. .. "	
16. Cheyar ..	2	Desur .. Perungathur ..	Desur .. Perungathur ..	2nd Mar. .. " 12th June .. "	Not yet opened as qualified men are not available. The Surgeon-General has been addressed for a medical officer.
17. Tiruvannamalai ..	2	Tanipadi .. Vettanalam ..	Tanipadi .. Vettanalam ..		
18. Polur ..	1	Kadaladi ..	Kadaladi ..		

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Serial number and names of taluk boards.	Number of medical practitioners provided to be subsidized by taluk boards.	Places proposed by taluk boards for the location of village dispensaries.	Places approved by Government.	Actual date of commencement of subsidy.	Remarks.
<i>Chingleput district.</i>					
19. Tirupattur ..	6	Andiappanur .. Natampalli .. Thimmanpet .. Kilvithinakuppam .. Kylasagiri .. Mallipatti ..	Natampalli .. Kilvithinakuppam ..	1st Sep. 1925.	(Probable date.)
<i>Chingleput district.</i>					
20. Saidapet ..	5	Manimangalam .. Red Hills .. Kunnattur .. Pallavaram .. Maduramangalam ..	Pallavaram .. Manimangalam ..	1st Apr. 1925. 1st .. "	(Probable date.)
21. Chingleput ..	3	Acharapakkam .. Guduvancheri .. Walajabad .. Keelecheri .. Arni ..	Acharapakkam .. Guduvancheri .. Keelecheri .. Arni ..	5th Apr. 1925. 29th Jan. .. " 15th Apr. 1925. 3rd May .. "	
22. Tiruvallur ..	2	Arni ..	Arni ..	.. ..	
<i>Chittoor district.</i>					
23. Chittoor ..	2	Venkatagirikota .. Melpadi ..	Venkatagirikota .. Melpadi ..	1st May 1925. 26th Jan. .. "	Not yet opened by the taluk board for want of sub-assistant surgeon.
24. Chandragiri ..	2	Karvetinagar .. Gasolapellur .. Thairabalapalle ..	Karvetinagar .. Gasolapellur ..	15th Aug. .. " 12th July 1925. 27th June .. "	
25. Madanapalle ..	6	Kothakota .. Kumpicherla .. Kalalada .. Bangamsamudram .. Chowdepalle ..	Kothakota .. Piler ..	.. ..	
<i>Coimbatore district.</i>					
26. Coimbatore ..	3	Perianayakanpalayam .. Annur .. Narasapuram ..	Perianayakanpalayam .. Annur ..	1st Apr. 1925. 12th .. "	(Probable date.)
27. Erode ..	5	Kodumudi .. Mellanur .. Kannathur .. Kannapuram .. Arachalur ..	Kodumudi .. Mellanur .. Kannathur .. Kannapuram .. Arachalur ..	1st Apr. 1925. 10th May 1925.	

Serial number and names of taluk boards.	Number of medical practitioners proposed to be subsidized by taluk boards.	Places proposed by taluk boards for the location of village dispensaries.	Places approved by Government.	Actual date of commencement of subsidy.	Remarks.	
<i>Ooimbatoore district—cont.</i>						
28. Pollachi ..	2	Kinnethukadavu .. Karatholavu ..	Kinnathukadavu .. Karatholavu ..	9th Feb. 1925. 8th June "	Opening sanctioned from or after 1st January 1925. (Probable date.) (Probable date.)	
29. Palladam ..	2	Sultanpet .. Pongalur ..	Sultanpet .. Pongalur ..	Information not received. 24th Apr. 1925.		
30. Gobichettipalayam.	2	Bungalowpudur .. Nambiyur ..	Bungalowpudur .. Nambiyur ..	1st Aug. "		
31. Kollegal ..	2	Lokkanahalli .. Igarapuram ..	Lokkanahalli .. Igarapuram ..	Sep. "	The taluk board has not yet communicated its views.	
<i>Ouddagah district.</i>						
32. Cuddapah ..	1	Egavapalli ..	Egavapalli ..	4th July 1925.		
33. Proddatur ..	2	Gangireddipalli .. Duvvoor ..	Gangireddipalli .. Duvvoor ..	6th Apr. " 24th June "	The taluk board has not yet communicated its views.	
34. Jammalamadugu ..	1	Muddanur ..	Muddanur ..	10th Feb. "		
35. Rayachoti ..	..	....	....	..		
36. Badvel ..	1	Madhavaram ..	Madhavaram ..	4th Feb. 1925.	(Probable date.) The dispensaries have not yet been opened as medical practitioners have not offered to accept the appointments.	
37. Rajampet ..	2	Pengalur .. Kodur ..	Pengalur .. Kodur ..	16th Mar. " 9th "		
<i>Ganjam district.</i>						
38. Chicacole ..	2	Saravakota .. Analapadu ..	Saravakota .. Analapadu ..	1st Aug. 1925. 1st "	(Probable date.) The dispensaries have not yet been opened as medical practitioners have not offered to accept the appointments.	
39. Ghumsur ..	2	Pudumari .. Gangupur ..	Pudumari .. Gangupur ..	..		

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40. Berhampur	6	Digupudi Mandasa Bodokustoli Chikati Savaradevipeta Metturn Hinilli Rambha Kudala Tangamapalli	Bodokustoli Metturn Hinilli Kudala	21st Apr. 1925. 21st Apr. 1925.	The dispensaries have not been opened as no practitioners could be procured.
41. Chatrapur	4	Sitanagaram Ryalli Veervaram Katravulapalli Senkavaram Vadiileru Rayavaram Pamaru Kazuluru Peddapudi Kotandur Kotapalli Chebrolu Nagulapalli	Sitanagaram Ryalli Veervaram Katravulapalli Rayavaram Pamaru Kazuluru Peddapudi Kotandur Nagulapalli	1st Mar. 1925. 23rd Feb. " 20th Jan. 1925 26th " 4th Apr. 1925. 13th " 1st Feb. " 4th " 1st Jan. " 1st "	
Godavari district.					
42. Rajahmundry	2	Tullur Mutlur	Tullur Mutlur	1st Mar. 1925. 1st "	No one is willing to settle there.
43. Peddapuram	4	Kolipara Tirumella Chimakurti	Kolipara Tirumella Chimakurti	20th " 4th Feb. " Information not received.	
44. Ramachandrapuram	2	Ravinthala Pedanandipadu Inkollu Chebrolu	Ravinthala Pedanandipadu Inkollu	Information not received.	
45. Cocanada	2	Nizampatam Cherukupalli Bellamkonda Pedakurapadu Phirangipuram	Nizampatam Cherukupalli Bellamkonda Pedakurapadu	23rd Feb. 1925. 20th Jan. " 1st "	No one is willing to settle there.
46. Pithapuram	4				
Guntur district.					
47. Guntur	2	Tullur Mutlur	Tullur Mutlur	1st Mar. 1925. 1st "	No one is willing to settle there.
48. Tenali	2	Kolipara Tirumella Chimakurti	Kolipara Tirumella Chimakurti	20th " 4th Feb. " Information not received.	
49. Ongole	2	Ravinthala Pedanandipadu Inkollu Chebrolu	Ravinthala Pedanandipadu Inkollu	Information not received.	
50. Bapatla	3	Nizampatam Cherukupalli Bellamkonda Pedakurapadu Phirangipuram	Nizampatam Cherukupalli Bellamkonda Pedakurapadu	23rd Feb. 1925. 20th Jan. " 1st "	No one is willing to settle there.
51. Repalle	2				
52. Sattenapalle	3				

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Serial number and names of taluk boards.	Number of medical officers proposed to be subordinated by taluk boards.	Places proposed by taluk boards for the location of village dispensaries.	Places approved by Government.	Actual date of commencement of subsidy.	Remarks.
<i>Gowder district.-cont.</i>					
53. Narasaraopet ..	2	Remidicherla .. Kommalapadu .. Piduguralla .. Veldurti ..	Remidicherla .. Kommalapadu .. Piduguralla .. Veldurti ..	15th May 1925.	Not yet opened. Medical officers selected have not yet joined their posts.
<i>Kawara, South district.</i>					
55. Mangalore ..	2	Bejape .. Punyaletta .. Perdal ..	Bejape .. Punyaletta .. Perdal ..	1st Feb. 1925.	Opening sanctioned from 1st June 1925.
56. Kesaragod ..	2	Adhur .. Kadamba .. Vittal ..	Adhur .. Kadamba .. Vittal ..	20th Jan. 1925.	
57. Uppinangadi ..	2	Bharkur .. Shirwa .. Perdur ..	Bharkur .. Shirwa .. Perdur ..	19th " "	Information not received.
58. Udipi ..	4	Kacp .. Koller .. Hosangi .. Hebri .. Nerri ..	Koller .. Hosangi .. Hebri	1st " "	
59. Coondapur ..	2	Ghantasala .. Vadamanad .. Visannapeta .. Kondapalli .. Kankipadu .. Pennagauchiprolu ..	Ghantasala .. Vadamanad .. Visannapeta .. Kondapalli	12th Jan. 1925.	
60. Karkal ..	2			3rd " "	
<i>Kutna district.</i>					
61. Bandar ..	2			1st July 1925.	

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62. Bezwada ..	9	Chandralapadu .. Manikonda .. Kammolu .. Lingagiri .. Gullapudi .. (Newly constituted taluk board.) (Newly constituted taluk board.) Dharmajugudem ..	 taluk board. taluk board. Dharmajugudem	Information not received.	Opening sanctioned from 1st January 1925.
63. Nuzvid ..	2	Tadikalapudi .. Yernagudem .. Gopalapuram ..	 Gopalapuram ..	27th Feb. 1925.	The taluk board has not yet communicated its view regarding the opening of dispensaries. Probable date. Do.
64. Nandigama ..	2	Petakaladindi .. Penumakalanka .. Attili ..	Petakaladindi .. Penumakalanka .. Attili ..	1st Aug 1925. Do.	
65. Ellore ..	2	Khandavilli .. Doddipatla .. Matchapuri .. Undi .. Ganapavaram .. Kalla ..	Khandavilli .. Doddipatla .. Matchapuri .. Undi .. Ganapavaram	Information not received.	
66. Yernagudem ..	2			Do.	
67. Gudirala ..	2			1st Feb. 1925.	
68. Kalkur ..	2			Do.	
69. Tanuku ..	2			Do.	
70. Narsapur ..	2			Do.	
71. Bhimsavaram ..	3			Do.	
<i>Kurnool district.</i>					
72. Nandyal ..	2	Panyam ..	Panyam ..	15th Nov. 1924.	Converted into a regular local fund dispensary from 1st May 1925. The question of opening a dispensary in its place has not yet been decided by the taluk board.
73. Dhone ..	2	Valgodu .. Betamcherla .. Devanakonda .. Belagal .. Oravakal .. Uyyalanada .. Rudravaram ..	Valgodu .. Betamcherla .. Devanakonda .. Belagal .. Oravakal Rudravaram ..	23rd Nov. 1924. 1st April " " 15th July " " 1st Feb. " " Do.	Probable date.
74. Kurnool ..	2			Do.	Dispensary not opened for want of competent medical men.
75. Koilkunla ..	3			Do.	The taluk board has stated that it is unable to meet the cost of medicines.
76. Markapur ..	2			Do.	

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Serial number and names of taluk boards.	Number of medical practitioners proposed to be subsidized by taluk boards.	Places proposed by taluk boards for the location of village dispensaries.	Places approved by Government.	Actual date of commencement of subsidy.	Remarks.	
Madura district.						
77. Madura ..	..	Kotampatti ..	Kotampatti ..	3rd Jan. 1925.	The taluk board has not communicated its views regarding the opening of dispensaries. (Probable date.)	
78. Melur ..	2	Kilavali ..	Kilavali ..	1st July ..		
79. Uailampatti ..	3	Cumbam ..	Cumbam ..	1st Jan. "		
		Vallanachi ..	Vallanathi alias (Gandamankur).	4th Feb. "		
80. Dindigul ..	2	Periyakulam ..	Attur ..	24th Feb. 1925.	The dispensary was closed on 1st April 1925. It will be reopened on 1st August 1925. The taluk board has been asked to report if it is prepared to meet the cost of medicines.	
Malabar district.						
81. Chirakkal ..	2	Cherukannu ..	Cherukannu ..	1st Jan. 1925.		
		Velani ..	Velani ..	Do.		
Kottayam ..	2	Kannoth ..	Kannoth ..	25th Jan. 1927.		
		Muttanur ..	Muttanur ..	Do.		
82. Kurumbanad ..	2	Kuttiyadi ..	Kuttiyadi ..	1st Jan. 1925.		
		Payyoli ..	Payyoli ..	18th Feb. 1925.		
83. Calicut ..	1	Kunnamangalam ..	Kunnamangalam ..	1st February 1925.		
		Kottakkal ..	.....	..		
84. Ernad ..	2	Parappanangadi ..	.....	..		
		Pattambi ..	.....	..		
	4	Kolattur ..	.....	..		
		Alarallur ..	.....	..		
85. Wallavanad ..		Kadambashipuram ..	Alarallur ..	1st July 1925.		
			Kadambashipuram ..	28th June "		

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86. Pennani ..	6	Madilagam Valancheri Andathodu Tanur .. Kumaravelur Hongad .. Elapalli .. Mathur .. Kotwayur Kakara .. Tarur .. Meppadi ..	Madilagam Valancheri Elapalli .. Mathur Meppadi ..	1st Jan. " 15th Feb. " 6th Mar. 1925. 16th "	Not yet opened by the district board.
Wynad (Malabar District Board).					
Nellore district.					
88. Atmakur ..	2	Viroor .. Seetharamapuram	Viroor .. Seetharamapuram	1st June 1925. ..	Sanctioned from or after 1st January 1925 but not yet opened by the taluk board for want of funds.
89. Gudur ..	2	Dachur .. Armaghon .. Chundi ..	Dachur .. Armaghon .. Chundi ..	15th Feb. 1925 1st Aug. " 29th June "	(Probable date.)
90. Kandukur ..	2	Singarayakonda Guruvajipet .. Kurichedu .. Chinnakraka ..	Singarayakonda Guruvajipet .. Kurichedu .. Chinnakraka ..	17th April " Information not received.	
91. Kanigiri ..	2	Vidavalur .. Surevempalle .. Mulumudi .. Mopur ..	Vidavalur .. Surevempalle .. Mulumudi .. Mopur ..	10th Feb. 1925. 22nd Jan. " 1st Feb. " 1st Aug. "	(Probable date.)
92. Karali ..	2			..	Not yet opened for want of medical practitioners.
93. Nellore ..	2			..	
94. Venkatagiri ..	2			..	
Ramanad district.					
95. Ramanad ..	2	Kadaladi Narikudi .. Singampuneri .. Kandramanikkam .. Neikuppai .. Rajasingamangalam .. Sevalapatti .. Kanniseri ..	Kadaladi Narikudi .. Singampuneri .. Kandramanikkam .. Neikuppai .. Rajasingamangalam .. Sevalapatti .. Kanniseri ..	15th July 1925. 1st April " 1st July " 12th Mar. " 1st April " 1st Aug. " 1st July " Do.	(Probable date.) (Probable date.) (Probable date.) (Probable date.) (Do.) (Do.)
96. Sivaganga ..	2			..	
97. Devakottai ..	2			..	
98. Sivakasi ..	2			..	

Serial number and names of taluk boards.	Number of medical practitioners proposed by taluk boards.	Places proposed by taluk boards for the location of village dispensaries.	Places approved by Government.	Actual date of commencement of subsidy.	Remarks.
Salem district.					
99. Salem ..	2	Attayampatti ..	Attayampatti ..	..	The opening of the dispensary was sanctioned in December 1924. It has not yet been opened as a qualified hand is not available.
100. Hosur ..	3	Viraganur .. Thalli ..	Viraganur .. Thalli ..	6th Feb. 1925. Information not received.	
101. Dharmapuri ..	2	Royakota .. Methur .. Perumbalai ..	Royakota .. Perumbalai ..	..	
102. Sankari ..	2	Pappireddipatti .. Avadathur ..	Pappireddipatti .. Avadathur ..	1st Aug. 1925. 4th Mar. 1925. Information not received.	
103. Namakkal ..	2	Macheri .. Mohanur .. Namagiripeta ..	Macheri .. Mohanur .. Namagiripeta ..	12th Mar. 1925. 10th Apr. "	
Tanjore district.					
104. Tanjore ..	2	Sengipatti ..	Sengipatti ..	..	No practitioner is willing to open a dispensary at Sengipatti.
105. Kumbakonam ..	2	Kallaperambur .. Aduthurai .. Kapilalam ..	Kallaperambur .. Aduthurai .. Kapilalam ..	2nd Mar. 1925. 9th Feb. " Do. "	
106. Mayavaram ..	2	Manamedu .. Tiruvengadu .. Kilayur ..	Manamedu .. Tiruvengadu .. Kilayur ..	1st Feb. " 16th " 1st June "	
107. Negapatnam ..	2	Thaplampuliyur .. Ammaiappan ..	Thaplampuliyur .. Ammaiappan ..	1st Mar. " 13th Feb. "	
108. Nannilam ..	2	Tittachcheri ..	Tittachcheri ..	27th "	

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109. Mannargudi ..	2	Vadavur ..	..		..	The opening of the dispensaries was not sanctioned as the taluk board refused to meet the cost of medicines.
110. Tirutturaiyandi ..	2	Thiruvanduthurai .. Thalanayar ..	.. ..	Thalanayar ..	6th Feb. 1925.	
111. Pattukottai ..	3	Senganthi .. Keeramangalam .. Thambikottai .. Kadu. .. Ammanichattram ..	.. .. .. .. ..	Senganthi .. Keeramangalam .. Thambikottai .. Kadu. ..	14th June 1925. Information not received. ..	
Tinnevely district.						
112. Koilpatti ..	6	Kalagumalai .. Puliyangudi .. Kulasekaranangalam .. Kadambur .. Kulathur .. Moolakkaripatti .. Vizayanarayana .. Pappakudi ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	Kalagumalai .. Puliyangudi Moolakkaripatti .. Vizayanarayana	5th Jan. 1925. Do. " .. " .. " 3rd July 1925. 11th Feb. " .. "	
113. Sermadevi ..	3	Vadagarai Kilpadagai .. Taruvai .. Kilpadagai .. Vallanad .. Palaiyakaval ..	.. .. .. .. ..	Vadagarai Kilpadagai .. Taruvai Vallanad .. Palaiyakaval ..	3rd Feb. 1925. 2nd Feb. " .. " 29th Jan. 1925. 1st Feb. "	
Trichinopoly district.						
116. Trichinopoly ..	2	Kulimani ..	..	Kulimani ..	Information not received.	Probable date.
117. Karur ..	2	Kolathur .. Vellinai .. Eenatham .. Uppiliyapuram .. Poliralem .. Konasiam .. Thottiam ..		Kolathur .. Vellinai .. Eenatham .. Uppiliyapuram	1st Aug. 1925. 1st Feb. " 19th May "	
118. Musiri ..	4	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	

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Serial number and names of taluk boards.	Number of medical practitioners proposed to be subsidized by taluk boards.	Places proposed by taluk boards for the location of village dispensaries.	Places approved by Government.	Actual date of commencement of subsidy.	Remarks.
<i>Trichinopoly district—</i> cont.					
119. Kullittalai ..	2	Togamalai Palaviduthi Arumbavur Karsi ..	Togamalai Palaviduthi Arumbavur Karsi ..	21st June 1925. 1st Sep. " 2nd Jan. " 21st Feb. " 1st Jan. " Do. ..	(Latest probable date.) Medical officers appointed have not joined duty.
120. Perambalur ..	2	Manachannallur Pullambadi Siruganur Sendurai	Manachannallur Pullambadi Sendurai	..	..
121. Lalgudi ..	3	..	..	..	..
122. Udayarpalayam ..	1	..	..	..	..
<i>Vizagapatam district.</i>					
123. Narasapatam ..	3	Kota Urat Padimadaka Kintada Kotapada Lakkavarupukota	Kota Urat Padimadaka Lakkavarupukota	1st May 1925. 16th May 1925. ..	(Probable date.)
124. Vizagapatam ..	2	..	..	About 1925. 1st Aug. 1925. 27th Apr. 1925 Information not received.	Opening sanctioned from or after 1st January 1925.
125. Visianagram ..	2	Kanili Revidi ..	Kanili Revidi ..	..	..
126. Parvatipur ..	2	Bhyriparam Balijipeta Makkuva	Bhyriparam Balijipeta Makkuva	1st Jan. 1925. 30th Mar. 1925.	..

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APPENDIX VII.

[Vide answer to question No. 527 asked by Mr. R. Veerian at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th October 1925, page 68 supra.]

Clause (a).

Name of municipality.	Rate of property tax for general purposes.	Rate of water and drainage tax.
	Percentage of annual value of buildings and lands.	
1. Anantapur ..	8½	4
2. Gudiyattam ..	7	7
3. Vellore ..	8½	8
	(four annas for every 80 square yards in vacant land.)	
4. Chidambaram ..	8	8
5. Adoni ..	10	6
6. Conjeevaram ..	8	8
	(two annas for every 80 square yards on vacant sites)	
7. Tirupati ..	8½	7
	(four annas for every 80 square yards on land.)	(one anna for every 80 square yards on land.)
8. Erode ..	5½	8
9. Cuddapah ..	8½	8½
	(four annas for every 80 square yards on vacant sites.)	(two annas for every 80 square yards for vacant sites.)
10. Berhampur ..	8½	8
11. Cocanada ..	7½	6
12. Guntur ..	10	5
	(four annas for every 80 square yards on vacant sites.)	(two annas for every 80 square yards on vacant sites.)
13. Bezvada ..	8½	8
	(three annas per 80 square yards on vacant sites.)	
14. Ellore ..	8½	8
15. Masulipatam ..	8	9
16. Kurnool ..	8	7½
17. Dindigul ..	7½	6
	(two annas for every 80 square yards on vacant sites.)	(two annas for every 100 square yards for vacant sites.)
18. Kodaikanal ..	8½	3
19. Madura ..	7½	5
20. Periyakulam ..	8½	7½
21. Nellore ..	9½	7
	(four annas per 80 square yards on vacant land.)	(one anna per 80 square yards on vacant land.)
22. Coonoor ..	10	10
23. Ootacamund ..	9	6½
24. Salem ..	8½	8
	(three annas for every 80 square yards on vacant sites.)	
25. Negapatam ..	8½	8½
26. Tanjore ..	8½	8½
27. Trichinopoly ..	8½	9½
28. Vizagapatam ..	8½	8
29. Visianagram ..	8	8
	(six pies per 80 square yards on vacant sites.)	
30. Kumbakonam ..	8½	5½

[28th October 1925]

Clause (b)

Name of municipality.	Rate at which water and drainage tax should be levied to finance water-supply scheme.	Name of municipality.	Rate at which water and drainage tax should be levied to finance water-supply scheme.
	Percentage of annual value of buildings and lands.		Percentage of annual value of buildings and lands.
1. Chingleput ..	10	8. Mangalore ..	5½
2. Bellary ..	6½	9. Saidapet ..	9
3. Coimbatore ..	10½	10. Walajapet ..	18½
4. Tiruppur ..	7½	11. Parlakimedi ..	16½
5. Palacole ..	4	12. Tuticorin ..	5½
6. Proddatur ..	6	13. Palni ..	10 for cost of maintenance.
7. Rajahmundry ..	12½		

* This rate will have to be revised with reference to the increase in the cost of the scheme.

APPENDIX VIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 534 asked by Mr. R. Veerian at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th October 1925, page 72 supra.]

Statement showing the number of boys and their castes in the Municipal Elementary Boys' School, Vengalapuram.

Name of class.	Caste.	Number of boys.	Name of class	Caste.	Number of boys.
V class	Vanniyans	3	II class	Vaniyas	7
	Sembadavan	1		Palli	1
	Washerman	1		Vanniyans	1
IV "	Vaniyas	7		Vellalan	1
	Vellalan	1		Vaniyas	4
	Sembadavan	1	I "	Vellalans	3
	Vaniyas	4		Asari	1
III "	Vanniyans	2			
	Vellalans	3			
	Sembadavan	1			
			Total		42

APPENDIX IX.

[Vide answer to question No. 543 asked by Mr. Abbas Ali at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th October 1925, page 76 supra.]

	Fasli 1331.	Fasli 1332.	Fasli 1333.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
(1) Charge for water on ryotwari dry land ..	18,19,860	18,95,700	16,42,115
(2) Water-rate on minor inams in ryotwari areas ..	17,04,981	15,30,843	14,82,494
(3) Water-rate in zamindari and inam villages including tirvajasti and fasaljasti.	20,08,493	22,14,905	22,72,950
(4) Enhanced water-rate on land irregularly irrigated.	4,29,656	5,02,463	5,72,498

[28th October 1925]

APPENDIX X.

[Vide answer to question No. 553 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th October 1925, page 82 supra.]

G.O. Mis. No. 127, Revenue, dated 22nd January 1925.

With reference to the damage caused by floods in South Kanara in 1924, Government called on the Board to report whether any and if so, what concessions in regard to the collection of assessment were called for. While the matter was pending with the Board, the Legislative Council passed a resolution in the following terms:—

"That in view of the extensive damage to crops caused in several parts of South Kanara and Malabar during the recent rains this Council recommends to the Government that in case of single crop lands in which the crops have been destroyed by the floods and in the case of the double crop lands which have become unfit for the growth of a second crop after the destruction of the first crop, the land revenue should be wholly remitted and that where a second crop has been grown after the destruction of the first crop the remission should be granted to the extent of three-fourths of the revenue and that these remissions should be granted without any restrictions such as under the Board's Standing Order No. 14 (10) (iii)."

2. The Government have carefully considered the Board's report and the discussions in the Council. They observe that the settlement of South Kanara was made on a no-remission basis. Loss of crop by flood to some extent is a common occurrence. The floods in 1923 were exceptional and as such justified some special concessions. Those of 1924 were less serious and would not, under ordinary circumstances, demand such treatment.

3. As, however, there was damage in two successive years, the Government consider that the following concessions granted in 1923 should be repeated in respect of lands affected by the floods of 1924:—

To allow remission of assessment in the case of—

(1) single crop wet lands on which the wet crop completely failed owing to the floods, and

(2) double crop wet lands on which the first wet crop was destroyed by the floods and the second wet crop could not be raised owing to the deposit of sand or silt or also failed:

Provided that the area affected is not less than one acre in each survey field or recognized subdivision.

Where, however, a recognized subdivision totally affected measures less than one acre, remission may be granted on the entire subdivision.

4. The lands rendered entirely unfit for cultivation by these floods whether by silting or otherwise will be granted remission so long as they remain uncultivable.

The Board is accordingly requested to take necessary action.

[28th October 1925]

APPENDIX XI.

[Vide answer to question No. 562 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th October 1925, page 87 supra.]

List of members of the Coondapoor Taluk Board.

Serial number and names of members.	Community.	Date of nomination or election.
<i>Nominated.</i>		
1. M.R.Ry. K. Venkappa Shetti Avargal ..	Non-Brahman (Nadavar)	1st April 1925.
2. Rev. Father P. R. D'Souza	Roman Catholic	Do.
3. M. Mani Mibidin Sahib Bahadur ..	Muhammadan ..	Do.
4. M.R.Ry. Padumane Venkatayya Avargal ..	Non-Brahman (Billavar)	Do.
<i>Elected.</i>		
5. M.R.Ry. V. Narasimha Jarantha Avargal ..	Kota Brahman ..	1st April 1925.
6. " A. Krishnaraya Kodgi Avargal ..	Panchagram Brahman.	Do.
7. " K. Narayana Shenoji Avargal ..	Gowd Saraswat Brahman.	Do.
8. " S. Kristappa Shetti Avargal ..	Non-Brahman Nadavar.	27th October 1923
9. " B. Shankar Holla Avargal ..	Kota Brahman ..	Do.
10. " Y. Soorayanna Shetti Avargal ..	Non-Brahman (Nadavar)	1st April 1925.
11. " K. Venkat Rao Avargal ..	Saraswat Brahman ..	Do.
12. " B. Surappa Hebbar Avargal ..	Shivalli Brahman ..	Do.
13. " H. Sadashivaya Avargal ..	Kota Brahman ..	Do.
14. " H. Laxuminarayana Avargal ..	Gowd Saraswat Brahman.	Do.
15. " K. Narasimha Kamath Avargal ..	Do.	Do.
16. " S. Anthayya Shetti Avargal ..	Nadavar ..	Do.

List of members of the Mangalore Taluk Board.

<i>Nominated.</i>		
1. M.R.Ry. Karnad Sadashiva Rao Avargal, B.A., LL.B.	Saraswat Brahman ..	1st April 1925.
2. M. Mahomed Puttur Sahib Bahadur ..	Muhammadan ..	Do.
3. M.R. Ry. M. Ramappa Avargal ..	Billavar ..	Do.
4. " M. K. Basappa Avargal ..	Muger ..	Do.
<i>Elected.</i>		
5. M.R.Ry. M. Ramakrishna Punja Avargal ..	Bunt ..	1st April 1925.
6. " Nellikai Venkat Rao Avargal ..	Madhwa Brahman ..	Do.
7. B. M. D'Souza, Esq. ..	Roman Catholic	9th June 1925.
8. M.R.Ry. Bola Madhava Rao Avargal ..	Gowd Saraswat Brahman.	1st April 1925.
9. " B. Venkatraya Prabhu Avargal ..	Do.	24th May 1925.
10. " Narikombu Rama Rao Avargal ..	Kota Brahman ..	1st April 1925.
11. " K. Shiva Aithala ..	Do. ..	Do.
12. " K. Raghuchendra Ballal Avargal.	Jain ..	Do.
13. " M. Muthayya Shetti ..	Bunt ..	Do.
14. " Surathal Padmanabha Kaunthi Avargal.	Gowd Saraswat Brahman.	25th August 1923.
15. J. P. Sequeira, Esq. ..	Roman Catholic	1st April 1925.
16. B. L. Ahmed Sahib Bahadur ..	Mappilla ..	Do.

28th October 1925]

List of members of the Udipi Taluk Board.

Serial number and names of members.	Community.	Date of nomination or election.
<i>Nominated.</i>		
1. Khan Bahadur Haji Abdulla Haji Kasim Salib Bahadur, M.L.C.	Muhammadan ..	1st April 1925.
2. The Rev. Father D. J. D'Souza	Roman Catholic	Do.
3. M.R. Ry. Malpe Kudrakere Venkata Pujari Avargal.	Billavar ..	Do.
4. " Kaipunjal Chennappa Marakala Avargal.	Fisherman ..	Do.
<i>Elected.</i>		
5. M.R. Ry. K. Rajagopal Krishna Rao Avargal.	Madhwa Brahman ..	1st April 1925.
6. " Kochikar Ramanth Pai Avargal.	Gowd Saraswat Brahman.	Do.
7. " Kochikar Narasimha Pai Avargal.	Do.	Do.
8. " Katpadi Jagannath Ballal Avargal.	Bunt ..	Do.
9. " Padubidiri Adiraja Arsu Kinyakka Ballal Avargal.	Jain ..	Do.
10. " Pangal Upendra Nayak Avargal.	Gowd Saraswat Brahman.	Do.
11. " Kolkebil Subbanna Hegde Avargal.	Bunt ..	Do.
12. " Kotta Sannaya Hande Avargal.	Kota Brahman ..	Do.
13. " Handadi Manjaya Sgervegar Avl.	Bunt ..	Do.
14. " Mangalore Vittal Kamath Avargal.	Gowd Saraswat Brahman.	Do.
15. " Irinadi Doggappa Shetti Avargal.	Bunt ..	Do.
16. " Yermal Nabhirajaya Avargal ..	Jain ..	Do.

List of members of the Karkal Taluk Board.

<i>Nominated.</i>		
1. M.R. Ry. K. Sadashiva Bhat Avargal, B.A., B.L., M.L.A.	Saraswat Brahman ..	1st April 1925.
2. A. L. P. Mathias, Esq.	Roman Catholic	9th August 1924.
3. M.R. Ry. M. Timmappa Avargal ..	Billavar ..	1st April 1925.
4. Sayed Mir Haider Sahib Bahadur ..	Muhammadan ..	Do.
<i>Elected.</i>		
5. M.R. Ry. S. Nanjappa Shetti Avargal ..	Bunt ..	29th March 1925.
6. " K. Rama Hegde Avargal ..	Gowd Saraswat Brahman.	Do.
7. " K. Srinivas Hegde Avargal ..	Bunt ..	Do.
8. " J. Naganna Hegde Avargal ..	Do. ..	Do.
9. " K. Padmanabha Kamath Avargal, B.A. (Hons.), B.L.	Gowd Saraswat Brahman.	Do.
10. " K. Ganapati Hegde Avargal ..	Do.	Do.
11. " H. Bhujanga Ballal Avargal ..	Bunt ..	Do.
12. " K. Deju Shetti Avargal ..	Do. ..	Do.
13. " K. Thimmappa Hegde Avargal ..	Do. ..	Do.
14. " M. Dharma Samrajaya Avargal ..	Jain ..	Do.
15. " N. Nanjappa Adyantayya Avargal.	Bunt ..	8th June 1925.
16. " K. Shivappa Hegde Avargal ..	Hegde ..	29th March 1925.

Balance Sheet as at 31st March 1925—cont.

CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES—cont.		PROPERTY AND ASSETS—cont.	
ES. A. P.	ES. A. P.	ES. A. P.	ES. A. P.
Less—Honorarium paid.	262 5 0	Stock-in-trade—cont.	
		Bottled inks and powders	2,656 1 6
		Stamping and other inks	44 9 :
		Book debts	7,668 10 8
		Service labels	398 7 8
			48 13 6
Add—Profit for 1924—	3,110 7 8		
26.	5,106 8 9		
	23,203 2 8		23,203 2 8

We report that we have examined and audited the balance sheet of the Government Industrial Institute (Ink Factory) as at 31st March 1925 and above set forth and that we have received all the information and explanations we have required.

We certify that in our opinion such balance sheet exhibits a true and correct view of the state of the affairs of the Ink Factory as at that date according to the best of our information and explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Ink Factory.

MADRAS,
11th June 1925.

FRASER AND ROSS,
Chartered Accountants,
Commercial Accountants and
Auditors to the Government of Madras.

(3)

THE GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE (INK FACTORY), MADRAS.

Production Account for the year ending 31st March 1925.

	ES. A. P.	ES. A. P.	ES. A. P.
To Work in progress at the beginning of the year.	350 gallons.	700 0 0	
Materials consumed—			
Raw materials	6,110 14 5		
Chemicals	127 2 7		
Fuel	28 14 8		
	3,000 gallons.		
Charges inwards		13,941 4 10	
Wages		4,337 0 0	
		18,278 4 10	

By the cost of ink transferred to profit and loss account—
Fluid ink .. 3,350 gallons.
Ink powders ..

Overhead charges—			
Establishment ..	6,230 3 0		
Rent, rates and taxes.	2,177 9 0		
Postage and telegrams	125 2 6		
Miscellaneous expenses.	66 10 9		
Director's charge.	250 0 0		
Contribution for leave.	110 10 2		
Audit fee	200 0 0		
	5,110 3 5		
Depreciation—			
On plant	296 8 0		
On furniture	199 1 0		
	495 9 0		
	18,278 4 10		
3,350 gallons.			

Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March 1925.

	ES. A. P.	ES. A. P.	ES. A. P.
To Opening Stock	1,630 gallons.	6,100 15 8	
Production during the year.	3,350 "	18,278 4 10	
Containers used		3,007 2 6	
Labels, corks, etc.		664 1 2	
Advertisement and printing.		791 1 9	
Packing materials		331 14 6	
Charges outwards		364 12 7	
Commission and discounts.		1,305 6 8	
Miscellaneous expenses.		60 8 3	
Net profit		3,110 7 3	
	4,980 gallons.	34,124 11 1	

By Sales—
Fluid inks 2,717½ gallons.
Ink powders ..
Closing Stock—
Blue-black ink .. 1,752 gallons.
Bottled inks, etc. 484½
Stamping and other inks. 2
Samples .. 14
Leakage .. 10

26,126 0 5
5,256 0 0
2,606 1 6
46 9 2
7,968 10 8

4,980 gallons.

34,124 11 1

N.B.—Interest on Capital has not been charged in the accounts.
Interest on Capital calculated on quarterly balances at 5 per cent is Rs. 1,002-11-10.

[28th October 1925]

II

*Endorsement of the Accountant-General, No. H.A. Commrl. 15-802,
dated 21st July 1925.*

[Government Industrial Institute, Madras—Audit Report
for 1924-25.]

Forwarded.

2. *Stores and stock in Trade.*—The auditors state that stock was taken by the Assistant Industrial Engineer. As this annual verification of stock is an independent check to be conducted by an officer unconnected with the particular office it is requested that stock taking may be arranged to be done in future by an officer unconnected with the concerns.

3. *Production of vouchers of over Rs. 25.*—The auditors have since been informed in accordance with G.O. Mis. No. 1924, Development, dated 10th November 1924, that on receipt of intimation in time, vouchers will be sent to the concern for their scrutiny in audit.

4. *Commission paid to Messrs. Tayler & Co.*—Out of the total sales amounting to Rs. 26,156-0-5, the orders received through the Agents were for Rs. 5,165-3-0 only, while the commission of 5 per cent paid to them was calculated not only on the orders received through them (Rs. 5,165-3-0) but also on the supplies made to Government departments (Rs. 16,945). The avoidable loss to Government on this account comes to Rs. 847-4-0.

5. *Contribution for leave.*—Provision for contribution both for leave and pension should have been made. The amount that should be adjusted on this account for 1924-25 is Rs. 221-4-0 being 25 per cent of the annual salary of the accountant.

J. C. NIXON,
Accountant-General.

To the Secretary to Government, Development Department.

Order—No. 1181, Development, dated 14th August 1925.

Recorded.

2. The Government observe that the Institute earned a profit of 15.5 per cent on its capital which may be considered satisfactory.

3. *Paragraph 2 of the Accountant-General's endorsement.*—The Assistant Industrial Engineer has no connexion with the Institute.

[28th October 1925]

4. *Paragraph 4 of the Accountant-General's endorsement.*—The Government have already directed that when the question of sales agency again arises commission on sales to Government departments should not be allowed.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Development)

G. T. H. BRACKEN,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Industries.
 „ the Accountant-General (through the Finance Department).
 „ the Finance Department.
 „ the Auditor-General (with C.I.).
 „ the Secretary, Legislative Council, for placing the order on the Council table.
 „ Messrs. Fraser & Ross.
 Editors' Table

[28th October 1925]

APPENDIX XIII.

[Vide item IX Communications to the Council at page 94 supra.]

G.O. No. 1212 W., dated 13th August 1925.

READ—the following paper:—

From Messrs. Fraser & Ross, dated 20th April 1925.

ABSTRACT.—Submitting their report on the audit of the accounts of the Willingdon House, Ootacamund, for the year ended 30th June 1924.

Order—No. 1212 W., dated 13th August 1925.

Recorded.

2. The balance sheet and the profit and loss account of the Willingdon House, Ootacamund, for the year ended 30th June 1924 submitted by Messrs. Fraser & Ross are printed as an annexure to these proceedings. The Government direct that the net loss on the year's working (Rs. 96-6-5) be written off the accounts.

3. Messrs. Fraser & Ross are requested to adjust the following items in submitting the accounts of the institution for the year ending 30th June 1925:—

(1) Receipts—Rs. 125— from lease of land adjoining the house, and expenditure—Rs. 100—incurred on telephone charges.

(2) Expenditure incurred during the year on repairs to the building and the furniture. The amount should be ascertained from the Executive Engineer, Coimbatore division.

(3) Short recoveries in 1922-23 to the extent of Rs. 1,355 ordered to be written off the accounts in G.O. No. 772 W., dated 5th July 1924.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Public Works)

F. B. EVANS,
Secretary to Government.

To Messrs. Fraser & Ross, Commercial Accountants and Auditors to Government,
 „ the Chief Engineer, Roads and Buildings.
 „ the Collector of the Nilgiris.
 „ the Accountant-General, Madras.
 „ the Finance Department.
 „ the Secretary, Legislative Council, for the Council table.

[Annexure.]

28th October 1925]

CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES.		PROPERTY AND ASSETS.	
Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Capital—		Fixed capital expenditure—	
Government of Madras—		Land at cost	49,439 0 0
As per Balance sheet as at 30th June 1923.		Buildings at cost	309 0 0
Less Remittances	1,07,469 15 3	Add Additions during the year.	49,748 0 0
		Less Depreciation for the year.	1,256 0 0
		Furniture and fixtures at cost ..	23,684 0 0
Add Withdrawals	19,836 4 9	Add Additions during the year.	797 0 0
	87,633 10 6	Less Depreciation for the year.	24,481 0 0
	18,211 4 2	Electric installation at cost ..	3,552 0 0
Liabilities—		Stores stock, as per valuation ..	....
For Expenses	590 0 0	Outstanding bills—	....
For Purchase of stores, etc., as per list II.	815 15 6	As per list I .. ..	....
		Cash and other balances—	....
		Imprest with the Lady Manager.	300 0 0
		Less Amount spent	185 9 0
		Profit and loss account—	....
		Loss during the year .. ..	....
			1,07,250 14 2

Examined and found correct subject to our report of even date.

FRASER & ROSS,
Chartered Accountants,
Commercial Accountants and
Auditors to the Government of Madras.

MADRAS,

20th April 1925.

[28th October 1925]

Catering and Boarding Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 30th June 1924.

	RS.	A.	P.
To Purchase of—			
Market expenses	4,678	5	3
Milk, bread, butter, etc.	1,429	0	4
Stores	2,088	8	1
Firewood	527	2	0
Sundries	291	2	6
To Salaries and wages	9,014	2	2
To Postages and stationery	5,620	8	0
To Electric charges	20	3	0
	59	1	0
	14,714	8	2
By Boarding and other charges recovered			
By Loss transferred to Lodging profit and loss account			
	13,971	13	0
	742	11	2
	14,714	8	2

Lodging Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 30th June 1924.

	RS.	A.	P.
To Loss in catering and boarding.			
To Rates and taxes	742	11	2
To Depreciation—	201	8	0
On buildings at 2½ per cent			
On furniture at 10 per cent	1,236	0	0
	3,552	0	0
By Rent and other charges recovered			
By Loss			
	5,635	12	9
	96	6	5
	5,732	3	2

N.B.—Interest on capital has not been charged.
Interest on the capital of Rs. 1,07,470 at 5 per cent for the year is Rs. 5,373-8-0.

28th October 1925]

LIST I.

Outstanding bills as on 30th June 1924.

Bill No.		RS.	A.	P.
35.	Dr. Hunter	6	4	0
68.	Mr. Antram	1	8	0
116.	Mrs. Connell	32	0	0
122.	Mr. and Mrs. Kharegat	395	3	0
126.	Mr. and Mrs. Connell	290	14	0
133.	Mr. Blake	20	8	0
135.	Mr. Hawkins	397	1	0
136.	Mrs. and Miss Molony	586	6	0
137.	Mrs. Tasker Tayler	283	12	0
138.	Mr. and Mrs. Stokes	562	8	0
139.	Mr. and Mrs. Kharegat	900	0	0
142.	Mr. and Mrs. Saunders	480	12	0
147.	Mr. R. Marsh	31	4	0
149.	Mr. Hall	21	2	0
150.	Mr. Connell	20	8	0
151.	Mr. Godfrey Newcomb	45	0	0
		4,074	10	0
	Short recoveries in 1922-23	1,355	1	9
		5,429	11	9

LIST II.

Traders' bills due as on 30th June 1924.

	RS.	A.	P.
Spencer & Co., Ltd.	195	12	6
Davis	77	7	6
Miss Guthrie	184	4	0
Siddick Meanjee	229	11	0
Ex. Officers Farm	86	8	6
Nilgiri Dairy Farm	8	4	0
G. Abdul Khader	84	0	0
	815	15	6

[28th October 1925]

APPENDIX XIV.

[Vide item IX Communications to the Council at page 94 supra.]

List of posts on Rs. 500 per mensem and above created during the quarter ending June 1925.

A. PERMANENT.

Department and designation of the post. (1)	Pay per mensem. (2)	Date of creation. (3)	Remarks. (4)
<i>General Administration.</i>			
<i>Public Department—</i>			
	RS.		
Collector and District Magistrate.	Grade pay in the superior time-scale of the Indian Civil Service.	15th April 1925	To provide for the new Godavari West district. No addition was made to the cadre of the I.C.S., as the post of Agency Commissioner which was held in abeyance when the Agency division was abolished was utilized for it.

Local Self-Government Department—

Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards.	Do.	16th April 1925	A temporary post which was in existence since December 1920 was made permanent.
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Public Health.

District Medical Officer, Godavari West.	500—50—900	22nd April 1925	Created in consequence of the formation of the new Godavari West district.
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28th October 1925]

B TEMPORARY.

(i) EXTENSIONS OF PREVIOUS SANCTIONS.

Department and designation of the post. (1)	Pay per mensem. (2)	Period of tenure. (3)	Remarks. (4)
<i>General Administration.</i>			
	RS.		
Collector and District Magistrate.	1,900 plus overseas pay £30.	From the 1st April 1925 to the 14th April 1925.	Originally created in February 1925 to provide an officer to work out details in connexion with the bifurcation of the Kistna district.
Additional Sessions Judge, Coimbatore.	1,100	For four months from the 12th May 1925.	First sanctioned for two months from the 12th March 1925.
<i>Civil Works.</i>			
Executive Engineer for execution of the Coimbatore water-supply scheme.	1,325	From the 1st March 1925 to the 31st March 1929.	Originally sanctioned for one month from the 1st March 1925.

(ii) TEMPORARY POSTS NEWLY CREATED.

*General Administration.**Law Department—*

Special Officer, Andhra University.	1,550 up to 13th July 1925 and Rs. 1,600 thereafter.	For six months from the 6th April 1925.	
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Public Works Department—

Secretary to Government.	Grade pay in the superior time-scale of the Indian Civil Service plus Rs. 250.	For six months from the 21st May 1925.	Created on account of the separation of the Public Works Secretariat from the Chief Engineer's office.
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[28th October 1925]

B. TEMPORARY—cont.

(ii) TEMPORARY POSTS NEWLY CREATED—cont.

Department and designation of the post. (1)	Pay per mensem. (2)	Period of tenure. (3)	Remarks. (4)
<i>General Administration—cont.</i>			
Rs.			
<i>Public Works Department—cont.</i>			
Assistant Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.	500	For three months from the 21st May 1925.	Created on account of the separation of the Public Works Secretariat from the Chief Engineer's office.
<i>Administration of Justice.</i>			
Additional Sessions Judge, Salem.	1,100	From the 6th April 1925 to the 25th April 1925.	....
<i>Police.</i>			
Special Officer.	1,850 plus overseas pay £30.	From the 15th June 1925 to the 12th July 1925.	To hold an enquiry regarding the employment of special police in Gooty taluk of the Anantapur district.
Superintendent of Police.	1,000 plus overseas pay £30.	From the 8th June 1925 to the 22nd June 1925.	To expedite revision of Police Order Books.
<i>Agriculture.</i>			
Superintendent, Government Cinchona Plantations, Anamalais.	600—50—750	For four years from the 3rd January 1925.	To supervise the Cinchona cultivation on the Anamalais.
<i>Civil Works.</i>			
Executive Engineer for the charge of Hydro-Electric Surveys division.	975	For six months.	....
Executive Engineer for the charge of Kattalai scheme works.	875	For four months	

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B. TEMPORARY—cont.

(ii) TEMPORARY POSTS NEWLY CREATED—cont.

Department and designation of the post. (1)	Pay per mensem. (2)	Period of tenure. (3)	Remarks. (4)
<i>Civil Works—cont.</i>			
Rs.			
<i>Public Works Department—cont.</i>			
Superintending Engineer for the charge of the Metur Project circle	2,150 plus overseas pay £13-6-8.		Till the sanction of the Secretary of State which has been applied for is received.
Executive Engineer, Head works and Canal system, Metur project.	1,275		
Executive Engineer, Metur Project division, Bhavani.	1,275		

APPENDIX XV.

[Vide item IX Communications to the Council at page 94 supra.]

Proceedings of the Third meeting of the Finance Committee for 1925-26 held on Monday, the 17th August 1925 at 12 noon at the Cabinet Chamber, Fort St. George.

PRESENT:

The Hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S. (*Chairman*).
M.R.Ry. C. RAMALINGA REDDI Garu, M.L.C.
,, P. N. MARTHANDAM PILLAI Avargal, M.L.C.
,, K. PRABHAKARAN TAMPAN Avargal, M.L.C.
,, Diwan Bahadur K. SURYANARAYANAMURTI NAYUDU Garu, M.L.C.
MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB Bahadur, M.L.C.
MUHAMMAD MOOSA SAIT Bahadur, M.L.C.
G. T. BOAG, Esq., I.C.S., M.L.C.
Messrs. G. T. H. Bracken, Secretary to Government, Development Department, C. B. Cotterell, Secretary to Government, Local Self-Government Department, E. W. Legh, Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, V. T. Krishnama Achariyar, Secretary to Government, Law Department, and A. Y. G. Campbell, Chief Secretary to Government, were also present.

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A.—SCHEMES FOR INTRODUCTION IN THE CURRENT YEAR.

I.—SCHEMES TO BE FINANCED FROM THE SURPLUS DUE TO PARTIAL REMISSION OF PROVINCIAL CONTRIBUTION.

(1) Additional allotment for the Pearl Fishery in February-March 1926.

Abstract of the proposal.—A pearl fishery is expected in February-March 1926 and a pearl camp consisting of temporary offices and residences for the fisheries, police, medical, sanitary and magisterial staff as well as an enclosure or 'kottu' for storage and sale of oysters is to be provided on the shore. A provision of Rs. 26,500 has been made in the current year's budget to meet the charges connected with the fishery. As a result of the recent inspection of the Ceylon pearl fishery camp at Marichchukkadi and study of the methods followed by the Ceylon Government in the conduct of the operations, it is now considered that the existing provision is insufficient. Also with both the Tuticorin and Ceylon fisheries proceeding simultaneously, there will be considerable competition for labour and ordinary rates of pay will be insufficient. The total expenditure is estimated at Rs. 36,700 of which Rs. 26,500 has already been provided in the budget as stated above. The additional amount required is Rs. 10,200, against which receipts to the extent of Rs. 50,000 are anticipated. A supplementary demand will be moved for the additional amount required in the current year.

Extra cost.

	1925-26.
	RS.
Non-recurring—Additional expenditure ..	10,200
Receipts	50,000

Recommendation of the Committee.—The Committee recommended that a supplementary demand for Rs. 10,200 be moved.

(2) Grants for trunk roads entering Madras-Poonamallee Road and the Great Northern and Southern Trunk Roads.

Abstract of the proposal.—The traffic on the three great trunk roads leading into the Madras City is exceptional; and the Chingleput District Board and the Saidapet Municipality have been complaining for many years that the allotment sanctioned by Government for their maintenance which is subject to the maximum limits of Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 a mile respectively is totally insufficient. These roads, particularly the Poonamallee road, and the Great Northern Trunk Road, are seriously deteriorating and are in a condition in which they should not be allowed to continue, as they are already causing much discomfort to the public. The portion of the Great Southern Trunk Road from Madras to Guindy is in a reasonably serviceable condition owing to the liberal grant given by the Race Club in addition to the Government grant. It is now considered necessary that the existing rates of contribution for ten miles outside the city limits should at

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least be doubled. For this purpose Rs. 32,000 a year is required, or an additional sum of Rs. 16,000 per annum.

Extra cost.

	1925-26.	Ultimate.
	RS.	RS.
Recurring	16,000	16,000

Recommendation of the Committee.—The Committee recommended that a supplementary demand for Rs. 16,000 be moved.

(3) Repairs of damages to trunk roads in the Trichinopoly Municipality; and bridges in the Salem and Madura districts.

Abstract of the proposal.—The floods in 1923 and 1924 seriously damaged communications in the Salem and Madura districts and in the Trichinopoly Municipality. The Government have assumed financial responsibility for trunk roads and bridges thereon. Grants were sanctioned in 1924-25 for the works mentioned below. The local bodies concerned were able to utilize a portion of such grants during 1924-25, and the balance lapsed. Meanwhile, estimates had to be revised and the revised figures were not available in some cases. It is now proposed to provide for a portion of the grant during the current year.

Extra cost.

Local bodies.	Description of the work.	Total estimated cost.	Grant sanctioned.	Grants disbursed in 1924-25.	Grants proposed to be paid in 1925-26.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
District Boards—		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Madura.	Rebuilding the Kondamari odai bridge.	* 25,500	25,500	14,807	4,200
Salem ..	Repairs to the Cauvery bridge at Komarapalayam.	* 15,900	15,900	9,009	4,000
Municipality—					
Trichinopoly.	Repair of damage to trunk roads.	60,000	† 50,000	47,000	8,150
	Total ..	..	..	..	11,350

* Estimates under revision.

† The estimated cost was then Rs. 50,000. It has now risen to Rs. 60,000.

Recommendation of the Committee.—The Committee recommended that a supplementary demand for Rs. 11,350 be moved.

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(4) Grants for bridges on second-class roads in the Nellore, Chittoor and Ramnad districts.

Abstract of the proposal.—As stated in item (3) in the proceedings of the second meeting of the Finance Committee held on the 4th August 1925, the Government provide where possible, half the cost of construction and maintenance of bridges and culverts on second-class roads. In addition to the additional grant of Rs. 77,000 proposed and approved by the Finance Committee on 4th August 1925 it is intended to provide additional grants of Rs. 22,650 for the following works in the current year for which estimates have been sanctioned. The amount will be provided by obtaining a supplementary demand from the Legislative Council.

District.	Description of work.	Estimated cost.	Total grant eligible.	Grant proposed in 1925-26.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		RS.	RS.	RS.
Nellore ..	Bridge over the Dornal river	10,500	5,250	5,250
Chittoor ..	Undervent road dam in the Madanapalle-Pileru road.	9,000	4,500	2,500
Ramnad ..	Bridge across the Thonugal river	31,900	15,950	14,900
				22,650

Recommendation of the Committee.—The Committee recommended that a supplementary demand for Rs. 22,650 be moved.

(5) Employment of a Personal Assistant to the Principal of the Law College.

Abstract of the proposal.—The Committee appointed in 1923 to consider the system of working of the Law College emphasized the importance of library work among students. The Law College Council has recommended that it will not be possible for the Principal to attend to this in addition to his administrative and teaching work. With a view to assist the Principal in the organisation of the library and in the supervision of the study of students during library hours, it is proposed to appoint a part-time librarian who will also be Personal Assistant to the Principal, on a pay of Rs. 400 per mensem. He will be selected from among junior vakils. The post will be temporary for one year and a supplementary demand for Rs. 2,400 being the expenditure in the current year is necessary.

Extra cost.

	1925-26.	Ultimate.
	RS.	RS.
Recurring	2,400	4,800

Recommendation of the Committee.—The Committee accepted the proposal and recommended the moving of a supplementary demand for Rs. 2,400 required in the current year.

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(6) Grants for village communications and water-supply.

Abstract of the proposal.—*Village communications.*—Third-class roads and village roads which are intended to connect villages with district roads have to be made and maintained at present out of district board resources. Less than 9 per cent of the receipts from land-cess is on an average spent on village roads. As the village roads are very bad during rainy seasons and as village roads are to be maintained also in the interest of development of industry and trade, it is proposed to sanction grants to local bodies for the purpose in the current year.

Rural water-supply.—Grants for improving water-supply in rural areas which were being given till 1921 were discontinued as a result of the recommendation of the Financial Relations Committee. As local boards have not been able to provide adequate water-supply in their areas, it is proposed to sanction grants in the current year to enable them to do so.

Extra cost.

	1925-26.	Ultimate.
	RS.	RS.
Non-recurring—		
Village roads, Rs. 6,25,000		
Rural water-supply, Rs. 6,25,000	12,50,000	..

Recommendation of the Committee.—The proposals were accepted by the Committee who recommended the moving of a supplementary demand for Rs. 12,50,000 required in the current year. The Committee also observed that they would be glad if the department would bear in mind the needs of the depressed classes.

(7) Establishment of a paddy-breeding station in Malabar.

Abstract of the proposal.—The question of opening a farm for Malabar has long been under the consideration of Government and was suggested in the reorganization scheme by Mr. Chadwick in 1915. A resolution for opening farms in South Malabar was also passed by the Legislative Council in March 1925. Accordingly, it is proposed to open a farm in Pattambi, Walluvanad taluk, Malabar district. The expenditure will include the cost of the land, quarters for the staff, laboratory, cattle shed, fencing, construction of tank, purchase of live and dead stock. The expenditure in the current year will be the cost of the acquisition and cost of the staff to be placed under training which together will amount to Rs. 81,000. A supplementary demand is proposed to be moved for this amount.

Extra cost.

	1925-26.	Ultimate.
	RS.	RS.
Recurring	1,530	20,000
Non-recurring	79,500	1,17,200
	81,030 or	
	81,000 roundly.	

Recommendation of the Committee.—The proposal to move a supplementary demand for Rs. 81,000 was recommended by the Committee.

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(8) Opening of an Agricultural Middle School at Kalahasti.

Abstract of the proposal.—There are now two Agricultural Middle schools in the Presidency, one at Anakapalle and the other at Taliparamba. The necessity for these schools has often been pressed on Government in the Legislative Council. It is proposed to open a school at Kalahasti. The land for the school and the farm has been offered as a free gift by the Hon'ble the Raja of Panagal. The estimated initial cost will be—

	RS.
School	25,425
Farm	6,480
	31,905

The recurring expenditure of the scheme is estimated at Rs. 9,000 per annum. It is proposed to proceed in the current year with the outlay on the farm and the erection of the requisite farm buildings. The expenditure involved is Rs. 6,500 roundly for which a supplementary demand should be moved

Extra cost.

	Ultimate.	1925-26.
	RS.	RS.
Recurring	9,000	..
Non recurring	31,905	6,500

Recommendation of the Committee.—The proposal was accepted by the Committee who recommended the moving of a supplementary demand for Rs. 6,500.

(9) Live-stock section and opening of a dairy at Hosur Cattle Farm.

Abstract of the proposal.—The Hosur cattle farm which contains 1,575 acres is sufficiently extensive to accommodate a large herd of cattle. In order to make full use of the possibilities of this farm, a scheme has been worked out by the Imperial Dairy Expert at Bangalore for opening a dairy at Hosur. Along with its other activities the dairy work of the farm is expected to reach its full development in 1927-28. The importance of a good and sufficient milk supply to Madras and its hospitals has been admitted and needs no reiteration. The proposals were discussed at a conference consisting of the Surgeon-General, the Imperial Dairy Expert and the Public Analyst and officers of the Agricultural department and it was unanimously agreed that the project was feasible and desirable. Experiments in transport of milk from Bangalore to Madras by arrangement with the Imperial Dairy Expert at Bangalore have been carried on for a period of about two months and have shown that the milk can be delivered in Madras in good condition. It is anticipated that the working of the dairy will result in a profit of Rs. 5,849 in 1925-27 rising in 1928-29 to Rs. 19,743 after allowing for depreciation. It is proposed to open the dairy in the current year, the amount of Rs. 40,200 required being provided by moving a supplementary demand in the Legislative Council.

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Extra cost.

Details. (1)	Initial cost (non-recurring). (2)	Recurring. (3)	1925-26 (for 6 months). (4)
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Purchase of live-stock, 25 Ongole cows and 12 Seindi cows.	12,250	..	..
Purchase of dead stock, including cost of a Ford motor van.	3,600	..	..
New works (erection of a milk-recording room with up-to-date fittings, boiler, utensils, and repairs to existing buildings).	15,350	..	..
Maintenance of live-stock ..	..	3,900	1,950
Establishment— Manager, Accountant, Supervisor, and revision of pay of maistris.	..	9,920	4,610
Contingencies— (Running expenses of the Ford van and pay of driver.)	2,000	800	400
Total ..	33,200	14,620	6,960

Total, recurring and non-recurring in 1925-26 [column (2) + column (4)]. } 40,160, or Rs. 40,200 roundly.

Recommendation of the Committee.—The proposal was accepted by a majority of the Committee who recommended the moving of a supplementary demand for Rs. 40,200 required in the current year.

(10) Temporary establishment for work in the Co-operative Department in the flood-affected areas in Tanjore and Trichinopoly.

Abstract of the proposal.—A temporary staff of two chief inspectors of co-operative societies, two supervisors of the Public Works Department and one shorthand clerk was sanctioned by Government for work connected with the reclamation of flood affected areas in Tanjore and Trichinopoly districts and the period of sanction of the inspectors and supervisors expired on the 26th May 1925 and that of the clerk on the 26th July 1925. The reclamation work in Tanjore and Trichinopoly districts is not yet complete. The whole of the staff sanctioned above is engaged in the Trichinopoly district and its retention for a further period of six months from the 26th May 1925 is considered necessary in order to complete the reclamation work.

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As regards the work in the Tanjore district, it is reported that the work cannot be carried on by the ordinary staff of the department as vigorously and as efficiently as would be desirable and without detriment to the regular work of the department in that district. It is also recommended that a temporary staff of one supervisor of the Public Works Department on Rs 80 per mensem, one inspector of co-operative societies on Rs. 40 per mensem and one shorthand clerk may be sanctioned for a period of six months.

As the staff was wanted immediately to get on with the work in the new areas, the Government sanctioned the proposals and the Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies was asked to meet the expenditure temporarily from the sanctioned allotment.

He now reports that the allotment sanctioned for his department is insufficient to meet the additional expenditure. It is therefore proposed to move a supplementary demand for Rs. 5,845 (extra cost on account of establishment Rs. 3,875 plus travelling allowance Rs. 1,970) required in the current year for the purpose.

Extra cost.

	1925-26.
	RS.
Non-recurring	5,845

Recommendation of the Committee.—The proposal to move a supplementary demand for Rs 5,845 required in the current year was recommended by the Committee.

(11) Purchase of a trawler and the engagement of a master fisherman.

Abstract of the proposal.—Experiments were made till February 1924 to test the suitability of the Madras water for deep-sea fishing by the master fisherman Captain Cribb. They proved a failure owing to the unsuitability of the launch procured for the purpose and the scheme was abandoned. The Advisory Committee for Industries and Fisheries considered that experiments of the kind were necessary and strongly recommended the proposal to conduct further experiments with a suitable vessel. It is proposed to engage the services of Captain Cribb again and to purchase a second-hand trawler for the experiments. The total estimated expenditure in the current year for the purchase of a trawler and for three months' pay of Captain Cribb will be Rs. 34,070 or Rs. 34,100 roundly for which a supplementary demand should be moved.

Extra cost.

	1925-26.	Ultimate.
	RS.	RS.
Non-recurring	32,000	51,520
Recurring	2,070	8,280
	34,070 or	59,800
	34,100	
	roundly.	

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Recommendation of the Committee.—The proposal to move a supplementary demand for Rs. 34,100 required in the current year was recommended by a majority of the Committee. Some members, however, preferred to postpone consideration till the budget of 1926-27.

(12) Grants-in-aid to Industrial Schools.

Abstract of the proposal.—Please see item 18 of the proceedings of the first meeting of the Committee held on the 3rd August 1925.

The distribution of the sum of Rs. 49,900 for grants-in-aid to industrial schools between building grant and equipment grant has been slightly altered owing to special circumstances and the revised distribution is Rs. 36,850 for building grant and Rs 13,050 for equipment grant. It has been reported that all Christian Mission Schools for boys including those for which grants are proposed to be given admit non-Christians also into their schools. In certain cases day boys are also taken irrespective of caste or creed but there are none on the rolls just at present.

Extra cost.

	1925-26.	Total cost.
	RS.	RS.
Non-recurring	49,900	49,900

Recommendation of the Committee.—The revised proposals were accepted by the Committee who recommended the moving of a supplementary demand for Rs. 49,900.

(13) Installation of the ice plant at the Agricultural College Dairy.

Abstract of the proposal.—Ice to the value of Rs. 170 to Rs. 200 is purchased monthly for the dairy at the Agricultural College. Including interest and depreciation charges of the machinery, the working expenses of the proposed plant will amount to Rs. 2,330 per annum. It is an advantage to have a proper cooling installation available in the dairy itself to demonstrate up-to-date methods to the students without being dependent on a somewhat unsatisfactory supply of ice from outside. As a good second hand plant was available in working order, the purchase of the plant at a cost of Rs. 1,750 was sanctioned in advance. The expenditure involved in fitting it up and working it will during the current year be Rs. 3,650 under initial, and Rs. 675 under recurring for five months from 1st October 1925.

Extra cost.

	1925-26.
	RS.
Non-recurring	3,650
Recurring	675
	4,325

Recommendation of the Committee.—The proposal was accepted by the Committee who recommended the moving of a supplementary demand for Rs. 4,325 required in the current year.

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(14) Grants to Village Panchayats for the maintenance of libraries.

Abstract of the proposal.—The development of libraries in villages is useful in keeping literacy alive. To this end the Registrar-General of Panchayats formulated a scheme for making grants from Provincial funds to village panchayats to be utilized on the purchase of books. The main features of this scheme are that the panchayats should provide the building, the staff and the furniture required for the library and to contribute sums not less than the amount of the Government grant. The maximum amount of Government grant payable to any one panchayat would be limited to Rs. 200 in the current year. A sum of Rs. 8,000 is to be provided by obtaining a supplementary grant from the Legislative Council.

Extra cost.

	1925-26.
	RS.
Non-recurring	8,000

Recommendation of the Committee.—The proposal was accepted by the Committee who recommended the moving of a supplementary demand for Rs. 8,000 in the current year.

II.—SCHEMES PROPOSED TO BE FINANCED FROM SOURCES OTHER THAN THE SURPLUS DUE TO THE PARTIAL REMISSION OF THE PROVINCIAL CONTRIBUTION.

(15) Experiment in the manufacture of printer's ink.

Abstract of the proposal.—A large portion of printer's ink consumed in this Presidency is at present imported. The question of local manufacture has been under the consideration of Government since 1923. All the ingredients necessary for the manufacture are procurable in India except carbon black which is usually got from America. There will be no difficulty either in the manufacture of the ink or in finding a market for its sale. The extra cost on account of the experiment for six months in the current year will be Rs. 1,910 and will be met by re-appropriation.

Extra cost.

	1925-26	Total.
	RS.	RS.
Non-recurring	1,910	3,820

Recommendation of the Committee.—The Committee recommended the scheme for acceptance, the expenditure in the current year being met by re-appropriation.

(16) Additional establishment for the Central distillery system in the Gunupur taluk (Agency).

Abstract of the proposal.—Under the contract distillery system introduced from 1st April 1910 in the Gunupur taluk, arrack distilled from jaggery and molasses were supplied to the hill-men instead of Mohwa arrack. The hillmen have a predilection for mohwa liquor and they object on religious

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grounds to the use of the excise arrack. It was found that the existing system caused a great deal of crime and was a failure. Besides, the consumption of licit arrack gradually decreased to one-fifth during the period 1913-14 to 1922-23. Accordingly, it is proposed to try the Central Distillery system for two years from 1st October 1925 by the establishment of a central distillery at Kappugadu and three depots at Elurupeta, Vukkumba and Gudari. The distillery will be in charge of a sub-inspector with six peons. The extra cost will be met by re-appropriation.

Extra cost.

	1925-26.	Ultimate.
	RS.	RS.
Recurring	1,145	2,748

Recommendation of the Committee.—The proposal was accepted by a majority of the Committee, the expenditure being met by reappropriation from sanctioned grant.

(17) Temporary addition by one Superintendent and three clerks in the Revenue Secretariat.

Abstract of the proposal.—The normal work of the Revenue Secretariat has greatly increased on account of—

- the addition of subjects to be dealt with, and
- the large volume of work consequent on the introduction of the reformed constitution.

To cope with the above increase, it is proposed to sanction an additional establishment of 1 Superintendent and 3 clerks provisionally for the remainder of the financial year and to consider the question of permanent retention in connexion with the budget for the coming year.

Extra cost.

	1925-26.	Ultimate.
	RS.	RS.
Recurring	2,700	8,800

Recommendation of the Committee.—The proposal was accepted by the Committee who recommended the moving of a supplementary demand for Rs. 2,700.

(18) Abolition of the use of Belchairs in the Alipuram Jail and improvements to buildings.

Abstract of the proposal.—In the Alipuram Jail where a large number of Mappilla prisoners are confined, light belchairs are in use owing to the insecurity of the buildings. It is proposed to carry out certain improvements to the jail buildings at a cost of Rs. 86,000 to obviate the necessity for the use of belchairs which have been condemned, by the Indian Jails Committee and also by members of the Legislative Council. It is proposed to move for a supplementary grant of Rs. 75,000 in the current year.

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Extra cost.

	1925-26.	Total cost.
	RS.	RS.
Non-recurring	75,000	86,000

Recommendation of the Committee.—The proposal to move a supplementary demand for Rs. 75,000 in the current year was recommended by the Committee.

(19) Additional Carpenters' Establishment in Jails.

Abstract of the proposal.—The Government have issued orders making it obligatory on consuming departments to obtain their requirements in regard to furniture from jails subject to certain safeguards as to quality, price and delivery up to time. These orders cannot be enforced unless the jails manufacture articles of a serviceable quality at a reasonable price. To this end it is necessary that the number of carpenter maistris employed in supervising the carpentry work should be increased in eight jails by one each and also to raise their pay in order to attract and keep efficient men.

Extra cost.

	1925-26.	Ultimate.
	RS.	RS.
Recurring	2,160	5,264

Recommendation of the Committee.—The Committee accepted the proposal, the extra expenditure in the current year being met by re-appropriation within the sanctioned allotment.

(20) Coir manufacture in the Central Jail, Cannanore.

Abstract of the proposal.—The coir industry at the Cannanore Jail has so far shown a profit, and the Jail Industries Committee appointed by Government observed that if the jail is equipped with some moderately cheap handlooms for mat-weaving and some equally less expensive plant for willowing and spinning, with some skilled supervision there should be a future before this industry. In accordance with this recommendation, the Inspector-General of Prisons, in consultation with the Textile Expert, proposes the installation of certain items of machinery and the appointment of a Foreman on a salary of Rs. 80—2—100.

Extra cost.

	1925-26.	Ultimate.
	RS.	RS.
Recurring	480	1,080
Non-recurring	5,000	5,000

Recommendation of the Committee.—The Committee accepted the proposal, the extra expenditure in the current year being met by re-appropriation within the sanctioned allotment.

(21) Employment of a combined Persian and Urdu Munshi in the Presidency College.

Abstract of the proposal.—In 1921, the Urdu Munshi of the Presidency College was transferred to the Muhammadan College and the students in the Presidency College were directed to receive instructions at the

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Muhammadan College. The Munshi also takes Urdu classes in the Queen Mary's College for two days in a week. The present arrangement causes much inconvenience to the Urdu students both in the Presidency College and in the Queen Mary's College. It is proposed to appoint a separate Munshi for the Presidency College who will also take the classes in the Queen Mary's College for some days in a week.

Extra cost.

	1925-26.	Ultimate.
	RS.	RS.
Recurring	450	900

Recommendation of the Committee.—The Committee accepted the proposals being given effect to in the current year, the extra expenditure being met by reappropriation within the sanctioned allotment.

(22) Employment of an Assistant Mechanic-Electrician in the Presidency College.

Abstract of the proposal.—Owing to the increased admission of students in the College, the work in the workshop of the Physics Department of the Presidency College has expanded considerably. It is more than can be done by the existing mechanic. It is proposed to appoint an assistant to the mechanic to cope with the work on a scale of Rs. 40—2—60.

Extra cost.

	1925-26.	Ultimate.
	RS.	RS.
Recurring	240	627

Recommendation of the Committee.—The Committee accepted the proposals being given effect to in the current year, the extra expenditure being met by reappropriation within the sanctioned allotment.

(23) Employment of three additional attenders for work in the Library of the Law College, Madras.

Abstract of the proposal.—The Committee appointed to report on the improvements in the working of the Law College have recommended that greater importance should be attached to library work. To this end, a separate Personal Assistant to the Principal has been recommended by the Finance Committee. It is now proposed to appoint three additional attenders on Rs. 20—25 each a month and to abolish two posts of peons from 1st September 1925.

Extra cost.

	1925-26.	Ultimate.
	RS.	RS.
Recurring	180	414

Recommendation of the Finance Committee.—The Committee agreed that the proposal be given effect to in the current year, the extra expenditure being met by reappropriation within the sanctioned allotment.

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(24) Employment of a second clerk in the Government College, Coimbatore.

Abstract of the proposal.—As the clerical work in the Government College, Coimbatore, is found to be too heavy for the single clerk in the College, it is proposed to appoint a second clerk from 1st September 1925.

Extra cost.

	1925-26.	Ultimate.
	RS.	RS.
Recurring	210	570

Recommendation of the Committee.—The Committee agreed that the proposal be given effect to in the current year, the extra expenditure being met from savings in the budget allotment.

(25) Appointment of a typist-clerk in the Medical School, Vizagapatam.

Abstract of the proposal.—Since the starting of the Vizagapatam Medical School, about 23 years ago, there has been only one single clerk attached to the school. As the clerical work of the school has enormously increased on account of its expansion since then, it is proposed to appoint a typist-clerk on Rs. 35—35—1½—50—1—60 from 1st September 1925.

Extra cost.

	1925-26.	Ultimate.
	RS.	RS.
Recurring	210	570

Recommendation of the Committee.—The proposal was recommended by the Committee for introduction in the current year, the extra expenditure involved being met by reappropriation, within the sanctioned allotment.

(26) Training of a Civil Assistant Surgeon in Practical Pharmacology in the School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta.

Abstract of the proposal.—The General Medical Council has ruled that a course of Pharmacology including practical work should be taken by Medical students concurrently with the course of clinical instruction. The Surgeon-General considers that this course should be introduced in the Medical Colleges in this Presidency. As there are no officers trained in the subject for starting the above course in the Medical Colleges, it is proposed to depute one Assistant Surgeon for undergoing training in the School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, under Major Chopra, I.M.S., for a period of two years from 1st September 1925. The proposal involves, besides the pay of the Assistant Surgeon and his travelling allowance, a contribution of Rs. 1,500 per annum to the Endowment Fund of the School.

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Extra cost.

	1925-26.	Ultimate.
	RS.	RS.
Non-recurring	1,900	9,800 spread over 2 years.

Recommendation of the Committee.—The proposals were recommended by the Committee for introduction in the current year, the extra expenditure involved being met by reappropriation within the sanctioned allotment.

(27) Appointment of a linen clerk in the Mental Hospital, Madras.

Abstract of the proposal.—The present clerical staff is found inadequate for exercising proper control over the large stock of linen, furniture and miscellaneous equipment. Moreover, as the audit of the store and stock accounts has been newly introduced in addition to the cash and diet accounts, it is proposed to appoint a whole-time clerk on Rs. 40—40—1½—55—1—65 who will be responsible for the linen department and for the maintenance of stock books from 1st September 1925.

Extra cost.

	1925-26.	Ultimate.
	RS.	RS.
Recurring	240	618

Recommendation of the Committee.—The proposal was recommended by the Committee for introduction in the current year, the extra expenditure involved being met by reappropriation within the sanctioned allotment.

(28) Appointment of a clerk-typist in the King Institute, Guindy.

Abstract of the proposal.—Since the reorganization of the staff in 1922, though a mobile unit and a Public Analyst have been sanctioned, no addition to the clerical establishment has been made. As the present staff is found inadequate to cope with the work, it is proposed to sanction in the current year a clerk-typist on Rs. 35—35—1½—50—1—60 from 1st September 1925.

Extra cost.

	1925-26.	Ultimate.
	RS.	RS.
Recurring	210	570

Recommendation of the Committee.—The proposal was recommended by the Committee for introduction in the current year, the extra expenditure involved being met by reappropriation within the sanctioned allotment.

(29) Construction of quarters for the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.

Abstract of the proposal.—It is most desirable that there should be three married quarters attached to Government House, Madras, one each for the Military Secretary, the Private Secretary and the Surgeon; otherwise His

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Excellency's choice of officers to fill these posts must be restricted by the consideration that one or more of them must be unmarried. There are now three quarters of which only two are suitable for occupation. The third, properly intended for a subordinate requires improvement at a cost of between Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 30,000 and even after that it could only be a very unsatisfactory residence for a married officer and family. It is therefore desirable to construct a new building at a cost of Rs. 60,000 and to furnish it at a cost of Rs. 10,000. The sanction of the Secretary of State is required for this proposal and this is being separately obtained. In view of the urgency of the work, it is proposed to move a supplementary demand for Rs. 40,000 in the current year.

Extra cost.			
	1925-26.	1926-27.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Non-recurring ..	40,000	30,000	70,000

Recommendation of the Committee.—The proposal to move a supplementary demand for Rs. 40,000 was recommended by the Committee.

(30) Construction of a compound wall and altering the fencing of the Public Works Workshops, Madras.

Abstract of the proposal.—The work is urgent as the Corporation is pressing for the construction of the compound wall to prevent the open lands being used as a public latrine. A sum of Rs. 8,000 was on the recommendation made by the Finance Committee in December 1924, provided last year. But construction was then deferred as it interfered with the proposal for the construction of quarters for the H. Division Police staff.

Extra cost.			
	1925-26.	Total cost.	
	RS.	RS.	
Non-recurring	8,800	10,100	

Recommendation of the Committee.—The proposal was recommended by the Committee, the expenditure being met by reappropriation within the sanctioned allotment in the current year.

(31) Construction of quarters and office for the Circle Inspector, Amalapuram, Godavari East.

Abstract of the proposal.—The Circle office of the Excise Inspector, Amalapuram, is at present situated in a private building rented for Rs. 25 per mensem. In view of the want of suitable accommodation in Government buildings, it is proposed to construct an office and residence for the Inspector.

Extra cost.			
	1925-26.	Total cost.	
	RS.	RS.	
Non-recurring	12,000	22,800	

Recommendation of the Committee.—The proposal to move a supplementary demand for Rs. 12,000 in the current year was recommended by the Committee.

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(32) Increase in the reserve of 14 per cent of the total sanctioned strength of Police Sub-Inspectors in the mufassal.

Abstract of the proposal.—The Police Commission of 1902 suggested that a vacancy reserve of 14 per cent of the total sanctioned strength of Sub-Inspectors, Inspectors and Deputy Superintendents should be sanctioned. This suggestion was approved by Government in 1909. The 14 per cent reserve was not merely a leave reserve as in the Provincial Civil Service, but was intended to provide for men on probation, for men undergoing training, for acting promotions of Deputy Superintendents, for deputations on special duty, for suspensions and for unfilled vacancies in the sanctioned strength. The sanctioned reserve works out to 209 on the basis of a total strength of 1,490 in the Provincial and Upper Subordinate Services, that is, Sub-Inspectors, Inspectors and Deputy Superintendents of Police. Between the years 1919 and 1922, 39 appointments of Sub-Inspectors were sanctioned for the Shorthand Bureau, and it was directed that these appointments should count against the reserve of 209 mentioned above, so that the sanctioned reserve is reduced to 170. This reserve was inadequate for all the purposes mentioned above. Until November 1921, the Inspector-General of Police continued the practice of giving acting promotions to head constables to fill the vacancies in excess of the strength of the reserve. The Accountant-General objected to this on the ground that a service which has a regular vacancy reserve should provide for all casualties. The Inspector-General of Police accordingly suggested one of two alternatives, viz., (1) to permit him to give acting allowances to head constables for acting as Sub-Inspectors when the number of Sub-Inspectors on leave, training, deputation, etc., exceeds the sanctioned reserve of 14 per cent; or (2) to increase the sanctioned strength of the reserve from 14 per cent to 17 per cent. The Government came to the conclusion that the most suitable course would be to add the 39 appointments of Sub-Inspectors in the Shorthand Bureau to the sanctioned strength of Sub-Inspectors instead of merging it in the reserve as at present and to base the 14 per cent on the total strength thus arrived at. This gives an excess over the present sanctioned strength of Sub-Inspectors of 44 men. The extra cost on this account works out to Rs. 52,140 per annum. Against this will be set off the acting allowances hitherto drawn, so that the actual extra cost will be very inappreciable.

Recommendation of the Committee.—The Finance Committee is of opinion that the proposal is administratively sound, but does not recommend it on financial grounds.

(33) Training of non-caste Indian nurse pupils in the Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital, Triplicane.

Abstract of the proposal.—At present, caste Indian women are trained in this hospital under Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar's scheme. This scheme was intended to serve as an encouragement to Brahman and other high caste Hindu women to take up the profession of nursing. As great difficulty is felt in obtaining caste Hindu women for training, it is proposed to entertain non-caste Hindu women so as not to waste the opportunities and facilities available for training. This scheme will be independent of Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar's scheme. There are facilities for training six pupils at the

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Caste and Gosha Hospital, Triplicane, but instead of entertaining six pupils every year three will be entertained for training once in eighteen months. As the training at the Gosha Hospital, which is only a women and children hospital, is not sufficient and as Indian nurse pupils are trained at the General Hospital also, it is proposed to train three pupils for the first eighteen months at the Gosha Hospital and to transfer them to the General Hospital for the completion of their training in exchange for the same number of non-caste Indian pupils of the same standing. According to this arrangement, the two hospitals will have the benefit of utilizing the service of both the junior and senior non-caste Indian nurse pupils. The training will be started with effect from 15th December 1925.

Extra cost.

	1925-26.	Ultimate.
	RS.	RS.
Recurring	310	3,900

Recommendation of the Committee.—The proposal was recommended by the Committee for introduction in the current year, the excess expenditure involved being met by reappropriation within the sanctioned allotment.

(34) Appointment of an officer on special duty for leprosy treatment.

Abstract of the proposal.—To stamp out leprosy completely, it is essential that the machinery for early diagnosis and treatment should be improved. An officer was trained last year at the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine in the latest methods by which the disease can be diagnosed. It is proposed to appoint this trained officer for one year to instruct the staff at each of the headquarter stations in the modern methods of diagnosis and treatment of the disease and in the preparation of the drug now employed for the purpose. The expenditure in the current year is to be met by reappropriation from the saving anticipated in the provision made for the taking over of the Ellore Hospital by the Government.

Extra cost.

	1925-26.	Ultimate.
	RS.	RS.
Recurring	4,290	7,900

Recommendation of the Committee.—The proposal was recommended by the Committee for introduction in the current year, the excess expenditure involved being met by reappropriation within the sanctioned allotment.

(35) Confirmation of a portion of the subordinate staff of the Co-operative department.

Abstract of the proposal.—In confirming a portion of the subordinate staff of the Co-operative department in 1923, the Government observed that, as recommended by the Committee on Co-operation, one Inspector would be sufficient for the audit of 100 societies and accordingly sanctioned the confirmation of 72 Inspectors to audit the 7,145 societies that were then working.

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The number of societies in existence on 30th June 1924 was 9,472. On this basis, an addition of 23 Inspectors is necessary. Besides this, there was a temporary post of Inspector employed on clerical duties in the Registrar's office in connexion with non-credit work. At that time the fact that one of the Executive Inspectors was employed on clerical duties was not brought to notice. As this clerk will always be required in connexion with the non-credit branch which is likely to increase considerably, this post is proposed to be made permanent. No immediate additional expenditure is involved in the above proposals. The ultimate liability is that involved in the payment of pensions to the permanent staff.

Extra cost.

	1925-26.	Ultimate.
	RS.	RS.
Recurring	Nil.	4,800

Recommendation of the Committee.—The proposal was recommended by the Committee for acceptance.

(36) Pensionary contribution to the Sudan Government on account of the pay of the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.

Abstract of the proposal.—His Excellency Lord Goschen, with the consent of the Secretary of State for India, selected Lieut.-Col. F. C. C. Balfour, C.I.E., M.C., of the Sudan Political Service, for appointment as his Military Secretary in Madras. Lieut.-Col. Balfour was seconded from the Sudan Service with effect from the 13th March 1924.

The Government of the Sudan state that a pensionary contribution at one-sixth of the pay which Col. Balfour would have drawn, had he remained in the Sudan Government, should be paid, and that that claim is in accordance with the usual terms in the case of temporary transfers of this nature between the Sudan Government and other Governments. The total pensionary contribution will therefore amount to Rs. 3,361-8-0 or Rs. 3,370 in round figures.

The Sudan Government's claim is fair and is in accordance with the existing practice and the Madras Government cannot refuse to meet it. It is accordingly proposed to ask the Legislative Council for a supplementary grant.

Extra cost.

	1925-26.
	RS.
Non-recurring	3,370

Recommendation of the Committee.—The proposal to move a supplementary demand for a sum of Rs. 3,370 was recommended by the Committee.

(37) Additional staff of one nurse, two male ward attendants and one toti for the Tuberculosis Hospital, Madras.

Abstract of the proposal.—In order to cope with the increase of work consequent on the increase in the number of beds by 12 in the Tuberculosis Hospital at Royapetta, additional non-medical staff of one staff nurse, two

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male ward attendants and one toti are considered necessary. The staff proposed is in accordance with the present scale of one nurse for every 14 beds and one ward attendant for every 12 beds. The additional staff is proposed to be sanctioned from the 3rd August 1925 until the 31st March 1928 or (until) a permanent staff is sanctioned for the hospital, whichever may be earlier.

Extra cost.

	1925-26.	Ultimate
	RS.	RS.
Recurring	1,069	2,187

Recommendation of the Committee.—The proposals were recommended by the Committee for introduction in the current year, the excess expenditure involved being met by reappropriation within the sanctioned allotment.

(38) Appointment of an additional clerk in the Tuberculosis Hospital, Madras.

Abstract of the proposal.—The Special Retrenchment Officer (Dr. Nodungadi) who inspected the hospital considered that the clerical and steward duties of the hospital are too many for one man to attend to and recommended the appointment of a typist-clerk. The necessity has been urged by the Superintendent of the Hospital who represented that the clerk has to maintain registers of stock and issue in accordance with the auditor's instructions. It is proposed to appoint an additional clerk temporarily up to the 31st March 1928 or until a permanent staff is sanctioned for the hospital, whichever is earlier. The extra expenditure in the current year will be met by reappropriation.

Extra cost.

	1925-26.	Ultimate.
	RS.	RS.
Recurring	240	636

Recommendation of the Committee.—The proposal was recommended by the Committee for introduction in the current year, the excess expenditure involved being met by reappropriation within the sanctioned allotment.

B.—PAPERS PLACED ON THE TABLE.

(39) The following papers were placed on the table :—

- (i) G.O. No. 1889, Law (General), dated 13th June 1925, sanctioning an additional District Munsif and staff for the District Munsif's Court, Conjeeveram, for six months.
- (ii) G.O. No. 1986, Law (General), dated 24th June 1925, sanctioning an additional Sub-Judge and staff for the Sub-Court, Narasapur, for six months.
- (iii) G.O. No. 2105, Law (General), dated 29th June 1925, regarding the establishment of three permanent Sub-Courts in the Godavar district.
- (iv) Note regarding the grant and loan sanctioned to the Cochin municipality for water-supply schemes.

Fort St. George,
21st August 1925.

T. E. MOIR.

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APPENDIX XVI.

[Vide item IX Communications to the Council at page 95 supra.]

G.O. No. 212 I., dated 18th May 1925.

READ—the following papers :—

I

Letter from Mr. P. HAWKINS, Joint Secretary to the Government of Madras, Public Works (Irrigation) Department to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Industries and Labour, Public Works Branch, Delhi, No. 95 I., dated the 31st March 1924.

With reference to correspondence ending with the Hon'ble Mr. Ley's letter No. I-20, dated 12th July 1923, on the subject of the construction of a reservoir on the Cauvery at Metur, in the Coimbatore district, in paragraph 6 of which it was stated that as soon as a satisfactory solution was reached in regard to the question of the Mysore-Kannambadi (Krishnarajasagara) reservoir, the Government of India would be prepared to give the Cauvery-Metur project its careful and immediate attention, I am directed to state that an agreement has now been arrived at with the Mysore Darbar in regard to the construction by Mysore of the Krishnarajasagara and also the development of irrigation under the Cauvery and its tributaries. A copy of this agreement has been sent to you separately, with my letter No. 66/24-B-5, dated 22nd March 1924. I am now directed to forward herewith a copy of a note by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, No. 22/24-B-3, dated 18th March 1924, and the report and abstract estimates of cost and working tables for the Cauvery-Metur project.

2. The financial statements have been prepared, with a water-rate of Rs. 15 and 7½ for first and second crops respectively. An alternative will be to charge a lower water-rate, together with a betterment fee. This is under consideration with a view to ascertain which method will prove more acceptable to the ryots concerned. The project will prove remunerative under either system of recovery.

3. I am to refer to Major Morin's letter No. 379 I., dated 1st December 1920, regarding the financing of this scheme and to state that this Government may have to apply for an additional loan from the Government of India during 1924-25 on account of this project. Prior to such application the Government will move a

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resolution in the local Legislative Council that the project be undertaken. The Government confidently believe that the Legislative Council will pass the resolution by a large majority if not unanimously.

4. Finally, I am to state that the Governor in Council is satisfied that the project is thoroughly sound and that it is urgently needed both in the interests of the existing irrigation under the Cauvery delta and for expansion of irrigation to an extent of 301,000 acres of land, and that he strongly recommends that early sanction of the Secretary of State thereto be obtained and communicated to this Government. In view of the very prolonged period during which this project has been postponed, the Governor in Council trusts that the Government of India will find it possible to accord permission for preliminary work to be started at once, or, if this is impossible, that they will request the Secretary of State to cable his orders as soon as he has examined the project. The plans were sent to you with Mr. Clerk's letter No. 386-I., dated 3rd December 1910. Mr. Harris stated, in his letter No. 268-I., dated 10th September 1919, that the project was then ready for submission to the Secretary of State. No alterations have been made since except the revision of the rates and the financial forecast, and those described in paragraphs 17 to 30 on pages 7-10 of Volume V of the "Papers connected with the Cauvery Reservoir Project."

ENCLOSURE

Note by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, No. 22/24-B-3, dated 18th March 1924.

The Cauvery (Metur) Reservoir project was originally submitted for sanction with the Madras Government's letter No. 386-I., dated 3rd December 1910, and has since then been kept in abeyance by the Government of India pending decision of the controversy between Madras and Mysore in respect to the building by Mysore of a reservoir on the Cauvery at Kannambadi now known as the Krishnarajasagara.

2. After the passing of the Award by the Arbitrator on the Kannambadi question the estimate was revised by Colonel Ellis and resubmitted to the Government of India with the Madras Government's letter No. 614 I., dated 28th December 1916, but was again kept in abeyance pending the final orders of the Secretary of State on the appeal made by Madras against the ratification of the award. Since then the matter has been taken up for discussion, between the Mysore and Madras Governments, and a settlement has just been come to with Mysore in regard to the construction of the Krishnarajasagara and also the development of irrigation under, and utilization of the waters of, the Cauvery and its tributaries in Mysore and Madras.

3. The estimate has now been further revised to suit the current schedule of rates for 1923-24; the proposals are fully explained in Volume V of the Cauvery Reservoir Project Papers.

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4. *Scope of the project as modified.*—The objects of the project and scope of the project as now modified comprise—

(1) The securing and improvement of the water-supply to the existing irrigated area (1,038,000 acres), including the irrigated area in French territory. It is also expected that an additional area of 70,000 acres in the delta will be brought under second crop.

(2) Supply from the Cauvery to a new area comprising—
221,000 acres existing dry lands.

80,000 acres existing wet lands now irrigated by inferior and unreliable sources of supply.

In the new area, it is expected that 20,000 acres will be brought under second crop.

5. *Rates.*—The rates for materials and labour have been altered to suit current schedule of rates. Besides this revision, a provision of 12½ per cent has been made under 'Unforeseen works' for the Head Works, and of 20 per cent under 'Unforeseen works' for the Canal System which would allow a sufficient margin for any increase in rates and for any unforeseen difficulties met with during execution.

6. *Financial forecast.*—The rate of development of the new irrigation consistent with the altered nature of the programme proposed for execution will be as shown in Part III of the statements prepared for financial forecast which accompanies the estimate. The net annual revenue realizable after full development of irrigation is estimated at Rs. 46·84 lakhs with water-rates of Rs. 15 and Rs. 7-8-0 per acre for first and second crop in the new areas. This forecast shows a return of 7·43 per cent on the sum-at-charge or a profit of Rs. 8·97 lakhs per annum after paying interest charges on the sum-at-charge.

7. The estimate, which amounts to Rs. 612 lakhs as now revised on the lines indicated above and in the report accompanying, may be strongly recommended to the Government of India for the sanction of the Secretary of State.

FORECAST OF FINANCIAL PROSPECTS.

Part I.—Summary of the estimated direct charges to Capital account.

Year.	Works.			Establishment.
	Land.	Other works.	Total.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
First year	4,11,000	4,77,000	8,88,000	2,52,500
Second	6,89,300	16,72,400	22,61,700	5,18,000
Third	17,80,000	30,08,000	47,88,000	7,18,000
Fourth	18,32,000	52,68,500	71,00,300	8,09,000
Fifth	8,68,000	61,30,400	69,98,400	8,05,000
Sixth	13,31,400	77,00,700	90,32,100	8,16,500
Seventh	1,46,700	69,20,300	70,66,000	7,99,500
Eighth	..	39,29,800	39,29,800	6,02,000
Ninth	..	23,60,800	23,60,800	4,29,000
Tenth	..	5,18,700	5,18,700	1,74,500
Total	70,57,400	3,78,86,400	4,49,43,800	59,24,000

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FORECAST OF FINANCIAL PROSPECTS—*cont.*Part I.—Summary of the estimated direct charges to Capital account—*cont.*

Year.	Tools and plant.	Suspense.	Less receipts on Capital account.	Net total.
	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
First year	96,300	20,000	— 500	12,56,300
Second „	4,57,600	55,000	— 10,000	32,82,200
Third „	25,98,900	2,00,000	— 10,000	83,94,900
Fourth „	45,23,900	1,80,000	— 10,000	1,26,03,200
Fifth „	4,04,600	— 28,000	— 12,000	81,67,900
Sixth „	2,86,400	— 75,000	— 12,500	1,00,47,600
Seventh „	2,56,900	— 75,000	— 30,800	80,16,600
Eighth „	92,400	— 60,000	— 1,18,500	44,45,700
Ninth „	56,700	— 40,000	— 2,35,200	23,71,300
Tenth „	6,500	— 35,000	— 3,10,500	3,53,200
Total	88,79,000	1,42,000	— 7,50,000	5,91,38,800

Part II.—Summary of the estimated indirect charges to Capital.

Year.	Capitalization of land revenue atated.	Charge for leave and pension allowances.	Audit and accounts.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
First year	43,000	23,400	8,900	76,300
Second „	84,000	90,500	22,600	1,87,100
Third „	1,70,000	99,250	48,000	3,17,250
Fourth „	1,88,000	1,08,250	71,000	3,67,250
Fifth „	1,22,000	1,07,250	70,000	2,99,250
Sixth „	1,92,000	1,09,250	90,300	3,91,550
Seventh „	14,000	1,08,250	70,700	1,92,950
Eighth „	..	81,250	39,300	1,20,550
Ninth „	..	56,100	23,700	79,800
Tenth „	..	22,000	5,200	27,200
Total	8,13,000	7,98,500	4,49,700	20,61,200

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FORECAST OF FINANCIAL PROSPECTS—*cont.*

Part III.—Estimate of growth of Irrigation and Revenue receipts and charges.

[Water-rate at Rs. 15 per acre for first crop and Rs. 7-8-0 per acre for second crop.]

Year.	Irrigated area at end of year.	Revenue receipts and charges.		
		Gross revenue due to works.		
		Direct receipts.	Enhanced Land Revenue or Indirect Revenue.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	ACS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
First year	N-1 35,000 D-2 20,000	5,94,500	..	5,94,500
Second „	N-1 70,000 D-2 40,000	11,89,000	..	11,89,000
Third „	N-1 125,000 N-2 10,000 D-2 50,000	25,50,050	17,000	25,67,050
Fourth „	N-1 185,000 N-2 20,000 D-2 70,000	35,20,050	67,000	35,87,050
Fifth „	N-1 243,000 N-2 20,000 D-2 70,000	42,06,850	1,17,000	43,23,850
Sixth „	N-1 301,000 N-2 20,000 D-2 70,000	50,40,821	1,77,746	52,18,567
Seventh „	N-1 301,000 N-2 20,000 D-1 70,000	50,40,821	1,77,746*	52,18,567†

* This is made up of (a) Rs. 19,736 being the assessment on 15,789 acres of unoccupied dry lands, at Rs. 1-4-0 per acre, and
(b) Rs. 1,58,010 being the interest at 6 per cent on sale-proceeds of 17,557 acres.

Total .. Rs. 1,77,746

† 99,474 acres of Government dry lands at Rs. 15 per acre 14,92,110
119,009 acres of Zamin and Inam dry lands at Rs. 15 per acre 17,85,185
64,349 acres of Zamin and Inam wet lands at Rs. 7-8-0 per acre 4,82,618
16,400 acres of Government wet occupied at Rs. 2 per acre 32,800
1,768 acres of Government wet unoccupied at Rs. 6 per acre 10,608

301,000 acres.

15,789 acres—assessment on unoccupied dry lands at Rs. 1-4-0 19,736
per acre.
90,000 acres—second-crop charge at Rs. 7-8-0 per acre 6,75,000
Enhancement of first-crop revenue in existing delta 5,29,550
Enhancement of second-crop revenue in the existing delta 33,000
Interest at 6 per cent on sale-proceeds of 17,557 acres at Rs. 150 1,58,010
per acre.

Gross revenue .. 52,18,567

N-1 denotes newly irrigated area, single or first crop; total area = 301,000 acres.
N-2 denotes do. second crop; total area = 20,000 acres.
D-2 denotes extension of the second-crop area in the existing delta irrigation; total = 70,000 acres.

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FORECAST OF FINANCIAL PROSPECTS—*cont.*Part III.—Estimate of growth of Irrigation and Revenue receipts and charges—*cont.*

Year					Revenue receipts and charges— <i>cont.</i>		
					Charges both Direct and Indirect against Revenue Account. (6)	Net revenue due to works.	
						Including enhanced land revenue. (7)	Excluding enhanced land revenue. (8)
					RS.	RS.	RS.
Seventh	year	..	..	..	64,725	5,29,775	5,29,775
Eighth	..	..	..	..	1,29,450	10,59,550	10,59,550
Ninth	..	..	..	..	2,53,352	23,13,698	22,96,698
Tenth	..	..	..	..	3,64,352	32,22,698	31,55,698
Eleventh	..	..	..	..	4,59,182	38,64,468	37,47,468
Twelfth	..	..	..	..	5,54,028	46,64,539	44,86,793
Thirteenth	..	..	..	..	5,54,028	46,64,539	44,86,793

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FORECAST OF FINANCIAL PROSPECTS—*cont.*

Part IV.—Estimate of net financial results of ten years after the probable date of completion of the work.

[Water-rate at Rs. 15 per acre for first crop and Rs. 7-8-0 per acre for second crop.]

Year.					Direct capital outlay during the year. (2)	Direct capital outlay to the end of the year (3)	Simple interest at 6 per cent on the capital outlay to the end of the previous year plus half the outlay during the year (4)
(1)					(2)	(3)	(4)
					RS.	RS.	RS.
First	year	..	..	..	12,56,300	12,56,300	37,689
Second	..	..	..	..	32,82,200	45,38,500	1,73,844
Third	..	..	..	..	83,94,900	1,29,33,400	5,24,157
Fourth	..	..	..	..	1,25,03,200	2,55,36,600	11,54,100
Fifth	..	..	..	..	81,67,900	3,37,04,500	17,77,233
Sixth	..	..	..	..	1,00,47,500	4,37,52,000	23,23,695
Seventh	..	..	..	..	80,16,600	5,17,68,600	28,65,618
Eighth	..	..	..	..	44,45,700	5,62,14,300	32,39,487
Ninth	..	..	..	..	25,71,300	5,87,85,600	34,49,997
Tenth	..	..	..	..	3,53,200	5,91,38,800	35,37,732
Eleventh	..	..	..	..	..	..	35,48,328
Twelfth	..	..	..	..	..	..	35,48,328
Thirteenth	..	..	..	..	..	..	35,48,328
Fourteenth	..	..	..	..	..	..	35,48,328
Fifteenth	..	..	..	..	..	..	35,48,328
Sixteenth	..	..	..	..	..	..	35,48,328
Seventeenth	..	..	..	..	..	..	35,48,328
Eighteenth	..	..	..	..	..	..	35,48,328
Nineteenth	..	..	..	..	..	..	35,48,328
Twentieth	..	..	..	..	..	..	35,48,328
					5,91,38,800	5,91,38,800	5,45,66,832
							15,95,792

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Part IV.—Estimate of net financial results of ten years after the probable date of completion of the work—*cont.*

Year.		Net revenue including the enhanced land revenue.	Simple interest less the net revenue.	Net revenue less the simple interest.
		(6)	(6)	(7)
First	year	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Second	"	..	37,889	..
Third	"	..	1,73,844	..
Fourth	"	..	5,24,157	..
Fifth	"	..	11,54,100	..
Sixth	"	..	17,77,233	..
Seventh	"	..	23,23,595	..
Eighth	"	5,29,775	23,35,843	..
Ninth	"	10,59,550	21,79,937	..
Tenth	"	23,13,898	11,36,299	..
Eleventh	"	32,22,698	8,15,034	..
Twelfth	"	38,64,468	..	3,16,140
Thirteenth	"	46,64,539	..	11,16,211
Fourteenth	"	46,64,539	..	11,16,211
Fifteenth	"	46,64,539	..	11,16,211
Sixteenth	"	46,64,539	..	11,16,211
Seventeenth	"	46,64,539	..	11,16,211
Eighteenth	"	46,64,539	..	11,16,211
Nineteenth	"	46,64,539	..	11,16,211
Twentieth	"	46,64,539	..	11,16,211
		5,29,71,040	1,19,57,831	1,03,62,039
		15,95,792	15,95,792	

		Rs.
(a) Direct charges	.. .. .	5,91,38,800
(b) Indirect charges	.. .. .	20,61,200
		6,12,00,000
(c) Arrears of interest (column 4 — 5 or 6 — 7)	.. .. .	15,95,792
(d) Total sum-at-charge	.. .. .	6,27,95,792
(e) Interest at 6 per cent on (d)	.. .. .	37,67,748
(f) Net annual revenue		46,64,539
(g) Profit		8,96,791

* Represents a return of 7.43 per cent on the sum-at-charge.

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II

Letter from the Government of India Department of Industries and Labour, P.W. Branch, No. I-20-7, dated Simla, the 7th June 1924.

ABSTRACT.—Forwarding with remarks a note by Mr. F. St. J. Gebbie, C.I.E., Consulting Engineer to the Government of India, on the Cauvery (Metur) Reservoir Project.

ENCLOSURE

Note, dated the 19th May 1924, by Mr. F. St. J. Gebbie, C.I.E., Consulting Engineer to the Government of India.

With the exception of certain modifications in the materials to be used in the construction of the main dam and a slight reduction in the area it is proposed to irrigate, the Metur Project, as now submitted, is the same as the original project of 1910.

2. The technical details of the 1910 project were very carefully examined by Sir John Benton and he has noted very fully on the project, in all its aspects, in his note, dated 26th November 1910. The late Sir Michael Nethersole and Sir Thomas Ward re-examined this project when the first revised estimate was submitted in 1916. All these agree that the scheme has been worked out on sound lines and have strongly recommended it for acceptance.

The notes by my three predecessors are so complete that I can add nothing to them. I agree with what they have said and I propose now to note only on the modifications proposed, the revised estimate for the work and the revised revenue forecast.

3. *Areas to be irrigated.*—The statement below shows the areas to which it is now proposed to extend irrigation as compared with those in the original estimate.

Location.	Original proposals—new irrigation.		Revised proposals—new irrigation.	
	First crop.	Second crop.	First crop.	Second crop.
Existing delta area	ACS. Nil.	ACS. 70,000	ACS. Nil.	ACS. 70,000
New area under Grand Anicut Canal and Vadavar extension.	329,396	75,000	221,000 80,000	20,000
Total	329,396	145,000	301,000	90,000

	First crop.	Second crop.
	ACS.	ACS.
Reductions—present proposals on original proposals.	28,396	55,000

The areas now proposed to be irrigated are those agreed to in the settlement recently arrived at with Mysore; so there is nothing more to be said on this point.

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4. In the table below the main financial features of the project, ten years after completion, are shown as originally estimated and as now revised.

(1)	Capital outlay.	Area irrigated.		Improvements to existing irrigation.
		First crop.	Second crop.	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Original estimate	Rs. 3,85,00,000	Ac. 329,398	Ac. 145,000	Ac. 748,650
Present estimate	6,12,00,000	301,000	90,000	1,038,000

(1)	Gross revenue.	Working expenses.	Net Revenue.	Percentage return on capital outlay.
	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Original estimate	Rs. 32,56,856	Rs. 5,89,540	Rs. 26,67,116	6.93
Present estimate	52,18,567	5,54,028	46,64,539	7.62

The return, in the original estimate, was based on water-rates of Rs. 6 for first and Rs. 4 for second crop per acre, while in the present estimate Rs. 15 and Rs. 7-8-0 have been taken for first and second crops, respectively. These figures represent increases of 150 per cent and 87.5 over the rates in the original estimate; but it is not stated whether this very great enhancement of the water-rates has been approved and accepted by the revenue authorities. The financial forecast has not been signed by the revenue authorities. As the whole question of the productivity or otherwise of the project depends on the accuracy of the forecast, it certainly ought to be signed by the revenue authorities before it is accepted by the Government of India.

5. The following points also appear to require some explanation. In the original financial forecast the 'working expenses' are given as Rs. 5,89,540, while in the present forecast they are only Rs. 5,54,028 or a reduction of 6.4 per cent on the original forecast. No explanation for this reduction is given and it is not accounted for by the reduced area to be irrigated.

In the original financial forecast credit of Rs. 6,28,894 is taken for enhancement of first and second crop revenue in existing delta irrigation. In the present forecast a smaller credit is taken, viz., Rs. 5,62,550. If the proposed water-rates on new irrigation can be raised 150 per cent and 87.5 per cent for first and second crops, it is not apparent why at least a small additional credit should not be taken for improvements to the irrigation in the existing delta.

6. Another very important point which I think should be definitely settled is what effect, if any, the Privy Council decision in the Uralm case is likely to have on the financial prospects of this project. This point was considered in 1919 and it was then decided that the revenue forecast prepared by Madras should be accepted as the Privy Council decision would not affect the project; but it appears from the discussions now taking place in connexion with the proposed Madras Irrigation Bill that this is open to doubt. Out of the 301,000 acres of proposed new irrigation 64,349 acres are classed as zamin

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and inam wet lands and this area is assessed at Rs. 7-8-0 per acre. The annual revenue expected to be derived from this source is Rs. 4,82,618 and if it cannot be realized, the return on the Capital outlay would be reduced to about 7 per cent.

7. *Cost of present estimate (1924) compared with that of original (1910) estimate.*—A comparative abstract of cost of all main heads is given in Statement A. From this it will be seen that the present estimate exceeds the original one by Rs. 227.00 lakhs or 59 per cent. There are excesses under all main heads except Public Works Department establishment on which there is a saving of Rs. 5,49,683. This saving is due to provision having been made in the present estimate for the establishment which it is considered will actually be required for the execution of the project. In the original estimate the establishment charges were taken as 23 per cent of the cost of works, which was in accordance with the rules then in force. The provision now made amounts to 11.5 per cent of the cost of works. This decrease in establishment charges gives a further decrease of Rs. 72,000 in leave and pension allowances which are a percentage on establishment.

8. In Statement C the classified abstracts of all the revised estimates which have been submitted are compared with the abstracts of the 1910 estimate. From this statement the main head 'Works' has been expanded to show in detail and more clearly under which sub-heads the main excesses occur.

From statement B it will be seen that 'Land' is 147 per cent, 'Unforeseen' 81 per cent, 'Establishment: Other Departments' 50 per cent, 'Tools and Plant, Ordinary' 136 per cent and 'Tools and Plant, Special' 270 per cent in excess of the original 1910 estimate. With the exception of the estimate for land, the quantities in the original estimates have not been changed and practically the whole of the excess is due to the rise in price of materials and labour which has taken place since the original estimate was framed in 1910.

9. *Adequacy of the present estimate.*—I have carefully examined all the estimates now submitted and in statement D I have shown the percentage increases of the three revised estimates over the original estimate. All those who examined the original estimate agreed that full provision was made for all necessary works and that the project could be completed for the estimated sum of Rs. 385 lakhs. It may therefore be assumed that the original estimate was based on normal pre-war rates.

From statement D it will be seen that, in the case of the estimates for the Grand Anicut Canal System distributaries, the increases on the original estimate are small and in the case of 'preliminary expenses' there is a decrease of 10 per cent. I can only account for this on the assumption that the whole of the reduction in the area to be irrigated is on this system.

10. Turning to the other estimates, with the exception of B. Land in all the estimates all the increases in the 1924 estimates are about what would be expected owing to the increase of present prices over pre-war ones; but they are all a little on the high side except G. Bridges which are low. With regard to 'Land', the very large increase is due to

- (i) the acquisition of an additional area of 6,110 acres,
- (ii) rise in price, and
- (iii) the provision of 25 per cent for 'unforeseen' for land required for the head works.

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The additional area is required, because the original estimate was based on inaccurate maps and no provision was made for land for camping grounds or quarries. The price to be paid appears to have been fixed by the Collectors of the districts concerned, but it seems to me the provision made for 'unforeseen' for the land for the head works is unduly high. In the original estimate it was only 10 per cent. This estimate appears to have been specially revised three times and it ought now to represent the area actually required more accurately than within 25 per cent.

11. The provision made for 'unforeseen' items is unusually high. Even in 1917 Mr. Rose, Secretary, Public Works Department, remarked that he considered this item was too high and suggested it should be reduced by Rs. 13,37,118. It is now 81 per cent higher than in the original estimate, but I do not suggest that any reduction should be made for the following reasons. Since the 1st of April all stores imported by Government have to pay the ordinary customs dues. Practically all the special tools and plant will have to be imported, as these consist of electric plant, quarrying, stone crushing, concrete mixing machinery, etc., none of which are manufactured in India. I do not know what the duty on such machinery is, but I believe it is fairly high. Special tools and plant are estimated to cost Rs. 79,83,000 and the duty will amount to something quite appreciable. Besides this, if the recommendations made by the Tariff Board are given effect to, a heavy protective duty will have to be paid on a great deal of the steel work which will be required. In the *Gazette of India* Extraordinary, dated 13th instant, the protective duties proposed to be imposed are published. From these it appears that the tax on steel structures, fabricated partially or wholly, etc., is to be 25 per cent *ad valorem*. The sluice gates for the main dam come under this description and are estimated to cost Rs. 13,10,000. The tax on these sluice gates alone will be Rs. 3,27,500. Steel rails, under 30 lb. per yard, will have to pay Rs. 40 per ton and a good many tons of these rails will be used on the head works. All switches and crossings required for these light railways will have to pay 25 per cent *ad valorem*.

12. The adequacy of the present estimate may be checked by comparing it with the estimates for the Nira Right Bank Canal Project in Bombay. The original estimate for this project was sanctioned in 1910, the same year as the original estimate for the Metur Project was submitted for sanction. A revised estimate for the Nira Project was submitted in 1920 and practically all the rates in the revised estimate are those at which the work had been done, or was being done at the time of the preparation of the revised estimate. The revised estimate exceeded the original by Rs. 2,33,38,361 or by 90.5 per cent, but in this case the excess was not due to rise in prices only. The Bombay Government prepared a detailed analysis of the excess from which it appears that it was made up as follows:—

	RS.	
Increase in rates	1,60,17,874	62.2 per cent.
Change in design	28,60,378	11.1 "
Extra items found necessary in the light of new experience.	25,88,685	10.0 "
Omissions in original estimate ...	13,19,825	5.1 "
Unforeseen	5,51,599	2.1 "
	<u>2,33,38,361</u>	<u>90.5 "</u>

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The excess of 62.2 per cent due to rise in rates is a little higher than the 59 per cent excess of the revised over the original Metur estimate, but the revised Nira estimate includes work done all through the war and rates from 1917 to 1920 were very much higher than they are now. If the provision for 'unforeseen' is omitted in both the original and present estimate for the Metur Project, the excess of the latter over the former will be 57 per cent which represents the increase due to rise in prices only. This is near enough to the Nira increase to show that the Metur estimate is adequate. Including the provision for 'unforeseen', I think the present estimate, though perhaps a little on the high side, is reasonable and may be recommended for acceptance provided the revenue authorities in Madras accept the enhanced water rates and sign the Financial forecast.

13. *Technical*.—In the present estimate the following modifications in the original proposals for the main dam have been made:—

(i) Cyclopean masonry has been substituted for random rubble as being more economical in cost and time. By this change it is estimated that the time of construction of the dam can be reduced from 9 to 6 years.

(ii) Crushed stone has been substituted for natural sand in the concrete required for the cyclopean masonry, because a sufficient quantity of natural sand of suitable quality and grade has not been proved and, to be on the safe side in estimating, it has been assumed that the more expensive of the two materials will be used.

(iii) Coursed rubble has been substituted for random rubble for the upstream facing of the dam, because it has not yet been decided what is to be used to make the upstream face of the dam water tight. Coursed rubble has been estimated for, because the rate for this will cover the cost of any type of facing finally determined on. Probably 'gunnite' will be used and this will be much cheaper than coursed rubble.

(iv) The special facing for the down stream face of the dam has been omitted. The only object of this special facing was appearance, and provision is now only made to treat the face of the concrete to remove the unsightliness of the lines due to the wooden forms.

The reasons given for all these modifications are sound and may be accepted.

14. The use of cyclopean masonry in the construction of large masonry dams is standard practice in England and the United States. This material has also been used in the construction of several dams in the United Provinces with satisfactory results.

In paragraph 52 of his note dated 8th April 1917, the late Sir M. Nethersole suggested that cyclopean masonry should be substituted for random rubble and its use was strongly advocated by Mr. (now Sir Hugh) Keeling in paragraph XVIII, Part II, of his report on enquiries in connexion with the Cauvery Reservoir Project. Crushed stone is now invariably used instead of natural sand in the construction of masonry dams in the Bombay Deccan. It is more expensive in first cost; but it is not necessarily so in the final result. Mortar made with crushed stone instead of natural sand is so much stronger and gives so much more uniform results under test that a dam can be designed with a higher intensity of stress and therefore of a thinner section, with a corresponding saving in masonry.

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15. In the original estimate it was proposed to complete the project in twelve years. This has now been reduced to ten years as shown in the statement on page 12 of the abstracts accompanying the local Government's letter. There should be no difficulty in working to this programme. The maximum expenditure of Rs. 129.7 lakhs is shown in the fourth year, but this is only the maximum because Rs. 44 lakhs are to be spent on special tools and plant in that year. The real maximum is in the sixth year when Rs. 90.3 lakhs are to be spent on 'works' and the total expenditure amounts to Rs. 104.4 lakhs. This may be compared with the progress made on the Sutlej Valley Project where the actual expenditure in 1922-23, the first full year's work, was Rs. 141.2 lakhs. In 1923-24 it was Rs. 210 lakhs and the estimate for 1924-25 is Rs. 271.43 lakhs. The forecast of expenditure for 1925-26 and 1926-27 is Rs. 317.25 lakhs and Rs. 323.25 lakhs respectively. Compared to these figures, the forecast of expenditure on the Metur Project is extremely moderate.

16. *Working tables.*—The working tables for the Metur Reservoir are given at the end of volume V. These have been revised in the light of more accurate information which has become available in recent years. This information is the result of joint gaugings made by Madras and Mysore since 1916 and it shows that discharges based on the gaugings of 1909, the basis of the original working tables, were considerably under-estimated. Also the provision made for transmission losses between Krishnaraja Sagara and Metur was largely in excess of what is likely to occur. Thus the position of Madras, as regards the supply of water in the Cauvery is better than it was when the original working tables were prepared and accepted.

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STATEMENT A.
Comparative abstract of cost of all main heads.

Serial number and departmental head.	Original estimate (page 385, Vol. II).			Present estimate (accompaniment to letter No. 95 I., dated 31st March 1924, page 7.			Difference.		Net.
	Head works.	Canal system.	Total.	Head works.	Canal system.	Total.	Lakhs. +	Lakhs. —	
A.—Direct charges.									
1. Works	Rs. 1,71,24,000	Rs. 1,13,95,972	Rs. 2,85,19,972	Rs. 2,74,63,000	Rs. 1,74,80,800	Rs. 4,49,43,800	164.24	6.59	..
2. Establishment—Public Works Department	36,56,678	20,70,005	57,26,683	30,48,000	20,19,000	50,67,000	..	..	..
Establishment—Other departments	3,48,000	1,47,600	4,95,600	5,67,000	1,80,000	7,47,000	2.51	..	..
Establishment—Sutlej shunters	..	..	..	1,10,000	..	1,10,000	1.10	..	..
3. Tools and plant—Ordinary	2,45,735	1,35,000	3,80,535	5,49,000	3,47,000	8,96,000	5.15	..	..
Tools and plant—Special	20,80,000	1,00,000	21,80,000	63,55,000	16,28,000	79,83,000	58.23	..	..
4. Suspense	50,000	30,000	80,000	75,000	67,000	1,42,000	0.62	..	..
5. Receipts on capital account	— 3,52,363	— 49,692	— 4,02,055	— 6,50,000	— 1,00,000	— 7,50,000	..	3.48	..
A. Total, Direct charges	2,31,31,845	1,38,28,885	3,69,60,730	3,75,17,000	2,16,21,800	5,91,38,800	231.65	10.07	221.58
B.—Indirect charges.									
6. Abatement of land revenue	2,22,500	4,45,650	6,68,150	3,67,000	4,45,000	8,13,000	1.44	..	..
7. Leave and Pension allowances	5,60,655	3,10,465	8,71,120	5,07,500	2,91,000	7,98,500	..	0.72	..
8. Audit and accounts, 1 per cent on Works	..	..	..	2,74,500	1,75,200	4,49,700	4.50	..	..
B. Total, Indirect charges	7,83,155	7,56,115	15,39,270	11,49,000	9,12,200	20,61,200	5.94	0.72	5.22
Grand Total	2,39,15,000	1,45,85,000	3,85,00,000	3,86,66,000	2,25,34,000	6,12,00,000	..	..	227.00

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STATEMENT B.

Serial number and Departmental head.	Original estimate.			Present estimate.			Difference.		Percent- age increase on 1910 estimate.
	Head works.	Canal system.	Total.	Head works.	Canal system.	Total.	—		
							RS.	RS.	
<i>A.—Direct Charges.</i>									
(i) Land	5,50,000	17,84,123	23,34,123	20,31,200	37,55,254	57,86,454	34,62,331	..	147
(ii) Works	1,50,30,950	77,27,333	2,27,58,283	2,21,82,600	1,08,24,249	3,30,06,849	1,02,48,666	..	45
(iii) Unforeseen	16,42,060	18,51,116	33,93,176	32,49,200	28,91,297	61,40,497	27,46,331	..	81
1. Total works	1,71,24,000	1,13,62,572	2,84,86,572	2,74,63,000	1,74,80,800	4,49,43,800	1,64,57,228	..	59
<i>2. Establishment—</i>									
Public Works Department	36,56,678	20,70,005	57,26,683	31,58,000†	20,19,000	51,77,000	5,49,683	..	..
Establishment—Other departments	3,48,000	1,47,600	4,95,600	5,57,000	1,80,000	7,47,000	2,51,400	..	50
3. Tools and plant—Ordinary	2,45,535	1,36,000	3,81,535	5,19,000	3,47,000	8,66,000	5,15,465	..	136
Tools and plant—Special	20,60,900	1,00,000	21,60,900	62,65,000	16,28,000	79,83,000	58,23,000	..	270
4. Suspense	50,000	30,000	80,000	75,000	67,000	1,42,000	62,000	..	..
5. Receipts on capital account	— 2,52,368	— 49,692	— 4,02,060	— 6,50,000	— 1,00,000	— 7,50,000	3,47,940	..	..
A.—Total, Direct charges	2,31,31,845	1,37,95,455	3,69,27,300*	3,75,17,000	2,16,21,800	5,91,38,800	..	..	..

* There is a difference of Rs. 33,400 between these figures and the corresponding ones in statement A. This is due to an error in the 'Condensed abstract of cost' of the original estimate of 1910 on page 355 of Volume II. In this 'Condensed abstract' the cost of the Grand Anicut System is taken as Rs. 66,59,400 but on page 387 the cost of the system is given as Rs. 66,20,000 and this agrees with the totals of the estimates given on page 399. The figure on page 386 therefore appears to be incorrect; but the error is immaterial.

† Inclusive of a provision of Rs. 1,10,000 on account of establishment on sluice shutters.

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STATEMENT C.

Classified Abstracts of Estimates—Headworks.

	1910.	1916.	1921.	1924.	Excess of 1924 over 1910 esti- mate.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	PER CENT.
A. Preliminary expenses ..	1,50,000	1,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	
B. Lands	5,50,000	13,88,500	20,31,200	20,31,200	
C. Works	1,36,41,550	1,39,08,000	1,77,75,600	1,95,32,200	
K. Buildings	5,74,400	5,74,400	9,48,200	10,03,400	
O. Miscellaneous	5,15,000	5,15,000	11,53,000	12,05,000	
P. Maintenance	1,50,000	1,50,000	1,92,000	1,92,000	
Total ..	1,55,80,950	1,66,83,900	2,23,50,000	2,42,13,800	55
Add "Unforeseen" ..	15,43,050	20,66,750	27,70,000	32,49,200	
Grand Total ..	1,71,24,000	1,87,50,650	2,51,20,000	2,74,63,000	60

GRAND ANICUT CANAL SYSTEM.

Main Canal and Branches.

A. Preliminary expenses ..	96,800	96,800	96,800	96,800	
B. Land	4,58,240	6,37,100	7,16,738	12,74,200	
D. Regulators	2,64,960	2,91,456	3,52,664	4,28,440	
E. Falls and Weirs	89,040	97,944	1,11,656	1,39,080	
F. Cross drainage	18,13,830	17,13,793	20,25,816	24,20,678	
G. Bridges	6,86,398	7,21,730	14,43,460	8,01,190	
H. Escapes	31,940	30,734	36,959	45,486	
K. Buildings	1,78,230	1,84,948	2,46,597	2,66,325	
L. Earthwork	17,36,002	18,02,614	19,82,809	27,03,831	
M. Plantations	36,800	34,691	41,629	41,629	
O. Miscellaneous	95,890	1,01,946	1,22,266	1,48,538	
P. Maintenance	50,000	50,000	60,000	60,000	
Total ..	55,38,130	57,65,866	72,36,394	84,26,127	52
Add "Unforeseen" ..	10,87,870	11,33,804	14,27,906	16,86,873	
Grand Total ..	66,26,000	68,99,660	86,64,300	1,01,13,000	53

GRAND ANICUT CANAL SYSTEM.

Major and Minor Distributaries.

A. Preliminary expenses ..	1,17,432	1,04,282	1,05,785	1,05,785	
B. Land	10,85,633	9,64,113	11,00,205	19,55,920	
C. Works	9,87,117	9,81,790	11,05,471	13,34,534	
L. Earthwork	8,28,959	7,83,942	8,74,704	11,92,776	
O. Miscellaneous	18,221	16,180	18,460	18,461	
P. Maintenance	34,749	30,860	37,562	37,562	
Total ..	30,72,011	28,81,167	32,42,187	46,45,038	51
Add "Unforeseen" ..	5,91,021	5,55,085	6,27,613	9,08,262	
Grand Total ..	36,63,332	34,36,552	38,69,800	55,53,300	51

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VADAVAR SYSTEM.

Main Canal and Branches.

	1910	1916	1921	1924	Excess of 1924 over 1910 esti- mate.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	PER CENT.
A. Preliminary expenses ..	20,500	20,500	20,500	20,500	
B. Land ..	65,100	92,417	1,08,989	1,84,834	
D. Regulators ..	17,460	19,200	23,282	28,224	
E. Falls and Weirs ..	23,500	25,850	29,489	36,707	
F. Cross drainage ..	42,800	44,300	52,274	62,468	
G. Bridges ..	52,360	57,600	1,15,200	63,336	
H. Escapes ..	14,565	16,020	18,743	23,710	
K. Buildings ..	15,990	17,580	23,440	25,815	
L. Earthwork ..	1,22,500	1,32,300	1,45,530	1,98,460	
M. Plantations ..	8,900	8,900	10,680	10,680	
O. Miscellaneous ..	5,855	6,440	7,792	9,467	
P. Maintenance ..	8,000	8,000	9,600	9,600	
Total ..	3,97,380	4,49,107	5,60,429	6,78,886	69
Add " Unforeseen " ..	75,270	85,893	1,08,271	1,31,014	
Grand Total ..	4,72,650	5,34,800	6,68,700	8,09,900	70

VADAVAR SYSTEM DISTRIBUTARIES.

A. Preliminary expenses ..	19,240	19,240	19,240	19,240	
B. Land ..	1,75,150	1,75,150	1,97,044	3,50,300	
C. Works ..	1,63,695	1,83,338	2,03,500	2,45,673	
L. Earthwork ..	1,36,800	1,45,690	1,60,260	2,18,535	
O. Miscellaneous ..	2,875	2,875	3,235	3,234	
P. Maintenance ..	6,225	6,225	7,470	7,470	
Total ..	5,03,985	5,32,518	5,90,749	8,44,452	67
Add " Unforeseen " ..	96,955	1,02,642	1,14,451	1,65,148	
Grand Total ..	6,00,940	6,35,160	7,05,200	10,09,600	68

PERCENTAGE ADDITION FOR " UNFORESEEN."

Head Works ..	15,43,050	20,66,750	27,70,000	32,49,200	
Grand Anicut Canal ..	10,87,870	11,33,804	14,27,906	16,86,873	
Do. Distributaries ..	5,91,021	5,55,385	6,27,613	6,80,262	
Vadavar System ..	75,270	85,693	1,08,271	1,31,014	
Do. Distributaries ..	96,955	1,02,642	1,14,451	1,65,148	
Total ..	32,94,166	38,44,274	50,48,241	68,40,479	1

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STATEMENT D.
Increases in revised estimates over original 1910 estimate.

Estimate.	Head Works.						Grand Anicut System Main Canal and Branches.						Grand Anicut System Distributaries.					
	A. Preliminary expenses.	B. Land.	C. Works.	K. Buildings.	O. Miscellaneous.	P. Maintenance.	A. Preliminary expenses.	B. Land.	C. Works.	L. Earthwork.	O. Miscellaneous.	P. Maintenance.	A. Preliminary expenses.	B. Land.	C. Works.	L. Earthwork.	O. Miscellaneous.	P. Maintenance.
1916	0	152	1-9	0	0	0	0	39	5	4	4	0	-11	-11	-0-5	5	-11	-11
1921	66	270	30	65	124	28	0	56	12	13	38	5	-10	1-3	12	5	0	8
1924	66	270	43	74	134	28	0	178	33	56	49	20	-10	80	35	44	0	8
1916								42	4	10	10	0	0	0	12	7	0	0
1921								60	23	120	29	20	0	12	24	17	13	20
1924								184	47	22	62	20	0	100	50	60	13	20

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III

Letter from Mr. P. HAWKINS, Joint Secretary to the Government of Madras, P.W. (Irrigation) Department, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Industries and Labour, P.W. Branch, dated Fort St. George, the 26th September 1924, No. 323-I.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Harris's letter No. 1-20/7, dated 7th June 1924, forwarding a note by the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India on the Cauvery-Metur Reservoir project and to reply as follows in regard to the points noticed in the letter.

2. *Paragraph 2 of the Government of India's letter.*—The Government of India call for further information in regard to the matters referred to in paragraph 5 of the note by the Consulting Engineer which relate to—

(i) the reduced provision of Rs. 5,54,028 made in the present financial forecast under 'working expenses' against Rs. 5,89,540 in the original forecast, i.e., a reduction of 6.4 per cent on the original forecast;

(ii) the smaller credit of Rs. 5,62,550 taken in the present forecast for enhancement of first and second crop revenue in the existing delta irrigation against Rs. 6,28,894 in the original forecast; and

(iii) a suggestion to take a small additional credit for improvements to irrigation in the existing delta.

As regards (i) above, the details of the provision made for working expenses in the two forecasts are given below:—

Original forecast.		Present forecast.	
	Rs.		Rs.
Maintenance charges at As. 18-6 per acre on 328,395 acres ..	2,77,083	Maintenance charges at Re. 1 per acre on 301,000 acres ..	3,01,000
Collection and establishment charges at 11 per cent of the total revenue excluding interest on sale proceeds and enhancement of land revenue from the existing delta and 5 per cent on the latter (paragraph 11 of G.O. No. 3347, Revenue, dated 15th October 1910, on page 255 of volume I of C.R.P. Papers) ..	3,12,457	Collection charges at 5 per cent on gross revenue excluding interest on sale-proceeds (57,18,567 minus 1,58,010), Rs. 50,60,557 (part III of financial forecast with letter No. 95-I., dated 31st March 1924) ..	2,53,028
Total ..	5,89,540	Total ..	5,54,028

The Government of India will observe that the reduction in the area irrigated has not caused any reduction in the amount of working expenses. On the other hand it has been found necessary to raise the maintenance charges from 13½ annas per acre to one rupee per acre which has caused a slight increase in the total provision on

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this account. The chief cause of the reduction in the total working expenses is the elimination, under the revised simplified system for the distribution of the Public Works Department establishment and tools and plant charges (promulgated in the Government of India, Finance Department, letter No. 1764-A, dated 1st November 1918), of the 6 per cent charges made under the old rules on indirect land revenue receipts for productive irrigation works to cover Public Works Department charges towards revenue management, such as water regulation, supervision, etc. Provision has been made in the present forecast for contribution to civil establishment from portion of land revenue due to irrigation at 5 per cent which is not affected by the revised procedure.

As regards (ii) regarding the credit taken for enhancement of revenue in the existing delta referred to by the Consulting Engineer, the figures of the two forecasts are shown below:—

	Original forecast.	Present forecast.
	Rs.	Rs.
First crop ...	5,95,204	5,29,550
Second crop ...	33,690	33,000
Total ...	6,28,894	5,62,550

(Page 255 of vol. I of Cauvery Reservoir Project Papers.) (Part III of financial forecast with letter No. 95-I., dated 31st March 1924.)

The smaller credit now taken is due to the fact that the original forecast took into account the area irrigated in the Tanjore district under the Lower Coleroon Anicut System, a productive public work. This area, which was less than one-fourth of the entire area commanded by the above system in the two districts of Tanjore and South Arcot, was, however, cut out in the revised forecast as it was subsequently decided that though it was justifiable to count that material improvement of supplies to the Cauvery delta would result from the construction of the proposed Metur reservoir, yet the conditions did not justify in assuming that similar benefits would be conferred on the area under the Lower Coleroon anicut. The exclusion of the area was also approved by the Board of Revenue. This aspect of the question and the existing system of supply under the Lower Coleroon Anicut System are described at some length in paragraphs 6—10 of the supplementary report printed on pages 48 and 49 of volume IV of the 'Papers connected with the Cauvery Reservoir Project.'

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As regards (iii) the Consulting Engineer suggests that, as very high water-rates are proposed for new irrigation, a small additional credit might be taken for improvements of irrigation in the existing delta. The lands in the delta are divided into three classes according as the source of irrigation is first, second or third. The question of the raising of the above classification was fully considered by successive revenue officers. They have expressed the opinion that the existing first-class irrigation is *ex-hypothesi* first class and that no project can justify an increase of demand on account of further improvement in supply. The extent under the second and third class irrigation will, as already proposed, be raised by one class and full credit has been taken for this. The Government of India will thus see that the revenue forecast has taken into account all that is possible as regards the delta lands.

3. *Paragraph 9 of the Consulting Engineer's note.*—The Consulting Engineer observes in this paragraph that in the case of estimates for the Grand Anicut Canal System distributaries, the increases on the original estimates are small, and that in the case of 'preliminary expenses' there is a decrease of 10 per cent. His assumption that this could only be accounted for by the fact that the whole of the reduction in the area to be irrigated is in the Grand Anicut Canal System is correct. The total area proposed in 1910 to be irrigated under the Grand Anicut Canal was 286,305 acres, the area proposed in 1916 was 253,909 acres and the area now proposed is 257,909 acres. The figure for 'preliminary expenses' has been arrived at by the same method as that explained in paragraphs 75-77 of the supplementary report printed on pages 70 and 71 of volume IV of the 'Papers connected with the Cauvery Reservoir Project.'

4. *Paragraph 10 of the Consulting Engineer's note.*—As regards the chief point raised by the Consulting Engineer in this paragraph, I am to state for the information of the Government of India that the provision made under 'unforeseen' for land under 'Head works' was made at the suggestion of the Revenue Department. Experience has shown that a safe margin is very desirable in such cases. In the circumstances, this Government do not consider it necessary to alter the provision made under this head.

* * * * *

IV

Despatch from the Government of India, Department of Industries and Labour (Civil Works—Irrigation), to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, dated Delhi, the 11th December 1924, No. 4-Public Works.

We have the honour to submit for your Lordship's sanction the Cauvery (Metur) Reservoir project in the Madras Presidency, the estimated cost of which amounts to Rs. 6,12,00,000.

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2. The conditions obtaining in the Cauvery delta differ widely from those found upon most of the canal systems of India and in order to enable the reasons for the submission of the present project to be fully comprehended, it is necessary to explain briefly how irrigation is at present effected in the area which is to be benefited by the scheme. The Cauvery river, upon which the proposed reservoir is to be situated, rises in the Western Ghats and is joined by numerous tributaries in its course across the peninsula. Near Trichinopoly the main river bifurcates into two branches—the northern branch taking the name of Coleroon, while the southern retains that of Cauvery. Below the bifurcation the Coleroon is the main channel of the river and carries the bulk of the flood water to the sea, the water required for the irrigation of the delta being passed down the Cauvery. The latter divides and subdivides into innumerable branches which form a network of distributaries over the delta, some ultimately finding their way to the sea while others are lost in the wide expanse of rice fields.

3. Irrigation has been practised from these natural distributaries during the flood season from time immemorial, and the existing Cauvery works consist of little more than a number of regulators, anicuts and escapes which have been constructed for the purpose of controlling the distribution of the river supply between the innumerable channels with which the delta is intersected. The distribution of the supplies entering these channels is, however, subject to extraordinary fluctuations depending on the vagaries of the river and the vicissitudes of the rainfall, in consequence of which the crops in the delta suffer, involving a loss to Government in remissions of revenue which sometimes amounts to as much as five lakhs of rupees a year. It has long been recognized that measures are urgently required to prevent this failure of supply at critical seasons. There are no storage works on the Cauvery and vast quantities of water are consequently surplussed to the ocean nearly every year, much of which could be utilized with great advantage if the excess supplies in high conditions of the river could be stored for use during periods of low supply.

4. The Cauvery reservoir project which we now place before your Lordship is the outcome of prolonged investigation regarding the best site of the reservoir and scope of the canal system. The scheme in its present form was originally submitted by the Government of Madras in 1910 and was strongly recommended for sanction by Sir John Benton, the then Inspector-General of Irrigation, who, throughout the course of its preparation, had been in close touch with the local officers. But the Government of India found it necessary to defer consideration of the proposals pending

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a settlement of the dispute which originated in that year between the Governments of Madras and Mysore on a request by the latter to be permitted to construct a reservoir on the Cauvery in Mysore territory at Kannambadi. This course was inevitable, in view of the possibility that the decision in that dispute, which it was proposed to refer to an arbitration tribunal, might affect the success of the Metur project, the volume available for storage being dependent on the supply awarded to the Madras Government. On the ratification by the Government of India of the award in the dispute, the Government of Madras were asked whether it was considered necessary to modify in any way the Cauvery reservoir project of 1910. In reply, with their letter No. 614-I., dated the 28th December 1916, the local Government submitted a supplementary report detailing the changes which they considered necessary both by reason of the terms of the award in respect of the supply of water and on account of the increases in rates, etc., due to the war and other reasons. The project in its revised form was thereupon taken into consideration by the Government of India, but before any final decision had been arrived at, the volume of water available for storage in the proposed reservoir again became indeterminate in view of the appeal preferred by the Government of Madras against the ratification of the arbitration award. The submission of the project to the Secretary of State was accordingly once more held in abeyance. The Government of Madras subsequently requested the Government of India to move for sanction to the project in advance of a settlement of the dispute, but the latter expressed their inability to accede to this request since action on the lines proposed necessarily involved prejudging the final determination of the respective rights of the parties to the waters of the Cauvery. The Government of Mysore had consistently contended that they were entitled to more water than the volume granted them under the original award and the possibility that, if the case were referred to arbitration a second time, this contention might be allowed, could not be precluded. Had this occurred, the Metur project, as revised on the basis of the original award, would have required still further revision.

5. The Governments of Madras and Mysore have at length succeeded in arriving at a solution of this long-standing dispute and the local Government have strongly recommended to the Government of India that the early sanction of the Secretary of State to the Metur project may be obtained. With that letter they have also submitted a note by their Chief Engineer and a report revising the project to suit the rates now obtaining in the Presidency.

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6. The project has been framed with two main objects in view. The first is to improve the existing fluctuating water-supplies for the present delta irrigation of over a million acres; the second is to extend irrigation to 301,000 acres of land now unirrigated. The scheme involves—

(i) the construction of a large masonry dam on the Cauvery at Metur, which will form a reservoir with an effective capacity of 90,000 million cubic feet. The object of this dam is to store the flood waters of the river, passing them down to the delta as and when required;

(ii) the construction of a main irrigation canal about 88 miles in length, with a connected distributary system, having its off-take on the right bank of the Cauvery, up-stream of the existing Grand Anicut. This proposed work has been designated the Grand Anicut canal;

(iii) the improvement and extension of the existing Vadavar canal in the Cauvery delta.

7. The scheme has been carefully examined by our Consulting Engineer, Mr. F. St. J. Gebbie, C.E., and his note, dated the 19th May 1924, on the subject forms an annexure to this despatch. As observed by him, with the exception of certain modifications in the materials to be used in the construction of the main dam and a slight reduction in the area which it is proposed to irrigate, the project as now submitted is the same as the original project of 1910. The technical details of the latter were examined and approved by Sir John Benton, who noted very fully on the scheme in all its aspects in his note, dated the 26th November 1910. The late Sir Michael Nethersole and Sir Thomas Ward further re-examined this project when the first revised estimate was submitted to the Government of India in 1916 and found themselves in agreement with Sir John Benton that the scheme had been worked out on sound lines and that, in so far as the technical side was concerned, it might safely be recommended for acceptance. Mr. Gebbie fully concurs in this view and has therefore dealt only with the modifications now proposed, the revised estimate for the work and the revised revenue forecast. A copy of his note was forwarded to the Government of Madras with our Department of Industries and Labour letter No. I.-20/7, dated the 7th June 1924, and enquiry made of the local Government in regard to certain points raised in paragraphs 5, 9 and 10 of the note. In their letter No. 323 I., dated the 25th September 1924, the local Government have furnished their explanations on these points, which we consider satisfactory. We are also in general agreement with the other views expressed in

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Mr. Gebbie's note. As remarked in paragraph 12 of that note, the present estimate of the cost of the project, though perhaps a little on the high side, is reasonable and may be accepted.

8. As regards the financial prospects of the project, the usual forecast statements are attached to the local Government's letter. In the table below the main financial features of the project, ten years after completion, are shown as originally estimated and as now revised :—

—		Capital outlay.	Arrears of simple interest.	Sum-at-charge.	Area irrigated.	
					First crop.	Second crop.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Original estimate	.. ..	Rs. 3,85,00,000	Rs. Nil.	Rs. 3,85,00,000	ACS. 328,395	ACS. 145,000
Present estimate	.. ..	6,12,00,000	15,95,792	6,27,95,792	301,000	90,000

—		Improvements to existing irrigation.	Gross revenue.	Working expenses.	Net revenue.	Percentage return on sum-at-charge.
		(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Original estimate	.. ..	ACS. 748,650	Rs. 32,56,656	Rs. 5,59,540	Rs. 26,67,116	6.93
Present estimate	.. ..	1,038,000	52,18,567	5,54,028	46,64,539	7.43

The construction of the works comprised in the project will, it is estimated, occupy ten years. The annual net revenue of Rupees 46,64,539, the details of which are shown in Part III of the Financial Statements, is expected to accrue from the second year after the completion of the project. It will also be observed from that statement that the bulk of the revenue will be derived from two sources, viz., (i) from the enhancement of revenue due to the improvement of the existing irrigation in the delta and (ii) from the extension of irrigation to first and second crops in new areas.

9. The principle adopted for assessing the additional revenue to be obtained from the first source mentioned is as follows. The lands in the delta are divided into three classes according as the source of irrigation is classified as first, second or third. The existing first-class irrigation is *ex hypothesi* first class and the local Government consider that no project can justify an increase in the demand upon it on account of a further improvement in supply. The project will, however, render the supply to lands of the other two classes much more steady and continuous than at present, and it is proposed to

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raise the classification of the second and third class irrigation sources by one class in each case, the revenue derived from so doing being credited to the project.

10. It is, however, upon the second source of revenue referred to above that the productivity or otherwise of the project mainly depends. The new area proposed to be irrigated, viz., 301,000 acres, is limited to that agreed to in the settlement recently arrived at between the Governments of Madras and Mysore, and admits of no enhancement; the only factor which can be varied in order to ensure realization of the necessary revenue is the water-rates. It will be seen from paragraph 2 of the Madras Government's letter No. 95 I., dated the 31st March 1924, that they have under consideration two alternative methods of charging water-rates, and that the project is expected to be productive under either system of recovery. The return in the original estimate was based on water-rates of Rs. 6 for first and Rs. 4 for second crop per acre, while in the present estimate Rs. 15 and Rs. 7-8-0 have been taken for first and second crops, respectively. These figures represent increases of 150 per cent and 87.5 per cent over those in the original estimate, but, owing to the increased capital cost of the project and the higher rates of interests payable on borrowed money, the levy of these enhanced rates is essential if the project is to be regarded as a productive work. This aspect of the case has been fully considered on all sides with the result that it has been decided that the proposed rates, if high, are reasonable in view of the benefits which will accrue from the scheme. The local Government are satisfied that they can be imposed without hardship to the cultivators, they were before the local Legislature and were discussed by that body when the resolution approving of the project was passed, and Part III of the Financial statements has been duly signed by the Board of Revenue, Madras, the highest revenue authority in the Presidency, in token of their acceptance of the figures. In the circumstances we are prepared to support the estimate of revenue on which the financial forecast is based.

11. To recapitulate, the project, in addition to assuring and improving the fluctuating supplies to the delta irrigation of over a million acres, is expected to extend irrigation to a new area of 301,000 acres, which will, it is estimated, add 150,000 tons of rice to the food supply of the country. Our technical experts are unanimous in agreeing that it has been designed on thoroughly sound lines. It has received the approval of the local Legislature and the Government of Madras are anxious that it should be taken in hand without delay. In this connexion it may be mentioned that we have received a telegram from the Government of Madras intimating that certain lands to be acquired for the project have been

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damaged by the recent heavy floods in the Cauvery river, that the distress resulting therefrom will in some cases be relieved by the immediate acquisition of the lands in question, and that the local Government have been urged, by a resolution moved in the Legislative Council, to take this course. We are satisfied that the project will prove a work of great public utility and, even though the estimated cost has risen to Rs. 612 lakhs, will fulfil the condition prescribed for a productive work. The intention of the Madras Government is to finance the project by loans raised in the open market, supplemented, if need be, by loans from the Government of India. We have, as your Lordship is aware, a large programme of capital expenditure for railways and other purposes and we anticipate that Provincial Governments will require considerable assistance from us by way of advances for various schemes which have been initiated or are contemplated by them, and in addition we have to meet a very large liability in the way of maturing short-term bonds. The whole position is engaging our careful attention, but we do not think that it is such as to make it undesirable to proceed with a profitable work of public utility such as the one now proposed. In the circumstances we have pleasure in supporting the project for your Lordship's sanction and shall be glad if your orders may be communicated to us by cable as early as possible.

12. In conclusion we desire to explain that, although provision for the Public Works Department establishment required for the execution of the project has been included in the amount of the present estimate, no specific application for an increase in the cadre of the Indian Service of Engineers or for sanction to the higher temporary appointments which will be required during the construction period has yet been received from the Government of Madras. We are in correspondence with the local Government on the subject and a further communication in the matter will be made to you in due course. In view, however, of the urgency of the case, we have not deemed it desirable to defer the submission of the project for your Lordship's sanction until the revised proposals relating to establishment have been received and considered by us.

V

Telegram from the Secretary of State to the Government of India, No. 675, dated the 3rd March 1925.

Your despatch of 11th December last No. 4, Public Works.
I sanction Metur Project.

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VI

Letter from the Government of India, No. I-20/22, dated the 13th March 1925.

ABSTRACT.—Communicating copy of despatch No. 4, Public Works, dated the 11th December 1924 and copy of the Secretary of State's telegram.

Order—No. 212 I., dated 18th May 1925.

Communicated to the officers concerned for information.

2. The sanction accorded by the Secretary of State to the estimate for the project is registered as No. 5 I. of 1925-26.

3. With reference to paragraph 2 of the Accountant-General's letter No. 582-W. M., dated the 30th March 1925, regarding the provision for 'Land' in the project estimates printed with G.O. No. 94 I., dated 31st March 1924, revised condensed abstract of cost, classified abstracts, etc., have been prepared, and are annexed to these proceedings.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

P. HAWKINS,
Joint Secy. to Govt., P.W.D. (Irrigation).

ANNEXURES

(i)

Condensed abstract of cost.

Serial number and departmental heads.	Head works.	Canal system.	Total
	RS.	RS.	RS.
A.—DIRECT CHARGES.			
1. Works—	Head works.	Canal system.	
	RS.	RS.	
Land acquisition ..	25,39,000	45,18,400	3,39,38,000
Establishment to land.	1,20,000	1,80,000	
Other works ..	2,49,24,000	1,29,62,400	
Special tools and plant.	63,55,000	16,28,000	
2. (a) Establishment, Public Works Department.	30,48,000	20,19,000	50,67,000
(b) Do. on sluice shutters ..	1,10,000	..	1,10,000
(c) Do. on other departments ..	4,47,000	..	4,47,000
3. Tools and plant—Ordinary ..	5,49,000	3,47,000	8,96,000
4. Suspense ..	75,000	67,000	1,42,000
5. Receipts on capital accounts ..	—6,50,000	—1,00,000	—7,50,000
A. Total, Direct charges ..	3,75,17,000	2,16,21,800	5,91,38,800

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Serial number and departmental heads.	Head works.	Canal system.	Total.
B.—INDIRECT CHARGES.	RS.	RS.	RS.
6. Abatement of land revenue	3,67,000	4,46,000	8,13,000
7. Leave and pension allowances 14 per cent on establishment (including land establishment) less travelling allowances.	5,07,500	2,91,000	7,98,500
8. Audit and accounts, 1 per cent on works ..	2,74,500	1,75,200	4,49,700
B. Total, Indirect charges ..	11,49,000	9,12,200	20,61,200
Grand total ..	3,86,66,000	2,25,24,000	6,12,00,000

(ii)

Statement of cost under departmental head "Works"—Head Works.

Sub-heads.	Main dam.	Main surplus sluices.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
(1) HEAD WORKS.			
A. Preliminary expenses...	2,50,000	...	2,50,000
B. Land	26,59,000	...	26,59,000
C. Works	2,03,92,750	15,80,850	2,19,73,600
K. Buildings	11,28,800	...	11,28,800
O. Miscellaneous	13,55,600	...	13,55,600
P. Maintenance	2,16,000	...	2,16,000
Total ...	2,60,02,150	15,80,850	2,75,83,000

(iii)

Statement of cost under departmental heads "Works"—Canal system.

Sub-heads.	Grand Anicut canal system.	Vadavar system.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
2. MAIN CANALS AND BRANCHES.			
A. Preliminary expenses	96,800	20,500	1,17,300
B. Land	15,89,100	2,31,800	18,20,900
D. Regulators	5,14,100	33,900	5,48,000
E. Falls and weirs	1,66,900	44,100	2,11,000
F. Cross drainage works	29,04,800	75,000	29,79,800
G. Bridges	9,61,400	76,800	10,38,200
H. Escapes	54,600	28,500	83,100
K. Buildings	3,19,600	30,400	3,50,000
L. Earthwork	32,65,400	2,38,200	35,03,600
M. Plantations	50,000	12,800	62,800
O. Miscellaneous	1,78,300	11,400	1,89,700
P. Maintenance	72,000	11,500	83,500
Total, Main canals and branches ...	1,01,73,000	8,14,900	1,09,87,900

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Statement of cost under departmental heads "Works"—Canal system—cont.

Sub-heads.	Grand Anicut canal system.	Vadavar system.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
3. DISTRIBUTARIES.			
A. Preliminary expenses	1,06,150	19,300	1,25,450
B. Land	24,40,400	4,37,100	28,77,500
C. Works	16,01,450	2,94,800	18,96,250
L. Earthwork	14,31,350	2,62,200	16,93,550
O. Miscellaneous	22,170	3,900	26,070
P. Maintenance	45,080	9,000	54,080
Total, Distributaries ...	56,46,600	10,26,300	66,72,900
Total, Canal system ...	1,58,19,600	18,41,200	1,76,60,800

(iv)

*Classified abstracts of estimates—Head Works.**Abstract cost by sub-heads.*

Name of work.	A. Preliminary expenses.	B. Land.	C. Works.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Main dam	2,50,000	20,31,200	1,81,27,000
Main surplus sluices	..	..	14,05,200
Total ..	2,50,000	20,31,200	1,95,32,200
Add unforeseen 25 per cent on land and 12½ per cent on other works.	..	5,07,800	24,41,400
Add for revenue establishment to land ..	..	1,20,000	..
Grand total ..	2,50,000	26,59,000	2,19,73,600

Name of work.	K. Buildings.	O. Miscellaneous.	P. Maintenance.	Total.
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Main dam	10,03,400	12,05,600	1,92,000	2,28,08,600
Main surplus sluices	..	..	..	14,05,200
Total ..	10,03,400	12,05,600	1,92,000	2,42,13,800
Add unforeseen 25 per cent on land and 12½ per cent on other works.	1,25,400	1,50,600	24,000	32,49,200
Add for revenue establishment to land ..	..	..	..	1,20,000
Grand total ..	11,28,800	13,55,600	2,16,000	2,75,83,000

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(v)

Classified abstracts of head works.

Sub-heads.	Names of works.	Amount of estimate for individual works.	Total of sub-heads.
I. WORKS.			
(i) Head Works.			
		RS.	RS.
	1. Main dam including waterspread.		
A. Preliminary expenses.	Preliminary expenses ...	2,50,000	2,50,000
B. Land	Compensation for waterspread area, camping grounds, etc., from Revenue Officer's report (as now revised).	20,31,200	20,31,200
	Add for Revenue establishment to Land.	1,20,000	1,20,000
C. Works	Main dam ...	1,65,47,000	1,81,27,000
	Bridge across Cauvery below dam site.	1,20,000	
	For borings in foundation of dam and grouting.	1,00,000	
	For testing, experimenting on strength and proportioning of materials and on the method of construction.	50,000	
	Sluice shutters and gear including curtains and cranes.	13,10,000	
K. Buildings	Workshops, store sheds and quarters, etc.	10,03,400	10,03,400
O. Miscellaneous.	Communications, roads, etc.	12,05,000	12,05,000
P. Maintenance.	Maintenance during construction.	1,92,000	1,92,000
	Total, Main dam including waterspread ...	...	2,29,28,600
	2. Main surplus sluices.		
O. Works	Main surplus sluices ...	5,16,000	14,05,200
	Shutters including gear steel work of roadway.	8,89,200	
	Total, (I) Head works ...	...	2,48,88,800

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(vi)

CLASSIFIED ABSTRACTS OF ESTIMATES.**GRAND ANICUT CANAL SYSTEM.***Main Canals and Branches.**Abstract of cost by sub-heads.*

Particulars.	A. Preliminary expenses.	B. Land.	D. Regulators.	E. Falls and weirs.	F. Cross drainage works.	G. Bridges.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Grand Anicut canal ..	78,600	4,74,527 35,410 5,09,937	2,25,852	..	17,10,033	6,26,690
Kalianodai branch canal.	8,500	68,871 34,582 1,644	30,206	57,244	..	55,946
Vadakadu branch anal.	5,300	36,228 17,030 2,947	13,024	14,355	..	24,860
Rajamadam branch canal.	3,400	19,977 1,860 229	14,322	16,181	6,760	14,234
Pudupatnam branch canal.	1,000	2,089	8,052	10,164	..	..
Total ..	96,800	5,86,563 60,537	2,91,456	97,944	17,16,793	7,21,730
Add for increase in rates.	..	6,37,100	1,36,984	41,136	7,03,885	79,390
Total ..	96,800	12,74,200	4,28,440	1,39,080	24,20,678	8,01,120
Add 20 per cent for unforeseen contingencies.	..	2,54,900	85,660	27,820	4,84,122	1,60,280
Add Revenue establishment to Land.	..	60,000	..	..	..	..
Grand total ..	96,800	15,89,100	5,14,100	1,66,900	29,04,800	9,61,400

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CLASSIFIED ABSTRACTS OF ESTIMATES—cont.

GRAND ANICUT CANAL SYSTEM—cont.

Main Canals and Branches—cont.

Abstract of cost by sub-heads—cont.

Particulars.	H. Escapes. (8)	K. Buildings (9)	L. Earthwork. (10)	M. Plantations. (11)	O. Miscellaneous. (12)	P. Maintenance. (13)	Total. (14)
Grand Anicut canal ..	RS. 21,475	RS. 1,11,050	RS. 15,92,149	RS. 23,511	RS. 91,465	RS. 40,000	RS. 50,33,792
Kulianodai branch canal. ..	..	22,880	1,28,412	5,400	5,104	5,000	3,87,563
Vadakkatu branch canal. ..	3,069	8,140	41,334	3,200	2,750	2,750	1,54,708
Rajamadam branch canal. ..	3,190	33,858	33,631	2,100	1,430	1,750	1,50,833
Pudupattanam branch canal. ..	..	9,020	6,998	450	627	500	38,900
Total ..	30,734	1,84,948	18,02,554	34,691	1,01,046	50,000	57,85,796
Add for increase in rates. ..	14,752	81,377	9,01,277	6,938	47,492	10,000	26,60,831
Total ..	45,486	2,66,325	27,03,831	41,629	1,48,538	60,000	84,26,127
Add 20 per cent for unforeseen contingencies. ..	9,114	53,275	5,61,569	8,371	29,762	12,000	16,86,873
Add Revenue establishment to Land. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60,000
Grand total ..	54,600	3,19,600	32,65,400	50,000	1,78,300	72,000	1,01,73,000

(vii)

CLASSIFIED ABSTRACT OF ESTIMATES.

VADAVAR SYSTEM.

Main Canals and Branches.

Abstract of cost by sub-heads.

Canals.	A. Preliminary expenses. (2)	B. Land. (3)	D. Regulators. (4)	E. Falls and weirs. (5)	F. Cross drainage works. (6)	G. Bridges. (7)
(1)	RS.	RS. 81,950 10,467	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
The Vadavar and Vadavar extension canal. ..	20,500	92,417	19,200	25,850	44,300	57,600
Add increase in rates ..	..	92,417	9,024	10,857	18,163	6,336
Total ..	20,500	1,84,834	28,224	36,707	62,463	63,936
Add 20 per cent for unforeseen contingencies. ..	..	36,966	5,676	7,393	12,537	12,864
Add Revenue establishment to Land. ..	..	10,000	..	..	..	..
Grand total ..	20,500	2,31,800	83,900	44,100	75,000	76,800

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CLASSIFIED ABSTRACT OF ESTIMATES—cont.

VADAVAR SYSTEM—cont.

Main Canals and Branches—cont.

Abstract of cost by sub-heads—cont.

Canals.	H. Escapes. (8)	K. Buildings. (9)	L. Earthwork. (10)	M. Plantations. (11)	O. Miscellaneous. (12)	P. Maintenance. (13)	Total. (14)
The Vadavar and Vadavar extension canal. ..	RS. 16,020	RS. 17,580	RS. 1,32,300	RS. 8,900	RS. 6,440	RS. 8,000	RS. 4,49,107
Add increase in rates ..	7,690	7,735	66,150	1,780	3,027	1,600	2,24,779
Total ..	23,710	25,315	1,98,450	10,680	9,467	9,600	6,73,886
Add 20 per cent for unforeseen contingencies. ..	4,790	5,085	39,750	2,120	1,933	1,900	1,31,014
Add Revenue establishment to Land. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,000
Grand total ..	28,500	30,400	2,38,200	12,800	11,400	11,500	8,14,900

(viii)

CLASSIFIED ABSTRACT OF ESTIMATES.

VADAVAR SYSTEM.

Distributaries.

Abstract of cost by sub-heads.

Particulars.	A. Preliminary expenses. (2)	B. Land. (3)	C. Works. (4)	L. Earthwork. (5)	O. Miscellaneous. (6)	P. Maintenance. (7)	Total. (8)
Vadavar extension channel with all its offtakes. ..	RS. 19,240	RS. 1,75,150	RS. 1,83,338	RS. 1,45,690	RS. 2,875	RS. 6,225	RS. 5,32,518
Add for increase in rates ..	..	1,75,150	62,335	72,845	359	1,245	3,11,934
Total ..	19,240	3,50,300	2,45,673	2,18,535	3,234	7,470	8,44,452
Add 20 per cent for unforeseen contingencies. ..	60	70,100	49,127	43,665	666	1,530	1,65,148
Add Revenue establishment to Land. ..	..	16,700	..	..	..	..	16,700
Grand total ..	19,300	4,37,100	2,94,800	2,62,200	3,900	9,000	10,26,300

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(ix)

Cost of Grand Anicut canal major and minor distributaries allocated by sub-heads in rupees including provision for unforeseen contingencies.

(Revision of statement—page 38 of G.O. No. 94 I., dated 31st March 1924.)

Sub-heads.	Major distributaries— 218,146 acres.		Minor distributaries— 128,122 acres.		Total amount.	Add for increase in rates (12 per cent on masonry, etc., and 64 per cent for earthwork).
	Rate per acre.	Amount.	Rate per acre.	Amount.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
A. Preliminary expenses.	Rs. 0.25	Rs. 54,536	Rs. 0.40	Rs. 51,249	Rs. 1,05,785	Rs. . .
B. Land ..	3.05	6,65,342	2.44	3,12,618	9,77,960	. .
Add for Revenue establishment to Land.	..	..	..	..	..	. .
C. Works ..	2.42	5,27,911	2.82	3,61,304	8,89,215	1,06,706
L. Earthwork ..	2.53	5,51,907	1.52	1,94,745	7,46,652	48,582
O. Miscellaneous ..	0.04	8,723	0.06	7,637	16,410	. .
P. Maintenance ..	0.12	26,177	0.04	5,125	31,302	. .
Total ..	8.41	18,34,596	7.28	9,32,728	27,67,324	1,55,238

Sub-heads.	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	Total (1916).	Add for increase in rates for 1923.	Total [column (8) + column (2)].	Add 20 per cent for unforeseen contingencies except on Revenue establishment.	Grand total.
A. Preliminary expenses.	Rs. 1,05,785	PER CENT. . .	Rs. . .	Rs. 1,05,785	Rs. 1,06,150
B. Land ..	9,77,960	100	9,77,960	19,55,920	3,91,180
Add for Revenue establishment to Land.	..	..	..	93,300	..
C. Works ..	9,95,921	34	3,38,613	13,34,534	2,66,916
L. Earthwork ..	7,95,184	50	3,97,592	11,92,776	2,38,574
O. Miscellaneous ..	16,410	124	2,061	18,461	3,709
P. Maintenance ..	31,802	20	6,260	37,662	7,518
Total ..	29,22,562	58.94	17,22,476	47,38,338	9,08,262
					56,46,600

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(ix)

Statement showing expenditure to conform with programme of works.

Main heads.	Year of construction and expenditure in each year in rupees.					
	1st year Preliminary works. (2)	2nd year Preparatory works. (3)	3rd year. (4)	4th year. (5)	5th year. (6)	6th year. (7)
A. Direct charges.						
Works—						
Head works ..	Rs. 3,60,000	Rs. 11,50,000	Rs. 15,86,000	Rs. 28,00,000	Rs. 37,00,000	Rs. 43,00,000
Sluice gates and gear ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Distribution system ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Land—						
Head works ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Distribution system ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Revenue establishment to Land ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tools and plant—Special ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Establishment—						
Public works ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Special ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total—1. Works ..	9,83,000	27,13,600	74,67,500	1,15,57,200	73,17,900	91,89,100
Tools and plant—Ordinary ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Supervision ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Receipts—on capital account ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total—2. Establishment ..	2,37,475	4,48,355	6,06,715	6,93,185	6,88,904	7,00,319
Total, A. Direct charges ..	12,20,475	31,61,955	80,74,215	1,22,50,385	80,06,804	98,89,419
B. Indirect charges.						
Capitalized statement of land revenue ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leave and pension allowances ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Audit and accounts ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, B. Indirect charges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand total ..	12,20,475	31,61,955	80,74,215	1,22,50,385	80,06,804	98,89,419

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Statement showing expenditure to conform with programme of works—cont.

Main heads.	Year of construction and expenditure in each year in rupees—cont.					Total.
	7th year. (8)	8th year. (9)	9th year. (10)	10th year. (11)	(12)	
A. Direct charges.						
Works—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Head works ..	38,00,000	27,00,000	17,00,000	3,54,900	2,24,49,900	
Sluice gates and gear ..	11,00,000	1,82,100	..	..	24,74,100	
Distribution system ..	20,20,300	10,40,700	6,60,800	1,63,800	1,29,62,400	
Land—						
Head works ..	1,45,700	..	..	..	25,39,000	
Distribution system ..	33,100	..	..	..	45,18,400	
Revenue establishment to Land ..	90,100	..	..	..	3,00,000	
Tools and plant—Special ..	71,89,200	39,29,800	23,60,800	5,18,700	79,83,000	
Total—1. Works					5,32,26,800	
Establishment—						
Public works ..	7,32,032	5,42,935	3,69,915	1,56,965	51,77,000	
Special ..	34,368	59,065	59,085	17,535	4,47,000	
Total—2. Establishment					1,74,500	
3. Tools and plant—Ordinary ..	1,66,800	92,400	56,700	5,500	8,96,000	
4. Suspense ..	75,000	—60,000	—40,000	—35,000	1,42,000	
5. Receipts—on capital account ..	—30,800	—1,18,500	—2,35,200	—3,10,500	—7,50,000	
Total, A. Direct charges	80,16,600	44,45,700	25,71,300	3,53,200	5,91,38,800	
B. Indirect charges.						
6. Capitalized abatement of land revenue ..	14,000	..	..	..	8,13,000	
7. Leave and pension allowances ..	1,08,250	81,250	56,100	22,000	7,98,500	
8. Audit and accounts ..	70,700	39,300	23,700	5,200	4,49,700	
Total, B. Indirect charges	1,92,950	1,20,550	79,800	27,200	20,61,200	
Grand total	82,09,550	45,66,250	26,51,100	3,80,400	6,12,00,000	

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APPENDIX XVII.

[Vide item IX. Communications to the Council at page 95 supra.]

G.O. No. 1498, Revenue, dated 28th September 1925.

READ—the following paper :—

Reference from the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement),
F. No. 3007-25-1, dated 8th September 1925.

Order—No. 1498, Revenue, dated 28th September 1925.

Under section 72 D (2) (b) of the Government of India Act, His Excellency the Governor authorizes an additional expenditure of two lakhs under “Loans and Advances by Provincial Government—(e) Advances to cultivators” for the grant of loans to co-operative societies for reclamation of silted lands in the Tanjore and Trichinopoly districts and to ryots in the Coimbatore district.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

E. W. LEGH,
Second Secretary to Government.

To the Secretary, Legislative Council, for being placed on the table of the House.

APPENDIX XVIII.

[Vide item IX. Communications to the Council at page 95 supra.]

G.O. No. 568, Judicial, dated 10th October 1925.

Under section 72 D (2) (b) of the Government of India Act, His Excellency the Governor is pleased to authorize the undermentioned expenditure in connexion with the revival from November 1925, of the riding classes in the Police Training School at Vellore for the instruction of Probationary Sub-Inspectors of Police :—

Non-recurring.

Purchase of 10 horses Rs. 3,000

Recurring.

Feeding, etc., charges at Rs. 45 per mensem for each horse. 450
Pay of syce (11) and a grass cutter (7) for each horse
(18 × 10) 180

Total ... 630

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2. The cost during the current year should be met from the anticipated savings in the appropriation under "26-C. Police—District Executive Force—i. District Police—Pay of Establishments—Voted—Police force—General."

The Inspector-General is requested to submit in due course the necessary reappropriation statement through the Accountant-General.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

A. Y. G. CAMPBELL,
Chief Secretary.

To the Inspector-General of Police with reference to his letter N.C. No. 1100/Audit, dated 31st August 1925.

- „ Accountant-General through Finance (with reference to his Endorsement No. N.A. 15/361, dated 14th September 1925).
- „ Finance Department.
- „ Secretary, Legislative Council (for being placed on the Council table).

APPENDIX XIX.

Vide item XI. The Andhra University Bill at page 97 supra.]

To

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE
GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

WE, the undersigned members of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Andhra University Bill, No. 11 of 1925, have the honour to submit the following report. The Bill was published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* in English on the 11th August 1925.

2. We met on Monday the 28th September and on the following four days. We also held a meeting on the 7th of October to consider and pass our report and the Bill as amended in accordance with our decisions.

3. Two deputations from the Bellary district were received. One deputation urged that Bellary, being predominantly a Kanarese district, should be omitted from the University area. The other deputation desired that the Bellary district should be part of the University area only if Bellary town were notified as a centre under clause 6 of the Bill.

4. We accept the main principles of the Bill.

[28th October 1925]

5. We have subjected the Bill to a detailed examination clause by clause and have suggested changes, the more important of which are referred to below.

6. *Definitions.*—We have altered the definition of "Affiliated College" so as to make it clear that a college established by the University or a college already affiliated to the Madras University will not require recognition by the University. We have also added a definition of "Special Grade College" to make provision for colleges which offer instruction in special branches of learning, such as professional, technical and Oriental studies.

7. *University.*—We have added a sub-clause locating the offices of the University at Rajahmundry. Amongst the powers of the University we have included the power to promote the development of the study of the vernacular and its use as a medium of instruction and examination. We have also added the power (1) to erect, equip and maintain laboratories and libraries, and (ii) to institute University Extension Boards.

8. *Centres of concentration.*—We strongly support the principle embodied in sub-clause (3) of clause 5 of the Bill as amended by us and, inasmuch as we consider this principle essential in order to give effect to the special character of the proposed University, we are of opinion that it should not be open to the Local Government by executive order to add to the centres specified in this clause and that, if at any time it became necessary to make such a fundamental change in the basic idea of the Bill, it should be done with the concurrence of the Legislative Council. We have therefore deleted the second proviso to sub-clause (a) of clause 6 in the draft Bill referred to us. We have added a provision—sub-clause (4) of clause 6—giving power to the University to admit to affiliation a second-grade college situated within the limits of the City of Madras.

9. *Officers of the University.*—We have proposed that the Vice-Chancellor be elected by the Senate, that he be a whole-time officer and that he may be paid such salary as shall be prescribed. We have also proposed that the Registrar be appointed by the Senate from among three persons recommended by the Syndicate.

10. *Authorities of the University.*—(i) *The Senate.*—We have added the Surgeon-General with the Government

[28th October 1925]

of Madras to the list of *ex officio* members. We have provided that the appointment of life members should be made by the Senate on the recommendation of the Syndicate. We have altered the proposals for the representation of local bodies on the Senate in the following directions :— (a) a contribution to the University shall not be a condition of representation ; (b) the electorate shall consist of members of taluk boards and municipal councils and such members of district boards as are not members of these bodies ; and (c) Chittoor shall be given the special representation allowed to the Ceded districts.

(ii) *The Syndicate*.—We have added a clause that no teacher of the University shall be a member of the Syndicate and a clause that the Syndicate shall have the power to manage and control the boards provided for in sub-clause (12) of clause 4.

(iii) *The Academic Council*.—We have deleted the clause which provided for the election of one representative to the Academic Council from the teachers of each of the affiliated colleges and have proposed that the Academic Council may co-opt as members teachers of affiliated colleges not exceeding fifteen, so as to secure adequate representation of different branches of learning and of the colleges.

(iv) *The Faculties*.—We have added a clause providing that no person shall be a member of a Faculty who is not a member of the Academic Council.

11. *General*.—We have decided that a two-thirds majority of the members of the Senate present and voting shall be necessary for the removal of the name of any person from the register of graduates and for the removal of any person from membership of any authority or board of the University under the first paragraph of clause 31.

12. *Registration of graduates*.—We have proposed that all graduates of the University of five years' standing and all graduates of the Madras University who are residents of, or are domiciled in, the University area and who are of five years' standing or upwards on the date of the commencement of the Act shall be entitled to the privileges of registration.

28th October 1925]

13. We do not consider that the changes made by us in the Bill are such as to render its republication necessary.

1. A. P. PATRO.
2. * C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU.
3. C. RAMALINGA REDDI.
4. * A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR.
5. * K. KOTI REDDI.
6. T. R. VENKATARAMA SASTRI.
7. * P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU.
8. * K. VENKATA REDDI.
9. R. G. GRIEVE.
10. P. KESAVA PILLAI.
11. * P. SIVA RAO.
12. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR.
13. K. SARVARAYUDU.
14. M. ABDUL WAHAB SAHIB.
15. * K. SURYANARAYANAMURTI.
16. * K. SARABHA REDDI.†
17. * P. PEDDIRAJU.†
18. * A. S. KRISHNA RAO.
19. * B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI.†
20. * T. M. NARASIMHA CHARLU.
21. * B. VENKATARATNAM.
22. * B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU.
23. * P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU.
24. * J. KUPPUSWAMI.†
25. * J. D. SAMUEL.
26. P. SAGARAM.
27. A. V. BHANOJI RAO.
28. P. ANJANEYULU.
29. * A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR.
30. * P. SUBBARAYAN.
31. * R. VENKATARATNAM NAYUDU.
32. ABDUL HYE SAHIB.
33. RAMACHANDRA MARDARAJA DEO.

* Subject to minute of dissent.

† Minute of dissent not received

[28th October 1925]

MINUTES OF DISSENT.

I

Bezwada ought to have been put in as the centre, or at least as one of centres of concentration.

2. The amendment of clause 6, sub-clause (3), is against the principle of the Bill as originally put forward.

3. I object strongly to the principle referred to in paragraph 8 of the report.

7th October 1925.

J. D. SAMUEL.

II

Having regard to the impending improvements at Vizagapatam such as the construction of the harbour and the projected concentration of technical and technological colleges at Vizagapatam as per report of the special officer, the headquarters of the University shall be located at Vizagapatam and not at Rajahmundry as decided by the Committee.

2. As long as the type of the University proposed in the Bill is a hybrid of the unitary and affiliated type of universities, there is no reason why the existing first-grade colleges which are situated in Vizianagram and Masulipatam shall not be admitted to affiliation as University Colleges providing instruction for post-graduate and honours courses of study, when the management so desires.

3. The Governor of Madras instead of the Governor-General of India ought to have been made the Visitor of the University as he will have greater opportunity of being in touch with the University and the offices of Chancellor and Pro-Chancellor ought to have been made elective.

4. Payment of contribution by local bodies towards the University funds ought to have been made a condition precedent for their representation in the Senate as originally designed in the Bill. The provisions of the Bill have been changed and power is now given to the Senate to fix the salary of the Vice-Chancellor. I cannot agree to this change.

7th October 1925. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU.

[28th October 1925]

III

Section 6, sub-section (3).

I am of opinion that some place which is almost central for the whole of the Andhradesa and which is otherwise suitable ought to be one of the University centres and the headquarters of the Andhra University. A place away from the din and bustle of city life with a wide open expanse of country with beautiful surroundings affording ample scope for outdoor games and above all with a healthy climate would be suitable for locating a University, and if that happens to be on the banks of a river or a lake affording facilities for swimming, boat-rowing, etc., it would be an almost ideal place for the University, and if that is also not far away from and easily accessible to populous towns where facilities for technical education could be afforded, it would be the best place.

In this connexion, one cannot but remember that the aim of the Andhras to have a province and a capital of their own is not a mere idle dream but a matter of immediate practical importance. And we have to select a central place otherwise suitable, for the capital and we cannot think of a capital of a province without a University of its own.

A place on the banks of the river Kistna—say, within a distance of 20 miles from Bezwada—satisfying the above conditions can be selected by a committee appointed for the purpose, if necessary, and it is there that the offices of the University should be located. I think Amaravati on the banks of the Kistna, once the renowned capital of the Andhras and only 17 miles from Bezwada and 20 miles from Guntur, would be a very suitable place.

Both on financial and other considerations, I would limit the University centres to not more than three at present and hence I propose to omit Rajahmundry which is not far off from Vizagapatam and substitute Amaravati or some other suitable place within a distance of 20 miles from Bezwada.

I would substitute 'twenty' miles for 'ten' miles.

Clause 15, class III (3).

I would increase the representation of the Legislative Council on the Senate to 'four' instead of 'two' as the representation is not adequate.

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Between 'residents of' and 'the University area' I would insert 'or are domiciled in'.

Clause 22, class II—Other Members (1).

I would substitute 'five' for 'three' as the representation of the Senate on the Academic Council is not adequate.

9th October 1925.

K. KOTI REDDI.

IV

Among the various reasons urged in the Statement of Objects and Reasons for the establishment of the Andhra University are the following:—

"It has long been the desire of the Andhra districts to give greater opportunities for the expansion of education through the medium of their own vernacular."

"The fact that much of the executive work of the University must necessarily be done by representatives resident at the headquarters of the University is a further argument for having a separate University organization for the colleges in this area." "There have been in the Telugu districts no colleges either conducting research work or providing for honours courses."

"In the past many poor students of the Telugu districts have been prevented from obtaining instruction in advanced Arts and Science courses and in professional and technical subjects, owing to the great expense involved by attendance at colleges outside the limits of the Telugu country."

2. In view of the extensive territory comprising the Telugu districts, it was found impracticable to establish a single unitary Telugu University, though it is acknowledged that a University of the unitary type is most desirable. It was consequently proposed to have concentration of first-grade and honours colleges at notified centres. The question as to where those centres should be fixed has naturally given rise to considerable difficulty and difference of opinion. If the principles urged for the establishment of the Andhra University and referred to by me above are clearly kept in view, it becomes absolutely essential that the centres should be so fixed as to afford equal facilities and opportunities for students residing in all the twelve Telugu districts. It cannot be denied for a moment that the distance of the place chosen as the centre from

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the place of residence of the students concerned is a matter of great importance. It cannot be denied that the headquarters of the University must be a central place so as to afford equal facilities and equal opportunities for the persons living in Andhra territory to take full advantage of the University library and the other institutions which must necessarily exist at the headquarters. It is also desirable that the place chosen as the headquarters of the University should also be a concentration centre. If these considerations are borne in mind, it will be quite clear that the three centres specified in the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, cannot satisfy the requirements of the Telugu districts. Apart from Vizagapatam, which is one of the northernmost districts of the Telugu territory, Rajahmundry and Anantapur are at very long distance from some of the districts, especially Nellore, Chittoor and even Cuddapah and Kurnool. Anantapur and Rajahmundry are the only two places where there are first-grade colleges at present. Vizagapatam has been chosen as a centre because of the existing Medical College and the contemplated Engineering College, though there is no first-grade college there at present. It is quite necessary to develop these concentration centres into Universities of the unitary type as early as possible. It may be therefore suggested that the centres should be limited to two or three towns. But, when it has been found possible and even necessary to provide for three centres—two in the northern portion of the Telugu area and one in the western—it is absolutely necessary to go a step further and to increase the centres by one or two.

3. The next point which arises for consideration is as to the location of the additional centre or centres. I would suggest Bezwada as the most desirable and suitable place for the location of the University, in preference to any of the three places mentioned in the Bill. It is almost the centre of the Telugu territory. It has got a special advantage by being connected by railway with the other Telugu districts and other Telugu-speaking areas of this Presidency. It is connected by railway with Masulipatam in the east and with Nellore and Chittoor in the south and with the Ceded districts in the west and with Kistna and other districts in the north and with the large Telugu-speaking area of the Nizam's Dominions in the north-west. It is the main junction for these four

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important railway lines and it is also located on the banks of a river. Representations were also received from the leading men of the place assuring the Government of a large amount of money for the Andhra University. It will no doubt be suggested that Bezwada has no college at present and that it cannot be developed into a University, except at considerable cost. When it is admittedly the most convenient place for all the Telugu-speaking districts in the Presidency and when it has also got a large extent of territory to afford scope for the development of the University, the fact that there is no college at present ought not to stand in the way of its being constituted as (1) a University centre and (2) as the headquarters of the University.

4. Next to Bezwada, I suggest the constitution of Guntur as a University centre and as the headquarters of the University. The argument that there is no college at Bezwada cannot apply to Guntur, where there is a well-equipped second-grade college with a well-managed hostel attached to it. It is close to Amaravati of historical importance. At the time of the introduction of the Bill Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu assured the Council of substantial financial assistance if that is made a University centre. I think that the people of the Ceded districts will also welcome the constitution of Guntur as a centre and as the headquarters of the University, next to Bezwada.

5. I also wish to draw attention to the desirability of constituting Nellore as a concentration centre. It is located on the banks of the Pennar and there is ample place and scope for the development of the University. There is a well-equipped second-grade college maintained by the Raja of Venkatagiri. I feel confident that he, as its patron, will, if it can be developed as a University centre, come forward with his usual liberality and munificence to convert it into a first-grade college. I also feel confident that the other zamindars in the district will also come forward with very liberal donations for such purposes. I am very hopeful that the Hon'ble the Raja of Panagal, who has acquired a very valuable estate in the Nellore district, will make a substantial endowment for the establishment of the necessary college or colleges there. There is a large extent of fertile land available under the

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Mopad irrigation project; and the Chintaldevi cattle-breeding farm is located within that area. The Government already spent several lakhs of rupees for the establishment and maintenance of that cattle-breeding farm. If there is any district in the Presidency which furnishes abundant scope for the establishment of an Agricultural College like the one at Coimbatore, I must say it is the Nellore district. The constitution of Nellore as a concentration centre will not only serve the requirements of the district of Nellore, but will equally serve the requirements of at least the Chittoor, Cuddapah, Kurnool and Guntur districts located around it. It can be treated as a centre, at least so far as these five districts are concerned.

6. In view of the conditions now prevailing in the Telugu districts, in view of the fact that two at least of the districts are bi-lingual and in view of the fact that such districts as are located at considerable distance from the concentration centres will be placed in a more disadvantageous position than at present, it is quite undesirable to bring the Act into force in all the 12 Telugu districts at one and the same time. It is quite necessary that it should be brought into force in certain areas in the Telugu country in the first instance and gradually extended to other areas as local conditions permit.

7. There is one provision in the Bill which is likely to prove disastrous in its effects upon the expansion and development of higher education in the Telugu country. The Bill provides that first-grade colleges should be established only at the places notified as University centres. Among the various reasons urged for the establishment of the Andhra University, the most prominent one is the backwardness of the Telugu districts in the matter of education. The number of colleges, (a) first grade and (b) second grade, in the Telugu districts, show the miserable condition in which the Telugu districts exist at present in the provision made for collegiate education. There are in the 12 Telugu districts only seven second-grade colleges and four first-grade colleges out of a total of 32 second-grade colleges and 23 first-grade colleges in the Presidency. If, in addition to the existing difficulties, it should be provided that no first-grade college shall exist except in the towns chosen as University centres, it will strike a

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death-blow to the indigenous efforts made from time to time to provide first-grade colleges, however unsatisfactory such efforts are at present. It will be difficult to view with equanimity the possibility of the existing second-grade colleges in the Telugu districts not being converted into first-grade colleges, even when patrons are willing to come forward with liberal funds for that purpose. I quite realize that so far as University colleges are concerned, they can be established in places notified as University centres. But to go further and provide that even first-grade colleges should be established in those places alone is very unsatisfactory and is calculated to retard the growth of higher education.

8. So far as the financial provisions made in the Bill are concerned, they are not satisfactory. I think it necessary to require the Government to contribute for the recurring and non-recurring cost of the University on a more liberal scale and to a more liberal extent. In the case of a new University, the Government ought to come forward with larger funds and give better guarantees for its growth and development than they may do in the case of an old or established University. It is also necessary to come to an arrangement with the existing Madras University in the matter of endowments and grants hitherto made for the common University, at least in the case of those from the Telugu-speaking area. If the founders of those endowments and the donors of those grants or their representatives are willing to make further and separate endowments and grants for the Andhra University, it may not be necessary to ask for any readjustment of those made to the Madras University. If they should state that they made those endowments and grants for the benefit of all the districts in the Presidency and that the new Andhra University should enter into an arrangement with the Madras University, it is absolutely necessary to do so.

7th October 1925.

A. S. KRISHNA RAO.

V

1. The idea that strikes one at the very outset is whether the Andhra University is a real want to the area and to the people proposed to be affected by it. Under the existing conditions of the country and in the face of the problem of unemployment which is becoming more and more acute among the educated classes of the country, it

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is a question for serious consideration whether all the available resources should not be utilized for giving proper education to the youths of the country which will befit them to employ themselves in suitable careers after their education. Instead of trying to concentrate our attention, energy and resources on such a problem, it seems to me that the Government are yielding too much to mere sentiment and local patriotism. I do not think that the proposed Andhra University is really desired by the masses apart from the educated few.

2. In any case there is considerable difference of opinion whether the Ceded districts will derive any real benefit under this University. Seeing that, under section 3, sub-section (2), the offices of the University are to be located at Rajahmundry, Ceded districts will be put to greater trouble and expense without any corresponding benefit to them. It is a misfortune that in section 11, sub-section (2), the idea of enforcing the Bill in different areas which found place in the original draft Bill has now been omitted by the committee. There must be a provision in the Act to enable any particular area to contract out of the provisions of the Andhra University Act.

3. If we look at the provisions of section 4 of the Act, the University has adumbrated a very ambitious scheme as detailed therein. But if we look at Chapter 8 of the Act regarding University funds, it seems to me, with due deference, that the ambitious scheme is but a mockery. Vast sums of money will be required for buildings connected with the University offices, laboratories, libraries, and other objects of the University. It is unthinkable that the objects of the University could be achieved without provision for adequate funds, and where is money for that? Nor is there any provision in the Act to get any portion of the funds of the Madras University or the endowments thereof transferred to this University so far as they relate wholly or partly to the areas or objects within this University.

4. Seeing that we have been taught for the last 150 years and more to think in English and seeing how hopeless and difficult it will be to render technical and scientific subjects into the vernacular, it seems to me that the idea of using the vernacular as a medium of instruction and examination is of questionable and doubtful utility.

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5. The provision in section 6, sub-section (4) of the Act regarding the affiliation of a second-grade college in Madras to this University is not merely *ultra vires* but quite unnecessary.

October 1925. T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU.

VI

Looked at from any point of view—facilities for the growth of the University into an all-round one imparting instruction not merely in arts and literature but in technical and industrial subjects and other walks of life like medicine, etc., cultural and historical importance of the place, healthy social environment for professors and pupils, Government and other buildings immediately available for work to begin, good climate and protected water (Hageri water works will soon be completed), possibilities of private benefactions to promote the objects of the University and last, though not the least, adequate consideration for Canarese, which is the predominant language of the district—Bellary should, in my opinion, be the centre of a University for the Ceded districts. If Bellary is not to be the centre, common fairness requires that it should be permitted to keep itself outside the jurisdiction of the Andhra University. And even as regards the other districts, it is fairly obvious that, whichever be the place which is chosen as a centre for the North, it is not going to satisfy the requirements of some district or other and I think they should be given the option of contracting themselves out of the Andhra University if they so desire.

The idea underlying the Andhra University scheme is that there should be two University centres—one for the North and the other for the South, only technological instruction being concentrated in Vizagapatam. Now, according to the provisions of the Bill, there is nothing to prevent the establishment of technological institutions at places other than declared centres. So, to avoid future complications, I suggest that Vizagapatam should be omitted from the list of centres. If, hereafter, it is considered necessary that there should be an Honours' college in Vizagapatam, the question may be independently considered and decided upon just as in any other case. If, however, it is the idea that Vizagapatam should start as a University centre, right from the outset, with an

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Honours college, etc., it follows that Rajahmundry should be omitted from the list of centres.

9th October 1925. A. RANGANATHAM.

VII

I do not agree that the local bodies should have representation on the Senate without contribution. I quite see the argument of the Ceded districts representatives that if contribution was a condition they will never get any representation in the new University bodies. So to meet this objection I think the Ceded districts, including Chittoor, may be allowed to elect two representatives on to the Senate as provided for in the Bill as amended by the Select Committee. But local bodies in the other districts of the Andhradesa should be given representation only if they are prepared to pay a contribution of Rs. 7,500 every three years. I think the Select Committee have lost a great opportunity of augmenting the resources of the new University by giving up this very necessary provision.

I am for the deletion of sub-clause (4) of clause 6 of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee as it cuts right across the principle of a teaching and residential University in the City of Madras. It is anomalous that two Universities should have jurisdiction in one and the same city.

I am for retaining the provision which allowed teachers of each affiliated college to elect a representative to the academic council as I feel that the interests of the different colleges will be better safeguarded by this method.

P. SUBBARAYAN.

VIII

1. The exclusion of Bezwada from the centres of concentration embodied in sub-clause (3) of clause 6 is not justifiable. Bezwada is centrally situated in the proposed University area and it is well connected with all parts of the Andhradesa by means of railway. Moreover, it is easily accessible from the Nizam's Dominions where a very great number of Andhras reside. Even if climatic conditions are to be taken into consideration there will not be much difference between Rajahmundry and Bezwada if the University centre were to be located on the banks of the Kistna river somewhere near Avaravati plains. I do

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not believe that the special character of the proposed University will be effected by adding one more centre to the three already proposed. Even when only three centres are selected, Bezwada ought not to have been omitted.

2. Clause 6 as amended by the Select Committee seriously effects the future development of the existing colleges outside the centres selected. It will have to be borne in mind that much of the educational advancement of the Andhradesa is due to such institutions started by private munificence and any attempt at curbing the future development of such institutions will be greatly resented and I am sure there will be a set-back to the educational advancement in the country. I could not understand why we should curb private efforts for the advancement of higher culture when we know fully that present public finances would not permit large expenditure for this purpose. The Raja of Vizianagram is now spending on his college at Vizianagram about as much as the Government are contributing towards the funds of the Madras University. In the Bill as introduced the vested rights of the existing colleges were safeguarded and it is also provided to exempt in future in particular cases. In the interests of higher education such wholesome provision ought not to have been done away with in the Select Committee. The Senate will be quite fit to discriminate deserving cases when affiliation is sought by such institutions.

3. Practically no useful purpose will be served by having the Governor-General as the visitor of the University. The Governor of the Province would be in touch with the University and if a visitor is necessary, he ought to have been the visitor. The extraordinary powers conferred on the visitor by sub-clause (5) of clause 8 are quite unnecessary and may, at any time, prove detrimental to the liberty of the University. It is an accepted principle that Universities should be completely autonomous. The Chancellor should be elected by the Senate and there is no necessity for a pro-Chancellor. The transfer of all Government educational institutions in the University area to the University should be made obligatory after a specified period. When a special body is constituted with powers to provide instruction and to maintain educational institutions, it necessarily follows that all the existing Government institutions are to be transferred to it.

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4. The financial position of the University as it stands is very unsound. Without a fixed annual recurring grant guaranteed by the Government the existence of the University will be precarious. If it is really wanted that this University should realize the high ideals aimed at, a provision of permanent endowment of sufficient Government land will have to be made after obtaining the necessary sanction of the Government of India. It is such endowments that will make the University self-supporting in due course instead of leaving it to depend on precarious help from the Provincial finances without any statutory obligation.

5. In fixing up of the headquarters of the University higher considerations ought to have prevailed. A place with lovely scenery and salubrious climate, a place that would inspire and ennoble ought to have been chosen. In these days of rapid transport, distance is of very little consequence. In this connexion the thoughts of O. J. Couldrey, who was Principal of the Rajahmundry College, are worth quoting. He said in his *South Indian Hours* (page 75): "The district of Vizagapatam with its change of hill and plain and shore and sea, its vigour and variety of vegetation which lends elegance even to the inevitable palmyra, its green fruit gardens and rudely earth, its rock-strewn water courses and goat browsed grassy slopes and visionary crags is exceedingly beautiful and were I to do it justice, my picture would perhaps leave the reader as I was often left for a time by the reality, out of humour with the homelier landscape of Godavari."

P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU.

10th October 1925.

IX

I regret I am unable to subscribe to the view held by the majority that the principle embodied in sub-clause (3) of clause 6 of the Bill as now amended is to be reckoned as an indispensable feature of the new University. The sub-clause as it stands seeks to concentrate all University education including even the pass course at three favoured centres only. The selection of Vizagapatam, Rajahmundry and Anantapur as the only University centres is itself obviously the result of a mere accident, namely, the circumstance that the first is to be the seat of a new harbour

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and is close to Waltair and the last two centres of already existing first grade colleges under Government. The scheme of concentration even for the pass course, will not conduce to the extension of higher education in Telugu country having regard to the distances concerned and the comparative backwardness, poverty and conservatism of the communities settled over a wide area. In effect it will be the most backward communities that will be most deprived of the facilities of higher education. For, to add to their want of enterprise, there will arise a further deterrent in the necessary increase in the cost of living at a single centre like Vizagapatam for two districts, Rajahmundry for all the other districts in the Circars and at Anantapur for the whole of the Ceded districts and Chittoor. Again, the Bill no doubt provides a place for existing second grade colleges, but only as feeders to existing first grade colleges and to new first grade colleges. Virtually, however, a twofold injury is bound to be inflicted upon them by sub-clause (3) of clause 6. On one side they will have to hold their own against existing high schools which will be allowed to develop into second grade colleges and fresh second grade colleges which may be started far and near. On the other hand, they will have to carry on even in the Intermediate courses an uneven competition with the Intermediate section of the first grade colleges in the recognized centres. So that to preclude the development of second grade colleges outside those centres into first grade even when otherwise qualified in every way, will be to undermine their strength and stifle their growth. There is scarcely any reason why they should be so treated—recognized and yet indirectly kept down—for the sake of the unitary ideal. The unitary type sought to be transplanted from Oxford and Cambridge does not provide there for Intermediate colleges as such.

Further, on grounds of public economy it is open to objection that private enterprise should not be allowed to undertake its share in the work of higher education in different localities and that the whole incidence of this charge should thereby be thrown on the ratepayers' monies through the University and the Government at the three favoured centres. There is no doubt meaning in its being laid down that the University shall not establish a University College or a first grade college beyond the ten mile limit of each of the three centres. But why should this restriction apply also to the affiliation

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of such an institution outside the said limits. Is this restriction insisted upon to save the reputation of the Bill in respect of its special character? Why should so much be made of a special feature, the necessary effect of which will be to retard and not advance the spread of higher education? Apart from this ban upon would-be first grade colleges outside the University centres, is there not distinctiveness in the Bill to commend it as a wholesome departure from the older types? Are there not already such laudable features as the gradual vernacularisation of the courses, the importance given to the technological side of education and the attempt to solve the unemployment problem, through the employment bureau? Finally, under existing social conditions, especially in this part of the country, the collocation in single centres of large numbers of University students of average calibre cannot prove an unmixed blessing in itself. It ought to suffice at least in the present stage that the benefit of the academic atmosphere of such life is to be given to the superior class of University students who alone can best realize it, viz., Honours, Post-graduate and Research students.

Accordingly while I endorse the first part of sub-clause (3) of clause 6, I am strongly in favour of the deletion of the second part beginning with the words "nor affiliate" and ending with "the limits thereof." This modification in the interest of the general advancement of learning will confine the higher courses of study to the new University centres and make the pass course available also at other eligible places through private agency which is by no means wanting.

Even granting the ultimate desirability of the unitary ideal, it is too much abruptly to enforce it from the very inception of the Act. A reasonable period of time should first be allowed to enable long-standing and really useful and competent second-grade colleges either to rise to the occasion and develop into first-grade colleges or to decide to be content with their present status and face all future risks. To this end I would suggest as an alternative the insertion of the qualifying phrase "after a period of three years from the passing of this Act" between the words "nor affiliate" and "any institution" in the sub-clause.

11th October 1925. K. SURYANARAYANAMURTI.

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X

I am in general agreement with the conclusions arrived at by the Select Committee, but there are some few points in which I differ from the Select Committee. I do not agree to the definition of an "affiliated college". It includes institutions providing courses of study in Oriental languages. There are a number of institutions which provide for such courses of study and which are recognized by the present Madras University. Such institutions are not treated as affiliated institutions by the Madras University and for very good reasons; the very strict rules for the affiliation of colleges which apply to colleges teaching Arts, Science, Law, Medicine, Commerce, or Engineering do not apply to the Oriental institutions. The Syndicate has not satisfied itself that the college is under the management of a regularly constituted governing body, that the character and qualification of the teaching staff, the conditions governing their appointment and tenure of their office are of an approved character. It makes no enquiries about the suitability of the building existing or if due provision has been made for a library, or that the financial resources of the college are such as to ensure its continued maintenance. Several other restrictive conditions which are imposed on ordinary affiliation of colleges do not form part of the conditions for the recognition of these Oriental colleges. It seems to me, therefore, highly anomalous that we should place these two sets of institutions on the same footing and give them identical rights and privileges.

I do not understand why a special grade college should be defined as an institution which offers instruction in professional and technical studies. I think the definition should be limited to institutions which offer instruction in Oriental studies alone.

I do not agree to the office of the University being located at Rajahmundry. If one of the centres referred to in clause (3) of section 6 has to be chosen, I should prefer Vizagapatam. If a central locality is thought of without reference to any of these centres, I would suggest Guntur. I have the very strongest objection to the University having the statutory power presumably with the consent of the Government and the Legislative Council to establish 'an employment bureau.' I am fairly certain it would degenerate into a second staff selection board. I am averse to making the University a battle-ground for

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contending rival claimants to office. I do not agree to the establishment of a second-grade college within the limits of the city of Madras affiliated to the Andhra University. The power of appointing life-members may vest with the Chancellor who will act on the recommendation of the Syndicate. In the composition of the Senate five persons may be elected by the non-official members of the Legislative Council instead of two. The special grade colleges meaning thereby colleges where Oriental Studies are taught may be given separate representation which may be fixed at three. As affiliated colleges, in my view, do not include such special grade colleges, the principals of such colleges will not be ex-officio members. I do not agree to the proposal that the Academicians may co-opt as members the teachers of affiliated colleges not exceeding 15 so as to secure adequate representation of different branches of learning and of the colleges. I prefer the method proposed in the draft Bill that each affiliated college may send its own representative. The electorate of each affiliated college may be confined to the principal teacher for each subject taught in that college.

A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR.

12th October 1925.

XI

(1) The University should be named "The Telugu University" and not "The Andhra University." I suggest that the word "Telugu" should be introduced wherever the word "Andhra" appears in the Bill. My chief reason is that we, Telugus, are not Andhras. The Telugus are essentially a Dravidian race. The Andhras were Aryans. No doubt an Andhra dynasty conquered a portion of the Telugu country and ruled over it in the 13th century. But that did not convert the Telugus into Andhras, the intermarriages between the two races being few and far between and being confined to the upper ten. Further the Andhras ruled over Orangal and the Circars. Their sovereignty never extended to Nellore and the Ceded districts. My object is not one of sentiment only. The great non-Brahman movement in Madras has become possible only on account of the union of the non-Brahmans of all the Dravidian races. If in the very centre of culture, which a University is expected to be, the idea is created, imbibed and spread over future generations

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that a vast population whom the University serves is Andhra racially and not Dravidian, the consequence of a feeling of isolation and of being distinct from their cognate Dravidian races will be inevitable. It will deal a blow to the formation of the Dravidian nationality which is expected—at least in the opinion of some—to form a separate part of a future federated India.

(2) The next point of importance which I feel bound to urge is as regards the so called University centres. No doubt the unitary type of University is considered the best by educational experts. It is also true that recent developments in University education in India have decidedly taken this turn. But it will not be forgotten that almost all the Universities, Delhi, Aligarh, Benares and Decca, are all universities not only named after the municipal town in which the University is located but also all the colleges of the University are located within that municipal area. Such a thing is impossible in the case of the Telugu University. As the Bill stands as amended in committee at least three centres are recognized and provision is made for recognition of one or two others if necessary. The University is not named after any city but draws its name from the language of the area over which it will have jurisdiction. From its very nature it is impossible to have the unitary type. The extent of the territory is somewhere about 83,000 square miles. Students of that area that are now attending colleges are estimated to be about 3,000 in number and live somewhere between Kallikote in the north, Harpanahalli in the west and Hindupur and Madras in the south. The Bill provides for three centres—Vizagapatam, Rajahmundry and Anantapur. Of these, Vizagapatam and Rajahmundry are said to be complementary, that is to say, while Rajahmundry will be confined to the development of arts and sciences, Vizagapatam will be limited to the development of technical and technological subjects. In other words, so far as the general higher education is concerned, there will be only two centres, Rajahmundry and Anantapur. This is no doubt consistent to some extent with the ideal of the unitary type of University education. But it is respectfully submitted that it is incapable of meeting the present educational needs of the Telugu country. First-grade colleges and colleges with Honours Courses and Post-graduate studies will not be allowed under the Bill, to be started in any

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place other than these three centres. This is a real hardship. The Vizianagram College, so very well equipped and under the patronage of a benevolent Raja, will not be allowed to open Honours Courses except with further sanction. The Masulipatam College is likely to be abolished, the proprietors having decided to unite with other Christian Missions with a view to open a combined college either at Guntur or at Bezwada. Practically therefore all the arts colleges will be confined to Rajahmundry for the north and to Anantapur for the south and west. The inconvenience which such a system must cause to the student population is better imagined than described. Nearly 2,000 students will have to congregate at Rajahmundry. It will take long before accommodation could be found for all these. The cost of living will necessarily rise, while the students of the present generation must suffer from the want of equipment and advantages which they possess in the Madras University. All the second-grade colleges now in existence in the Telugu country will die a natural death. They cannot become first-grade colleges and must necessarily dwindle to the status of high schools in the course of a decade. This is objectionable if not disastrous. There are at least three places in which the existing second-grade colleges ought to be allowed to become at least first-grade ones. These are Cocanada, Guntur and Madanapalle. The benevolent Maharaja of Pithapuram had already spent lakhs of rupees over the Cocanada College and is willing and anxious to make it a first-grade college at great cost. It seems to me unwise and impolitic not to take advantage of his munificence and generosity. It is not always that a country gets the advantage of the existence of such a benefactor. Nor is it wise that the general taxpayers' money should be spent on higher education when private help is available. Then there is the Madanapalle College whose authorities have already applied for recognition as a first-grade college by the Madras University. It is unfair that because of the accident of the Andhra University Bill being on the legislative anvil, they should be deprived of the opportunity. As regards Guntur, I have only to observe that they have splendid buildings, sufficient equipment and a magnificent hostel nearing completion. It is common knowledge that various Christian Mission bodies are prepared to pool their resources and to develop the present second-grade college into a first-rate first-grade

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college. Is it wise, is it fair, to deny them the opportunity? In our desire to impart ideal education, we should not ignore the convenience of the pupils and their parents. If Anantapur is considered as the nucleus of a separate University I fail to see why Guntur and Madanapalle should not be considered likewise. If Vizagapatam can be complementary to Rajahmundry, so can Cocanada and Vizianagram be. I therefore submit that the Bill should be so amended as at least to allow second-grade colleges at these three places to become first grade ones. I do not mind giving a time-limit for such a development. I will be perfectly satisfied if a provision is made in the Bill that it is open to these three colleges to become first grade ones if the authorities should so convert them within, say, three or four years of the Bill becoming law.

(3) I have one or two more suggestions to make, though they are not of great consequence. I raised them in the Select Committee but was defeated by a narrow majority. These have reference to the examination of the Telugu students who are now receiving education in the Madras University. My point is that they should be examined by the new Telugu University and that their examination fees should go to that University. The second point is about the conscience clause which I wanted to be removed.

(4) I expect to move amendments on the above lines in the Council when the Bill as amended by the Committee comes up for its consideration.

October 1925.

K. V. REDDI.

XII

Bezwada or Guntur will be more central for the location of the offices of the University than Rajahmundry. I can understand why the Government opened a first-grade college in arts and a college for training of teachers at Rajahmundry and a medical college at Vizagapatam. Rajahmundry and Vizagapatam were far away in the north from Madras, the centre of the Madras University, and so to afford facilities for the northernmost districts, colleges were started in these places. But now that an Andhra University is proposed to be established for all the Telugu districts including Ceded districts and Chittoor, Rajahmundry is so far away from these latter

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districts, that a more central place like Bezwada or Guntur should have been selected for the offices of University.

(2) For similar reasons there is no justification for giving two centres of University, viz., Vizagapatam and Rajahmundry, for the northern districts of the Circars, neglecting the interests of the student population of the districts of East Godavari, Nellore and Guntur. Bezwada or Guntur should, I think, be constituted a University centre. The provision in the original Bill empowering the Government to recognize 'new centres of University' has been deleted by the Select Committee and hence one of the above two places should be treated as a University centre in the Bill itself.

(3) There is a fairly large number of Tamil students in Chittoor district. They would like to have the option of joining colleges affiliated to the Madras University. Further, owing to the proximity of Chittoor and Nellore and some of the Ceded Districts to Madras, students from these districts would like to join colleges in Madras instead of having to go to Vizagapatam or Rajahmundry for training in engineering and other technical or special courses of study. Option should be given in the Statute itself for such students to join Madras University affiliated colleges. It is apprehended that after the Andhra University comes into working, by Regulations or otherwise, students from Chittoor, Nellore and other districts near to Madras may be prevented from joining Madras Colleges. Such a thing should be made impossible.

October 1925.

B. MUNISAMI NAIDU.

XIII

I am going to confine myself only to one or two most important matters vitally affecting the Andhra University:—

(1) *Headquarters of the University.*—The University should be located at a conveniently central place affording equal opportunities and facilities to all the college-going population of the Andhra country. Looking at the question from this point of view, it would certainly strike every one that either Guntur (preferably Amaravati on the banks of the sacred river Kistna) or Bezwada would

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be such a place. These places are almost equidistant from the farthest districts in the territory, such as Anantapur, Bellary, Cuddapah, Berhampur, Chittoor and Nellore. Amaravati which at one time was the capital of the Andhra Kingdom would certainly be an ideal place for the location of University and there lie immense possibilities of opening up the country. This station is, of course, not connected by railway but this also can be overcome very easily. If this is not found possible, Guntur town itself may be chosen as a suitable place for the purpose. It is connected with all important towns in the Andhra country by railway and is a large mercantile town with much scope for improvement. There is a second-grade college also here and the Mission authorities are intending to raise it to a first-grade college and equip the same with all the necessary equipment even for Honours course. This station would therefore be a very desirable centre for the purpose. If for any reason the place is not acceptable, Bezwada is certainly the next best place for the purpose, and it may be noted here that an offer also has recently been made by the people of Bezwada through their representatives that a large sum of money would also be given as donation for the purposes of the University.

(2) *University centres.*—Three University centres have been selected—Vizagapatam, Rajahmundry and Anantapur—and it is certainly necessary to open some more centres at convenient places. In the Telugu country there are four first-grade colleges and it is but necessary that all the four places should be accepted as university centres and provision should be made for further development of these centres at all places where it is possible to establish first-grade colleges.

(3) I seriously oppose the provision in the Bill that first-grade colleges should be established only at places notified as University centres. This clause in the Bill certainly strikes a death blow to all the strenuous efforts made by people to provide for first grade colleges in their own districts. If by private enterprise people in a district establish a first grade college either by raising the already existing institutions or by starting new ventures in that direction, such enterprises ought certainly to be encouraged and never discouraged. But this provision in the

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Bill kills such enterprises and is certainly likely to prove disastrous in its effects on the expansion and development of higher education in the country.

P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU.

10th October 1925.

XIV

ఈ బిల్లు కేరళ కమిటీ మీటింగు నోటీసు నాకందకపోవుట చేత నేను ఈ బిల్లు చర్చయందు పాల్గొనుటకు వీలు లేకపోయినందు కేంతయు చింతించుచున్నాను.

ఈ బిల్లు నామధేయమే చెప్పక చెప్పుచున్న అంధ్ర భాషా భివృద్ధికి తగు సేర్పాటులు ఈ బిల్లులో స్పష్టముగానుండవలెను. అంధ్ర భాషా దేని నిమిత్తమైతే అంధ్ర విశ్వవిద్యాలయము కావలెనని చిర కాలమునుంచి అందోళన జరుపుచున్నదో ఆ vernacularization త్వరలో జరుగునటుల ఈ బిల్లునందు ఏర్పాటుచుండవలెను.

కెక్టను 15 (iii) (6) జమీందారులకు శేనేటులో ప్రాతినిధ్యము యిచ్చుచున్నది. దాని ప్రాముఖ్యతయేమో తెలియుటలేదు. ఇది విశ్వవిద్యాలయము లీకొంత డబ్బుచే కూర్చునదిగానైనను వుండవలెను.

కెక్టను 8 (2) లో Visitor కు యిచ్చిన అధికారము చాలా అనర్థదాయకము. అది విశ్వవిద్యాలయముయొక్క సంతంత్రా భివృద్ధికి భంగకరముగాన వాటిని పూర్తిగా తొలగించవలెను. ఇందుకు తగిన సవరణలు ముందు వంపుచున్నాను.

వికరని వెంటకరత్నం.

10th October 1925.

XV

I have the honour to append the following separate note to the report of the Select Committee in connexion with the Andhra University Bill.

The Ceded Districts have got nothing to gain but much to lose by being brought under the operation of the Bill.

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They may be excluded from its sphere until the time comes when they can command to have a University in their midst.

The district of Bellary should under any circumstances be excluded from its purview as its Kanarese-speaking population largely predominate over the Telugu-speaking people. The Bill is based on a linguistic basis and professes to apply to only Telugu-speaking areas. Bellary must necessarily step out of the operation of the Bill.

I disagree from the conclusion of the Select Committee that the seat or the office of the University should be situate only at one of the 'University' centres. In my opinion Guntur is pre-eminently fitted to be made the seat of the University office as it is undoubtedly the most central of all places in the Andhra country. Even if it is finally decided that the University office should be opened only at one of the University centres I propose that Guntur may be added to the list of University centres or substituted in place of Rajahmundry.

October 1925.

P. SIVA RAO.

XVI

In view of my present position in the system of University education in this Presidency and of my special association with the passing of this Bill through the Council, 'dissent' on my part will strike most persons as an anomaly—an instance of 'divided counsel'. I write this note, therefore, with a feeling of reluctance and restraint. Its scope and form will also be somewhat influenced by this consideration.

The chief point to which I should invite very close and careful attention relates to what the Select Committee calls the "special character of the proposed University"—"the essential principle" embodied "in sub-clause (3) of clause 6 of the Bill as amended". The principle of "concentration", as an ideal, is, no doubt, of paramount importance. But "concentration" *at any cost* may not be sound policy. The existing conditions and the proximate future ought not to be ignored. The present scheme, as it gradually works out, will resolve itself, before the next quarter of a century elapses, into two University centres—Anantapur and Rajahmundry *cum* Vizagapatam.

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With resources, facilities, and controlling power concentrated at Rajahmundry, the Colleges at Vizianagram and Masulipatam will be steadily and surely sapped out. The second-grade colleges will inevitably merge into the reorganized secondary or pre-university education. And it may, therefore, be accepted as a substantially correct forecast that, for the extensive area between (approximately speaking) Orissa and Madras, there will be but one centre for University education in arts and sciences—Rajahmundry.

A.—Bearing in mind the economic conditions and the social traditions of the several sections of the large population inhabiting this area, the system proposed to be introduced will, it is to be greatly feared, work as a deterrent to the steady, even dissemination of culture and enlightenment over that region—

(1) Every college is a centre of enlightenment to the neighbourhood.

(2) Certain communities, numerically large and socially influential, are drawn towards higher education mainly by the proximity of cultural influence and attraction.

(3) Concentration in a single centre for a vast area will heavily handicap persons of limited means.

B.—A second consideration is that the new University will automatically recognize colleges already affiliated to the Madras University. Yet, while guaranteeing them their present position, the new University rescinds their present privilege to grow where they are. They must remain truncated, unless they are up-rooted and replanted at Rajahmundry. As a matter of fact, the Madanapalle College has applied for further affiliation to the first grade, and a Local Enquiry Commission has already inspected the college. The Pittapur Raja's College has already submitted its application for further affiliation to the first-grade. The A.E.L.M. College at Guntur is quite ready and eager to be similarly further affiliated. But these three proposals to provide sound higher education, under very reassuring auspices, are to be relentlessly turned down. It is difficult to see how this is fair or desirable.

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C.—A third point is that, in the region of the coast district for one single college in arts owned by Government, two first-grade and six second-grade colleges are maintained by private aided agencies—Missionary or Zamindari. By this concentrated scheme, the other agencies will steadily diminish in activities, and the burden will be mostly, if not wholly, cast on the Government—that is, the general tax-payer.

Should the considerations urged above be conceded to have some truth in them, the following suggestions may be given such attention as they may merit:

either (1) to omit the words “or as a first-grade college” in lines 3 and 4 of sub-clause (3) of section 6, as amended;

or (2) to add a proviso that this sub-clause shall not affect any of the arts colleges in the University area already affiliated to the University of Madras;

or (3) to add a proviso that this sub-clause shall not be put in operation for the first five years after the Act comes into force.

Here I shall transcribe (for what they are worth) the following resolutions of the Conference, convened by Government and held under the Hon'ble the Minister for Education, at Vizagapatam, in November 1922:—

“Resolved that the training for the Pass Degree in the Arts, Sciences and Teaching be given by and through the colleges now existing and to be hereafter started, provided, that all the colleges, wherever situated, that impart such training shall be placed on a footing of equality, and such colleges shall be called ‘Affiliated’ colleges.

“Resolved that the training for the Honours and Post-graduate courses and research work in those three faculties be imparted by the institutions established and maintained by the University and designated constituent colleges, provided, that any other college may be authorized to participate in the work for such training in those three faculties; a college so authorized being also known as a constituent college.”

Since I am, after all, submitting a note, I may take leave to refer to the following points:—

Section 1 (2).—I believe it will be helpful towards *successively* overcoming reluctance by *gradually* applying the Act to the proposed area, if this sub-clause be in the form “on such dates and to such localities within the University area.”

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Section 2 (e)—*Lines 3 and 4.*—For, “and preparing students”, to read, “qualifying students for admission to examinations”.

Section 4 (3)—*Line 2.*—To add a phrase like “to direct”, or “to regulate” or “to control”, between ‘and’ and ‘its use’.

Section 5.—The proviso: this is virtually the “Conscience Clause”; which both the Madras Legislative Council and the Madras University refused, not long ago, to accept as a condition of recognition or affiliation. If the academic requirements as to staff, equipment, accommodation, financial stability, etc., are satisfied, how does it concern a *university* or how does it come within its purview to regulate the system of religious instruction which the Management of a College adopts as a part of its scheme of work?

Section 15, *Class III.*—(3) Is not *two* too small a representation for the Legislative Council? It ought to be *at least* three.

(7) In the Madras University Act, the numbers corresponding to those provided *under* (1) and (7) are *equal*. It may be so here, too.

Section 19 (h).—This should provide for the power of recommendation of Examiners and Assistant Examiners by the Academic Council, as in the Madras University Act; and a similar change should be made under section 23 (2).

Section 22 (1) — *Class II* (1).—To insert, “after teachers”, “or members of the Syndicate,” as in the Madras University Act.

Section 36 (2).—For the last two words, “the institution”, to substitute, “such (or those) colleges”.

Section 44 — If I understand this section aright, it is an “enabling” section, so as to afford freedom to any student concerned to be examined by the University of Madras. It is *not* intended to *preclude* the Andhra University from holding examinations for such students. If my impression is correct, the intention may be made clear by substituting for the words, “and the Madras.

... student examinations”, in lines 5 and 6, words to the effect, “and shall, if he so chooses, be admitted to the examinations of that University.”

13th October 1925.

R. VENKATARATNAM.

[28th October 1925]

BILL No. 11 OF 1925.

THE ANDHRA UNIVERSITY BILL.

preamble. WHEREAS it is expedient to constitute and incorporate a University in and for the Telugu districts of the Presidency of Madras;

AND WHEREAS the previous sanction of the Governor-General has been obtained to the passing of this Act; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.—PRELIMINARY.

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1. (1) This Act may be called the Andhra University Act, 1925.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Local Government may, by notification, appoint.

(3) From the date of the coming into force of this Act the Madras University Act, 1923, shall not apply in areas to which the provisions of this Act apply.

anitions.

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

(a) 'Affiliated college' means a college within the University area already affiliated to the Madras University or a College established by the University or recognised by it as providing courses of study qualifying students for admission to University examinations.

(b) 'University College' means a college which is established or recognised by the University as making provision for honours or post-graduate courses of study qualifying students for admission to the higher Degrees of the University according to the Regulations prescribed.

(c) 'First-grade College' means a college which is recognised by the University as providing courses of study qualifying students for admission to the examinations for the ordinary Degree in Arts or Science in accordance with the Regulations prescribed.

(d) 'Second-grade College' means a college which is recognised by the University as providing courses of study qualifying students for admission to the Intermediate Examination in Arts and Science according to the Regulations prescribed but not to the Degree examinations of the University.

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(e) 'Special Grade College' means an institution providing courses of study in Oriental languages or in other special subjects and preparing students for degrees, titles or diplomas in accordance with the Regulations prescribed.

(f) 'District' means a district within the area comprising the present districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, West Gōdāvari, East Gōdāvari, Kistna, Guntūr, Nellore, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Kurnool or Chittoor, to which this Act applies.

(g) 'Hostel' means a unit of residence for students of the University maintained or recognised by the University in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

(h) 'Prescribed' means prescribed by the Statutes, Ordinances or Regulations.

(i) 'Principal' means the head of a college.

(j) 'Registered graduates' means graduates registered under conditions prescribed in this behalf.

(k) 'Teachers of the University' means teachers appointed by the University to give instruction on its behalf.

(l) 'Teachers' means Professors, Readers and Lecturers and such persons giving instruction in the University or in any affiliated college as may be declared by the Statutes to be teachers.

(m) 'University' means the Andhra University as constituted under this Act.

(n) 'University area' means the area comprising the districts to which this Act applies.

(o) 'University Professor' means a person appointed as such by the University.

CHAPTER II.—THE UNIVERSITY.

3. (1) There shall be constituted in and for the area comprising the present districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, West Gōdāvari, East Gōdāvari, Kistna, Guntūr, Nellore, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Kurnool and Chittoor a University by the name of the Andhra University which shall consist of a Chancellor, a Pro-Chancellor, a Vice-Chancellor, a Senate, a Syndicate and an Academic Council; it shall be a body corporate having perpetual succession and a common seal and shall sue and be sued by the said corporate name.

The Univer-
sity.

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(2) The offices of the University shall be located at Rajahmundry.

Powers of the University.

4. The University shall have the following powers, namely:—

(1) to provide for instruction in such branches of learning as may be considered suitable and to make provision for research and for the advancement and dissemination of knowledge;

(2) to hold examinations and to confer degrees and other academic distinctions on persons who have pursued a course of study in the University;

(3) to promote the development of the study of the vernacular and its use as a medium of instruction and examination;

(4) to confer degrees and other academic distinctions on persons who have carried on research under conditions prescribed;

(5) to confer honorary degrees or other distinctions on approved persons under conditions prescribed;

(6) to institute Professorships, Readerships, Lecturerships and any other teaching posts required by the University;

(7) to hold and manage endowments and to institute and award fellowships, scholarships, exhibitions, medals and prizes;

(8) to maintain colleges and hostels, to recognise colleges and hostels not maintained by the University and to withdraw such recognition;

(9) to erect, equip and maintain laboratories and libraries;

(10) to fix fees and to demand and receive such fees as may be prescribed;

(11) to make grants from the funds of the University for the maintenance of a University Corps;

(12) to institute and provide funds for the maintenance of

- (a) a Publication Bureau,
- (b) an Employment Bureau,
- (c) Students' Unions,
- (d) University Extension Boards;

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(13) to co-operate with other Universities and authorities in such manner and for such purposes as may be determined; and

(14) to do all such other acts and things, whether incidental to the powers aforesaid or not, as may be requisite in order to further the objects of the University as a teaching and examining body, to cultivate and promote arts, sciences, professional studies, technology and other branches of learning, including Oriental, and to promote the interests of its students.

5. No person shall be excluded from membership of any of the authorities of the University or from admission to any degree or course of study on the sole ground of sex, race, creed, class, or caste and it shall not be lawful for the University to adopt or impose on any person any test whatsoever relating to religious belief or profession in order to entitle him to be admitted thereto as a teacher or student or to hold any office therein or to graduate thereat or to enjoy or exercise any privilege thereof except where in respect of any particular benefaction accepted by the University such test is made a condition thereof:

University open to all classes and creeds.

Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent religious instruction being given in the manner prescribed by the Statutes to those not unwilling to receive it.

6. (1) The colleges in the University area that are now affiliated to the Madras University shall be, and shall have the privileges of, affiliated colleges under the Act.

Admission of educational institutions as colleges.

(2) The University shall have power to admit a college to affiliation as a University College, a First Grade College, a Second Grade College or a Special Grade College, in accordance with Statutes.

(3) The University shall not, however, establish a University College or a First Grade College nor affiliate any institution as a University College or as a First Grade College unless the buildings of the institution are situate in the towns of Vizagapatam, Rajahmundry or Anantapur or within ten miles of the limits thereof.

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 3, the University shall have power to admit to affiliation a Second Grade College situated within the limits of the City of Madras.

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Residence.

7. Every student of the University shall reside in a hostel or under such conditions as may be prescribed.

The Visitor.

8. (1) The Governor-General shall be the Visitor of the University.

(2) The Visitor shall have the right to cause an inspection to be made, by such person or persons as he may direct, of the University, its buildings, laboratories, libraries, museums, workshops and equipment and of any institutions maintained by or affiliated to the University and also of the teaching and other work conducted or done by the University and to cause an inquiry to be made in respect of any matter connected with the University. The Visitor shall in every case give notice to the University of his intention to cause such inspection or inquiry to be made and the University shall be entitled to be represented thereat.

(3) The Visitor may address the Chancellor with reference to the results of such inspection or inquiry and the Chancellor shall communicate to the Senate and to the Syndicate the views of the Visitor and may, after ascertaining the opinions of the Senate and Syndicate thereon, advise the University upon the action to be taken.

(4) The Syndicate shall, within such time as the Chancellor may fix, report to him for communication to the Visitor such action, if any, as is proposed to be or has been taken upon such advice. The report shall be accompanied by the opinion of the Senate thereon.

(5) The Chancellor may, where action has not been taken by the University within a reasonable time to his satisfaction, after considering any explanation furnished or representation made by the Senate or the Syndicate, issue such directions as he may think fit and the University shall comply with such directions.

CHAPTER III.—OFFICERS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Officers
of the
University.

9. The following shall be the officers of the University:—

- (i) The Chancellor,
- (ii) „ Pro-Chancellor,
- (iii) „ Vice-Chancellor,
- (iv) „ Registrar, and

[28th October 1925]

(v) such other officers as the Statutes may declare to be officers of the University.

10. (1) The Governor of Madras shall be the Chancellor. He shall, by virtue of his office, be the head of the University and the President of the Senate and shall, when present, preside at meetings of the Senate and at Convocations of the University; he shall exercise such other powers and perform such other duties as may be imposed on him under the provisions of this Act.

The Chan-
cellor.

(2) Where power is conferred upon the Chancellor to nominate persons to any authorities, he shall, to the extent necessary, nominate persons to represent communities or interests not otherwise adequately represented.

11. (1) The Pro-Chancellor of the University shall be nominated by the Chancellor and shall hold office for a period of three years.

The Pro-
Chancellor.

(2) In the absence of the Chancellor, or during the Chancellor's inability to act, the Pro-Chancellor shall exercise all the functions of the Chancellor.

12. (1) (a) The Vice-Chancellor shall be a whole-time officer of the University and shall be elected by the Senate.

The Vice-
Chancellor.

(b) He shall hold office for a period of three years and shall be eligible for re-election and may be paid such salary as shall be prescribed.

(c) He shall be the principal executive officer of the University and shall exercise general control over its affairs.

(d) He shall, by virtue of his office, be a member and Chairman of the Syndicate and of the Academic Council, and shall preside at the meetings of the Senate in the absence of the Chancellor and the Pro-Chancellor.

(e) He shall be entitled to be present at and address at any stage any meeting of any authority of the University but not to vote thereat, unless he is a member of such authority.

(f) He shall have power to convene meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate and the Academic Council.

(g) It shall be his duty to see that the provisions of this Act, the Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations are duly observed and he may exercise all powers necessary for this purpose.

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(h) He shall give effect to the orders of the Syndicate regarding the appointment, suspension and dismissal of the teachers and servants of the University.

(2) (a) When, with regard to any matter in which an officer or authority may take action, the Vice-Chancellor considers immediate action desirable, he may with the sanction of the Chancellor take such action as may be necessary but shall, as soon as may be, report the action taken to the officer or authority concerned.

(b) An appeal shall lie to the Syndicate against any action taken by the Vice-Chancellor under this sub-section affecting any person in the service of the University, at the instance of such person. Such appeal shall be filed within thirty days from the day on which such person has notice of the action taken.

(3) In the temporary absence of the Vice-Chancellor on leave, by reason of illness or other cause, or pending the filling of a vacancy caused in any other manner, his duties shall be performed in such manner as the Syndicate may, subject to the approval of the Chancellor, direct.

Regis-

13. (1) The Registrar shall be a whole-time paid officer of the University appointed by the Senate from among three persons recommended by the Syndicate.

(2) He shall be appointed for five years and shall be eligible for re-appointment.

(3) The Registrar shall act as the Secretary of the Syndicate, the Senate and the Academic Council and shall exercise such powers and perform such duties as may be prescribed.

CHAPTER IV.—AUTHORITIES OF THE UNIVERSITY.

thorities.

14. The following shall be the authorities of the University :—

- (i) The Senate,
- (ii) „ Syndicate,
- (iii) „ Academic Council,
- (iv) „ Faculties,
- (v) „ Boards of Studies, and

(vi) such other authorities as the Statutes may declare to be authorities of the University.

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The Senate.

15. The Senate shall consist of the following persons, The Senate namely, —

Class I—Ex-officio Members.

- (1) The Chancellor,
- (2) „ Pro-Chancellor,
- (3) „ Vice-Chancellor,
- (4) „ Director of Public Instruction,
- (5) „ **Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.**
- (6) „ Director of Industries,
- (7) „ Director of Agriculture,
- (8) „ Principals of affiliated colleges,
- (9) „ whole-time University professors paid from University funds, and
- (10) „ members of the Syndicate who are not otherwise members of the Senate.

Class II—Life Members.

(1) Such number of persons not exceeding three as may be appointed, on the recommendation of the Syndicate, by the Senate to be life-members on the ground that they have rendered eminent services to education ;

(2) all persons who make a donation of not less than Rs. 25,000 to or for the purposes of the University.

Class III—Other Members.

(1) Fifteen persons elected by registered graduates from among themselves according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote ;

(2) three persons elected by the Academic Council from among its members ;

(3) two persons elected from among themselves by the non-official members of the Legislative Council of Madras, who are residents of the University area ;

(4) two persons elected from among themselves by the headmasters of secondary schools in the University area recognized by the Local Government ;

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(5) (a) one person elected from among themselves by the members of the municipal councils and taluk boards and such members of the district board as are not members of these bodies in each district in the University area, other than the districts of Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Kurnool and Chittoor;

(b) two persons elected from among themselves by the members of the municipal councils and taluk boards and such members of the district board as are not members of these bodies in each of the districts of Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Kurnool and Chittoor;

(6) two persons elected from among themselves by such of the landholders of the University area as are included in the electoral roll for the landholders constituency of the Madras Legislative Council;

(7) twelve persons nominated by the Chancellor of whom not less than eight shall be nominated to secure the representation of communities and interests not otherwise adequately represented;

(8) (a) every association making a donation of not less than Rs. 20,000 and every person making a donation of not less than Rs. 10,000 to or for the purposes of the University shall be entitled to nominate one person who shall be a member for three years;

(b) every association or person making an annual contribution of not less than Rs. 3,000 to or for the purposes of the University shall be entitled to nominate one member who shall be a member so long as the annual contribution continues;

(9) five persons to represent the chief vernacular languages in the University area chosen either by nomination or by election in such manner as may be prescribed and allotted as follows:—

Telugu	...	...	...	Two.
Oriya	...	...	...	} One each.
Kanarese	...	...	...	
Urdu	...	...	...	

Save as otherwise provided, members of the Senate other than *ex-officio* members shall hold office for a period of three years:

Provided, however, that a person nominated or elected in his capacity as a member of a particular body or the holder of a particular appointment shall not, if he ceases

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to be member of that body or the holder of that appointment, as the case may be, for a period of less than three months, cease to be a member of the Senate.

16. (1) The Senate shall be the supreme governing body of the University and shall have power to review the action of the Syndicate and the Academic Council (save where the Syndicate and the Academic Council have acted in accordance with powers conferred on them under this Act, the Statutes or the Ordinances). Powers of the Senate.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, it shall have power

(a) to make Statutes and to amend or repeal the same and to consider, modify or cancel Regulations and Ordinances;

(b) to provide for instruction and training in such branches of learning as it thinks fit;

(c) to institute, maintain and manage or recognize and control colleges;

(d) to provide for research and the advancement and dissemination of knowledge;

(e) to institute Professorships, Readerships, Lecturerships and other teaching posts required by the University;

(f) to establish, equip and maintain University laboratories and libraries;

(g) to affiliate to the University colleges under conditions to be prescribed in this behalf and to withdraw affiliation from colleges, after consultation with the Academic Council;

(h) to confer degrees and other academic distinctions on persons who

(i) shall have pursued an approved course of study in an affiliated college and shall have passed the prescribed examinations of the University, or

(ii) shall have carried on research under conditions prescribed;

(i) to confer honorary degrees or other distinctions on approved persons in the manner prescribed;

(j) to institute fellowships, travelling fellowships, scholarships, exhibitions, medals and prizes;

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(k) to provide for lectures and instruction to persons not being students of the University and to grant diplomas to them ;

(l) to establish, maintain and manage hostels ;

(m) to recognize hostels not maintained by the University and to withdraw recognition therefrom ;

(n) to supervise and control the residence and discipline of the students of the University and to make arrangements for promoting their health and general welfare ;

(o) to prescribe the fees to be charged for the affiliation of colleges for admission to the examinations, degrees and diplomas of the University and for the registration of graduates ;

(p) to consider and pass resolutions on the annual report, the annual accounts and the financial estimates of the University ;

(q) to enter into any agreement with the Government or with a private management for assuming the management of any institution and taking over its properties and liabilities or for any other purpose not repugnant to the provisions of this Act ;

(r) to co-operate with other Universities and authorities for such purposes and in such manner as it determines ;

(s) to delegate such of its powers as it deems fit to any authority or authorities constituted under this Act.

(3) The Senate shall exercise all the powers of the University not otherwise provided for and all powers requisite to give effect to the provisions of the Act.

ings of Senate. 17. (1) There shall be at least two ordinary meetings of the Senate in a year, one of which shall be called the annual meeting.

The Senate may also meet at such other times as it or the Vice-Chancellor may from time to time determine.

(2) Upon a requisition in writing signed by not less than twenty members of the Senate, the Vice-Chancellor shall convene a meeting of the Senate.

(3) Twenty members shall form the quorum for a meeting of the Senate.

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(4) In the absence of the Chancellor, the Pro-Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor from any meeting of the Senate, the members present at the meeting shall choose one of their number to preside thereat.

18. The Syndicate shall, in addition to the Vice-Chancellor, consist of the following persons, namely :— The Syndicate.

Class I—Ex-officio Member.

The Director of Public Instruction.

Class II—Other Members.

(1) Five persons elected by the Senate from among its members ;

(2) three persons elected by the Academic Council from among its members ;

(3) two persons nominated by the Chancellor.

Provided always that no teacher of the University shall be elected or nominated a member of the Syndicate.

Save as otherwise provided, members of the Syndicate other than *ex officio* members shall hold office for a period of three years :

Provided, however, that a person nominated or elected in his capacity as a member of a particular body or as the holder of a particular appointment shall not, if he ceases to be member of that body or the holder of that appointment, as the case may be, for a period of less than three months, cease to be a member of the Syndicate.

19. The Syndicate

(a) shall direct the form, custody and use of the common seal of the University ;

(b) shall hold, control and administer the property and funds of the University ;

(c) shall, on the recommendation of the committee of selection constituted by the Statutes, appoint the teachers of the University, fix their emoluments and define their duties and the conditions of their service ;

(d) shall have power to suspend or dismiss teachers of the University subject to such Statutes as may be framed in this behalf ;

(e) shall appoint the servants of the University, fix their emoluments and define their duties and the conditions of their service ;

Powers and duties of the Syndicate.

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(f) shall have power to suspend or dismiss servants of the University;

(g) shall award prizes, medals and scholarships in accordance with the rules laid down by the Senate;

(h) shall appoint examiners in consultation with the Boards of Studies and fix their fees;

(i) shall, subject to the provisions of this Act and the Statutes, arrange for and direct the inspection of all affiliated colleges and hostels;

(j) shall conduct the University examinations and publish the results thereof;

(k) shall have the power to establish, manage and control a Publication Bureau, an Employment Bureau, Students Unions and University Extension Boards;

(l) shall have power to accept on behalf of the University endowments, bequests, donations and other transfers of property made to it; all such endowments, bequests, donations and transfers shall be reported to the Senate at its next meeting;

(m) (i) shall regulate and determine all matters concerning the University in accordance with, and exercise such other powers as may be conferred by and perform such other duties as may be imposed by this Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances;

(ii) shall administer all funds placed at the disposal of the University for specific purposes;

(n) shall charge and collect such fees as may be prescribed.

20. The Syndicate shall prepare an annual report of the University and submit it to the Senate on or before such date as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

The report shall be considered by the Senate at its next annual meeting. The Senate may pass resolutions thereon and communicate the same to the Syndicate which shall take action in accordance therewith. The Syndicate shall inform the Senate of the action taken by it. A copy of the report with a copy of the resolutions thereon, if any, of the Senate shall be submitted to the Local Government for information.

21. (1) The Syndicate shall prepare the annual accounts of the University and submit them to such audit as the Local Government may direct. The accounts when audited

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shall be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and copies thereof, together with copies of the audit report, shall be submitted to the Senate and the Local Government.

(2) The Syndicate shall also prepare, before such date as may be prescribed by the Statutes, the financial estimates for the ensuing year and submit the same to the Senate.

(3) The annual accounts and the financial estimates shall be considered by the Senate at its annual meeting and the Senate may pass resolutions with reference thereto and communicate the same to the Syndicate which shall take action in accordance therewith.

22. (i) The members of the Academic Council in addition to the Vice-Chancellor shall be— The Academic Council

Class I—Ex officio Members.

- (1) The Director of Public Instruction.
- (2) " University Professors.
- (3) " Principals of affiliated colleges.

Class II—Other Members.

(i) Three persons who are not teachers elected by the Senate from among its members;

(2) members of the Senate appointed under clause 9 of class III of section 15 to represent the chief vernacular languages in the University area.

(ii) The Academic Council as constituted under sub-clause (i) may co-opt as members teachers of the affiliated colleges not exceeding fifteen, in accordance with the Regulations and so as to secure adequate representation of different branches of learning and of the colleges.

(iii) Save as otherwise provided, members of the Academic Council other than *ex-officio* members shall hold office for a period of three years:

Provided, however, that a member nominated or elected in his capacity as a member of a particular body or the holder of a particular appointment shall not, if he ceases to be member of that body or the holder of that appointment, as the case may be, for a period of less than three months, cease to be a member of the Academic Council.

23. (1) The Academic Council shall, subject to the provisions of this Act and the Statutes, have the power by Regulations of prescribing all courses of study and Powers of Academic Council.

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of determining curricula and have general control of teaching within the University and be responsible for the maintenance of the standards thereof.

It shall have power to make Regulations consistent with this Act and the Statutes relating to all matters which by this Act or the Statutes may be provided for by Regulations.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, it shall have power—

(a) to advise the Syndicate on all academic matters;

(b) to constitute from among its own members such faculties as may be prescribed;

(c) to formulate, modify or revise, schemes for the constitution or reconstitution of departments of teaching;

(d) to make proposals to the Senate for the institution of Professorships, Readerships, Lecturerships or other teaching posts and in regard to the duties and emoluments thereof;

(e) to make recommendations to the Syndicate for the recognition of teachers qualified to give instruction in affiliated colleges and hostels;

(f) to call for reports from the persons engaged in research and to make recommendations to the Syndicate thereon;

(g) to control and manage the University library or libraries, to frame rules regarding its or their use and to appoint a library committee or committees;

(h) to make Regulations for the encouragement of co-operation and reciprocity among colleges with a view to promoting academic life;

(i) to make Regulations regarding the admission of students to the University or prescribing examinations to be recognized, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, as equivalent to University examinations or the further qualifications mentioned in sub-section (1) of section 33 for admission to the degree courses of the University;

(j) to make Regulations relating to courses, examinations and the conditions on which students shall be admitted to examinations for the degrees of the University;

(k) to make Regulations relating to the use of the vernacular as the medium of instruction and examination;

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(l) to decide the conditions under which exemptions relating to the admission of students to examinations may be given;

(m) to appoint a standing committee and to delegate to it power to execute any of the functions assigned by this Act to the Academic Council.

24. The constitution and functions of the Faculties and Boards of Studies shall be prescribed by the Statutes; The Fac and Boas of Studie

Provided that no person shall be a member of a Faculty who is not a member of the Academic Council.

25. (i) Every Faculty shall comprise such departments of teaching as may be prescribed by the Regulations. Departm of teachi

(ii) Separate Boards of Studies shall be attached to each department of teaching.

CHAPTER V.—GENERAL.

26. No person shall be qualified for election or nomination as a member of any of the authorities of the University if he— Disquali tion for members

(a) is at the date of election or nomination of unsound mind, a deaf-mute or suffers from contagious leprosy, or

(b) is an uncertificated bankrupt or undischarged insolvent, or

(c) has been convicted by a court of law of an offence which involves moral delinquency.

In case of dispute or doubt, the Chancellor shall determine whether a person is disqualified under this section and his decision shall be final.

27. Save as otherwise provided, if any question arises whether a person has been duly elected or nominated as or is entitled to be a member of any authority of the University, the question shall be referred to the Chancellor whose decision thereon shall be final. Disputes constitut of Univer authoritie

28. All the authorities of the University shall have power to appoint committees; such committees may, unless there be some special provision to the contrary, consist of members of the authority concerned and of such other persons, if any, as the authority in each case may think fit. Constitut of commi tees.

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Proceedings
of University
bodies not
invalidated
by vacancies.

29. No act or proceeding of any authority or other body of the University shall be deemed invalid by reason only of some defect in the constitution of the authority or body or by reason of the existence of a vacancy or vacancies among its members or the invalidity of the election of any of its members.

Filling of
vacancies.

30. All vacancies among the members of any authority or body of the University shall be filled as soon as conveniently may be by the person or body who appointed, elected or co-opted the member whose place has become vacant.

Removal
from
membership
of the
University.

31. The Senate may, on the recommendation of not less than two-thirds of the members of the Syndicate for the time being in India and by the votes of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting, remove the name of any person from the register of graduates and remove any person from membership of any authority or board of the University if he has been convicted by a Court of law of what in the opinion of the Senate is a serious offence involving moral delinquency or if he has been guilty of scandalous conduct and for the same reasons may withdraw any degree or diploma conferred or granted by the University.

The Senate may also remove any person from the membership of any authority of the University if he becomes of unsound mind or a deaf-mute or suffers from contagious leprosy or has applied to be or is adjudicated a bankrupt or insolvent.

CHAPTER VI.—TEACHING AND ADMISSION OF STUDENTS.

Attendance
at recognized
instruction.

32. (1) No attendance at any instruction other than that conducted or recognized by the University shall qualify for admission to an examination of the University other than the entrance examination to the University.

(2) The authorities responsible for organizing such instruction shall be those prescribed.

(3) The courses of study and curricula shall be those prescribed.

Admission to
University
courses.

33. (1) No student shall be eligible for admission to a course of study qualifying for admission to a post-matriculation University examination unless he has passed the examination prescribed as qualifying for admission to such course or an examination recognized by the Academic

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Council, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, as equivalent thereto and possesses such further qualifications, if any, as may be prescribed.

(2) Every candidate for a University examination shall, unless exempted from the provisions of this subsection by an order of the Syndicate, made in accordance with conditions laid down by the Academic Council, be an enrolled member of an affiliated college.

CHAPTER VII—MISCELLANEOUS.

34. (1) Save as otherwise provided, every salaried officer and teacher of the University shall be appointed under a written contract.

Conditions of
service.

(2) The contract shall be lodged with the Registrar and a copy thereof shall be furnished to the officer or teacher concerned.

35. Where any pension, insurance or provident fund has been constituted by the University for the benefit of its officers, teachers or servants, the Governor-General in Council may declare that the provisions of the Provident Funds Act, 1897, shall apply to such fund as if it were a Government Provident Fund.

Pension or
provident
fund.

CHAPTER VIII—UNIVERSITY FUNDS, ETC.

36. (1) The University may establish under its direct control and management such scientific and technical colleges as may be agreed upon from time to time between the University and the Government.

Funds for
College
under
University.

(2) The Local Government shall, on such conditions as may be agreed upon provide or contribute towards the buildings and equipment required for such Colleges and also make an annual grant to the University for maintaining the institution.

37. The University shall have a fund to which shall be credited—

Funds of the
University.

(1) its income from fees, endowments and grants, if any; and

(2) contributions which may be made by the Local Government on such conditions as they may impose towards the development of laboratories, libraries, museums and workshops and the salaries of such teachers of the University as are appointed for research and for the advancement and dissemination of knowledge in particular branches of learning.

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transfer of
Government
institutions
to the Uni-
versity.

38. The Local Government may at any time after the passing of this Act transfer to the University the control and management of any of their institutions on such terms and conditions as **may be deemed** proper. In the case of such transfer, the Local Government shall make a contribution annually of a sum equivalent to the average annual net expenditure from Provincial funds on the institution during the three years immediately preceding the year of transfer.

CHAPTER IX—STATUTES, ORDINANCES AND REGULATIONS.

statutes.

39. Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Statutes may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely,—

- (a) the constitution, powers and duties of the authorities of the University ;
- (b) the powers, duties and conditions of service of the officers of the University other than the Chancellor and the Pro-Chancellor ;
- (c) the method of election to the authorities of the University and, save as otherwise provided, the procedure at meetings of such authorities, including the quorum for the transaction of business by them ;
- (d) the conditions of affiliation of colleges **affiliated** to the University ;
- (e) **the giving of religious instruction ;**
- (f) the classification and the mode of appointment of the teachers of the University ;
- (g) the holding of Convocations to confer degrees ;
- (h) the conferment of honorary degrees ;
- (i) the institution of a pension or provident fund for the benefit of the teachers of the University or its servants ;
- (j) the maintenance of a register of registered graduates ;
- (k) the discipline of students ; and
- (l) all matters which by this Act may be prescribed by the Statutes.

statutes, how
made.

40. (1) The Statutes set out in the schedule shall have effect as if duly enacted under the provisions of this Act.

(2) The Senate may take into consideration the draft of a Statute either of its own motion or on a proposal by the Syndicate.

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(3) The Senate, before passing a Statute taken into consideration of its own motion and affecting the powers or duties of any officer or authority of the University, shall ascertain and consider the views of the officer or authority concerned and of the Syndicate thereon.

(4) The Syndicate shall not propose the draft of a Statute --

(a) affecting the status, powers or constitution of any authority of the University until such authority is given an opportunity of expressing its opinion on the proposal ; such opinion shall be in writing and **the draft Statute together with such opinion** shall be considered by the Senate and submitted to the Chancellor ;

(b) affecting the conditions of affiliation of colleges to the University without consulting the Academic Council.

(5) (a) Any draft of a Statute proposed by the Syndicate and rejected by the Senate shall be submitted to the Chancellor who may refer it back to the Senate for further consideration.

(b) Every Statute passed by the Senate shall be submitted to the Chancellor who may give or withhold his assent thereto or refer it back to the Senate for reconsideration.

(c) No Statute passed by the Senate shall have validity until assented to by the Chancellor.

41. Subject to the provisions of this Act and the Statutes, the Ordinances may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely,—

(a) the levy of fees in colleges maintained by the University ;

(b) the conditions of residence of the students of the University and the levy of fees for residence in hostels maintained by the University ;

(c) the conditions of recognition of hostels not maintained by the University ;

(d) the number, qualifications and emoluments of teachers of the University ;

(e) the fees to be charged for courses of study given by teachers of the University, for lectures, for tutorial and supplementary instruction provided by the University and for services rendered by the University office ;

(f) the appointment and duties of examiners ;

(g) the conduct of examinations ; and

(h) all matters which by this Act or by the Statutes may be provided for by the Ordinances.

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Ordinances
made.

42. (1) Save as otherwise provided in this section, Ordinances shall be made by the Syndicate :

Provided that the Syndicate shall consult the Academic Council in making Ordinances

(a) affecting the appointment and duties of examiners ; or

(b) affecting the conditions of residence of students.

(2) All Ordinances made by the Syndicate shall take effect from such date as it may direct ; but every Ordinance so made shall be submitted as soon as may be after it is made to the Chancellor and the Senate and shall be considered by the Senate at its next meeting. The Senate shall have power, by a resolution passed by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present at such meeting, to cancel or modify any such Ordinance.

(3) The Chancellor may direct that the operation of any Ordinance shall be suspended until such time as the Senate has had an opportunity of considering the same.

ulations.

43. (1) The Regulations shall be made by the Academic Council and, subject to the provisions of this Act they may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely—

(a) the encouragement of co-operation and reciprocity among colleges ;

(b) the admission of students to the University or prescribing the examinations to be recognized as equivalent to University examinations ;

(c) the University courses and examinations and the conditions on which students of affiliated colleges shall be admitted to examinations for the degrees and diplomas of the University ;

(d) the granting of exemptions ;

(e) the management of the University Library or Libraries ; and

(f) the constitution of departments of teaching.

(2) All Regulations shall have effect from such date as the Academic Council may direct ; but every Regulation made by the Academic Council shall be submitted as soon as may be to the Senate which shall consider it at its next meeting. The Senate shall have power, by a resolution passed by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present at such meeting, to cancel or modify any such Regulation.

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CHAPTER X—TRANSITORY PROVISIONS.

44 Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or the Ordinances, any student of a college affiliated to the University who was studying for any examination of the Madras University shall be permitted to complete his course in preparation therefor and the Madras University shall hold for such student examinations in accordance with the curricula of studies of that University for such period as may be prescribed.

Completion
of courses of
study of stu-
dents prepar-
ing for exa-
minations of
the Madras
University.

45. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 12, within three months after the passing of this Act the first Vice-Chancellor shall be appointed by the Chancellor on a salary to be fixed by him for a period not exceeding three years on such conditions as he thinks fit.

Appoint ment
of the first
Vice-Chancel-
lor.

46 Notwithstanding anything contained in section 13, within three months after the passing of this Act the first Registrar shall be appointed by the Chancellor on a salary to be fixed by him for a period not exceeding two years on such conditions as he thinks fit.

Appointment
of the first
Registrar.

47. (1) It shall be the duty of the Vice-Chancellor to make arrangements for constituting the Senate, the Syndicate and the Academic Council within three months after the date of his appointment or such longer period not exceeding six months as the Local Government may by notification direct.

Transit ry
powers of the
Vice-Chancel-
lor.

(2) The Vice-Chancellor shall, with the assistance of an advisory committee the members of which shall be nominated by the Chancellor, draw up any rules that may be necessary for regulating the method of election to those authorities, subject to the provisions of this Act and the approval of the Chancellor.

(3) The authorities constituted under sub-section (1) shall commence to exercise their functions on such date or dates as the Local Government may, by notification, direct.

(4) The Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations of the University of Madras in force at the time of the coming into force of this Act shall so far as they are not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act be deemed to be Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations made under this Act until they are replaced by Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations to be framed under this Act.

(5) It shall be the duty of the Vice-Chancellor to draft such Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations as may

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be necessary and submit them to the respective authorities competent to deal with them. Such Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations when framed shall be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

Advisory committees.

48. Until the authorities of the University are constituted under section 47, sub-section (1), the Vice-Chancellor shall subject to the approval of the Chancellor have power

(1) to appoint such advisory committees as he may think fit; and

(2) to appoint such clerical and menial staff as may be necessary.

Removal by Local Government of difficulties at the commencement of the Act.

49. If any difficulty arises as to the first constitution of any authority of the University after the commencement of this Act, or otherwise in first giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the Local Government, as occasion may require, may by order do anything which appears to them necessary for the purpose of removing the difficulty.

SCHEDULE.

The first Statutes of the University.

Definitions.

I. In these Statutes unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(a) The 'Act' means the Andhra University Act, 1925, and 'section' means a section of the Act and 'clause' or 'sub-clause' means a clause or sub-clause of this Schedule; and

(b) 'Officers', 'Authorities', 'Professors', 'Readers', 'Lecturers', 'Teachers', 'Servants' and 'Registered Graduates' mean, respectively, Officers, Authorities, Professors, Readers, Lecturers, Teachers, Servants and Registered Graduates of the University.

Powers of the Syndicate.

II. Subject to the provisions of the Act, the Syndicate shall have the following powers, namely,—

(a) to provide or purchase lands, buildings, premises, furniture, laboratories, apparatus, equipment and other means needed for carrying on the work of the University;

(b) to invest any moneys belonging to the University including any unapplied income in any of the securities described in section 20 of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, with the power to vary such investments or to place on fixed deposit in any bank approved in this behalf by the Local Government any portion of such moneys not required for current expenditure;

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(c) to manage colleges and hostels maintained by the University;

(d) to appoint a Registrar of the University.

III. The Academic Council shall constitute Faculties of Arts, Science, Medicine, Commerce, Engineering, Technology, Agriculture, Teaching, Fine Arts, **Oriental languages**, and other branches of learning as it may find necessary from among its members.

Constitution of Faculties.

IV. The Registrar shall, subject to the control of the Syndicate, manage the property and investments of the University. He shall be responsible for the preparation of the financial estimates and the annual accounts. Subject to the control of the Syndicate, he shall be responsible for seeing that all moneys are expended on the purposes for which they are granted or allotted.

The Registrar.

All contracts shall be signed by the Registrar on behalf of the University. He shall exercise such other powers and perform such other duties as may be prescribed.

V. The following officers shall be appointed by the Syndicate on the recommendation of the Academic Council:—

The Proctors and Librarian.

(i) Proctors for the maintenance of the discipline of the students of the University;

(ii) A Librarian for the University Library.

VI. (a) Every **affiliated** college or **recognized** hostel not maintained by the University shall be managed by a regularly constituted governing body appointed by the person or body maintaining the college or hostel the constitution of which shall be periodically reported to and approved of by the Syndicate.

Colleges and hostels.

(b) The appointment of teachers and superintending staff of every such college or hostel shall be made by the governing body or by any authority to whom such body may have delegated the power and all such appointments shall be subject to the approval of the Syndicate.

(c) The Senate shall have power to suspend or withdraw the recognition of any college or hostel which may not be conducted in accordance with the conditions prescribed:

Provided that no such action shall be taken without affording the management of such college or hostel an opportunity of making such representation as it may deem fit.

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honorary
degrees.

VII. The Syndicate may, either of its own motion or on the recommendation of the Academic Council, make proposals to the Senate for the conferment of honorary degrees and shall, after the Senate assents thereto, submit such proposals to the Chancellor for confirmation:

Provided that in case of urgency the Chancellor may act on the recommendation of the Syndicate only.

examina-
tions.

VIII. All arrangements for the conduct of examinations shall be made by the Syndicate.

selection or
evident
id.

IX. There shall be instituted for the benefit of the officers, teachers and servants of the University such pension, insurance or provident fund as the Senate may deem fit.

selection
committees.

X. Appointments of University teachers shall be made on the recommendation of a committee of selection constituted as follows:—

- (i) The Vice-Chancellor;
- (ii) the Chairman of the Board of Studies in the department of knowledge concerned;
- (iii) two members elected by the Academic Council;
- (iv) two members elected by the Senate;
- (v) the University Professor or another expert in the department of knowledge concerned nominated by the Syndicate.

master of
degrees.

XI. All graduates of the University of five years' standing and all graduates of the University of Madras, who are residents of or are domiciled in the University area and who are of five years' standing or upwards on the date of the commencement of the Act, shall on payment of such fees as may be prescribed be entitled to have their names enrolled in the register of registered graduates and upon such enrolment to enjoy all the privileges of registration.

If any question arises whether a graduate of the University of Madras is a resident of or domiciled in the University area or not, the question shall be decided by the Syndicate and such decision shall be final.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Thursday, the 29th October 1925.

The House met at 11 o'clock, Mr. President (the hon. Mr. M. RUTHNAWAMY, M.A., Bar-at-Law) in the chair.

PRESENT:

Rameswami Ayyar, K.C.I.E., The hon. Sir C. P. Sarjoribanks, C.S.I., C.I.E., The hon. Mr. N. E. Isman Sahib Bahadur, The hon. Khan Bahadur. Moir, C.S.I., C.I.E., The hon. Mr. T. E. Raja of Panagal, The hon. the Patro, Kt., The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Sivagnanam Pillai, The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. Abdul Hye Sahib, Mr. Abdul Wahab Sahib, Mr. M. Abdulla Ghatala Sahib, Mr. Adinarayana Chettiyar, Mr. T. Anjaneyulu, Mr. P. Ankineedu Prasad, Mr. S. R. Y. Appaya Chettiyar, Mr. D. Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. S. Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V. Biswanath Das Mahasayo, Sriman. Boag, Mr. G. T. Chidambaram Nadar, Mr. A. Cruz Fernandez, Rao Bahadur. Devendrutu, Mr. N. Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Sahib S. Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C. Gangaraju, Mr. M. House Mian Sahib, Mr. Muhammed. Iopala Menon, Mr. C. Iopalan, Rao Sahib P. V. Irieve, Mr. R. G. Ieggade, Mr. D. Manjappa. Kesava Pillai, C.I.E., Diwan Bahadur P. Khadir Mohiddin Elyas, Khan Sahib. Khalif-u-Jah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P. Krishnama Achariyar, Rao Bahadur V. T. Krishnan Nayar, Diwan Bahadur M. Krishna Rao Pantulu, Rao Bahadur A. S. Krishnaswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur K. Kuppuswami, Mr. J. Leegh, C.I.E., Mr. E. W. Madanagopal Nayudu, Mr. R. Madurai, Hon. Lieut. Mallesappa, Mr. T. Marikkar Sahib, Mr. V. Hamid Sultan. Marthandan Pillai, Mr. P. N. Maruthavanam Pillai, Mr. C. Moida Sahib, Mr. T. M. Moola Sait Sahib, Mr. M. Muniswami Nayudu, Mr. B. Muttayya Mudaliyar, Mr. O. Muttayya Mudaliyar, Mr. S. Narasimhaachari, Rai Bahadur T. M. Narasimha Raju, Rao Bahadur C. V. S.	Narayanan Nambudripad, Rao Bahadur O. M. Narayanaswami Pillai, Mr. P. M. Natesa Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur O. Obalesappa, Mr. B. Paddison, C.S.I., Mr. G. F. Peddiraju, Mr. P. Prabhakaran Tampan, Mr. K. Premayya, Mr. G. Raghuchandra Ballal, Mr. K. Raja, Rao Bahadur M. C. Raja of Ramnad. Rajan, Mr. P. T. Ramachandra Reddi, Mr. B. Ramani, Rao Bahadur P. Rama Rao, Rao Sahib U. Ramalinga Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur T. A. Ramalinga Reddi, Mr. C. Ramiswami Mudaliyar, Mr. A. Rameswara Rao, Mr. G. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A. Rao, Mr. V. P. Ross, Mr. Thomas McKenzie. Sagaram, Mr. P. Saldanha, Mr. J. A. Samuel, Mr. J. D. Sarabha Reddi, Mr. K. Sarvarayudu, Mr. K. Sasibhusan Rath Mahasayo, Sriman. Satyamurti, Mr. S. Sesha Reddi, Mr. B. P. Seturatnam Ayyar, Mr. M. R. Sitayya, Mr. M. Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. R. Srinivasan, Rao Sahib B. Subbarayan, Dr. P. Subramania Pillai, Mr. K. Chavadi. Suryanarayana-murti Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur K. Tangavelu Pillai, Rao Sahib T. C. Uppi Sahib, Mr. K. Veerian, Mr. R. Vellingiri Goounder, Mr. V. C. Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr. S. Venkatachala Padayachi, Mr. K. Venkatapati Razu, Mr. P. J. Venkataraman Ayyangar, Mr. C. V. Venkataratna Sastri, Mr. T. R. Venkataratnam, Mr. B. Venkataratnam Nayudu, Kt., Diwan Bahadur Sir R. Venkatarreddi Nayudu, Kt., Rai Bahadur Sir K. Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur W. Windle, Capt. E. G.
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I

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[Order made by the President of the Madras Legislative Council under Standing Order No. 15 on the 4th December 1924—

1. Starred questions to be put at a meeting of the Council with their answers shall be printed and placed on the Council table an hour before the President takes his seat.

The Secretary shall call out the name of each interpellator in the order in which the names are printed, specify the serial number of his question and make a sufficient pause to give him or any other member a reasonable opportunity of rising in his place and putting a supplementary question. Supplementary questions must be put immediately after the principal questions to which they relate.

2. If a member responsible for a starred question happens to be absent when it is called, it will be open either to him or to any other member to put supplemental questions thereon after the other starred questions for the day have been answered, provided question-time is not thereby exceeded.

3. Questions, not starred, will not be called in Council, but they will be printed with their answers and placed on the table of the House along with the list of starred questions. Oral supplementary questions will not be allowed in regard to unstarred questions.]

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Co-operative Societies.

Appointment of Deputy Registrars of Co-operative Societies.

* 573 Q.—MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether under the new scheme of reorganization the appointments of Deputy Registrars have been made and a portion of the work of the Registrar has been assigned to these Deputy Registrars;

(b) if so, the necessity for a Personal Assistant to the Registrar and what are his duties, if any;

(c) whether it is a fact there is already an Assistant Registrar as Manager of the Office of the Registrar;

(d) what are the various duties assigned to the Personal Assistant and to the Manager;

(e) whether it is a fact that the Personal Assistant is placed on special duty and that another Deputy Registrar is acting for him;

(f) what is the nature of the special duty and whether it is not possible for him to attend to it along with his regular work; and

(g) how long is the special duty to continue and whether the Advisory Committee on Co-operation has sanctioned it?

A.—(a) Nine Deputy Registrars have been appointed. Their appointment does not relieve the Registrar of the administrative and statutory duties now performed by him.

(b) The normal expansion of work consequent on the formation of new co-operative societies justified the continuance of the appointment of Personal Assistant. He deals with correspondence and intermediate references which cannot be left to an officer of lower grade. He is required to be in charge of the office when the Registrar is in camp.

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(c) & (d) The Manager of the office who is of the Assistant Registrar grade exercises general supervision over the office in the despatch of business. Papers from certain sections pass through him and he notes on some of the more important files.

(e) Yes.

(f) The following are the principal duties on which the special officer has been employed:—

(i) introduction of the reorganization scheme;

(ii) revision of the Act, rules, model by-laws and departmental orders;

(iii) investigation of important questions such as the possibilities of life insurance, long term debentures, etc.

It was not possible for the Personal Assistant to carry out these special duties in addition to his ordinary work.

(g) The appointment has been sanctioned for a period of six months. It is not the function of the Advisory Committee to sanction appointments.

MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"Sir, with reference to the answer to clause (f), is it not better that the revision of the Act should be left to one who knows law rather than to one who rose from the clerical rank and who is not acquainted with law?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—"The opinion of the Law officers of the Government will be taken."

MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"While in other provinces like Bombay the Act has been revised in a manner conducive to the better working of the movement, why should not the Government here depute an officer with knowledge of law to do this work quickly instead of leaving it to an officer who rose from the clerical grade?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—"Opinions differ."

The RAJA OF RAMNAD:—"With reference to clause (e), may I ask whether the Advisory Committee would be consulted?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—"There is no objection."

MR. S. SATYAMURTI:—"With reference to clause (g), may I know whether the special duty would be over within six months or whether the time will be extended?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—"We expect the work to be finished within six months, and if it is not so finished we shall ask for extension."

MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"Has any work been done by the officer in the matter till now?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—"Yes, he is working at it."

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Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"If the Government are advised to extend the period, will the Government consult the Advisory Committee before doing so?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—"There is no objection."

Prosecution of ex-Secretary by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

* 574 Q.—Rao Sahib P. V. GOPALAN: With reference to my question No. 632, dated 10th October 1924, and the answer given by Government for clause (8), will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state whether the ex-Secretary was prosecuted by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and the result of such prosecution?

A.—The person in question was prosecuted and convicted.

Fisheries.

Alleged shortage of salt bags in Malpe fish-curing yard.

* 575 Q.—Rao Sahib P. V. GOPALAN: With reference to my question No. 176 and its answer by Government, dated 19th August 1924, will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state the result of the investigations of the shortage of 202 bags of salt in the Malpe fish-curing yard?

A.—The two Sub-Inspectors who held charge of the yard at the time of stocking and issuing the salt were held responsible for the shortage and directed to make good the loss to Government.

Rao Sahib P. V. GOPALAN:—"Of the two Sub-Inspectors in charge of the yard, is the one intended for stock-taking and the other for selling?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—"No, Sir."

Rao Sahib P. V. GOPALAN:—"May I know whether it is not a fact that the officer who issued the bags of salt found that there was a shortage when he took charge but was asked not to recount the bags?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—"Every person who takes charge has to count the number of bags when he takes charge and if he does not do so and a shortage results in the end he will be held responsible."

Rao Sahib P. V. GOPALAN:—"Is the hon. Minister aware that the yard officer has now found out that the 202 bags of salt have been issued long before he took charge of the yard, and has now made a report to the Government on that ground, and will the hon. Minister kindly go into the question and see that the officer in charge is exonerated?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—"If the officer has any plea, let him place it before the Government and Government will consider it."

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Audit of accounts of Tanur Fisheries station.

* 576 Q.—Rao Sahib P. V. GOPALAN: With reference to my question No. 177 and the answer by Government to its clauses 1 and 3, dated 19th August 1924, will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to place on the table of this House the result of audit of the accounts of Tanur Fisheries station by the commercial accountants and auditors to Government for the year 1922-23, wherein Rs. 5,782-0-5 was shown as a profit by the department for that year?

A.—The audit report and accounts of the station for 1922-23 are laid on the Council Table. These accounts show that the station earned a profit of Rs. 3,480-9-10.

Rao Sahib P. V. GOPALAN:—"Sir, am I then to understand that the profit of Rs. 5,782-0-5 shown by the department is not correct?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—"Messrs. Fraser & Ross after going through the accounts found that the profit was only Rs. 3,480-9-10, and not Rs. 5,782-0-5."

Rao Sahib P. V. GOPALAN:—"Was this not mentioned in the Administration Report with reference to the Tanur Experimental station?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—"Yes, Sir."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"How does the Government reconcile the discrepancy?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—"Certain items which ought to be included in the calculation of the profit were omitted."

Rao Sahib P. V. GOPALAN:—"Did the hon. Minister issue instructions to give bonus calculating the profit at Rs. 5,000 and odd?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—"I must have notice of the question."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Is it the fault in accounting or is there any substantial loss?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—"Certain important items which go to make up this difference are (1) Audit Rs. 200, (2) Interest on Capital Rs. 367, (3) Depreciation Rs. 613, (4) Reserve for bad debts Rs. 319, (5) Repairs Rs. 211. These items were not included in the accounts prepared by the department."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Why were not these items included in the calculation of the profit by the Government?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—"The Director of Fisheries thought that these items were not necessary. The Audit Officers thought that they should be included."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"Are other institutions of this department also faring the same fate?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—"I want notice of the question."

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Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" When Government got this information about this institute, did they not inquire as to whether other institutions also are going on, in the same way ? "

Issue price of fish-curing salt.

* 577 Q.—Rao Sahib P. V. GOPALAN : With reference to my question No. 73 and the answer to its clause (g) by Government on 18th August 1924, will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state the result of Government closely watching the situation created by the enhancement of the issue price of fish-curing salt and whether the Government have any idea now of reducing the issue price ?

A.—The Government await a report from the Director of Fisheries on the subject.

Rao Sahib P. V. GOPALAN :—" Has the hon. Minister not received any report from the officer in charge even though eighteen clear months have elapsed ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—" A report has been received since the answer was given and is under consideration."

Curtailment of expenditure in the West Coast fish-curing yard.

* 578 Q.—Rao Sahib P. V. GOPALAN : With reference to my question No. 74, dated 18th August 1924, and the answer to clause (e) by Government, will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state if the Government have any idea of curtailing the expenditure of the establishment of the West Coast fish-curing yard since they have had now sixteen months' experience of the working of the yards ?

A.—A report has been called for from the Director of Fisheries.

Stock of canned fish in the Government Chalam cannery.

* 579 Q.—Rao Sahib P. V. GOPALAN : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to place on the table of this House a statement showing the number of tins of the various brands of canned fish in stock at the Government Chalam cannery on the 15th July 1925 ?

A.—A statement* is laid on the table.

Rao Sahib P. V. GOPALAN :—" In answer to a question to this House in August last year it was given that the number of tins was 179,000 and odd. Since then the factory has not been in operation, and am I to presume therefore that in the course of twelve months Government were able to sell only 9,000 tins out of 179,000 tins ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—" If the figures given by the Government show that, I have no objection to say that it is so."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Sir, we were told that the older the fish the greater the demand. Are orders pouring in for this ancient fish ? "

* Printed as Appendix II on page 388 infra.

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Rao Sahib P. V. GOPALAN :—" Considering that Government were able to sell only 7,000 tins out of so many tins, will the Government consider the desirability of closing the factory ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—" It is under consideration."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" What is the age of the oldest stock in the factory ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—" Below seven years." (Laughter.)

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know, Sir, when the consideration was begun and when it is likely to end ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—" We began it only recently."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" How long will it take ? "

Price of fish-curing salt.

* 580 Q.—Rao Sahib P. V. GOPALAN : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the income and expenditure of the Fisheries Department for the year 1923-24 are almost equal ; and

(b) what was the reason for enhancing the issue price of fish-curing salt from Rs. 1-4-0 to Rs. 2-8-0 per bag and thus cause great calamity for the fisher folk ?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member is referred to statement II printed at page 33 of G.O. No. 236, Development, dated 13th February 1925, and to paragraph 1 of G.O. No. 292, Development, dated 14th February 1924, which have both been placed on the Editors' Table.

Rao Sahib P. V. GOPALAN :—" May I just enquire of the hon. Minister whether this department is working at a profit or loss ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—" There has been a slight loss."

Pearl fishery in the island ' Krussadi ' near the Pamban.

* 581 Q.—Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that an island named ' Krussadi ' near the Pamban was acquired some years ago and a number of buildings were put up thereon ;

(b) if so, how many years it is since the island was acquired and the buildings constructed ;

(c) what was the total expenditure incurred on this account ;

(d) whether it is a fact that this arrangement was made, and this heavy expenditure incurred, for the purpose of establishing a pearl farm where pearl oysters kept in confinement could be induced to form pearls of commercial value ;

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(e) whether it is a fact that Mr. Hornell, the late Director of Fisheries, is said to be one of the few experts who could carry out this operation; and that this scheme was sanctioned at such heavy expenditure only at his instance;

(f) whether any pearl was actually cultivated in this farm; if not, what was the reason of Mr. Hornell's failure to do so;

(g) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to establish an All-India Zoological Museum on this island;

(h) if so, what is the total estimated expenditure of this scheme and who is going to meet the cost thereof—the Local Government or the Government of India; and

(i) if the former, whether the Government will kindly place the whole scheme before the Council and obtain its sanction before it is launched?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to the answer furnished to his question No. 420 at the meeting of the Council held on the 5th March 1925 and to the answer to clause (k) given to question No. 56 answered at the meeting of the Council held on the 18th August 1925. The buildings referred to in clause (b) were completed in 1922.

Industries.

Fruit-preserving Institute, Coonoor.

* 582 Q.—Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NABASIMHA RAJU: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the names of persons who are managing the Fruit-preserving Institute, Coonoor;

(b) the monthly cost of the establishment at present; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to entertain apprentices in order to teach them the industry of fruit-preserving?

A.—(a) Mr. R. T. Patel.

(b) Rs. 787-8-0 including the pay of the factory hands.

(c) No.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"May I ask the hon. Minister whether the Government have any idea of entertaining apprentices?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—"The whole scheme of continuing the Institute is under consideration."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"Will the training of apprentices be one of the main considerations?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—"If the Institute is to be pushed on, it would necessarily follow that apprentices should be trained."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"Is there any idea of selling the concern?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—"If there are any offers."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"Have there been any offers?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—"Yes."

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Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo:—"On what terms was Mr. Patel entertained?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—"His pay is Rs. 250 per mensem."

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo:—"Has he any knowledge of fruit preserving?"

Excise.

Sale of toddy, etc., to boys and girls.

* 583 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that toddy and arrack are sold everywhere in the licensed shops to boys and girls of tender age; and

(b) whether there is any restriction as to the sale of toddy or arrack to boys and girls of tender age?

A.—(a) No.

(b) Yes; the hon. Member's attention is drawn to condition 15 C (2) of the general conditions applicable to all abkari licences.

Mr. R. VEERIAN:—"Sir, I have personally seen toddy and arrack sold to young boys and girls. When that is the case, will the hon. Minister issue instructions to the department to enforce the rules strictly?"

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"The attention of the officers will be drawn to this question and the answer."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Are the 'conditions' referred to here the same as those in the Excise Manual?"

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"They are the conditions of sale accepted by all the bidders."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"In corroborating the experience of my hon. Friend Mr. Veerian, may I ask the hon. Minister to issue instructions to the Commissioners to pay surprise visits to these shops? For example, Coonoor arrack shop may be visited any day."

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"The attention of the Commissioners will be drawn to this."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Are these conditions published?"

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"Yes, in the *Fort St. George Gazette*."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"Will the hon. Minister investigate into the evil of many young boys and girls carrying toddy in the evening from the shops to their homes for the older folk?"

Mr. R. VEERIAN:—"Is any power vested in the abkari officials to put an end to these things?"

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"Yes, they have power."

[29th October 1925]

Toddy-tapping in Chintur village, Godavari Agency.

* 584 Q.—Mr. V. C. VELLINGIRI GOUNDER: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) when fees were charged for the first time in the Chintur village, Bhadrachalam taluk of Godavari Agency, for the tapping of toddy-producing trees;

(b) whether there are villages in the above taluk where such fees are not levied now; and

(c) the reasons for charging fees in one case and exemption in the other?

A.—(a) 1st October 1924.

(b) Yes.

(c) Fees are charged in Chintur village as the tree-tax system has been extended to that village in accordance with the policy of gradually introducing the system in the Bhadrachalam taluk.

Mr. V. C. VELLINGIRI GOUNDER:—“May I know what is the policy referred to?”

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—“I should like to have notice of the question.”

15 m. Mr. S. SAIYAMURTI:—“In clause (c) of the answer, the Government refer to the policy of gradually introducing the system. My hon. Friend's question is what is the reason for this difference. May I know the reasons why the hon. Minister cannot tell us the reasons for this distinction between one part and another?”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—“I am afraid, Sir, the question is mine. The reason for the policy is that at present there is no restriction. I am afraid, drunkenness was extremely prevalent among the Koyas and Reddis and it was to introduce restrictions by which they could be gradually brought under control that this system was introduced.”

Location of toddy and arrack shops.

* 585 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether there are any rules—

(a) prescribing the minimum number of excise shops of any kind that may be located in any place;

(b) fixing the minimum distance between villages where toddy and arrack shops are to be located;

(c) fixing the minimum number of trees that can be tapped for any toddy shop; or

(d) fixing the maximum or minimum price at which toddy can be sold?

A.—(a) No minimum of excise shops for any local area has been prescribed except in the case of opium and ganja shops.

b) No minimum distance between villages in the matter of location of liquor shops has been fixed.

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(c) The minimum of trees to be entered in an original tree-tapping application for each shop is fixed by the Collector of the district.

(d) No maximum or minimum price at which toddy can be sold has been fixed.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—“May I know whether the Government have any idea of prescribing rules fixing the maximum and the minimum number of shops?”

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—“There is no idea at present.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—“In view of the fact that there are a large number of shops in the same place, will the Government be pleased to fix the number?”

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—“That will be considered by the reorganized advisory committees that will be constituted.”

Mr. MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB:—“May I ask the hon. Minister why the report of the Excise Advisory Committee touching the answer to these matters has not been published?”

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—“The report is under circulation to the members of the committee.”

Removal of toddy shops.

* 586 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether any memorial has been received from any persons in Udumalpet taluk of Coimbatore district praying for the removal of toddy and arrack shops located inside the village of Somavarapatti; and if so, what action has been taken thereon?

A.—No such petition appears to have been received since the beginning of 1924.

Excise policies of the Madras Corporation and the Government.

* 587 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) if it is a fact that there have been serious differences of opinion recently between the Madras Corporation and the Government regarding the location of liquor shops in Madras;

(b) whether the Government have insisted on issuing licences to any shops that the Corporation wanted to be removed;

(c) whether it is a fact that one of the Corporation members on the Excise Advisory Committee resigned his membership, and if so, why he did so; and

(d) whether the Government have passed any Government order giving their reasons for not accepting the recommendation of the Corporation?

A.—(a) No.

(b) & (d) The Corporation has not approached the Government for the removal of any shops.

(c) There are no members of the Corporation on the Excise Advisory Committee.

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Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTIYAR :—" May I ask the hon. the Minister for Education whether he denies that there have been serious difference of opinion between the Madras Corporation and the Government regarding the vesting of the right of location of liquor shops in the city ? "

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" There is no such serious difference of opinion I am aware of."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTIYAR :—" May I know if there is any difference of opinion between the two ? "

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I take it that no member representing the Corporation is on the Excise Advisory Committee ? "

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" There are no members now."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Is it because one has resigned as a sign of protest on this question ? "

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" I understand one member has resigned. I do not know why."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTIYAR :—" May I ask the hon. the Home Member if he has not resigned as a protest against the rejection by the Government of the resolution of the Corporation on this matter ? "

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" I have specifically asked the question as to why that member resigned. May I know if the hon. Minister took any steps to ascertain the reason in answer to that question ? It was mentioned clearly in the papers that a Muhammadan gentleman had resigned."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTIYAR :—" May I know if the Corporation has refused to fill up the vacancy ? "

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" It is open to the Corporation to send representatives to the committee."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTIYAR :—" My question is whether the Corporation has refused to fill up the vacancy."

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" No representatives are now sitting on the committee. That is all I can say."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—" I was only going to repeat that question, Sir, whether the Corporation to the knowledge of the hon. the Minister for Education has refused to fill up the vacancy."

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR :—" With reference to the answer to (b) & (d), may I know whether the Corporation has approached the Collector of Madras ? "

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" The hon. Member must ask the Collector for that information."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—" Has the Corporation been consulted in the matter of location of the shops ? "

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" Under the Rules the Corporation need not be consulted. It is the licensing board that has got the power."

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Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I press my question, Sir, why the member resigned and has any attempt been made by the Government to ascertain the reason ? "

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" The resignation was there. No specific reason the Government can give for it."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Does not the letter of resignation contain the reason ? If not, did not the Government, at least after my question, try to find out the reason ? "

Mr. R. MADANAGOPAL NAYUDU :—" Is the hon. Minister aware of the fact that a number of resolutions passed by the Corporation as regards the location of these shops and submitted to the licensing board has been disregarded ? "

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" I have said already that it is the function of the licensing board and not of the Government."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—" May I ask the hon. Minister whether he read the letter of resignation ? "

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" I am informed that the letter of resignation did not contain any reasons. I am prepared to inquire into it if necessary."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTIYAR :—" May I know if the other members of the Corporation who were sitting on the Licensing Board besides the present hon. the Home Member also resigned ? "

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" With reference to (d) of the question, asking whether the Government have passed any order giving the reasons for not accepting the recommendation of the Corporation which I presume is a request to vest the right to license shops in the Corporation itself, may I ask the hon. Minister for Excise why the Government have not passed any order giving their reasons ? "

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" The Corporation has no right to interfere in the matter of location of shops or selection of sites."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" That I know, Sir. But my question is not that. If the Corporation had any right they would not ask the Government to give them the right. It is because they have not got it, that I am asking the hon. Minister to tell us whether the Government have given the right and if not, the reasons for the refusal."

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" The only reason and the substantial reason is that they have no right to ask for it and the Government cannot give the right."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I ask for light and answer ? Is it laid down in the Divine laws that the Corporation ought not to exercise the right of licensing ? What does the hon. Minister mean by the term 'right' ? Is it legal or moral ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I am afraid we have no jurisdiction over Divine laws. (Laughter.) The hon. Member will refer to some other law."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Very well, Sir. Is there any law of British India or any law governing this Ministry that no right can be vested in the Madras Corporation to license the toddy and arrack shops in the city ? "

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The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"It is the law which governs every law-abiding citizen which says that municipal corporations under the existing law have no such right."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I remind the hon. Minister that law-abiding citizens live in cities like Glasgow and Edinburgh outside this wretched Madras Presidency?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Order, order I must ask the hon. Member not to describe our Presidency as 'wretched'."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"I am describing the present Government as wretched."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member should make clear the distinction between the Government and the Presidency." (Laughter.)

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"I acknowledge the correction, Sir. May I ask whether my hon. Friend is aware that in places outside this Presidency there are municipalities that have the right to license shops within their limits?"

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR:—"Is it not a fact that the Corporation had the right to license and the Government have taken that from the Corporation and the Government are remunerating the Corporation towards that?"

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"No."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"May I ask you, Sir, whether in view of what has been said by the hon. Minister that the reason for the resignation would be looked into by him, this question may be allowed to stand over so far as that point is concerned for the next meeting? Or am I to repeat notice of the question, Sir?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I am afraid, the hon. Member must give notice to the Government Member in charge if he wants an answer, as at present, it looks that the hon. Member for Government is not prepared to answer the question. If an answer is wanted, separate notice must be given of the question."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"With due respect, Sir, clause (c) of this question which raises this issue has not been answered and the hon. Minister was pleased to say now that he would look into the matter and find out the reason of the resignation. I have further asked the hon. Minister that if the reason is not found in the letter, he would ascertain it. Because that portion of my question has not been answered, I think, Sir, that it may as well be answered at the next meeting. If notice has to be given, I have no objection. But as a matter of usual procedure, I may say that no specific question is necessary. Moreover, the hon. Minister has not refused to answer the question. Under the circumstances I would like to have your ruling whether the question should be repeated."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I think it is more regular to give notice in regard to questions which have been put and which the Members of Government are not prepared to answer on the particular day on which they are put."

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Mr. MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB:—"May I know, Sir, whether in case of difference between the Corporation and the Licensing Board, it is not the function of the Government to interfere and settle?"

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"It is the Commissioner that is to decide if there is difference. If Government is appealed to, they will interfere on special grounds."

Mr. MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB:—"Has the Commissioner in this case decided the matter?"

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTIYAR:—"May I know, if the hon. Minister will consider the advisability of vesting the Corporation with the right of location of the shops?"

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"I do not consider it advisable."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTIYAR:—"May I know the reasons for the view?"

"May I know if the Excise Advisory Committee was consulted and they advised that the Corporation should not be vested with the power?"

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"The law is clear in the matter. We have also consulted the Law Officer who says that the Corporation has no right under the Act."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTIYAR:—"So far as that statement is concerned, we are in perfect agreement that we have no right under the present law. My question is whether the hon. Minister will consider the advisability of vesting the Corporation with this right?"

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"I do not consider it advisable, Sir."

Local Boards and Municipal Councils.

Preparation of the voters' list of Tiruvannamalai municipality.

* 588 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the voters' lists prepared by the Chairman, Tiruvannamalai Municipal Council, in April 1925 have omitted many names of tax-payers eligible to be on the voters' lists and included the names of several who are ineligible to be included owing to the default in payment of taxes due by them to the municipality?

A.—The Government have no information.

The matter is one for the revising authority and the individual voters concerned.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"May I ask, Sir, whether the hon. Minister is aware that objections were preferred to him against the inclusion of the chairman's name in the list of voters on the ground that he was a defaulter in the payment of his taxes?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"It is a matter for consideration by the revising authority."

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Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" In spite of the answer, may I ask him, Sir, whether it is not a matter of general public interest because a person whose name there is no reason for inclusion, has been included by himself and he has also been elected as the chairman? May I ask, Sir, is it not a matter of public importance not to be brushed aside with the reply that the Government have no information?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" The hon. Member is at liberty to move the authorities concerned."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" The authorities have been moved. Action has been taken in the Munsif's Court at Tiruvannamalai and as the Munsif has not interfered, the name has been included and the person has been chosen as the chairman. The matter is now pending before the District Judge of Vellore. May I ask the hon. Minister whether he does not choose to interfere in such cases?"

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know what is the sort of interference that is expected from the hon. Minister in such cases?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" I am afraid, I have no power of interference."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" I should like to ask the hon. Minister and the hon. Ministerial Supporter whether, when objections were sent to Government, at whose head the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government is, objecting to the inclusion of the name improperly in the voters' list, the Local Government had not ample powers of interference."

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" I say the Government have no power to interfere."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTIYAR :—" May I know if the power of not gazetting the names of successful candidates that was availed of in other cases cannot be used in this case?"

Appointment of the Zamindar of Saithur as president of the Sivakasi Taluk Board.

* 589 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that there was an ordinary suit between the Saithur Zamindar and an elected member and also an election petition against the election of the Zamindar of Saithur pending in the Sub-Court of Ramnad; and

(b) whether it is a fact that in spite of these litigations the Zamindar of Saithur was appointed as temporary president, Sivakasi Taluk Board, by the president of the District Board, Ramnad, with effect from 1st April 1925?

A.—(a) The hon. Member has apparently in mind the suit filed by M.R.Ry. G. Alagiriswami Nayudu in the District Munsif's Court for a declaration that he is the duly elected member of the taluk board. The Government have no information as to whether an election petition has been filed.

(b) The answer is in the affirmative.

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Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Sir, the question is that while there is a suit about the matter, the gentleman has been nominated president."

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" Suit between whom, Sir."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" A suit in regard to this very election, I suppose."

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" Does the hon. Member really mean that there was a suit between the Zamindar and the other person?"

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" I have not got the information, Sir. I had it stated in my question which had been mutilated by the office before admission."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Does the hon. Member allege that the question has been mutilated by the office?"

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" In the sense that it has been altered and some important portions have been omitted from it."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I suppose the omission was made with the hon. Member's consent because every amendment made in the office is done with the consent of the hon. Member concerned."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" I protested, Sir, and I was told that that was the only form in which it could be allowed and I consented."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member having consented to the amendment, it is not open to him now to say that the question has been altered in the office."

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" May I ask, Sir, whether it is not a fact that the Zamindar of Saithur had been elected as president but was appointed temporary chairman till he vacated his seat and came back by election?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" Yes, he had been elected president before he was appointed as temporary chairman."

Alleged removal of Mr. J. H. Thompson, I.C.S., from membership of the Sivakasi Taluk Board.

* 590 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Revenue Divisional Officer, Sivakasi, J. H. Thompson, I.C.S., was removed from membership of the Sivakasi Board by the Zamindar of Saithur and whether it was approved of by the President, Ramnad District Board;

(b) whether it is a fact that a monigar was appointed in the place of Mr. Thompson by the President of the Ramnad District Board;

(c) whether it is a fact that the same Sub-Collector, Mr. Thompson, was renominated to a seat on the Sivakasi Taluk Board by the President, Ramnad District Board, in June 1925; and

(d) whether the Government will be pleased to state the circumstances under which such removal and reappointment were brought about by the local board or boards concerned?

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4.—(a) & (d) Mr. Thompson vacated his seat on the taluk board as he could not make the oath of allegiance within the prescribed period. No president of a local board has power to remove a member.

- (b) The Government have no information.
(c) The Government were so informed.

Appointment of the President of Hosur Taluk Board

* 591 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) why Mr. C. N. Sreenivasa Ayyangar was appointed temporary President of the Hosur Taluk Board when he had not taken the oath;

(b) why the Taluk Board office head clerk's cousin was appointed as president; and

(c) why nominations of failed candidates were made to the said taluk board?

4.—The Government have no information.

Rules under the Municipalities Act.

* 592 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that rules have been framed under the Municipalities Act for the constitution of appeal committees for enquiring into the grievances of municipal servants against the orders of the chairmen of these municipal councils;

(b) whether it is a fact that under these rules the chairman of the council is to be chairman of such a committee also and whether the two other members of such committees are to be selected by the municipal chairman;

(c) whether it is a fact that these committees are to be convened by and conducted by the very chairmen against whose orders the appeals are preferred to this committee;

(d) whether it is a fact that before such appeal committees hundreds of appeals are pending unheard and undisposed of; and

(e) whether even when these appeals are disposed of, the orders of the chairman are almost always upheld?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The hon. Member is referred to Notification No. 68, on page 28 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette* dated 29th January 1924. The Chairman is member and chairman of the Appeal Committee; the other two members are councillors elected by the Council.

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

Issue of surcharge certificates by the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.

* 593 Q.—Mr. MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government and the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) in how many cases has the Examiner of Local Fund Account issued surcharge certificates for deficiency of local boards' moneys on person responsible during the official year 1923-24;

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(b) if not, why not; and

(c) whether rules for surcharging have been framed and incorporated in the Local Boards Act?

A.—(a) There were no such cases.

(b) No case calling for the application of the surcharge rules came under the notice of audit before the close of March 1924.

(c) Rules have been framed and published. It is not necessary to incorporate them in the Local Boards Act.

Mr. MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB:—"Arising out of the answer to clause (a) of the question, is it the fact that there are no such cases or is it the fact that there were cases but there were no rules under which such cases could be dealt with under the Local Boards Act?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"There were no cases reported under the rules."

Collection of arrears of municipal taxes.

* 594 Q.—Mr. MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government appointed between 1923-24 a special officer under section 39 of the District Municipalities Act to perform the function of collecting arrears of municipal tax in the Tiruvallur Municipality;

(b) whether the Government are not aware of similar neglect in the collection of taxes in the municipalities of Trichinopoly, Srirangam, Cuddalore and Salem; and

(c) if the answer to clause (b) is in the affirmative, why the Government have not adopted similar measures in those municipalities?

A.—(a) No. A special officer under section 39 of the District Municipalities Act was appointed in February 1925 to collect the arrears of revenue in the Tiruvallur Municipality.

(b) Collection work in 1924-25 was specially bad in the municipalities of Srirangam, Trichinopoly and Salem but not in Cuddalore.

(c) A special officer has been appointed for the Srirangam Municipality. The Salem and Trichinopoly Municipalities have been warned and given time respectively till the end of September and October 1925 to clear their arrears. The question of appointing special officers for these two municipalities will be considered if necessary.

Mr. MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB:—"Arising out of the answer to clause (c) to the effect that the Salem and Trichinopoly Municipalities have been warned, may I know when they were warned?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"I cannot give the exact date, but the chairmen were warned some time back."

[29th October 1925]

Audit objections against the Trichinopoly Municipality.

* 595 Q.—Mr. MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

- (a) what were the total number of audit objections raised in the case of the Trichinopoly Municipality during the years 1922-23 and 1923-24;
- (b) if so, what are the explanations for not answering them;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the audit objections have not been answered by this municipality since 1915-16; and
- (d) if so, what action the Government have taken on this dereliction of duty?

A.—(a) The total number of audit objections raised was 152 in 1922-23 and 414 in 1923-24.

(b) The explanation from the Chairman has been called for.

(c) No. Objections relating to the years previous to 1919-20 have been cleared.

(d) The chairman has been asked to settle all the outstanding objections at an early date.

Mr. MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB:—"May I know the date when the warning to the chairman was given to settle the outstanding objections?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"If the hon. Member gives notice of the question, I shall be glad to give him the date."

Mr. MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB:—"Is it not a fact that even to-day most of the audit objections have not been answered?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"He has been asked to answer the objections."

Diwan Bahadur W. VIJAYARAGHAVA MUDALIYAR:—"Are any penalties prescribed in the Act for delinquencies in such cases?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"If there is a delinquency, the chairman will be called to explain. If he does not explain satisfactorily, Government take action under the section which gives them general powers in the matter."

Diwan Bahadur W. VIJAYARAGHAVA MUDALIYAR:—"Does the hon. Minister propose to alter the law so as to restrict the powers of these local bodies?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"No."

Action taken on alleged embezzlements in certain local bodies.

* 596 Q.—Mr. MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether reports regarding the final action taken with reference to the following embezzlements and misappropriations have been received; if so, whether the reports will be placed on the table?—

(a) a sum of Rs. 23, being the pay of Fakirpalayam school establishment for November 1922, misappropriated by the acting headmaster in the Cuddalore Taluk Board;

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(b) Rupees 5-8-0, balance of amount misappropriated by union clerk in 1923 in the Tittagudi Union Board, South Arcot district; and

(c) Rupees 108-14-0, amount drawn by a contractor on forged cheque in 1923 in the Coimbatore District Board.

A.—Final reports have not been received.

Alleged defalcation in Abiramam Union Board.

* 597 Q.—Mr. MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the amount of Rs. 3,679 defalcated by the clerk of the Abiramam Union Board has been recovered; if not, what steps have been taken to recover the amount; and what became of the civil suit filed by the Government against the president?

A.—The amount has not been recovered. The clerk and the maistri are reported to be still absconding. The civil suit filed by the Collector against the president is pending.

Alleged diversion of earmarked funds and deposits by local bodies.

* 598 Q.—Mr. MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that in many local bodies earmarked funds and deposits are diverted to meet other ordinary expenditure, for example, in Kodavasal Union Board; and

(b) why a similar restriction cannot be laid by the Government in the case of local bodies as in the case of municipalities?

A.—(a) Earmarked funds, including deposits, are diverted temporarily by local boards in exceptional circumstances. invited to paragraph 72 of the consolidated audit report for 1923-24 on page 23 of G.O. No. 1603, L. & M., dated 11th May 1925 (published in Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*).

(b) The Government have prohibited the diversion by local boards of earmarked funds including deposits in G.O. No. 3372, L. & M., dated 27th November 1924 (published in Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*).

Mr. MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB:—"Arising out of the answer to question (a), is it not necessary that previous sanction at least should be obtained in such instances?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"Government have issued orders that funds earmarked should not be diverted."

Mr. MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB:—"Are those instructions obeyed? They have not been obeyed, so far as I know."

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"They are expected to be obeyed, and if they are not obeyed, steps will be taken to see that they are obeyed."

Mr. MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB:—"In the case of such objections appearing in the audit report for 1923-24, what action have the Government taken in such instances?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"The authorities concerned have been taken to task."

[22th October 1925]

Alleged excess expenditure by the Tiruvallur Union Board, Chingleput.

* 599 Q.—MR. MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that an estimate for Rs. 300 for sinking a well was sanctioned by the Tiruvallur Union Board (Chingleput district) in 1919;

(b) whether the work was carried out and the same properly check-measured;

(c) whether it is a fact that Rs. 32-1-11 was paid in excess of the estimate; whether anything was recovered out of that excess payment; and

(d) whether any disciplinary action was taken by the Government against those concerned?

A.—(a) & (b) Yes.

(c) Out of Rs. 32-1-11 paid in excess, a sum of Rs. 30-4-11 was recovered and the balance written off.

(d) No, as the President of the Union Board concerned was no longer in office and as the amount involved was trifling.

MR. MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB:—“Arising out of clause (a), is it not a fact that such a large sum of money like Rs. 300 was not utilized for the purpose of digging a new well, but was utilized only for excavating an old dilapidated well?”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—“Yes. I think so.”

MR. MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB:—“Has his conduct been censured?”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—“I think he was asked to explain why he had done so.”

MR. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“Is he not an elected Muhammadan President, Sir?”

MR. S. SATYAMURTI:—“On a point of order, Sir; may I know if questions are asked for conveying information to the hon. Minister when he cannot give information?”

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“If the rules about giving information were very rigidly enforced, I am afraid a large number of supplementary questions will have to be ruled out of order (Hear, hear). I must ask for the co-operation of Members on both sides of the House to see that only questions which ask strictly for information are put as supplementary questions.”

Municipalities which have got nominated chairmen.

* 600 Q.—RAO BAHADUR T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) what are the municipalities in this Presidency which have got nominated chairmen;

(b) what are the reasons for withholding the right of electing their chairmen to each of these municipalities;

(c) when the Pollachi Municipal Council was deprived of the right of electing its chairman;

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(d) whether there has been a general election of all or most of the councillors since then; and

(e) whether the Government are going to confer the right of electing its chairman on this municipality in the near future and, if so, when?

A.—(a) Anantapur, Pollachi and Palacole.

(b) The Government are advised that it is inexpedient at present to grant the elective privilege in the case of these municipalities.

(c) & (d) The Pollachi Municipal Council has never had the right of electing its chairman.

(e) The Government do not propose to confer the right of election in the immediate future.

RAO BAHADUR T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR:—“What are the reasons for depriving these municipalities of the right of electing their own chairmen, Sir?”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—“That question has been answered. The Government have been advised that it was expedient to appoint nominated chairmen to these local bodies.”

RAO BAHADUR T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR:—“On what grounds? The grounds are important but not mere statements.”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—“The ground is that the administration will suffer if nominated presidents are not appointed.”

RAO BAHADUR T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR:—“It has been stated in the Act that it is the right of every municipality to elect its chairman. For withholding such a right, the Government have to give reasons, and I want to know the reasons.”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—“The reason is that it would not be possible to have an elected president to carry on the administration efficiently.”

RAO BAHADUR T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR:—“In what way, Sir? A mere statement that it will suffer can be made about any institution. We are not concerned with the giving but with the withholding of right which by statute is given to a local body. For withholding such a right, some specific reasons have to be assigned, but not a general reason that it is not expedient to give the right because we are not concerned with the grant of any right.”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—“Sir, I have already answered that question. It was considered that if the right of election was given to these municipal councils, the work could not be properly carried on.”

MR. P. ANJANEYULU:—“May I know how long ago these towns were constituted into municipalities?”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—“Sir, I should like to have notice of this question. It is a difficult question to answer offhand as to when these institutions came into existence. If the hon. Member gives notice, I shall be glad to furnish the information.”

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Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"If I may ask two questions at the same time, may I know with reference to clauses (a) and (b) of this question, by whom the Government were so advised and when they were so advised? And secondly with regard to Anantapur which is proposed by the hon. the Chief Minister's Colleague to be a University centre under the Andhra University Bill and which has got a first-grade college, may I know the reasons why the Government think that the conferring of the right of electing its chairman will seriously hinder the administration of that municipality?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"Sir, as regards the first question, the Government consult the Collectors of the districts so far as the municipalities are concerned. As to the second question, I cannot understand what my hon. Friend means when he says that because there is a first-grade college in the Anantapur town it follows that the municipal administration of that town must be as satisfactory. I cannot follow the reasoning. In any case, the administration proved a failure and the Government were compelled to deprive the council of the right of electing its chairman."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"May I know if the Collectors of these three districts were consulted and if all of them advised the Government that it was inexpedient to confer the elective privilege on these municipalities?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"The answer is in the affirmative."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTIYAR :—"May I know the conditions which these municipalities have to satisfy before they secure the right of electing their own chairmen?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"There are no special conditions prescribed. On the other hand, each municipality is expected to have in the ordinary course an elected chairman. But it is only in extraordinary circumstances where the council has shown incapacity to manage its affairs that the Government think of nominating the chairman."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTIYAR :—"So, may I take it that these municipalities have shown their incapacity to manage their affairs without a nominated chairman?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"Yes."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"May I know whether the Government have decided that this chairman should be an official so far as Pollachi is concerned?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"So far, I think there is an official chairman for the Pollachi Municipality."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"I wanted to know whether the Government have decided that these nominations, which are made almost every day whenever the Sub-Collector leaves the place, must be necessarily of officials."

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"It is not necessary that an official is to be appointed. If there is a non-official competent to manage the affairs of the municipality efficiently, the Government would be glad to nominate him."

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Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"May I know whether the matter has been recently considered as to whether there is a fit non-official there, in the municipality?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"Yes. It was found necessary to appoint an official."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"May I know whether the Collector's advice was given before or after the municipality had resolved to appeal to the Government for the right of electing the chairman?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"Sir, I am not sure whether it was before or after the resolution."

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO :—"May I know whether Anantapur had an elected chairman for 20 years before, and if so, why that right should be taken away now?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"Yes, I am for that reason sorry that the Government had to deprive the council of the privilege; the Government had no other alternative but to nominate the chairman in the particular circumstances."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—"May I know if there is any ground for the suspension of the right of election, excepting the fact of chairman not taking the oath?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"No. The whole, Council failed to take the oath and was unable to carry on the administration satisfactorily."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"With regard to Anantapur, may I ask for some instances of the gross mismanagement which the hon. the Minister referred to in his answer; and also with regard to the answer to clause (e) of the question, may I know whether the Government contemplates the continuance of this incompetence in the municipality in the immediate future because they say in the answer that they do not propose to confer the right of election in the immediate future?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"If it is brought to the notice of the Government that things have improved, the Government will have no hesitation to restore the right of election to the council."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"The first part of my question has not been answered. May I ask the hon. the Minister to be good enough to give us one or two glaring instances of the gross mismanagement of the affairs of the municipality besides the failure of the chairman to take the oath?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"If the hon. Member gives notice of the question, I will be glad to give him particular instances."

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO :—"May I remind the Government that the reason for depriving the municipality of the right of election is not the mismanagement but the failure to take the oath, as the Government Order on the subject says?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"The failure to take the oath was one of the consequences of slackness in the discharge of duty."

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Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo :—"Is it a fact that when the oath was not taken, the nominated chairman happened to be the Revenue Divisional Officer?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"I cannot say that offhand."

Mr. V. C. VELLINGIRI GOUNDER :—"May I know the reason for withholding the elective privilege to Palacole?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"It is a newly constituted municipality, and if the hon. Member wants to have information about this municipality, I shall gladly furnish him."

Mr. V. C. VELLINGIRI GOUNDER :—"How long ago was that municipal council constituted?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"I can only say that it is a recently constituted municipal council. I cannot now give the exact time when it was constituted."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—"Before the Government Order was issued dissolving the Anantapur Municipal Council because the oath was not taken, was any indication given to that municipal council of the gross mismanagement of its affairs?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"I do not think so."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—"Was any explanation called for from that body?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"No, because there was no Council in existence."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—"In the order dissolving the council, the Government themselves do not say that there was mismanagement. Was that referred to in the Government Order?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"Sir, I am not quite sure of it."

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO :—"May I remind the Government that no notice was given to the municipality calling upon it to explain, because it was a Revenue Divisional Officer that was managing?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"There could be no notice, because there was no council."

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—"With reference to the Pollachi Municipality, was notice given before depriving it of the right of electing its chairman?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"It is not a question of depriving Pollachi of the right, because it has never had an elected chairman."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—"In answer to a question, about the Anantapur Municipality, the hon. the Minister said that notice was given to that municipality."

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"I said that there was no council to which notice could be given because the council ceased to exist by its failure to take the oath."

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Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—"I thought the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government has said just now that charges were framed and explanations obtained."

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"I never said that charges were framed. Notification was issued explaining as to why a nominated president was appointed. No notice could be given to the Council because there was no council."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—"Will the hon. Gentleman kindly furnish the correspondence or the papers relating to the subject, which would contain the instances of mismanagement?"

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—"If on the ground that there was no council, no notice was given, will the hon. Minister be pleased to tell us whether after the council was reconstituted, a full statement of the circumstances of mismanagement was brought to their notice with the object of enabling them to correct their mistakes?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"I think that after the restitution of the board, the board was informed that the administration of the affairs had not been satisfactory."

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO :—"May I remind the Government that the Government Order does not say anything about mismanagement and explanation, but only says that council was abolished?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"I am afraid my hon. Friend is making a mistake. The question put by the hon. Member from Nellore refers to the explanation of the municipal council, but the hon. Member for Anantapur is referring to reasons given to the council."

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO :—"But my knowledge is that there is no opportunity given at all."

Report of the Beggar Problem Committee.

* 601 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received and perused a copy of the report of the Beggar Problem Committee appointed by the Corporation of Madras;

(b) if so, whether they propose to help the Corporation of Madras with a grant to enable them to carry out the suggestions contained in the report; and

(c) whether action on similar lines is contemplated in dealing with the beggar problem in the mufassal?

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

(b) The proposals of the Corporation of Madras are under the consideration of the Government.

(c) The answer is in the negative.

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Election to Tirukkoyilur and Cuddalore Taluk Boards.

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

(a) the reason for not holding the election for the office of the vice-president of the Tirukkoyilur and Cuddalore Taluk Boards, South Arcot, vacant since the 12th May last, notwithstanding the provisions of clause (c) of section 12 of the Madras Local Boards Act;

(b) whether there is no time limit for holding the said election; and

(c) the person or authority that is to take the initiative for holding the said election?

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

(b) There is no time limit at present.

(c) The President of the Taluk Board concerned.

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—“With reference to clause (a), I can place some information for the use of the Government. Since I tabled this question the Tirukkoyilur Taluk Board has filled up the office by election. Notwithstanding this fact and the further fact that in Cuddalore a seat has been kept vacant for the past five months, may I request the hon. Minister for Local Self-Government to call for the information and also to ascertain the reasons for the inordinate delay in filling up a seat which is after all a formal affair?”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—“The Government have no objection to call for the information.”

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—“Arising out of the answer to clause (b), may I ask the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government whether in view of the recent happenings he will consider the desirability or advisability of fixing a statutory time limit within which election of vice-presidents ought to take place?”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—“The question will be considered.”

Mode of removal of unclaimed dead bodies.

* 603 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) how many municipalities have already adopted the suggestion made by the Government in their G.O. No. 634, P.H., dated 21st March 1925, sent to them with reference to providing hand carts with closed lids for the removal of unclaimed dead bodies and of the dead bodies of paupers dying within municipal areas;

(b) how many municipalities have adopted other kinds of conveyances for the purpose instead of hand carts with closed lids; and

(c) what sort or what kind of conveyances the other municipalities have adopted instead of hand carts with closed lids as suggested by the Government with reasons for so doing?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) A statement^a furnishing the information, as far as available, is laid on the table.

^a Printed as Appendix III on pages 389–394 infra.

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Mr. R. VEERIAN:—“I find from a statement given that some of the municipalities have adopted the suggestion of Government to carry unclaimed dead bodies by means of hand carts with closed lids and that some have not adopted the suggestion but are still carrying on the unclaimed dead bodies tied to a piece of bamboo allowing it to be hanging without any cover in a very unseemly manner. May I therefore know whether the hon. Minister for Local Self-Government will be pleased to issue a circular to such municipalities to see that some suitable conveyances are purchased because we are living in days of enlightenment?” (Laughter.)

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—“The Government have no objection to give the advice which the hon. Member wants. But they cannot compel the local bodies to adopt a particular course with regard to dead bodies.”

Mr. R. VEERIAN:—“Sir, I know for certain that we cannot compel the local bodies. What I want to say is I request the Government to make an attempt. I am sure that the attempt of Government will be successful.”

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“The hon. Member is not asking a question for information; he is suggesting a course of action.”

Application of Mr. M. Loganatham for a nominated seat in Ranipet Taluk Board.

* 604 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that one M. Loganatham recently applied for one of the nominated seats in the Ranipet Taluk Board, North Arcot district, by means of a mahazar to the Commissioner of Labour asking him to recommend him to the appointing authority to get a seat to represent the depressed classes; and

(b) if the Government have no information, whether they will be pleased to call for the information?

A.—The Government understand that no application from Mr. Loganatham is traceable in the office of the North Arcot District Board. Another Adi-Dravida (M.R.Ry. M. Thanikachalam Pillai Avargal) was appointed to the Ranipet Taluk Board on 1st May last.

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTIYAR:—“May I know if Government entertain applications for nominated seats?”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—“I do not understand what the hon. Member means.”

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTIYAR:—“My question will be clear when he reads the answer to the question already put. The answer to the question is that the application from Mr. Loganathan is not traceable. I should like to know if the Government are in the habit of calling for applications for nominations.”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—“The answer referred to applications because the hon. Member referred to applications in his question.”

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Seating accommodation for the depressed classes representative in the Mettupalaiyam Union Board.

* 605 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that the recently nominated member to the Mettupalaiyam Union Board, Coimbatore district, Mr. Raghavelu Reddi, member of the depressed classes, is given a separate ordinary stool at a little distance to sit at the time of union board meetings while others sit on the chairs;

(b) whether it is a fact that after the nomination of the depressed class member the meetings are held in the veranda of the union board office instead of inside the main building, as before; and

(c) if the Government have no information with reference to (a) and (b), whether they will be pleased to call for the information?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the letter from the President, District Board, Coimbatore, No. 20, dated 2nd September 1925, a copy of which is laid on the table.

Mr. R. VEERIAN:—"In the answer given the president of the district board says: 'It has been ascertained that after the appointment of the member in question, the union board meetings are held in the veranda of the office as the Union Board office is located in a rented building which adjoins the Vinayakar temple.' As a matter of fact I know that the member for the depressed classes is asked to sit on the bare ground whereas other members usually sit in chairs. Just I want to know whether the hon. Minister will be pleased to see that such injustice does not recur?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"I have no reason to think, Sir, that the member nominated is made to sit on the floor."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"I thought the questioner knew it personally."

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"If the matter comes from the aggrieved party it will be considered."

Mr. R. VEERIAN:—"I have brought the matter to the notice of the Government. The hon. Minister cannot expect the party to make the representation. The Government may or may not take the representation seriously. I want to know why my representation should be ignored in this way. I am here for this purpose. If not for what purpose am I here, Sir?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"It is not that the request is ignored. But the Government are given to understand that in some cases nominated members from the Adi-Dravida communities themselves prefer to sit on the floor. If that were the case it would be rather harsh on the part of the Government to compel them to sit on chairs."

Mr. R. VEERIAN:—"It will be possible to find out whether such things exist or not. The Government cannot say whether any of my statement is correct or not."

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"May I refer the hon. Member to the appendix where the fact is referred to?"

[29th October 1925]

Religious and Charitable Endowments.

Alleged improper procedure of the Manager, Devasthanam schools at Tirupati and Vellore.

* 606 Q.—Rao Bahadur M. C. RAJA: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government and the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the manager of the Devasthanam schools at Tirupati and Vellore collected contributions from the teachers thereof towards a fund for offering opposition to the Madras Religious Endowments Act;

(b) what is the total amount thus collected, whether it was collected in one lump or by instalments from the teachers concerned;

(c) whether it is within the competence of a school manager to compel his employees to pay for an agitation against an act of the Government in which he alone is interested, without violating the disciplinary rules of the Educational department; and

(d) what action the Government propose to take to draw the attention of the manager to the impropriety of his procedure?

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

Mr. R. VEERIAN:—"With reference to the question of Mr. M. C. Raja, I find that the answer of the Government is that the Government have no information. With a view to elicit information these questions are put and there is no meaning at all in saying that the Government have no information. (Laughter) I want to know with reference to clause (a) whether the devasthanam schools in Vellore and Tirupathi are recognized ones. In that case the Government can very easily get the information."

Alienation of inam lands dedicated to endowments.

* 607 Q.—Mr. V. C. VELLINGIRI GOUNDER: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue and the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that inam lands dedicated to temples and charitable purposes have been alienated by trustees and consequently those objects for which such inams were granted are suffering in their administrations; and

(b) whether the Government will be pleased to prepare and lay on the table of the House a list showing districtwar such inams alienated and their objects neglected?

A.—(a) If the hon. Member refers to inams granted or confirmed by Government, he will find in Board's Standing Order No. 54 detailed instructions whereby the assessment which as a rule constitutes the inam is secured for the institution even if the land is alienated. The neglect of an institution cannot therefore as a rule be attributed to the alienation of an inam granted or conferred by Government. The management of private endowments is a matter for the Committee appointed under section 16 of Act I of 1925.

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- (b) In the matter of alienations of inams and charitable endowments, the interests of the temple or other institutions and the public are watched by the local officials and by the Committee appointed under section 16 of Act I of 1925. The Government have at present no reason to think that any useful purpose would be served by the preparation of the list suggested.

Mr. V. C. VELLINGIRI GOUNDER :—" Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether in the case of the Inam lands the assessment itself is dedicated for such purposes or the land with its assessment ? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" I think a Board constituted under the Hindu Religious Endowments Act should decide these questions."

Mr. V. C. VELLINGIRI GOUNDER :—" I do not know whether the Board has got the power to go into that question. My question is more to understand the position of these inams. Is it not a fact that on account of the alienations the average inams are neglected? I wanted to know from a reference to the inam registers whether the assessment or land itself is the property."

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" May I know if the hon. Member is referring to Government inams ? "

Mr. V. C. VELLINGIRI GOUNDER :—" I am referring to Government inams."

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" I may tell him that the latest ruling of the Privy Council is that it depends upon the circumstances of each case."

Mr. V. C. VELLINGIRI GOUNDER :—" From the way in which the inams are granted I want to know whether any information could not be got. I mean from the title deeds."

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" No."

Mr. V. C. VELLINGIRI GOUNDER :—" The title will say that the inam granted is for the upkeep or maintenance of particular services. Now several trustees have alienated properties and are getting only few rupees instead of hundreds of rupees. I do not know how the Government think that the neglect of the institution is not due to such of the alienations. It is really a wonder to say that neglect of the institution cannot be attributed to the inam granted by the Government."

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" I understand that the question of the hon. Member is whether inam consists of land or of the assessment. The answer to that is that on a construction of the title deed the Privy Council has held that it depends upon the circumstance of each case."

Mr. V. C. VELLINGIRI GOUNDER :—" Are the Government satisfied that the neglect is not due to the alienation of the inams ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" I was referring to Government inam lands."

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Mr. V. C. VELLINGIRI GOUNDER :—" I was thinking of inams granted by Government or recognized by Government. With reference to clause (b), may I know who are the local officials ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" In the case of Government inams it is the Collector and the Revenue officials who have to see that the proceeds of the inams are spent on the institution."

Mr. V. C. VELLINGIRI GOUNDER :—" What is the object of such watching ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" To see that the proceeds of the inams are spent on the institutions and the inams are not alienated."

Mr. V. C. VELLINGIRI GOUNDER :—" The answer shows what the question of alienation of inams is meant here."

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" I am afraid I do not understand the hon. Member."

Mr. V. C. VELLINGIRI GOUNDER :—" Government have no reason to think that no useful purpose will be served. If such lists are not prepared, what is the use of these endowment officers going round and making enquiries ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" The hon. Member refers to private inams."

Mr. V. C. VELLINGIRI GOUNDER :—" I do not understand what is meant by Government inam or what is meant by private inam. I am speaking of inams recognized by Government."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I think the hon. Member will do well to get the answer by having a private conversation. I do not think the hon. Member will be satisfied by such answers, nor will it be possible for the hon. the Revenue Member to satisfy him."

Mr. V. C. VELLINGIRI GOUNDER :—" The other day the Endowments Commissioner came to Coimbatore. I had a talk with him. I referred to the several alienations."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member has not yet come to the question. He is giving us a lot of interesting information. Will he kindly put the question first ? "

Mr. V. C. VELLINGIRI GOUNDER :—" I wanted to have a list of district-war inams alienated. The Divisional Commissioner told me that it would be a very useful thing. As the endowments officers will be touring such a list would be useful to them."

Town-Planning.

Scheme of Director of Town-Planning to improve the Adi-Dravida locality in Govindapuram, etc.

* 608 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state —

(a) at what stage the scheme prepared by the Director of Town-Planning, Madras, in connexion with the improvement of Adi-Dravida locality of Govindapuram, Vaniyambadi Municipality, remains at present ;

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(b) all other schemes that were prepared already and are intended to be prepared by the Director of Town-Planning in connexion with the improvement of depressed classes quarters in various municipalities and local boards areas;

(c) whether the Vaniyambadi Municipality is going to work up the scheme or whether they had given up the scheme;

(d) whether the Government intend to advance them loans and if so, how much and at what percentage of interest together with other conditions; and

(e) if the Government have no information with reference to clauses (a), (b) and (c), whether they will be pleased to call for the information?

A.—(a) & (c) The hon. Member refers apparently to the scheme for providing new house-sites for the Adi-Dravidas of Govindapuram. From a report received from the Chairman, Municipal Council, Vaniyambadi, it appears that the Council has decided to defer the scheme owing to financial difficulties and that it is not likely to be taken up in the near future. The Chairman states, however, that he is working out a cheaper scheme than the one originally proposed.

(b) A statement containing the information is appended.*

(d) The Government have already informed the Municipal Council that the question of granting a loan can be considered only after the scheme is ready and has been sanctioned by the Government for execution. Interest will be charged on the loan at the rate current when it is taken. The period of currency will depend on the amount of the loan and the financial condition of the Council and will be subject to a maximum of thirty years.

Move of Government to Hills.

Alleged additional cost of the exodus to Ootacamund.

* 609 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether any order has been passed this year changing the practice of the previous years about the stay of the Executive Council Members and their subordinates in Ootacamund; and

(b) if the answer to (a) be in the affirmative, what is the change that has been made and the additional cost that may result from it?

A.—(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—“May I know, Sir, if all the Executive Council Members did not stay this time much longer than last year at Ootacamund?”

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR:—“I do not know. I am afraid I do not know how long they stayed last year.”

* Printed as Appendix V on pages 395-396 infra.

[29th October 1925]

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—“I am simply asking the question whether it is a fact. I ask specifically because I find from various papers that the Executive Council Members intended and give effect to their intention to stay at Ootacamund much longer than last year. I am also told that there is a proposal to stay much longer even next year. I want to know whether any order has been passed. Technically there might be no order. But may I know whether any understanding has been arrived at?”

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR:—“The question seems to give the answer which he requires.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—“The fact is there and I want to know the reason. The fact is that the Executive Council Members stayed in Ootacamund much longer this year than last year. I ask on what authority they stayed, whether there was any specific order passed in the matter or whether any understanding was come to.” 12 noon.

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—“Is there any proposal to change the practice of previous years and allow the Members of Government to stay longer at Ootacamund from next year onwards, not exactly with reference to what has taken place this year?”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—“Let me also make myself clear. I want also to know whether any orders have been passed as to the practice to be observed from next year.”

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR:—“The hon. Member seems to assume a practice. I have no information as to any practice. I think it is left to the discretion of the Members of the Executive Council as to when they consider it desirable to visit the headquarters of His Excellency the Governor.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—“Was it not announced some time ago that the Government had decided to curtail their stay in Ootacamund by three months or so?”

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR:—“I presume the hon. Member is referring to the issue regarding the stay on the hills of the Secretariat establishment, which is, I think, limited to certain months.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—“My question on the paper is with regard to the stay of the Executive Council Members and their subordinates. I want to know whether any orders have been passed with regard to both.”

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR:—“I know that there were certain orders passed about the stay of the Secretariat establishment at Ootacamund.”

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—“Is the hon. the Finance Member aware that on a motion made in this Council there was an understanding that the period of stay of the Executive Council Members would be limited to three months? On a previous occasion, the question was raised and that was the understanding come to.”

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR:—“I want notice of that question.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—“May I ask the hon. the Finance Member whether the information given in a leading article in the *Madras Mail* some weeks ago is wrong?”

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The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Articles in newspapers cannot be taken as foundations for putting questions and eliciting answers."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"I am not using it as a foundation for my question. I am asking whether the hon. the Finance Member's attention has been drawn to the leading article in the *Madras Mail* which condemned the proposal of the Madras Government to extend their stay in Ootacamund during the summer months?"

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"Will the hon. Member make himself responsible for the statement?"

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"I cannot put myself in the happy position of the editor of the *Madras Mail*. I am simply asking whether his attention has been drawn to a leading article in the *Madras Mail* condemning the proposal of the Madras Government. May I ask, basing my question on that, whether the Government had any proposal to extend their stay at Ootacamund during the summer months; if so, for what reason, and whether they will consult the Legislative Council in the matter?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"With regard to the article in the *Madras Mail*, I do not think it is right to base the question on it. If the hon. Member will make himself responsible for the argument used, the Member of Government will be pleased to answer the question."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"I am asking for no argument being accepted. I am asking whether a particular statement is a fact. The *Madras Mail* stated that it understood there was a proposal to extend the stay of the Madras Government in Ootacamund during the summer months. I ask the hon. the Finance Member whether he is in a position to contradict or confirm that statement, and if so, whether he will be good enough to do so."

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"I cannot undertake to contradict or confirm any statement that is made in a newspaper. I am unable to understand why this question should be put to me about a leading article in the *Madras Mail*, for which I have no responsibility of any kind whatsoever."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"I am not saying that the hon. the Finance Member is responsible for any statement. I hope he will live and learn. Meantime, I am simply asking because my hon. Friend Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar asked him whether there was any proposal or understanding in regard to the extension of the stay at Ootacamund and he denied or accepted nothing. I am asking whether he is aware of the statement made in a leading newspaper of Madras and whether he is therefore in a position to confirm or contradict that statement."

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"I did not quite catch what the hon. Member Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar said or the form in which he put the question. I was asked a question about the practice relating to the current year, and my answer was in regard to that specific question. Will the hon. Member exactly say what conclusion he draws from it to ask me if I am accepting a statement made in one of the leading papers? I am really unable to correct this or remember what it really represents."

[29th October 1925]

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Will the hon. the Finance Member be good enough to say whether there is any proposal to extend the stay in Ootacamund from next year onwards?"

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"There is at present no proposal. The question of the length and the conditions of stay is one, I may say, which comes up for consideration every year."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"May I know whether it has come before the Executive Council this year?"

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"That is a matter as to which I cannot say."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"Did the matter come up this year as to how long they should stay?"

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"I am afraid I am not familiar with what has taken place this year."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—"Will the hon. the Leader of the House say whether that question was considered this year and how long they decided to stay?"

The hon. Sir. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"There was no such decision. It is left to the discretion of individual Members of the Executive Council to stay if they feel necessary in the public interests."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"May I ask the hon. the Finance Member, as the keeper of the financial conscience of the Madras Government, whether he will bring up any proposals for extension of stay before this Council before he as Finance Member sanctions the extra expenditure?"

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"The hon. Member is aware that any proposals involving expenditure come up before this Council."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"May I ask whether such a thing is going to be brought forward in the shape of a supplementary grant or additional grant?"

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"As the hon. Member knows, proposals for expenditure are placed before the Finance Committee and then come up before this Council. I cannot assure him of anything more."

Tours.

Tours by the hon. Ministers.

* 610 Q.—Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR : Will the hon. the Member for Finance and the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state the total number of official tours made by each of the Ministers between months of April and August 1925?

A.—The total number of official tours made by each of the hon. Ministers between April and August 1925 was as follows:—

					Number of tours.
First Minister	...	...	...	...	4
Second "	...	...	...	...	2
Third "	...	...	...	...	6

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Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I ask the hon. the Finance Member and the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government whether they will be pleased to tell us as to the places to which these Ministers went, especially the third Minister who in five months undertook six tours and the nature of official business which so often took them on these tours?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—"If a separate question is asked, it will be answered."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"May I ask whether in these official tours the Minister is at liberty to use the tours for electioneering purposes, and whether official purposes include electioneering purposes?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Did this happen in one of the tours?"

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"I surmise it happened."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member must be aware of the fact and make himself responsible for his statement."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"I have sufficient reasons to expect and believe that these tours are used for electioneering purposes."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Order, order. Did that happen in any of these tours?"

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"I am almost sure that it has happened."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member is only almost sure (laughter)."

Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO:—"What is the cost of engaging a saloon? How many first classes are equal to a saloon?"

Depressed Classes.

Access to the Ketandapatti Post Office for the depressed classes.

* 611 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether it is a fact that there is no free access to the Ketandapatti Post Office located in the midst of agraharam in Ketandapatti, 5 miles from Jalarpet, to the members of the depressed classes passing through the Ketandapatti agraharam?

A.—The Government have no information. As the Local Government have no administrative control over the location of post offices, the matter is being brought to the notice of the Postmaster-General.

Mr. R. VEERIAN:—"The answer to my question is: 'As the Local Government have no administrative control over the location of post offices, the matter is being brought to the notice of the Postmaster-General'. As this is purely a question of passing through public roads to the post office for transacting postal business like other people, the members of the depressed classes have no wings; they are not angels, they cannot fly."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Order order. The hon. Member is making a speech. Will he ask a question?"

Mr. R. VEERIAN:—"I am asking a question in a supplementary way (loud laughter)."

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The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I am afraid the hon. Member is putting a question neither in the main way nor in the supplementary way but in his own way. Will he kindly state his question?"

Mr. R. VEERIAN:—"Let me know therefore why the Government have not at all taken any effective steps to secure freedom and liberty for the so-called depressed classes to pass through public roads."

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Sir, the Government have already taken action in the matter."

Mr. R. VEERIAN:—"May I know why, if the post offices are located in the midst of agraharams or in any inaccessible places, the depressed classes should be prevented from going to the post office?"

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"May I ask what action has been taken by the Government?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"The matter has been brought to the notice of the Postmaster-General."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"My hon. Friend does not want to know why the post office is not situated in a less objectionable place but what action has been taken to safeguard the right of the people to pass through these roads?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Government are thoroughly prepared to safeguard the rights of all people to pass through public roads. As regards the location of post offices, it is not within the control of the Local Government. So it has been brought to the notice of the Postmaster-General."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTIYAR:—"The question is not to shift the post office but to allow access to the depressed classes through the public roads. May I know what action Government have taken to secure access for the depressed classes to the post office?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"If specific instances are brought to my notice, I shall take necessary action."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTIYAR:—"Hundreds of instances have been mentioned."

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"At the present moment Government have taken action."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"May I know whether the Government will ask the police to prosecute or to take effective steps otherwise to prevent people being denied access to public roads?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I am prepared to consider the suggestion."

Mr. R. VEERIAN:—"Several instances have been brought to the notice of Government. This is a matter about the denial to go to the post office by passing along public roadsides. I am not asking for the shifting of the post office."

[29th October 1925]

Emigration.*Recruitment of Assam labour from Vizagapatam Agency.*

* 612 Q.—Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state the number of persons recruited from the Vizagapatam Agency for the year 1924-25 for Assam labour?

A.—Two thousand five hundred.

Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—“Having regard to the large number of persons recruited from the Vizagapatam Agency—2,500 persons in a year—do the Government propose to consider the question again?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“I will examine the question.”

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“There are a lot of other questions. But the time having expired, we shall now proceed to the next order of the day.”

Forests.*Forest Panchayats.*

* 613 Q.—Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Forest Panchayats established in the Nellore district; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken for the extension of the Forest Panchayat system in that district?

A.—(a) None.

(b) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to clause (a) of Legislative Council question No. 251 asked during the present meeting of the Council.

Alleged forest grievances in Nellore district.

* 614 Q.—Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether any and if so what action was taken for the appointment of a committee for the Nellore district to investigate into grievances of ryots in respect of forest reserves adjoining villages, after a resolution recommending such a committee for each district was passed at the meeting held on the 6th February 1923; and

(b) if no action was taken, to state the reasons why no action was taken?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member's attention is invited to G.O. No. 703, Development, dated 12th May 1925, which has been placed on the Editors' Table. According to the recent reclassification of forests, an area of 397 square miles of forest reserve in Nellore district is proposed to be transferred to panchayat management and 329 square miles will remain under departmental control. The Collector has been directed to constitute a committee on which non-officials will be represented to scrutinize the details of the classification and to make such recommendations as may seem necessary.

[29th October 1925]

Cost of the staff and machinery of the Saw Mill at Olavakkote.

* 615 Q.—Mr. K. PRABHAKARAN TAMPAN: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the names of officers and other permanent hands employed in the Saw Mill at Olavakkote with their respective monthly salaries; and

(b) a detailed list with costs of the machinery purchased up to date and proposed to be purchased hereafter, if any?

A.—(a) & (b) The information is given in the lists appended.* It is not proposed to purchase any machinery at present.

Machinery of the Saw Mill at Beypore.

* 616 Q.—Mr. K. PRABHAKARAN TAMPAN: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the plant and machinery of the Saw Mill at Beypore has been completely fitted up; if so, at what cost;

(b) the average outturn of sleepers per month;

(c) the average quantity of timber required for making finished sleepers of both sizes;

(d) the cost of cutting, transport and sawing a sleeper of either size; and

(e) the names of permanent employees with their designations and salaries and the average cost of coolies hired in a month?

A.—(a) Yes; at a cost of Rs. 14,024.

(b) From 500 to 1,500 sleepers with prospects of 2,000 in some months.

(c) Broad gauge—5 c.ft

Metre gauge—2½ c.ft.

(d) The cost will vary and cannot be definitely given.

(e) Ranger Raman Pillai (pay Rs. 150 per mensem) is the only permanent employee. The average cost of coolies hired in a month amounts to Rs. 100.

Concessions regarding grazing permits.

* 617 Q.—Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether at places where two forest circles or ranges meet the ryots holding grazing permits are allowed to graze their cattle on a single permit in either of the circles;

(b) whether such a permission was granted to ryots of Annumpalli and other villages by the District Forest Officer in his D. Dis. No. 1280, dated 2nd September 1907, and whether such a concession is still in vogue;

(c) whether the ryots are running a great risk of being hauled up for forest offences and subjected to great annoyance at the hands of forest subordinates owing to the withdrawal of the concession referred to above; and

(d) why the said concession was treated as a dead letter or withdrawn?

* Printed as Appendix VI on page 397 infra.

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- A.—(a) A separate permit has to be taken for each range but not for each working circle.
 (b) The District Forest Officer's Proceedings referred to have been destroyed.
 (c) & (d) The concession of allowing grazing in a whole range on a single permit has not been withdrawn.

Jails.

Arrangements for scavenging work in the Salem jail.

* 618 Q.—Mr. R. VERRIAN: With reference to answers, dated 18th November 1924, to question No. 1237, will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether enquiries have already been made as regards allotting scavenging work in the Salem jail to the members of the depressed classes convicts who do not belong to that occupation or who are not accustomed to that occupation; and, if so, whether the Government will be pleased to place the result of their enquiry on the Council table?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 303.

Labour.

District Labour Officer, Madras.

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

- (a) when the present District Labour Officer for Madras was appointed;
 (b) what definite work he has done till now as District Labour Officer apart from mere inspection of places; and
 (c) why he was preferred for this appointment to graduates from depressed classes who applied for the same?

A.—(a) On 1st April 1925.

(b) He has started nine new schools besides having under his supervision 17 old ones. He has also organized two co-operative societies. Further, 44 houses in the DeCaster's Road for the Puliyantope labourers have been practically completed under his immediate supervision: the District Labour Officer has also prepared a scheme for constructing houses on another plot for the labourers. Drainage and road work in Kathbada and Mottu cheries have been estimated for and in some cases started by him in addition to other miscellaneous work.

(c) He is a graduate in Civil Engineering of the Madras University and also the holder of a diploma from the College of Engineering, Madras, and acted as Assistant Engineer in the Madras Corporation.

An officer with engineering qualifications was required for carrying out the building programme that had to be undertaken for housing the Puliyantope labourers and the other works connected with the improvements to cheries in the Madras City.

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Collectorates.

Personal Assistants to Collectors.

* 620 Q.—Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

- (a) the districts in which posts of personal assistants are sanctioned;
 (b) how many of them are deputy collectors and how many of them are Indian Civil Service officers;
 (c) whether there is any proposal to appoint an Indian Civil Service officer as personal assistant to the Collector of Vizagapatam; and
 (d) the reasons, if any, to appoint an Indian Civil Service officer as personal assistant to the District Collector of Vizagapatam?

A.—(a) & (b) There is now no sanctioned post of deputy collector personal assistant in any district. Headquarters sub-collectors have been sanctioned for Malabar and Tanjore. These two posts are at present held by deputy collectors.
 (c) The Government have under consideration the question of appointing a headquarters sub-collector at Waltair.
 (d) The reason is that an officer is required at headquarters to attend to work during the tours of the Collector and Agent in the Agency.

Land Revenue.

Remission of revenue owing to floods in Malabar and South Kanara.

* 621 Q.—Mr. K. PRABHAKARAN TAMPAN: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state in a tabular form the remission of assessment granted in the last fasli in each of the taluks of South Malabar and South Kanara on account of the floods that occurred in July 1924?

A.—The information is furnished:—

District.	Amount of remission granted.			
	RS.	A.	P.	
Malabar ...	16,286	10	0	(as reported in the Collector's letter, dated 27th May 1925. Details for taluks are not given).
South Kanara—				
Mangalore taluk ...	7,920	2	0	
Kasaragod taluk ...	841	0	0	
Uppinangadi taluk ...	926	9	0	
Udipi taluk ...	511	9	0	
Coondapur taluk ...	1,075	11	0	
Karkal taluk ...	74	1	0	
Total ...	11,349	0	0	

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Village Establishments.*Village Officers Restoration Bill.*

* 622 Q.—Khan Bahadur HAJI ABDULLA HAJI QASIM SAHIB: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether any objections have been received in the matter of the Village Officers Restoration Bill, 1925;

(b) whether any steps have been taken and orders issued to the district authorities for regrouping of the villages and restoration of the village headmen and menials; and

(c) if not, whether and when the Government intend to give effect to the resolution of this Council in the matter?

A.—(a) No.

(b) & (c) Such action as the Government may take in the direction indicated will be decided upon as soon as the Bill referred to has been dealt with by the Legislative Council.

Irrigation.*Repair to breaches, etc., in Kilikudu village, Trichinopoly district.*

* 623 Q.—Mr. MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the mirasidars of the Kilikudu village of the Trichinopoly district have sent in mahazars regarding their lands covered by the breach;

(b) whether the Government are going to acquire them;

(c) whether the Government are going to grant compensation for the use of the lands by the Public Works Department authorities; and

(d) whether the Government are going to grant any compensation for the digging up of mud by the Public Works Department authorities and thus rendering the land useless for cultivation?

A.—(a) No.

(b) No.

(c) & (d) Yes, where necessary.

Ayaut fees in West Godavari and Kistna.

* 624 Q.—Mr. P. PEDDIRAJU: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the total amount of ayaut fees collected in each of the districts of West Godavari and Kistna for inclusion of lands in the ayaut;

(b) whether the Government have taken any steps for the formation or improvement of irrigation channels for proper supply of water to the lands which are newly included in the ayaut; if not, whether the Government will be pleased to expedite the same; and

(c) whether the Government will allot a portion of the said amount for the repairs of the irrigation and drainage channels in the said two districts?

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A.—(a) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to clause (a) of question No. 308 asked at the present session.

(b) The necessary improvements to and extensions of channels will be taken up as soon as practicable. The Chief Engineer is being asked for a programme.

(c) It is unlikely that the works connected with the extension of irrigation to the new areas will cost less than the total of the fees paid. The position was explained in the communiqué issued last September.

Construction of shutters over Kistna anicut.

* 625 Q.—Mr. P. PEDDIRAJU: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the construction of new shutters over Kistna anicut is completed and if so, whether more lands can be brought under ayaut in the Kistna eastern delta and what its probable extent is;

(b) whether the Government have considered the advisability of bringing the dry lands in the Kollair zone of Kaikalur taluk under wet ayaut; and

(c) whether the Government have appointed any special staff for preparing estimates for constructing higher shutters over the Godavari anicut and for widening the Vijjeswaram head sluice?

A.—(a) Yes; an extension of about 14,000 acres is anticipated.

(b) The question has not yet been investigated; but it will be.

(c) No special staff has been appointed, but data for the shutter scheme are being collected and estimates for improving the Vijjeswaram head sluice are under scrutiny.

Legislative.*Malayalam translation of the Hindu Religious Endowments Act.*

* 626 Q.—Mr. K. PRABHAKARAN TAMPAN: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act of 1923 has been translated into Malayalam and published in the District Gazette; if not, whether there are any special reasons why it was not done; and

(b) whether the Government propose to publish the Malayalam translation of the Act in the immediate future?

A.—The translation of the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act into Malayalam is in progress. It will be published in the District Gazette shortly.

Marine.*Communal representation in the coast light establishment.*

* 627 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of permanent and temporary vacancies in the grade of head light-keepers in the Madras Coastal Light service;

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(b) the number of Hindus and Muslims now acting or officiating in those vacancies and the periods for which they have been so acting or officiating;

(c) the number of Indians who have been permanently appointed as head light-keepers and, if there is none, the reasons why no Indian has been so appointed; and

(d) the total strength of the coast light establishment with the number of caste Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Adi-Dravidas and Anglo-Indians or Europeans employed in the service?

A.—(a) One permanent vacancy.

(b) Nil.

(c) Nil; appointments to the grade of head light-keepers are made from the ranks of the assistant light-keepers on the basis of seniority, merit and character.

(d) Caste Hindus	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
Muslims	...	...	...	...	...	2
Indian Christians	...	...	...	...	...	3
Adi-Dravidas	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
Anglo-Indians or Europeans	...	...	...	...	...	32

Total strength ... 37

Communal representation among coast light-keepers.

* 628 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Indians and Anglo-Indians under each heading that have undergone training for the work of the coast light-keepers from 1st April 1924;

(b) the number of Indians and Anglo-Indians under each heading who have been after such training appointed as coast light-keepers since 1st April 1924;

(c) the number of Indian head light-keepers of the Port Light establishment who have been taken to the Coast Light service from the 1st April 1924 and, if there be none, the reasons why no such appointment has been made in preference to that of new men;

(d) the number of Indians and Anglo-Indians working as light-house mechanics;

(e) with reference to the answer given to question No. 41 (b) and (c) of Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar in this Council on 3rd April 1918, whether any order has been issued to train persons other than Anglo-Indians or Europeans for the post of the coast light-keepers, and, if no order has been issued already, whether the Government have any intention of issuing one now;

(f) with reference to the answer given to the question No. 396 (3) of Mr. Muhammad Yahya Ali Sahib Bahadur at the meeting of this Council on 21st August 1924, if any Muhammadans have been appointed as head light-keepers in the Coast Light establishment after that date and if not why not; and

(g) whether all the rules contained in the Light-house Manual are now in force and if not whether the Government have any intention of publishing a revised edition and if so when?

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A.—(a), (b) & (d)—

	Number that have undergone training.	Number that have been appointed after training.	Number working as Lighthouse mechanic.
Indians ...	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Anglo-Indians ...	4	2 (in acting vacancies).	2

(c) No Indian head light-keeper of the Port Light establishment has been transferred to Coast Light Service since April 1924. No permanent vacancy has arisen; in leave vacancies trained candidates have been employed only as junior assistant light-keepers.

(e) No. No order is necessary as no instructions have been issued restricting the selection of candidates.

(f) No; the two Muhammadan light-keepers in the Coast Light Service are not sufficiently senior.

(g) Yes, with the exception of a few changes necessitated by the introduction of Aga Lights and by the application of the Fundamental Rules and the Madras Travelling Allowance Rules. There is no intention of publishing a revised edition at present.

Police.

Alleged removal of carbines from the Meppadi Police station.

* 629 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the wall of the Police station at Meppadi, in Wynaad taluk, was broken into and four carbines removed from the Police station on 27th May 1925 and whether the next morning these carbines were recovered from a tank very near the Police station;

(b) if so, whether any investigation was made to find out the culprit or culprits and who conducted the investigation;

(c) whether it is a fact that some petitions have been submitted by one C. Moosa to the Subdivisional Magistrate of Tellicherry, the District Magistrate of Malabar and to the Law Member to Government of Madras;

(d) whether Government directed any special police officers to investigate the matter; and

(e) what were the reasons for the transfer of the local sub-magistrate, Mr. T. A. Anantanarayana Ayyar, from the place?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The investigation was made by the Circle Inspector and by the Superintendent of Police. The Subdivisional Magistrate also made some enquiry.

(c) No.

(d) No.

(e) The sub-magistrate referred to had been at Vayittiri since December 1922 and was transferred from that place by the District Magistrate on administrative grounds.

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Amount of load in hand-carts pulled by men and women in the city.

* 630 Q.—Mr. C. GOPALA MENON: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether the Government have considered the method by which it should be made impossible to carry more than certain amount of load in a cart pulled by men or women in the Madras City?

A.—Under the Madras City Police Orders carts must be moved by a number of men sufficient to move them with ease and rapidity.

School hours at the Police Training School, Vellore.

* 631 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether in the Provincial Police Training School at Vellore it was formerly the practice to have class work for three hours in the morning and one hour in the afternoon so that pupils were free from 11-30 a.m. to have their bath, food, etc., and whether, further, there was no class work on Saturdays;

(b) whether, now, the classes are held continuously from 8-30 to 12-30 p.m. and on Saturdays from 9-30 to 12-30 p.m.; and, if so,

(c) whether the Indian students and staff were previously consulted about the change of class hours and the previous permission of the Inspector-General of Police was taken for the same?

A.—(a) It was never the practice to have classes in the morning until 11-30 a.m. only and for only one hour in the afternoon. Till recently there were no regular classes on Saturday mornings.

(b) The classes were previously held from Monday to Friday from 8-30 to 12-30 in the mornings with an interval of 10 minutes at 10-30 a.m. and in the afternoons the students studied for two hours in their rooms under the supervision of a lecturer. The hours of work now remain the same except that private classes in the students' rooms under a lecturer are held from 9-30 to 12-30 on Saturday, and Wednesday is a half-holiday.

(c) It has never been the practice for the principal to consult the students and lecturers in regard to all the orders which he may pass. In this case he did consult the Law Instructor who raised no objections. The changes were reported to the Inspector-General.

Motor Vehicles Act.*Amendment of the Motor Vehicles Rules.*

* 632 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether there is any proposal by the Government to further amend the Motor Vehicles Rules in a suitable form—for instance, the conditions in the "G" permit as notified at page 1240 in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, Part I, dated the 21st October 1924—so as to really benefit the depressed classes in travelling in the motor buses?

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A.—The hon. Member's attention is invited to condition 2-A in the 'G' permit of the Motor Vehicles Rules which was inserted last year at the suggestion of the District Magistrate, North Arcot. Under this, it would be a violation of the condition of the permit for a motor bus driver or conductor to refuse to accept a fare from an Adi-Dravida or Adi-Andhra tendering it. If the hon. Member will indicate what further amendment of the rule he has in mind, and the object in view, the Government will examine the proposal.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.**Co-operative Societies.***Work turned out by the Honorary Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Tanjore.*

633 Q.—Mr. P. S. RAJAPPA: With reference to the answer to my question No. 1149 (e) on the 12th November 1924, will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) for how many days the Honorary Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies referred to in that question was on tour since his appointment, and the nature and volume of the work he has turned out till now; and

(b) if the information is not available, whether the Government will be pleased to call for the same?

A.—(a) & (b) The Honorary Assistant Registrar has not done any work nor has he been on tour.

Information to financing banks regarding the financial condition of co-operative primary societies.

634 Q.—Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether there are any circulars issued departmentally calling upon Inspectors of Co-operative Societies to send copies or extracts from their inspection notes to the financing banks so as to enable the latter to know the financial condition of the primary societies;

(b) whether the Inspecting staff helps, either as a matter of practice or in virtue of departmental circulars, the financing banks to know the financial position of the societies; and

(c) whether the Government have considered the advisability of keeping the Inspectors in touch with the financing banks and the societies, so that the banks might obtain all necessary information from them?

A.—(a) No. But the Registrar has issued circulars requiring Assistant Registrars to furnish financing banks with extracts from all departmental inspection reports relating to the financial condition of the primary societies affiliated to those banks.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Government consider that Assistant Registrars and not Inspectors should furnish information.

[29th October 1925]

Education.*Abolition of the Teacher's Physical Training class at Guntur.*

635 Q.—**Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU**: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) the reasons for the abolition of the Teacher's Physical Training class at Guntur; and

(b) whether the Government incurred any expenditure in maintaining that class?

A.—(a) The class was abolished for two main reasons—

(i) that it had not been conducted efficiently; and

(ii) that the maintenance of the school was unnecessary as the number of Physical training instructors turned out even otherwise was in excess of the demand.

(b) No.

Excise.*Distillation and sale of liquor by Messrs. Parry & Co.*

636 Q.—**Mr. J. A. SALDANHA**: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to refer to the answer given to the question No. 305 on 20th August 1924 (Volume XIX, pages 447 and 476) and state—

(a) whether the instructions given to Messrs. Parry & Co. to convey liquor distilled in the Nellikuppam distillery in new barrels and drums or to re-galvanize the old ones or to use wooden casks are carried out;

(b) whether it is a fact that the liquor sold in all or many of the shops in South Kanara is still discoloured, and at times almost muddy coloured;

(c) if the liquor sold is discoloured, to what cause it is due;

(d) whether Government have taken steps to ascertain what evil effects even a moderate use of the discoloured liquor must have on the constitution of its drinkers, apart from the bad effects of even unadulterated liquor;

(e) for what period the various liquors newly distilled are kept for being mellowed before they are sent to depots for sale; and

(f) whether it is not possible for Government to get distilled some decent liquor from molasses and other materials apart from what is called Malabar arrack at a high price in order to check the temptation to drink cheap bad liquors and reduce consumption?

A.—(a) Yes; wooden casks are now used.

(b), (c) & (d) There is no report that discoloured or muddy coloured liquor is being sold in the shops of South Kanara district.

(e) No period is fixed.

(f) The best spirit that can be had from molasses is being distilled at Nellikuppam and supplied to South Kanara and nine other districts. No complaint has been received from any other district.

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Duty on Indian-made foreign liquors.

637 Q.—**Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo**: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) the duty on Indian-made foreign liquors such as gin, brandy, whisky and rum per proof gallon;

(b) whether there is any proposal to reduce the duty;

(c) whether it is a fact that there was a striking increase in trade in Indian-made liquors such as gin, brandy, whisky and rum during the period of war; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that the trade in these liquors has steadily declined after the close of the war while imports of cheap liquor from abroad have been increasing since then?

A.—(a) Rupees 17-8-0 per proof gallon.

(b), (c) & (d) The answer in each case is in the negative.

Local Boards and Municipal Councils.*Nominations to taluk boards in Anantapur, etc., districts.*

638 Q.—**Mr. B. OBALASAPPA**: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) what class of people have been nominated as members of each taluk board of the Anantapur district and the other three districts of Cuddapah, Kurnool and Bellary in the recent constituency of the local boards;

(b) whether the nominations made were from the actual representatives of the depressed and backward classes;

(c) whether it is a fact that the recommendations of the presidents of taluk boards of Anantapur and Penukonda have been overlooked by the President of the District Board, Anantapur; and if so, on what grounds;

(d) whether an Adi-Andhra having a thorough knowledge in Telugu was recommended by the President, Taluk Board, Anantapur, for a seat in the Anantapur Taluk Board and if so, why he was not nominated; and

(e) if the Government have no information from (a) to (d), whether they will be pleased to call for the information?

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

(e) The Government see no need to call for the information asked for. Any specific breach of the provisions of the Act, if brought to the notice of the Government, will receive their attention.

Alleged delay in filling up of seats in the Tanjore district board.

639 Q.—**Mr. P. S. RAJAPPA**: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) how many seats on the Tanjore district board fell vacant during the last six months;

(b) how these seats were filled up and when;

(c) how many seats are on date still kept vacant; and

(d) the reasons for such delay in the filling up of these seats?

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A.—(a) Three.

(b) Two of the vacancies have been filled. The attention of the hon. Member is invited to Notification No. 923, published in Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 25th August 1925.

(c) There is at present a vacancy on the district board which occurred on 1st August 1925.

(d) The delay in the case of the two vacancies which have been filled was chiefly due to the enquiry into and consideration of various objections and suggestions made by outside people.

The President's nomination for the existing vacancy will be dealt with on receipt.

Zamindari interest in the Tanjore district board.

640 Q.—MR. P. S. RAJAPPA: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) how many representatives of the zamindari interest have been nominated to the Tanjore district board;

(b) if there are no representatives at present, when were they last nominated;

(c) the reasons for overlooking their claims; and

(d) whether the Government propose to rectify this omission at least now?

A.—(a) None to the present board.

(b) A zamindar was appointed in July 1921. Another was an ex-officio member till a few months ago.

(c) & (d) The Government consider that there is no need to nominate a zamindar as a member of the district board.

Reply to audit objections from Melur union board.

641 Q.—MR. G. RAMESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Melur union board has sent up its replies to the audit objections raised in the last report;

(b) whether the reply would be placed on the table of this House as promised in answer to question No. 185 on 6th February 1925;

(c) what is the action that has been taken by the Government or proposed to be taken thereon; and

(d) whether there are any more audit objections pending replies from the said board and, if so, what steps have been taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to expedite the replies?

A.—(a) No.

(b) Yes.

(c) The action to be taken on the reply to the audit report will be considered when the reply is received.

(d) Besides the objections raised in the audit report for 1923-24 and the audit notes on the accounts for 1923-24 issued in December 1924, there are 17 objections relating to the period from December 1920 to March 1925 pending settlement. The President of the Melur union board has been asked to expedite the return of the report.

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Replies to audit objections from local bodies.

642 Q.—MR. G. RAMESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government and the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether audit objections are promptly answered by all local bodies;

(b) whether any steps are being taken to expedite replies overdue in these matters; and

(c) the names of local bodies wherein audit objections are unanswered for over 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1 years?

A.—(a) & (b) A number of local bodies do not return audit notes, audit reports and objection statements within the prescribed time. Long delays are brought to the notice of Government by the Examiner and orders are issued to the local bodies concerned to expedite their replies and furnish explanations for the delays.

(c) Information is being called for.

Representation of the depressed classes in the Uppinangudi taluk board.

643 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether a representation was sent in the course of this year to the District Board President, South Kanara, by some of the educated members of the depressed classes with a view to securing a nomination of a competent member of the depressed classes to the taluk board of Uppinangudi; and

(b) why none of them were nominated and why a Sarasvat Brahman who had been defeated at the elections for the taluk board was nominated while another Sarasvat Brahman had been elected and how many other Brahmans there are on the taluk board?

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

(b) The Government are satisfied that the appointments to the taluk board have been made with due regard to the provisions of section 9 (5) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, and the efficient and harmonious working of the local board. Six members belonging to Brahman communities other than the Sarasvat community have been elected.

Medical.*Minimum chargeable monthly income of out-patients in hospitals.*

644 Q.—MR. G. RAMESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the total amount of collections in each of the Government hospitals in the Presidency, on account of the collection of 2 annas per head, made for medicines from out-patients in each of the last five years;

(b) whether the matter of charging 2 annas per head has been reconsidered with a view to raise the minimum chargeable monthly income of out-patients as stated in answer to question No. 21 on 3rd February 1925; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the chargeable minimum income is proposed to be raised to Rs. 100 a month?

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- A.—(a) A statement "furnishing the information is laid on the table.
 (b) & (c) The Government have already passed orders raising from Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 a month, the limit of income prescribed for the distribution of medicine free of cost. No further revision is contemplated.

Fees for the Medical College students.

645 Q.—MR. G. RAMESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

- (a) whether fees for Medical College students as fixed in G.O. No. 589 have been reconsidered, as promised in the course of the resolution on the subject; and
 (b) the decision since arrived at?

A.—The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer given to his question No. 44.

Public Health.

Travelling allowance of health inspectors.

646 Q.—SRIMAN SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a provision was made in the current year's budget for enhancing the fixed travelling allowance of the health inspectors in the selection grade to Rs. 30 and if so, when it was given effect to and if not, why not?

A.—No provision was made in the current year's Civil Budget Estimate to enhance to Rs. 30 the fixed travelling allowance of Health Inspectors in the selection grade. The Government were not satisfied of the necessity for any such increase.

Use of cinematograph for health propaganda.

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

- (a) whether his attention has been drawn to the use of the cinematograph as a means of educating the masses in the laws of health; and
 (b) what steps are being taken at present for spreading the laws of health among the masses?

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

- (b) Health propaganda work is one of the main duties which the Public Health staff have to perform. Instructions have been issued for the guidance of the Health staff and other public and private bodies interested in the work, outlining the methods by which propaganda work should be carried on. A copy of the Government Order^a is now laid upon the Council Table. The Government make an annual contribution of Rs. 8,000 to the Madras Health Council, the central organization for Health propaganda in the Presidency, to assist in the preparation of materials for propaganda work. This work

^a Printed as Appendix VII on pages 398-399 infra.

^b Printed as Appendix VIII on pages 400-420 infra.

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takes largely the form of popular lectures and talks throughout the Presidency—illustrated by lantern slides. A special effort to interest and instruct the public is made every year in the National Health and Baby Week. A cinema is now being used in connexion with the British Empire Leprosy campaign and the Government are drawing the attention of local and private bodies interested in Health propaganda to the uses of this device in forwarding their objects.

Religious and Charitable Endowments.

Extension of the Wakf Act XLII of 1923 to this Presidency.

648 Q.—MR. MUHAMMAD MOOSA SAIT: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the Mussalman Wakf Act XLII of 1923 will be extended to the Wakfs of this Presidency and if so, when?

A.—The question is under consideration.

Criminal Tribes Act.

Reclamation of Kallars.

649 Q.—MR. P. S. RAJAPPA: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

- (a) the progress so far made in the work of reclamation of Kallars in the Tanjore district;
 (b) whether the Government are satisfied with the progress so far made;
 (c) if the Government propose further to extend the area of the operations of such work so as to help a larger number of poor Kallars; and
 (d) what provision the Government propose to make therefor in the next year's budget?

A.—(a) Schools have been opened and panchayats organized among the Kallars in the Tanjore district. On 31st December 1924 there were 30 such schools with a total strength of 1,457 boys and 65 girls. The progress made in the formation of panchayats has also been satisfactory.

- (b) Yes.
 (c) Yes, if funds permit.
 (d) The Government are unable to give at present the amount which can be set apart for the work in the next year's budget estimate.

Labour.

Conditions of labourers recruited from this province to plantations in Mysore and Coorg.

650 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

- (a) whether large number of labourers are taken into Mysore and Coorg from South Kanara by agents of coffee planters in Mysore and Coorg after being paid large advances and under labour contracts which are recorded on stamp papers bought in Mysore and Coorg;

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(b) whether it happens frequently that such documents are executed without being dated, by means of thumb impressions of illiterate coolies mostly Adi-Dravidas, or that contracts are written on stamp papers on which thumb impressions had been taken without any writing except the stamp vendor's entry of sale of the paper;

(c) whether labourers who are British Indian subjects and are taken to work in plantations in Mysore and Coorg are subjected to penal treatment under a regulation similar to the British Indian Breach of Contract Act (which has now been repealed); and

(d) whether Government have made any inquiries as to the housing and other conditions and penal treatment of alleged real or fictitious labour contracts of British Indian labourers taken into Mysore and Coorg?

A.—(a) The Government understand that large numbers of labourers go from South Kanara to work on the estates in Mysore and Coorg. They have no information however as to whether the stamp papers used for the execution of such contracts are bought in Mysore or Coorg. The agreements have to be written on Government of India stamp papers.

(b) The Government have no information.

(c) The Workmen's Breach of Contract Act, 1859, is still in force in Mysore and Coorg. It will be repealed on 1st April 1926.

(d) No.

Civil Justice.

Alleged grievances of district munsifs.

651 Q.—**Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR**: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether the Government are aware that there is considerable discontent among the district munsifs because their officiating or probationary periods of service are not taken into consideration in giving them increments of pay in their time-scale, as in the cases of Subordinate Judges, Deputy Collectors and District Registrars?

A.—Representations were received by the Government on the subject from acting district munsifs. The Government have, after a thorough examination of the question, come to the conclusion that no concessions need be granted at present.

Irrigation.

Compensation to ryots for acquisition of lands for the Mettur Irrigation project.

652 Q.—**Mr. J. A. SALDANHA**: Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government have received a memorial from the ryots of Mettur, Thuikanapatti and Janadapudar in the taluk of Bhavani in the Coimbatore district about the hardships that would be inflicted upon them by the proposed acquisition of their lands for the Mettur irrigation project with a short notice to cease to cultivate their lands;

(b) whether it is a fact that a majority of these ryots are Christians who will find it very difficult to migrate in a body and settle elsewhere amidst non-Christians;

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(c) whether Government have decided to give them further time in order to find places for settlement;

(d) whether Government have offered them or propose to offer them lands elsewhere with materials for building houses; and

(e) whether Government have laid down the principles or basis of compensation in case where whole bodies of village people are driven away from their lands for large projects like irrigation works or hydro-electric schemes by providing lands elsewhere with facilities for building farm houses or otherwise?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Government have no information.

(c) & (d) The memorial has been sent to the Board for report which is awaited.

(e) The basis of compensation is laid down in Act I of 1894.

Police.

Imposition of punitive police in Gooty taluk.

653 Q.—**Mr. B. ORALESAPPA**: Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state what was the actual total amount spent by the Government in connexion with the recent inquiry made regarding the imposition of punitive police in Gooty taluk?

A.—Rupees 2,084-4-0 plus £27-12-3.

II

[Note.—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

STATEMENT REGARDING UTTANGI RIOTS.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"May I, with your permission, ask the hon. the Law Member to make a statement regarding the recent Uttangi riots?" 12-11 P.M.

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Sir, I am prepared to make a statement on that matter to-morrow after question time."

III

RIGHT OF GOVERNMENT MEMBERS DECLINING TO ANSWER QUESTIONS.

* **Mr. J. A. SALDANHA**:—"Sir, may I draw your attention to the proceedings of this Council dated 1st April 1925? There I raised a number of questions regarding the principle of answering interpellations. I do not propose to read all those questions because the hon. House is aware of them. I may say that from the reply given then by the then President, the hon. Diwan Bahadur Swamikanu Pillai, that he would give me an answer to those questions, and it was also suggested by the Leader of the House that I should put my points in the form of a letter to the President. Accordingly I wrote a letter to the President, and in reply to it I have received a demi-official. What I beg to submit is that it behoves this House to have a formal answer from the President to those questions. The questions might be answered in the Council and not by a demi-official. So, I ask you, Sir, to give me definite answers to the questions which I put on that occasion."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"May I ask the hon. Member to repeat his question one by one so that I might answer them?"

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* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"I thought, Sir, that when these matters were raised on the last occasion, my hon. Friend would formulate his desire for information in the form of regular questions which would be addressed to the President or to me as the Leader of the House so that I might make myself responsible for answering them in consultation with you. But to spring these series of questions on me and to ask me to make myself responsible for the answers that I may have to give, is, I submit, Sir, . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I must explain to the House that the hon. Member did have an informal conference yesterday with me and so far as I was concerned I was prepared to answer those questions. But if he requires the hon. the Law Member to answer those questions, then I would suggest that he might postpone asking the questions till to-morrow."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"In the meantime, may I request you to say that the hon. Member, Mr Saldanha, should submit a list of those questions to me so that I may make myself responsible for the answers therefor in consultation with you?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I am sure the hon. Member will comply with that very reasonable request."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"I shall most gladly do so, Sir. I shall give him time till Monday."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"I am much obliged to him, Sir."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"On a point of order, Sir, if you desire the advice of the hon. the Law Member or anybody else, certainly I have no objection to your consulting him. But my submission is, Sir, how as a matter of right the hon. the Law Member can demand that he should be given notice of the questions, that you say you will answer without consulting anyone."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"There is no question at all of my wanting anybody's advice in regard to the questions put to me on the floor of this House. I was only saying that as it was a matter concerning the Government Members' right to refuse to answer certain questions, it would be more appropriate to let the Member consult the other Members. So far as I am concerned I can give the answers even now if the hon. Member Mr. Saldanha insists on it."

IV

MOTION FOR THE ADJOURNMENT OF THE BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE TO DISCUSS THE IMPROPER AND UNCONSTITUTIONAL OBSERVATIONS MADE BY THE MINISTER FOR EDUCATION IN SOUTH KANARA AND MALABAR.

* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"Mr. President, I move that the business of the Council be adjourned in order to call attention to an urgent matter of public importance, viz.—

The improper and unconstitutional observations recently made by the hon. the Minister for Education to the South Kanara Indian Civic League at Mangalore and the Mappilla deputations at Tellicherry regarding the type of representatives to be sent by the electors to this House."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I have received a statement from the hon. Member, Mr. Narasimha Raju, to the above effect. I have to see whether

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this matter is of recent occurrence and of urgent public importance. That it is of recent occurrence there can be no doubt. But I should like to be satisfied whether it is a matter of public importance because it refers to the speeches of the hon. Minister for Education in reply to certain deputations. Will the hon. Member who made this motion kindly make a statement, from which I could conclude that this matter is of public importance, that this is a matter within the jurisdiction of this House and that it fulfils the conditions required by the Legislative Council Rules and the Standing Orders."

* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"Regarding the first question, Sir, whether this is a matter of public importance, I submit that the attitude of the Government or the Members of the Government regarding elections is a matter of public interest. If the hon. Sir A. P. Patro made any statement regarding elections as a private member, I may concede that it is only as a party man that he makes those statements. But when, in reply to an official deputation received by him as Minister for Education, he advises or insists on those members of the deputation to see that persons of a particular type are returned to the Council, then it is a matter of public interest and we should see whether Members of Government should take such official part in electioneering business."

"Regarding the statements made by him in the press, there were various letters written by eminent men as to what he said on the particular occasions and in the request or the statement made by him he referred to two members of the Opposition and I need not now go through the details of the statement made by him at this stage."

"Sir, as to the urgent nature of the motion we are all aware that the machinery of election for the next ensuing elections is already put in motion by the Government and the electoral rolls are busy being prepared and some constituencies are being split up for election purposes and draft notifications are being issued. Therefore everybody is aware that the elections are to take place and that the machinery is in motion. So that any official interest evinced by the Members of the Cabinet is a matter of urgent consideration by the Members of this House."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"Sir, may I say a few words? On facts, the reports in the papers are not at all accurate. The letters or the correspondence in the newspapers . . ."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"On a point of order, Sir, may I know if this is the occasion for the Education Minister to make a reply?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I have asked the Minister to speak and he has a right to speak now."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"As I have been saying, the reports have very much mutilated and exaggerated facts. Secondly, the remarks said to have been made in the course of a deputation were not made then, but were made in the course of an informal talk after the deputation was over. There was a great deal of informal talk and various questions were raised on that occasion and this thing happened only at that informal talk."

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Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—" Since the Education Minister has made that statement, I should like to make it clear that on this side of the House we do not take any objection to the Minister doing anything as a party leader. But, Mr. President, with your wide knowledge of constitutions and conventions, would you agree with the position that a Minister receiving deputations, one of which also contained officials on it, should refer to party politics and was that not objectionable ? "

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" Not during the deputation but afterwards they waited there for a while and then there was a general talk. "

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—" That is the very point I was going to deal with. The hon. the Minister on his own statement did not convene the political meeting to give an address on party matters. That was an occasion when he was receiving deputations who had come to make certain representations and then by the way he talks with them in what he calls a general way. I am sure that on reflection he would himself agree that that was not a wise step to follow. It is a matter for serious consideration whether if, as reported, the hon. the Minister did say that unless particular communities send particular types of representatives, the Government could not only . . . "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Order, order. The hon. Member is discussing the merits of the question. I wish that he makes a statement on the questions that I have raised, viz., whether it is a matter of urgent public importance, also whether this motion conforms to the rules of the Council, whether a resolution could be moved on this matter and what the recommendation is to the Local Government. If the hon. Member, Mr. C. R. Reddi will be able to throw some light on these questions, I shall gladly listen to him. "

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1. Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—" I would not have referred to that point at all but for the frank statement made by the hon. the Minister. One of the charges was that he talked party politics to the deputation. That is a matter which refers to the substance of the motion for which leave is being asked to move. On that one matter, the hon. the Minister gave an explanation that during the preliminary conversations the whole matter could be cleared up. The hon. the Minister having explained that, there is one other point of constitutional importance and therefore of the gravest public concern, namely, whether even party Ministers could use terrorist language towards the electorate. Since you say it is a matter which goes into the merits of the question, I do not wish to say anything more. The first point you ask us to confine to is ' Is it a matter of urgency ? ' It is, Sir, because the hon. Minister and his colleagues are making extensive tours and it is in the interests of the spirit of constitutionalism which we should like to see established in our Presidency that things of the sort that are alleged to have occurred in South Kanara ought not to be permitted to recur again. Therein lies the question of urgency. "

" As regards public importance, these are matters of the very gravest constitutional import. The question whether we shall conduct our affairs according to the traditions of the Mother of Parliaments or according to an inferior type is one of the gravest public importance in itself. "

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" As regards the question whether it should be one that could be translated in the form of a resolution, it follows obviously that it could be ; for we can make a recommendation to the Government to restrain Ministers from making speeches of this nature during their tours. We could even go further and request the Government to differentiate altogether between the official tours of the Ministers and their party tours, charging only the official tours to the general exchequer and asking them to meet their own expenses when they go out on the hustings for electioneering purposes. All these possibilities are there. Therefore I submit it is a matter that comes within the rules for adjournment motions. "

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Mr. President, Sir, I take it from your questions to my hon. friends who replied to them, that you do not want us to discuss the merits. We assume the facts alleged and on that you want some light, if we can give you, on the three questions, viz., whether it is an urgent matter, whether it is of public importance and whether it conforms to the rules and standing orders with regard to resolutions. On the first matter I submit it is very urgent. The elections are coming on—I am informed next August—and the trial of strength the Opposition in this Council has to go through is normally very difficult, and it may be made a thousand times more difficult, if Ministers who are Members of Government, in their official capacity, are going round telling our comparatively ignorant electorates, our comparatively uneducated electorates, our comparatively ill-disciplined electorates, that they could expect favours or frowns from Government, according as they send ministerialists or anti-ministerialists to the Council. That is the effect. I do not object to Sir A. P. Patro going to every platform in the country and saying that his party is the only party which will save the country. We can defeat him. What we object to is that he did add to the platform speeches, the official halo and dignity which ought not to be used in furtherance of election purposes. "

" My hon. Friend Sir Patro made a fine distinction between the termination of the deputation and the beginning of the election speech. I submit in all humility that that distinction, subtle as it may be, is non-existent for practical purposes. Therefore I submit with some confidence—I speak subject to correction—that the officials who formed part of the deputation were not asked to withdraw, so that there might be an official halo ; there were the District Educational Officer and some other officers surrounding him, so that he might speak with authority. "

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" In fact, there was no District Educational Officer at the time ; I was not aware of anybody being there. "

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" There were some officials present. "

" The second matter is this, whether it is a matter of public importance. I submit to you, if I may say so respectfully, that you as a student of constitutional history and as one vested with maintaining the high privileges and dignity of this House, ought to clearly see that this is an inroad on one of the most highly prized privileges of the House of Commons. I want to give you one instance. Recently, Mr. Percival, the communist Member of the Moscow International, was elected by the Forest of Dean to represent that

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constituency in the House of Commons. A Conservative member objected to his taking the oath on the ground that he had taken the oath in Moscow, and therefore he could not be a member of another parliament. The Speaker said that Mr. Percival was there as a representative of his constituents. I ask you, Sir, by permitting this motion to protect the dignity of this House and the rights of the constituents to send whomsoever they may please to the House. That is a matter of public importance. Public importance requires that the electors should not be coerced or attempted to be coerced by Ministers or Members of Government.

"The third point, Sir, on which you wanted some light is whether it conforms to the rules of our Legislative Council. On that matter, we can move a resolution to-morrow to the effect that the hon. Minister's travelling expenses from Madras to Calicut or Madras to Mangalore should be cut off, because he used public moneys for electioneering purposes. I am sure you know, none better, that in England His Majesty's Ministers do not spend a penny out of the public purse during election tours. That, I submit, is a subject for a resolution. If you will turn to Rule 12 of our rules which governs this matter, it simply says in clause (v) 'the motion must not deal with a matter on which a resolution could not be moved.' Therefore, the reference is there not to the form but to the subject-matter. If you will kindly turn to Rule 23 which deals with resolutions, you find 'Every resolution shall be in the form of a specific recommendation addressed to the Government, and no resolution shall be moved in regard to any of the following subjects.' The subjects are mentioned there. I submit this is a subject on which we can move a resolution for cutting off the travelling allowances; we can ask the Government to direct their Members not to interfere in elections in their capacity as Government Members. I regret that so early in your career this subject should come up, but I have full confidence that you will uphold the traditions of this House, that you will maintain the freedom of this House and the freedom of the constituencies, by whose right we claim to be here."

*Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"By way of information I may say that I did send a resolution for curtailing the travelling expenses of the Minister but unfortunately it has not been balloted."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I allowed this statement to be made merely with a view to eliciting information. I think I am now satisfied that I cannot object to the taking up of this motion in view of the provisions made in the Rules and Standing Orders. I have now to ask whether the Member has the leave of the Council; I ask especially the Government Members whether any objection is taken to the moving of this resolution. (After a pause) No objection having been taken, I appoint to-day at half-past two for the taking up of this motion."

V

COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COUNCIL.

The Secretary laid on the table—

(i) copies of the G.O. No. 3037, Law (General), dated 5th October 1925, relating to authorization of expenditure by His Excellency the Governor under section 72-D (2) (b) of the Government of India Act on account of the Official Referee in the High Court at Madras;

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(ii) copies of the proceedings^a of the fourth meeting of the Finance Committee for 1925-26 held on 8th October 1925.

VI

THE ANDHRA UNIVERSITY BILL—cont.

Clause 1.

Amendment No. 2.

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU :—"I move.

'In sub-clause (2), for the word 'date' substitute the words 'dates and such local areas'.

"Sir, this is a very simple amendment which does not, as we have seen yesterday in connexion with the first amendment, bring in any conflict of races or communities. This amendment arises out of sincere and honest differences of opinion both as regards the principle embodied in the Bill and also as to the practicability and usefulness of the changes sought to be made in this Bill. In the first place it will be seen that in the original draft Bill prepared by the Government and introduced in this Council, words to this effect were in existence in this clause. The Government sought to enforce this Act on some dates and in such areas which were fit to receive the benefits of the enactment. But the Select Committee, I am sorry to say out-heroded herod. In their anxiety to have an Andhra University Act they were not content with having one Andhra University, but wanted to include all those districts, whether they were willing or not willing, and whether it was beneficial to them or not. I submit, Sir, that this alteration effected by the Select Committee is highly injurious to several districts. That is the reason why I have tabled this amendment. I wish to reinstate the words that originally existed in the Bill.

"This difference of opinion exists not only among the members of the Select Committee, but it exists among the representatives of the various districts also. It exists both amongst the Ministerialists and the Oppositionists. I begin by quoting the authority of no less a personage than our esteemed Friend Diwan Bahadur Sir R. Venkataratnam Nayudu, who is one of the greatest authorities on educational matters, and this is what he says:

'I believe it will be helpful towards successively overcoming reluctance by gradually applying the Act to the proposed area, if this sub-clause be in the form "on such dates and to such localities within the university area".'

"Next, Sir, I would refer you to the apprehensions expressed by my hon. and esteemed Friend Mr. Muniswami Nayudu. At page 17 of the Select Committee's report, he says:

'There is fairly a large number of Tamil students in Chittoor district. They would like to have the option of joining colleges affiliated to the Madras University. Further, owing to the proximity of Chittoor and Nellore and some of the Ceded districts to Madras, students from these districts would like to join colleges in Madras instead of having to go to Vizagapatam or Rajahmundry for training in engineering and other technical or special sources of study

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Option should be given in the Statute itself for such students to join Madras University affiliated colleges. It is apprehended that after the Andhra University comes into working by Regulations or otherwise, students from Chittoor, Nellore and other districts near to Madras may be prevented from joining Madras colleges. Such a thing should be made impossible.

"I also share the apprehensions expressed by my esteemed Friend Mr. Muniswami Nayudu. Then, Sir, there is the opinion of Sir K. Venkatareddi Nayudu on page 16, which is as follows:

'Practically therefore all the arts colleges will be confined to Rajahmundry for the north and to Anantapur for the south and west. The inconvenience which such a system would cause to student population is better imagined than described. Nearly 2,000 students will have to congregate at Rajahmundry. It will take long before accommodation could be found for all these. The cost of living will necessarily rise while the students of the present generation must suffer from the want of equipment and advantages which they possess in the Madras University. All the second-grade colleges now in existence in the Telugu country will die a natural death.'

"Then, Sir, there is the opinion of Mr. B. Ramashandra Reddi, who is also an ardent supporter of the Ministerialists. He says in his note:

'The whole Bill seems to be a compromise Bill that was intended to satisfy the agitators for an Andhra University but a practical politician and a real patriot is little pleased with it. The way in which the centres have been chosen (in clause 6) suggests that the Government have no mind to spend adequately for the proposed University and that only to please Andhra des a Bill has been brought to light for a patched up University.'

"Now, these are the opinions expressed by gentlemen who have got very great experience in educational matters and one of whom holds one of the most responsible and highest positions that has ever been held by an Indian and that is the Vice-Chancellorship of the Madras University. I can find no ardent patriot than he as regards the development of Andhra language and while he has expressed this opinion, I think we must give very great weight to it.

"Another and more serious objection is this: the university that is sought to be created is of a very novel kind. It is neither, like our old Madras University, an examining body, nor is it like our new Madras University which aims at being a unitary type of university, possessing, I believe, the quality of residence as well as of teaching. The House knows very well that, notwithstanding the space of three years which have elapsed between the date of the creation of that university and to-day, we have made very little progress in achieving the real aim which was the object in creating that university. Notwithstanding the existence of a large source of income, buildings, libraries and laboratories and notwithstanding the existence of a large number of arts colleges throughout the Presidency, we have achieved very little in the ocean of aims in order to realize object in creating that university. Now, Sir, what have we got for the new university that we are adumbrating in this Bill? Very little indeed! We must find building, we must find library, we must find laboratory and we must also find ample resources for making this university a useful body. We have no money at all. Then, Sir, having created this university with no funds, with no equipments and with nothing to speak of as useful and valuable, if all the 12 districts are sought to be admitted into this university, I say such a thing shall not be done without proper resources, without proper experiment and without proper experience. What I advocate is—not that I am condemning this Bill—caution. I would not advocate 'run a race', but I would advocate 'hasten slowly'. Notwithstanding all our resources for the Madras University, we have achieved very little. Now with that experience before us, let us

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not add on to this new University all the twelve districts to come within its range. We have got many centres to this new University and this is one of the novelties of the situation. I can understand if there was one centre. But as pointed out by Mr. Ramachandra Reddi the creation of three centres seems to be the result of a compromise. I do not know, notwithstanding the speeches made and the promises held out, what each centre is going to develop—what kind of culture, whether science or literature or technology (Laughter). Promises are very sweet but I have always found that such promises are made in vain. What I would advocate is 'hasten slowly'. Therefore, in the first place, let the experiment be tried in one or two places and afterwards be extended to other parts of the twelve districts of the Andhra Desa, if it proves a success in the former.

"There is yet another objection, which has been put forward very ably and honestly, and that is with regard to languages. In the north there is Oriya, in the extreme south-west there is the Karnataka trouble. There is also the trouble of the existence of Urdu language more especially in the Ceded districts where Muhammadan population is very large, especially in towns. Now, Sir, these are all real difficulties and it will be very difficult to overcome them. I therefore submit that instead of bringing all the twelve districts within the jurisdiction of the new University all at once, some districts, say Northern Circars, may be given an opportunity of coming within the range of this University. Let us see how this University works and we may afterwards try to enforce the Act in the other districts.

"There is yet another point which I wish to put forward before this House, and that is, the affront and the contempt that have been meted out to the Ceded districts. Hon. Members would have noticed that in 1922 there was a conference at Vizagapatam, and not a single member from the Ceded districts was invited to that conference. Is it not an affront and contempt that not a single member of the Ceded districts was invited to that conference? Does it not show that we were not taken into confidence? The hon. the Minister seems to have thought that our voice in this matter is useless and acted thus: 'We know better than you do and therefore you come along with these districts within the jurisdiction of the new University.' I submit, Sir, that to have acted like that is an affront to the people of the Ceded districts and their representatives in this House.

"Now, these are the points that I wish to urge before this House and therefore I tabled this amendment. Government wanted to be very cautious and wished to introduce centres on different dates and at different localities. I would therefore remind Members of Government that they must oppose this provision, that is, they must support my amendment. They must have the power and they alone know to what districts the Act should be extended and on what dates. Having retained that power all along, if they wish to give it away now in response to the clamant opinion of the majority of the Members of the Select Committee, I submit it is a wrong position for the Government to take up. I submit that Government must support my amendment. I also submit this is not a party question because I find many supporters to my amendment both among the Ministerialists as well as the Oppositionists.

'With these few words I move my amendment.'

Mr. T. M. NARAYANASWAMI PILLAI:—"I beg to second it."

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p.m. * The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" Mr. President, Sir, I see that the next three amendments on the list refer to the same subject and my reply to them will be more or less the same. Therefore may I, with your leave, suggest that they may also be moved by the hon. Members so that I may reply to all of them together ? "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The amendment moved by the hon. Member, Mr. Narasimhacharlu, is a comprehensive amendment and includes in its scope the other amendments given notice of by the hon. Members Messrs. Krishna Rao, Rameswara Rao and Satyamurti. So, I think it is in order to discuss this amendment at first."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" Mr. President, Sir, it is true that the Bill as presented to this House contained the provision that the Act shall come into force on such date and in such area as the Local Government may by notification appoint. The matter was fully discussed in the Select Committee who came to the conclusion that it was desirable that the whole area should be included within the jurisdiction of the University. They thought that it was undesirable that there should be a piecemeal application of the Act. If we want the Bill for a particular area there is no use in placing limitations and conditions for particular portions of the areas. I know that there is an apprehension that the students of a particular area will not be able to join the other University. The hon. Member, Mr. Narasimhacharlu, pointed out that there would be difficulty for the students of the Ceded districts to go and join the Madras University colleges. The Madras University has got regulations for admitting students belonging to the other areas and there would not be any difficulty for students who choose to go and join the Madras University from the Andhra University area."

" In a legislation like this which is intended to cover all the Telugu districts, it is desirable that there should be one comprehensive scheme which includes all the areas. I can understand the difficulty in the case of a bi-lingual area and I can sympathize with it when it wants to contract out. But the proposition now before the House is whether we are not going to have a comprehensive scheme for the whole of the Telugu area. When we come to amendment No. 8 on the agenda which provides that the ' Local Government may, by notification, exclude any area from the operation of this Act,' it will be seen that the Government will give the option of contracting out for any district or part of a district or any college or institution which is likely to suffer from any disadvantage by coming under the operation of the Act after full experience of this measure. With the safeguards provided, there will be no difficulty whatever as apprehended by the hon. Member Mr. Narasimhacharlu. In the interests of the Bill itself, in the interests of educational development, I mean the Andhra educational development, the scheme should be worked out as a whole. When the amendment comes to be discussed, it will be seen that all the necessary safeguards are provided for areas that would suffer from any peculiar difficulties by the application of this Act and that it is not intended by this Bill to coerce any particular area or institution that is not willing to join the University to do so if experience has shown that. I am sure that hon. Members will agree with me that it is very essential that we should have a full and comprehensive scheme for the whole area."

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Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—" Sir, I formally move that the consideration of this amendment and other amendments to sub-clause (2) be postponed till after the consideration of clause 49. Though we cannot accept the arguments of the hon. the Mover of this amendment who practically showed himself as an opponent of this Bill, and though I am prepared to support the amendment for reasons different from those mentioned by him, I think we can defer the consideration of these amendments to a later stage. I would very much like that the Bill is made as self-contained, as comprehensive and as complete as possible and give as little power to the Local Government as possible with regard to the various clauses. Yesterday a motion was made for the recommitment of the Bill to the Select Committee for various reasons, viz., that the Oriya and Urdu languages have not received sufficient attention, that there is difference of opinion with regard to the location of the headquarters of the University, that the Ceded districts want to contract out of the University, that the question whether Bellary or a portion of Bellary should be included in the area has not been settled, and for various other reasons. Many of these questions appear in the form of amendments given notice of by various Members and when all of them are discussed it would be possible for us to see what power should be given to the Local Government whether it is in this form or in other forms. For these reasons, I would request the House to postpone the consideration of this clause till after the other clauses, i.e., clause 49, the last clause, is disposed of."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I second it, Sir."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" Mr. President, Sir, I am afraid there is no ground for adjourning the consideration of this clause till after all the other clauses are discussed. I can understand if this clause is proposed to be taken up after clauses 3 and 6 are discussed."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—" I agree to this, Sir, and I formally move that the consideration of this sub-clause be postponed till after the consideration of clause 6."

* Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" I second it, Sir."

The motion that the consideration of sub-clause (2) be postponed till after the consideration of clause 6 was put to the House and carried.

Amendment No. 3.

New clause after sub-clause (2).

* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—" Sir, I move that the following be added as a new sub-clause re-numbering the existing sub-clause (3) as sub-clause (4) :—

' (3) This Act shall apply to the area comprising the present districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, West Godavari, East Godavari, Kistna, Guntur, Nellore, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Kurnool and Chittoor.'

" Sir, when I gave notice of this amendment, I thought that it was only of a drafting nature. It is usual to define the area to which the Act is

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applicable in the beginning. It is defined in clause 3 indirectly. It will be more appropriate to define the area here and refer to this as the 'University area' in clause 3."

Mr. B. VENKATARATNAM :—"I beg to second it."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"Sir, clause 3 as it stands in the Bill contains the same provision in substance as the amendment now moved by the hon. Member Mr. Narasimha Raju. When we drafted the Bill we carefully considered the suggestion of the hon. Member and the ultimate conclusion was that it was much better to put that under clause 3 in a separate chapter with the other relevant clauses. The Select Committee thought that this would be in a much better form."

* Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—"Sir, the amendment proposed by the hon. the Leader of the Opposition is more appropriate here than in clause 3. For, we have got the short title; we have not got the extent; we have got the commencement. The proposed amendment will fill up the blank as far as the extent of the Act is concerned. We must either remove the word 'extent' in the margin or the amendment proposed by Mr. Narasimha Raju should be accepted."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Notes on the margin are not part of the Bill."

* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—"I do not mind withdrawing the amendment."

The amendment was withdrawn with the leave of the House.

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—"May I move that the amendment to sub-clause (3) may be taken up after clause 6 has been disposed of for the same reasons that I gave for the postponement of sub-clause (2). The sub-clause excludes certain areas from the operation of the Madras University Act. Along with sub-clause (2) sub-clause (3) has to be considered after clause 6."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"In seconding the motion, I beg to observe that that was the reason why I suggested that the previous amendment might be taken after we had dealt with clauses 3 to 6. This sub-clause stands on the same footing. It will not serve any useful purpose to take it up now."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"There is no connection between the two. If the amendment No. 7 on the agenda is considered and if it is either accepted or rejected by the House, it will have a direct bearing upon what follows next. There is apprehension in some quarters that they have no option to contract out of this Act. If this amendment is discussed and if the House accepts or rejects it, it will certainly be a very important factor in the decision of the subsequent clauses. Therefore I submit that amendment No. 7 is relevant here and must be considered with a view to help the judgment of clause 3."

The hon. the President called upon Diwan Bahadur Ethirajulu Nayudu to move his amendment.

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* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"On a point of order, Sir. If you will kindly turn to Standing Order No. 46 you will find that—"

"If the notice of a proposed amendment has not been sent to the Secretary ten clear days before the sitting of the Council at which the Bill is to be considered, any Member may object to the moving of the amendment and such objection shall prevail unless the President in the exercise of his power to suspend this order, allows the amendment to be moved."

"Sir, I formally object. In substance, may I complain to you that it is difficult for us to consider such amendments? I am consciously trying to take all the amendments placed on the table of the House. Yesterday various amendments were placed on the table. This morning certain amendments were circulated to us. These amendments come at the last moment. I think there ought to be some understanding; we ought to know where we stand; the Government ought to know where they stand. Unless you rule that the amendment is an important one and want of notice is not very material, I would beg of you that such amendments ought not to be sprung upon us at the last stage. It is not fair to the House."

Amendment No. 4.

Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU :—"I beg to move—"

"(4) for the words 'in areas' in sub-clause (3) substitute the words 'to colleges and institutions'."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"It seems that Mr. Krishna Rao gave notice of this amendment several days ago. The mistake arose from my having called Mr. Ethirajulu Nayudu to speak first."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—"I beg to second the amendment. There are no satisfactory reasons why we should not be so careful as to limit the operation of this clause to colleges and institutions only. Some of the observations which have already been made for the recommittal of the Bill to the Select Committee must have satisfied this House that it is much safer to make the provisions operate to particular institutions and colleges than to operate in the case of certain areas and certain districts where two languages are spoken. It is desirable that we should limit the provision to colleges and institutions."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"Sir, this amendment was made after careful consideration of the situation. The result, if this amendment is carried, is that any new colleges that may spring up in the University area after the Act is passed will not come under the University. The Act will not apply to new colleges or institutions. The clause as amended would only apply to existing colleges and institutions and would exclude all new institutions that might be opened later on. If that is the object of the amendment, it defeats the principle of the Bill. As stated already, it is intended to apply the provisions to any institutions that may spring up after the passing of the Act. I submit therefore that the amendment is far-reaching and destroys the principle of the Bill."

* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—"Mr. President, Sir, I am sorry I cannot agree with the hon. the Minister for Education in his interpretation of this clause. As it stands, it clearly says that the applicability of the Madras University Act shall be withdrawn from the area to which this Act is made applicable. It is agreed that, with regard to the colleges to

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which this Bill applies, the Madras University Act shall not have any operative effect. Is it agreed also that the control which the representatives of the Andhra districts now have over the Madras University Act should not be exercised hereafter? Both these aspects were fully discussed in the Select Committee and the Select Committee came to the conclusion that the moment this Bill comes into force the representatives from the Telugu districts should not have any representation in the Madras Senate. That will be the effect if we pass the clause as it is. If the words that are now suggested are substituted, it would mean that the Madras University Act would not apply to the institutions in the Telugu districts; and the Telugu districts can continue to send representatives to the Madras Senate hereafter. Let us know what the clause means and let us state clearly whether the Telugu districts can send representatives or not. I think I am correct in saying that that was the motive which persuaded some hon. Members to omit the words. My view is that inasmuch as the Madras University is spending the money of the general tax-payer, the representatives of the Telugu districts must have a voice in the Madras University. There is a movement that the Tamil districts should have a university of their own. Then the question will arise whether the representatives from the north and the representatives from the south shall have a voice. Until that time I think it is necessary that the representatives of the Telugu districts should have their voice in the administration of the Madras University."

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU:—"I am not able to follow the hon. the Minister's interpretation of this sub-clause. He says that this sub-clause is intended to give jurisdiction not only over the existing institutions and colleges within the area but also over future ones. I submit, Sir, with due deference, he has not read the sub-clause. What the sub-clause aims at is to take away the jurisdiction of the Madras University over this area. The sub-clause says that 'From the date of the coming into force of this Act the Madras University Act shall not apply in areas to which the provisions of this Act apply.' Therefore the appropriate words should be 'to colleges and institutions'. There are certain provisions in the Act for the creation of university colleges, affiliated colleges and so forth within a radius of ten miles of certain centres and these institutions will come under the provisions of the Andhra University Act. The University should not have jurisdiction over areas but over educational institutions and authorities. I submit that the amendment that was carried in the Select Committee is not appropriate and that the original words should be restored. I therefore support the amendment."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"Sir, the abundant wisdom of my hon. Friend does not take us further. The sub-clause as sought to be amended now will read 'From the date of the coming into force of this Act, the Madras University Act shall not apply to colleges and institutions'. Do the words 'colleges and institutions' include only the existing ones or those that will come into existence hereafter? It is therefore stated that the Act shall be applicable to the area. The clause is more comprehensive and is not restrictive as it would be if it applies only to colleges and institutions."

The amendment was put to the House and lost.

The House then adjourned for lunch.

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After Lunch (2-30 p.m.).

IV.—MOTION FOR THE ADJOURNMENT OF THE BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE
TO DISCUSS THE IMPROPER AND UNCONSTITUTIONAL OBSERVATIONS
MADE BY THE MINISTER FOR EDUCATION IN SOUTH KANARA AND
MALABAR.

* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"Mr. President, Sir, I move

'that the business of this Council be adjourned in order to call attention to a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the improper and unconstitutional observations recently made by the hon. the Minister for Education to the South Indian Civic League at Mangalore and the Mappilla deputations at Tellicherry regarding the type of representatives to be sent by the electors to this House.'

"Sir, in the press we notice various letters appearing to the effect that on the 17th instant the hon. the Minister for Education received a deputation from the South Kanara Indian Christian Civic League and that in reply to that deputation the hon. Minister said that any prayers of the League could not be granted as long as they sent representatives to this Council who were in opposition to and who wanted to subvert the existing Government. Again, the hon. Minister received a Mappilla deputation on or about the 21st instant at Tellicherry and in answer to their request, the hon. Minister is reported to have stated that the community to which the deputation belonged were beating him with small sticks, and that he would not therefore help them but would beat them with big sticks. It was believed that this was a reference to the hon. the Mappilla representative in this House, Mr. Uppi Sahib.

"Sir, when I raise this question, I must not be understood to do it in any party spirit. My main intention and motive is that it is necessary that we should create good conventions in our political work. The upspringing of parties is quite new here and we all desire that official influences shall not be used in the formation or the representation of certain classes of political thought in this Council.

"The first question for consideration is whether the hon. Minister was on that occasion acting in his individual capacity or he was receiving deputations in the capacity of a Member of this Government. If he addresses a public meeting for the purpose of his party in his individual capacity or as a party leader, I believe no one can take any objection to what he says. But when deputations are received and the deputations are for some official considerations, my objection is, be he a Member of the Executive Council or a Minister, he shall not use that occasion to give expression to his political views. The matter is made more serious because the hon. Minister objects to the sort of representatives that are being sent by a particular body. He may even be justified in saying that he is advocating the principles and policy of his party. But in this case, when a request is made to the Member of the Government, he takes the opportunity to say that no favours will be given because the representatives sent by that particular body do not hold the same views as the hon. Minister. Is this a state of things that may be allowed to continue? To make the matter clear, I shall put it like this. Will any Minister in his official capacity while receiving a deputation be justified in saying that a local body shall not receive any favourable consideration as long as that particular area sends representatives of the opposite

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school of political thought? Are we justified in building up a political party in the country by official pressure? It really comes to that. We know, of course, in the Central Provinces and in Bengal, the Swarajists are in large numbers to the inconvenience of the bureaucracy."

Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU :—"Is it to the convenience of the bureaucrats or the non-bureaucrats?"

* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—"To the inconvenience of the bureaucratic form of Government. To-morrow the hon. the Finance Member or the hon. the Revenue Member may go to a district and say, 'You are sending representatives of this stamp; we have got the Land Revenue Bill; they oppose it. As long as you send men of that type, I am not going to give you remissions; I am not going to grant you any famine relief.' Shall we tolerate it? Just the same principle is to be applied even to the case of Ministers as long as they visit districts in their official capacity. My point gains further importance in this respect that when the question of grant to a particular body is concerned, even supposing the hon. Minister to be addressing a public meeting, will he be justified in saying that as long as they send representatives of a particular kind that body will not have any help? It was freely said, Sir, that the Ministerialists or some of the leaders of the Ministerialist party said at Tanjore that simply because they sent three members of the Opposition, the Tanjore district was badly dealt with by the Members of the other party in this House in the matter of the Tanjore resettlement. Is this the way, I ask, of political canvassing? I have no objection to the members of the Ministerialist party saying that their representatives or their school of political thought ought to achieve a certain political programme of work. But are you justified in bringing pressure upon a constituency by denying to them advantages which they have to derive from the administration whatever be the form of government for the time being? It is necessary that the civic administration of the districts must be dissociated from the political parties of the country. My object in moving this adjournment is that we should lay good traditions of political work in this country. Simply because the president of a particular district board belongs to the Justice Party, is it to have more contributions from the Government than the board that is manned by a president belonging to the Opposition? That is the principle that we have to take into consideration."

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"May I ask if the hon. Member is alleging that as a fact?"

* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—"Did I allege it as a fact, Mr. President? I gave it only as an illustration."

Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU :—"I thought it was more a complaint, Sir."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—"It was but an illustration."

* The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"Is it an illustration of a fact or an imaginary idea?"

* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—"I am not able to distinguish between the two."

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Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU :—"No difference between facts and ideas?"

* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—"I was but giving an illustration. If the illustrations really cover certain cases, I shall not be held responsible for that. As long as there is a difference in the political aims and objects and as long as the question is not viewed at from the same perspective, necessarily these illustrations may result in facts. When once we agree on the main principle that whatever be the political party to which the Ministry belongs, the civic administration, be they educational councils or be they local bodies or certain communities seeking to receive educational help from the Government, they shall not be punished or penalised because their representatives do not belong to a particular party which may happen to be in power to-day or belong to a particular party which may be in power to-morrow. If that be the case, our political goal will be unnecessarily hampered and will necessarily be mixed up with the civic administration. I wish to know, Sir, whether the political principle of the party in power, the Justice party, is to mix up the civic administration of the province with political parties. Simply because a person belongs to the Justice party, are they going to say, 'we will nominate him as the president of a district board?'"

* The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"I cannot understand what the hon. Member means by this insinuation. I should like to have your permission to ask one question. Was my hon. Friend a party man when he was nominated as President of the District Board of Vizagapatam?"

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU :—"That is the only exception."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"And that proves the rule."

* The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"May I ask the other hon. Gentleman (referring to Rai Bahadur T. M. Narasimhacharlu) whether he is a party man? May I ask whether Sir Desikachari is a party man, or whether Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu or Mr. N. Subba Rao is a party man?"

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU :—"Sir, I am not a party man belonging to the Ministerial side. Nor do I claim the honour of belonging to the Opposition now."

Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU :—"May I know Mr. President, whether you are going to allow all the wonderful charges that are being made from day to day to be repeated on this question or are you going to limit the issue to the cases mentioned in the motion before the House now?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I am waiting for the hon. Member to develop his arguments before I can go to say that the arguments are relevant or not."

* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—"Thanks, Sir. I have already specifically referred to the two instances of the deputation received by the hon. Minister for Education. And the impression created in the minds of many was that he used the occasion to insist upon a particular constituency sending a man of a particular type of political colour before the

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community receives any assistance from the Government treasury or any assistance in the matter of education. That is the issue we have to take into consideration. Are we justified in using our official tours, are the Ministers justified in using their official tours to bring pressure upon the various constituencies to send up representatives of a particular political type? I seriously do object to that method of propaganda going on in the country, and that is the reason why I move this motion."

Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar seconded the motion.

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"Sir, I am accustomed to hear irresponsible statements made outside this Council and on certain platforms, but I am surprised that my hon. Friend should without the necessary and accurate material make himself responsible for the statements he has made, or should have made allegations which I must say are not at all correct. In the first place he said that, in reply to a Catholic deputation at Mangalore, the Education Minister stated that a particular colour or political creed was needed in order to receive any grant or favour. That is not at all true. In the first place, it is not a reply to the deputation at all. The deputation was heard and replies were given. Thereafter, several questions relating to the political and social conditions of the Catholics and questions generally about the support which the Government should receive were all informally talked. In the course of the discussions and in reviewing the political condition of the Catholics, representations were made to me of their special needs that they should have communal preferences and such other matters."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"Sir, may I correct one impression?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Is the hon. Member making a personal explanation or rising to a point of order?"

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"I am going to correct an inaccuracy. It is not in the course of the Catholic deputation that."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Order, order. Except when a Member wants to make a personal explanation or to raise a point of order, he cannot make a speech or a statement until and unless the Member who is in possession of the House gives way to him. I hope that rule will be observed."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"But may I not correct?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member must wait for the Member who is in possession of the House to give way to him."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"Sir, I was submitting that the discussion took place informally after the deputation was over, in the course of which the political situation of the country and the needs of the community were being talked. Then in the course of that informal discussion, I said that it all depended upon the representatives the community would send to the Legislative Council to press for communal preferences. I am perfectly justified as a politician and a leader of the party to speak on politics to those who discuss with me. The position of the Minister in the diarchical form of Government is that he is not only in the Cabinet and in

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the Government but he is also a politician and an elected Member, and; such he has got every right and privilege to express his political view (Hear, hear), and it is not true that as Education Minister advantage was taken and any statements were made to the deputation.

"Secondly, Sir, it is said that at the deputation received from the Mappillas at Tellicherry or Calicut it was stated that 'because your representatives beat with small sticks, therefore we will beat you with big sticks.' This statement is a mutilated one and is not at all represented in a correct form. What was said was this: after the deputation withdrew, there was a good deal of pleasant discussion at the time and I said that Mappilla education requires special attention, and it is for the deputation to study and for their representatives to examine their special conditions and assist the party in power with correct information as to the condition of the Mappillas and then we will be in a position to understand and press on the Government as a whole to frame measures for the relief of the Mappillas. I am sure that when one of the Members of the deputation referred to a particular Member named by him, I was angry and said that that was not the occasion for him to make references to any particular individual or person, and said that we were talking matters in a friendly way. That was what happened. Therefore the two allegations are made, I am very sorry to say, on very slender foundation; and as for the accounts that appeared in newspaper from correspondents, it is easy to refute them that they are not at all accurate. I may repeat what I said that in the form of Government which we are now working, it is anomalous that an elected Member should be deprived of the right of politicians and leaders of the party. We are working that system, and when people come to us, I may say we have got every right and privilege to discuss with them and talk to them on general political conditions and to impress upon them what our political view is and what the right and proper thing is for the constituency to do. I do not think any Member of this House will consider it improper or unfair or unconstitutional that any Member of this House should discuss politics with persons who come to speak to him after any formal meeting was over. It is their right and privilege to do so, and I do hope that this will be borne in mind by the Members of the Opposition, whatever platform they may take that it is not only their privilege but also their right as also of every elected Member of this House, including the Ministers, to speak on political subjects. I hope therefore the House will now be pleased to see that what took place is not an undue advantage taken, but only a friendly talk, after the formal business was over, in which views were freely expressed on both sides."

* Rao Sahib U. Rama Rao:—"Mr. President, Sir, I arrived in Mangalore a day after Sir Patro had left that place. I was approached by a large number of people, both Hindus and Indian Christians, and they told me that when the deputation went and waited on him, during the time of the deputation or at the end of it, they made a special request to the Minister for Education. I was not present then, but I heard about it from a very reliable source, not from one but from 10 or 15 gentlemen. They made a special request for a special concession and he seemed to have said that if they returned the gentleman that they have just now returned, who is a very

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foolish man and in the Council makes foolish remarks at which everybody laughs while he thinks he is applauded and talks still more foolishly, if they returned a member of this kind, the Government would not be able to grant any concession they might ask for; and if in the next election they elected proper representative, all that they ask for would be granted. This is what I heard not only from one man but from different persons. And this was said just at the end of the deputation, and all the members of the deputation were present; they never departed and some of the officials also were present. It was only hearsay and I was not present there, but since I heard it from different sources, I thought it was my duty to place it before the House for its consideration. As regards the member representing the particular community, he has been always honest, and true to his convictions. Some of us on this side of the House, or on the other side, may think it foolish, but he always spoke from conviction. He always spoke in the best interests of the community and he was bold in his advocacy. He always did his best, so much so, that just after the election he came and joined our party. I asked him 'Have you got the sanction of your constituency?' He said 'Nothing of the sort. As long as I am thoroughly convinced that it is best to join the Opposition, I shall join it, whether I may be returned next time or not.' He is a man of that nature and calibre. To abuse such a man in the presence of his own constituency is a thing which I myself do not approve of. And this has created a bad impression in the minds of the people not only at Mangalore but in the whole district. I had the privilege of going round the whole district in my election campaign, and they ask me 'Is Mr. Saldanha so foolish?' (Laughter.) So, anyhow, whether the allegations are true or not, that was the impression which spread like wild fire all over South Kanara. These observations that I gathered from South Kanara I place before the Council for consideration."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"Sir, I want to make a clear statement. Here is a statement of what was stated by my hon. Friend Sir Patro at the deputation. This was given to me in writing, it was placed before me at a public meeting, held last week, a large mass meeting, and I was asked what I had to say to that. The statement was not signed. It was a very brief statement, a summary of what took place on the occasion. I am going to give out that statement and challenge Sir Patro to deny it. There were deputations of two associations that waited on Sir Patro. One was of the Catholic Association. The members of this deputation have not given to me the facts. They are somewhat reticent; some of them that approached Sir Patro were my electoral enemies and they were very careful as not to divulge the facts. The other deputation was from the Indian Christian Civic League which consists not only of Catholics but also of Protestants. They placed about eight points before Sir Patro, to which he gave consideration. Many of those points were drawn up by myself. It happened that I could not be present at the deputation. Probably I would not have gone with that deputation. I had gone to preside over a gathering of the United Nationalists at Calicut. When this deputation finished its business and after the business was over, he asked the question 'Are you loyal or disloyal?' Of course, the answer must have been that they were loyal.

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Then he said 'How can you expect favours to be given to you?' They went to ask for some boons; they were not favours exactly, but justice. No preferential treatment was asked for by them, but justice.

"I challenge Sir Patro to deny this statement: 'How can you expect help, if you send a man who attacks everyone from Governor downwards and talks in season and out of season without any rhyme or reason (laughter) and who is a spokesman of a party which wants to destroy the British Government or from whom he expects a ministership' (laughter) or something to that effect. I challenge Sir Patro to deny that. This was the purport of a long 'friendly' talk—I do not think it was friendly towards me or my party (laughter)—immediately after the deputation had received what was considered to be the official reply. They returned quite frightened that after all their requests would not be granted as long as Mr. Saldanha was their representative. I am thankful to the hon. Sir A. P. Patro that he gave me a very splendid opportunity to defend myself."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Mr. President, Sir, my hon. Friend, the Indian Christian Member from Mangalore, has in a speech which really clinches the matter created some amusement in this House by the manner in which he has made that speech. But I venture to submit in all humility that the matter he has raised is a serious matter affecting the very foundations on which this House stands and calculated to affect very seriously the future of this House. Mr. President, Sir, it will be readily conceded that under diarchy, we are working or attempting to work a very difficult system of Government. In the opinion of the party to which I have the honour to belong, it is an unworkable system and in the opinion of almost every Minister, including the hon. Ministers of this House, it is so. That system is going to be made a thousand times more unworkable if the Ministers working under the Act and forming Members of a hybrid Cabinet—half reserved and half transferred—go on touring round at the expense of the general taxpayer, not to address audiences who gather to hear them as political leaders, but to address unfortunate people who have got to come to them as deputationists, because they have got grievances. If the hon. Sir A. P. Patro advertises a public lecture on the achievements of the Justice party, I have no objection whatever to the many or few who come to the meeting to be told of the achievements of the Justice party. I ask what right has he to inflict upon the devoted heads of the unfortunate deputationists who came not to listen to his political harangue but who come to listen to his reply as an official, as a Minister of Government, to their request put to him as Minister—what right has he to inflict upon them his political harangue? That is the first question we ask in this matter.

"You will remember, Mr. President, that in the Montagu-Chelmsford Report which preceded these reforms, several paragraphs are devoted by the distinguished authors of that report to what they call the education of the electorate. They feel that the small element of responsibility introduced into this system cannot materialize if the voters cannot be made to realize the working of the Government; i.e., unless they are made to realize that on the care they are going to bestow in sending Members to the Councils depends to a small extent at least our future prospects one way

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or the other. Now, how is this education being carried on by the hon. Minister for Education and his Colleagues? Mr. President, Sir, this is the first time this matter has become public property, in a way in which we can take cognizance of it. But I deliberately charge these Ministers that they have retained this power all these years and managed to retain these powers by going and frightening the electors on the one hand and on the other hand by offering them support, perhaps in the matter of appointments, grants or whatever they may be. They advise, 'If you send men after our hearts, we will do various things for you'. I will refer to the instances to which my leader referred. In the case of the Tanjore district, I am sorry I have to refer to one who is no longer a Member of this House, Sir P. Tyagaraya Chettiyar, the leader of Justice party told my Friend Mr. Mutayya Mudaliyar that 'to-morrow', i.e., the day before voting, 'we are going to vote against the motion' because Tanjore was so manly and was so patriotic as to send three hon. Members to this House who would not vote for the Justice party. Mr. President, I can give you more instances, insidious instances, poisonous instances of such ruinous propaganda. The time has come out now and they stand exposed in all their nakedness. Mr. President, these Ministers are not permanent, though they may be there for a few years. We know that even the most firmly established Governments have gone overboard. I ask the Ministers how they would feel and how they would view if we are taking their places and we from that place carry on this propaganda by going and telling the electors, 'You must not return the hon. the neutral ex-Minister or the hon. Member for Chingleput. If you return them, we will punish you or rather we will not reward you'. This is a game at which two can play. We cannot look upon it as a source of influence for the party in power. Such tactics ought not to be tolerated. We either believe in democratic government or we do not believe. If the hon. Members do not believe, let them vote against the motion. If, on the other hand, they believe in democratic government, educating the people and asking them to choose their own men, I do venture to suggest that they are bound to vote for this motion.

"Mr. President, Sir, under the Instrument of Instructions which His Majesty the King is graciously pleased to issue to the Governor, one of the instructions is this: that he must cultivate in the Ministers a sense of parliamentary responsibility and he must enable them to follow in the footsteps of parliamentary practice." I venture to suggest that in this matter they are doing the most unparliamentary things. Sir A. P. Patro claimed that after the deputation was over in a friendly way, he was discussing with them politics. Now, Sir, I trust it will be admitted by every responsible Member of this House who knows the A B C of democratic politics that the Ministers when they go out touring on their behalf or on behalf of their party must pay their expenses out of their own pocket. That is what the Ministers in other countries do. That is what the Ministers in England do. My friend has no business to spend the tax-payers' money to go to Mangalore and Calicut (A voice: Saloon)--a friend suggests in a saloon. If he pays, I have no objection. So long as he goes at the tax-payers' expense, so long as he goes in the capacity of a Minister, he cannot ride off with the excuse that he was speaking merely as a party leader.

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"Coming to the actual words used by the hon. Minister, Mr. President, my hon. Friend, Mr. Saldanha, has challenged Sir Patro to deny the accuracy of his statement. This statement has been published in the newspapers. The hon. Minister has not chosen so far to contradict it. I can understand his notorious contempt for newspapers; because he is reported to have said that these papers publish anything for five or ten rupees. When statements are made in the public press and when a hon. Member of this House repeats it, we owe it to that Member to believe those statements, at least until they are authoritatively contradicted. Well, Sir, what did the hon. Member say? 'So long as you send members who work in conjunction with parties which believe in the destruction of the British Government, we can do nothing for you'. I take it he referred to the Swarajya party. The Swarajya party has been lectured to and lectured about by many people, including Lord Olivier, Lord Birkenhead, Lord Reading, Lord Lytton, Sir Frank Sly and Sir Montagu Butler. All these gentlemen had something to do with the Swarajya party; but none ever ventured to insult the electorates as my hon. Friend has chosen to do. They never told the electors 'you have no business to elect Swarajya candidates'. They tried, they persuaded and they argued. But it has been reserved to the Justice party Minister cum party leader to tell the electors to send men after his heart. Otherwise he will do nothing for them.

"Then he referred to my hon. Friend as causing laughter in the House and as talking in season and out of season. If mannerisms are wrong, my hon. Friend the Minister is no exception. Is it then fair that he should either inside or outside this House talk often at the mannerisms of our Colleagues? That is ungentlemanly. My hon. Friend draws a distinction between tweedledum and tweedledee. He says he finished the deputation and then tried to speak to them as friends. But what did he tell them? He said, 'Unless you send your representatives after my heart, I cannot help you'. Did Sir Patro speak that or did the Education Minister speak that? I presume that he then spoke as the Education Minister and not as Sir Patro. Therefore, it is perfectly plain that he deliberately prostituted his position as one of the Ministers of the Government for the purpose of feathering his own party's nest in Mangalore and Calicut.

"Coming to my hon. Friend Mr. Uppi Sahib, this is what is reported, Mr. President: 'Mr. Patro said that he (Mr. Uppi Sahib) had joined the opposition who were giving them trouble. So long as their attitude was that, he could not help them. If they expected any help from him and his party, the Mappillas must send to the Council those who would co-operate with and help them. He said that if they tried to beat them with small sticks, himself and his party would try to beat them down with big sticks.' Mr. President, Sir, my hon. Friend, Sir A. P. Patro, denies that he used the word 'big stick.'"

Mr. T. M. MOIDU SAHIB:—"Mr. President, I was present at the meeting."

"The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Is the hon. Member rising to a point of order or offering any personal explanation?"

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Mr. T. MOIDU SAHIB:—"On a point of explanation."

* Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—"I rise to a point of order, Sir. My hon. Friend, Mr. Satyamurti, was referring to Sir Patro, and I fail to understand how a personal explanation arises from my hon. Friend on the other side."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"We cannot say anything about it till the personal explanation is made."

Mr. T. M. MOIDU SAHIB:—"When my hon. Friend referred to Members from Malabar, I think I am also included among them. The reference was that some question was put to the hon. Sir Patro after the deputation, and he told them 'if you only strengthen my hands, I shall be very much willing to help you in several matters.'"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Order, order. I am afraid that it is not a personal explanation (laughter). Whatever remarks the hon. Member wants to make will be listened to with interest and pleasure when his turn comes."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Mr. President, Sir, I am very much obliged to my hon. Friend for his timely interruption because, Mr. President, he proves my case completely when he says that the hon. the Minister for Education told the Mappillas that he would help them if they sent such representatives who would strengthen his hands. Do you want a more convincing testimony of this attempt on the part of a Minister to strengthen his party's position and power in the country by prostituting his position and office as a Minister of this Government? The last charge I desire to make is this. He will not be satisfied if I quoted him from memory, but I have taken down his words, which are these: 'it all depends on your representatives in the Council to get communal preferences'. Has this Government come to this, Mr. President, that hereafter communities are to be preferred not on account of the justice of their claims, not on account of the fact that Government feel that they must do something to certain communities, but because of the paltry, trifling reason that they send representatives to this Council after Sir Patro's heart? I believe, Sir, the other Members of Government have portfolios dealing with communal preferences and I ask if they agree with their distinguished Colleague, the hon. the Minister for Education. For instance, is the hon. the Law Member going to help those communities who have shown some preference to the Minister's advice, is the hon. the Revenue Member going to follow the same policy? I need not pause for an answer because their mouths are shut (laughter). I venture to say, Mr. President, their mouths are shut because under this system of diarchy these two halves are not expected to speak or vote against each other, whatever their feelings may be. I may charitably assume that their feelings are with me (laughter). They dare not speak out their minds this afternoon. I pity them. But that is where they are. I am simply suggesting, Mr. President, that this new doctrine of Sir Patro, namely, that communal preferences are to be distributed according as communities favour or do not favour the 'Justice' party, is a doctrine which strikes at the very foundation of good or honest Government and which any Government is bound to turn down."

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* "The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"May I interrupt with your leave, Sir? What was said is that, we stand for communal justice and if you want communal preferences you can work it out through your representatives."

* "Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"I am thankful for this afterthought. But, Mr. President, I would rather believe in this instance that first thoughts are better than second thoughts. Then, Sir, he said that 'it is for your representatives to assist the party in power.' Why in the name of common sense are the representatives here to assist the party in power? Is that the way in which democracy is going to be worked? If all communities and electorates are to assist him and his party, then where is the farce of responsibility? That means that for ever and ever he and his party should continue in power. Is that the doctrine which a Government ought to promulgate? I am willing to meet him on equal ground. What I complain of is his loading of the dice against others by using Government influence on his side."

"Sir, I wish to conclude by quoting for the information of this House and for the information of the Ministers some authorities on this very important matter, which we must have as our guides since we are in favour of parliamentary institutions. May in his 'Parliamentary Practice', page 581, refers to a resolution of the House of Commons passed in December 1779, when the Commons resolved that it was 'highly criminal in any Minister or Ministers, or other servants under the Crown of Great Britain, directly or indirectly to use the powers of office in the election of representatives to serve in Parliament, etc.'. Then, Sir, we have in our own Government Servants' Conduct Rules (rule 22)—I refer to Hammond's 'The Indian Candidate and Returning Officer' at page 98; I know these rules do not apply to the Ministers but I venture to suggest that the same ought to apply to the Ministers so long as they are holding power like other Government servants—(1) A Government servant, Mr. President, 'may, for the purpose of removing misapprehensions, correcting mis-statements and refuting disloyal and seditious propaganda defend and explain in public the policy of the Government. . . . A Government servant may not make any communication to the press in regard to the policy or acts of the Government without the sanction of the Local Government. . . . (2) In any action taken by them under sub-paragraph (1) Government servants should, so far as possible, refrain from making any reference to the personality of parties or individuals who may be in opposition to the Government, and when elections are impending they must give no ground for the suggestion that any statements of facts or views made by them have been made with the object of influencing electors in favour of or against any party or individual candidate.' I do think that the Government of India who have laid down these rules are superior to the Madras Government, and I hope, Sir, that the Madras Government, if they believe in these rules, will certainly remind Sir Patro—they cannot do so now but at least confidentially—that he has conducted himself against the spirit of these rules, if not the letter. The last authority I desire to place before this House, with your leave, Mr. President, is Earl Grey's 'Parliamentary Government and Reform' (page 42 et seq.): 'The power which the

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Ministry of the day possesses of conciliating its parliamentary supporters, by favours conferred upon them, either directly or indirectly, through their friends and constituents, is one of the principal means by which the necessary authority of the Government in both Houses of Parliament is supported. Parliamentary Government is essentially a Government by party, and one of the bonds by which all parties are kept together is that of the selfish interests of their adherents. . . . Electors, we know, are influenced sometimes by actual bribes or, what is much the same, by money's worth, in the shape of land or houses let to them below their value, sometimes by a wish to secure the favour of those persons in their town or county who are most able to advance their interest. . . . Corruption is the more apt to prevail in this form, because it is difficult in many cases to distinguish conduct which deserves to be branded with such a reproach from that which is free from blame.

"It is perfectly possible that if you put the most charitable construction upon Sir Patro's speech and understand his subtle distinction between the deputation and its end and the beginning of his friendly intercourse, you may say that Sir Patro transformed himself from the Minister to the party leader and told these Mappilla gentlemen what he thought they should do in the ensuing elections. But, Mr. President, I wish to appeal to every Member of this House who has knowledge of this Presidency, whether our electors are so far advanced—in Earl Grey's opinion even the electors of England are not so far advanced—as to distinguish between these subtle forms which Sir Patro thinks they ought to. I suggest that Sir Patro has acted against the very rules made by the Government of India, has gone against the spirit of the rules, has acted against the traditions and the policy followed by Ministers in other countries and other parts of India, and has ventured to support a tottering Ministry by despicable tactics, which this House is anxious to keep out of its traditions and to condemn in no uncertain voice.

"One word more, and I am done. I know that when this motion is pressed to the vote, I hope it will be, the Reserved half and the nominated Members will jump to the support of the Ministry. I wish to make an appeal to the Reserved half and the nominated Members. It is a fight between the elected Members of the House, and we feel we are fighting for the freedom of election, freedom from undue influences, freedom from corruption, freedom from bribery now or in the future. I want to ask the Reserved half whether they are at least going to remain neutral and let us fight the battle, or whether they are going to support a Ministry which has stooped to use such means to keep themselves in power. I want to appeal to the nominated Members. The nominated Members owe their places to the Governor's right or prerogative, and I can speak on behalf of those who sit here that we are for communal justice and not for communal preferences (voices of 'Oh, oh'), and these gentlemen who cry 'Oh' know no distinction between 'preference' and 'justice', and that is why they cannot understand this distinction (laughter). We who stand for communal justice and against communal preference appeal to the nominated Members to stay their hands and not to support a party which has offered communal preferences on party grounds.

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"I have done, Mr. President. I do not mind what the fate of the motion is going to be. We have done our duty, and if the Ministerialists do not take the warning, it will be another nail in the coffin of diarchy. If really there are any Members here who believe in the efficient and honest working of this Government, it is really up to them to protest strongly against these tactics betimes. The elections are coming on. By all means fight us but fight as gentlemen, don't hit below the belt; let us meet as soldiers; do not poison us with drugs manufactured from Government quarters. We shall fight. You may win this time, but you will be defeated sooner or later, sooner than later, the moment the people of this country realize that you stand for dishonesty and corruption in elections."

Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU:—"Mr. President, Sir, the hon. Member for the University who just addressed the House has contended himself by saying 'we have done our duty'. There lies the secret of this motion and the secret of his speech. He has done his duty, by that long verbiage, that abuse, that choice language of which any responsible person should be ashamed to use or to hear even (cries of 'No, no'), language which any man with self-respect should be ashamed of. We have heard the word 'prostitution', and when that was objected to, the hon. Member is not satisfied but he would repeat it; we have heard expressions like 'despicable', 'insidious', 'poisonous', 'bribery', 'corruption'. Whether all these were meant to poison people here or elsewhere will be known easily to the country.

"I do not propose, Sir, in this answer of mine to defend the Minister. The hon. the Minister can defend himself and this House can judge for itself whether after all there is anything in this motion and in the speeches when the truth is known by the respective statements on either side. The hon. the Leader of the Opposition told us that he did not want to make this a party question. I wish the hon. Members kept it up. But what about the speech we have listened to, an appeal to the Executive side not to vote and to leave it as a fight between two elected sections of the House? Is this then a party question, or is it not, as the Leader of the Opposition told us? But that is a matter of consistency of which we are not particular. There is nothing dishonourable, Sir, in being neutral or being Ministerialist. It is dishonourable for any one here to change sides for any purpose ('Hear, hear'). I proclaim it from the top of my voice. It is dishonourable that one should change sides.

"Honourable men must stick to their convictions; they may remove themselves to wherever they think they ought to be and change their places as much as they like. Surely there is nothing dishonourable in changing the place as long as there is no ulterior object in so doing. There is nothing at all wrong about it. Well, Sir, I will not demean the position and the dignity of the House by descending to the language to which we have of late been accustomed. We shall relegate such language outside this hall, to somewhere to the beach side.

"Sir, we heard so much appeal being made to uphold parliamentary traditions. May I appeal to the House to see whether there is not very much more to learn about language to be used, the expressions and the

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sentiments to be expressed? Certainly, Sir, we have a great deal to learn from parliamentary traditions in all these ways. Sir, the Ministers are said to be incapable of learning. May God save them from learning from the hon. Member for the University? It was said that the Ministers were ungentlemanly."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"On a point of personal explanation, Sir. I never said that the Ministers were ungentlemanly. I said the reference to a hon. Member of this House and to the hon. Member from Mangalore, Mr. Saldanha in particular, was an ungentlemanly reference."

Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU:—"Well, Sir, that is the same as tweedledom and tweedledee."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Then copy my phrases if you please."

Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU:—"From you, not for all the worlds. I will fight you."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member must address the chair."

Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU:—"I bow to the decision and I shall address the chair. In any case you will permit me to draw attention to the fact that a challenge has been thrown out and those that have some military traditions are perfectly willing to have a battle fought and they won't run away at the first shot they hear. Well, Sir, let me add one more observation to those that I have made ere now. We are told that the hon. Ministers are travelling at the expense of the general tax-payer. There is at least this consolation that when they go out on these tours public moneys are spent and they have spent out of the taxes paid by themselves. But I ask how much of those taxes has the Member for the University paid."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Sir, I have risen and you know why I have done so. Is it permissible to make a personal reference to the taxes I am paying? That is my question, Sir. I may however state that I am paying land-tax."

Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU:—"I shall answer that question."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Sir, I ask for your ruling and I do not want his answer."

Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU:—"There is no ruling here."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Will the hon. Member keep his peace, Sir? I am asking whether it is right, parliamentary to refer to me personally and ask what tax I am paying. As a matter of fact, Mr. President, though I am not ashamed to be poor, I am paying income-tax, house-tax and land tax."

Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU:—"I am glad to learn that the hon. Member is paying taxes."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"Suppose he does not pay taxes"

Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU:—"Then I would warn those that live in glass houses not to throw stones at others."

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* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"On a point of order I am asking for your ruling whether if I do not pay taxes I am not entitled, so long as I am a Member of this House, to speak on behalf of the tax-payers."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"There is nothing dishonourable in not paying taxes. Personally I should be glad if I do not pay any taxes."

Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU:—"I do not in the least suggest that it is disrespectful. But it seems to me illogical for those that do not pay any tax to pose as representatives of the tax-payers and to call to order and then to make a point of it. But we will leave it at that."

"Now, Sir, we are told that the hon. the Education Minister made political harangues and in the course of those harangues he took advantage of his position as Minister to say something to those men. We have known such harangues being made outside this hall, in the beach and it is contended that such harangues should not be indulged in by the Ministers. In fact in the statements of both the Mover and the hon. Member Mr. Saldanha it was agreed that the statement that was said to have been made there, was one that was made in a friendly way in a friendly talk with those representatives. Now, Sir, may I know whether it is not open to a Minister to have such a friendly talk? Has he ceased to be a member of the party and has he ceased to be a politician, nay, has he ceased to be a citizen that he should be deprived of this small freedom? When somebody comes and asks him something, not formally, not in the petition and not in answer to the deputation but a little while afterwards, is it wrong for the Minister to give expression to his opinion? Is it going to be said that he would be taking advantage of the occasion for the purposes of elections as if they have to live by it and without which they cannot get along?"

"It is true that the British Parliament, even Mr. Montagu, himself and the House of Commons and the House of Lords and in fact the Joint Committee have said that if the Indian expects any further Reforms he should be prepared to show them that they have educated their electorate. Why should not that education be in this particular matter? Is not what the Minister has now done education? I shall give an illustration. Let us suppose that we go to England to represent our claims. Let us suppose that we are confronted with the question that there are in certain councils (assuming that there are) languages used that are unworthy of the decency of the House and that are too filthy for a respectable council; we are asked why we have not educated the electorates in such a way as to send men with some honour about them and some sense of responsibility about them and not such men as would play to the gallery. If we go to the country and ask the people to send only such men, I ask, is it wrong to advise the people to do so and to educate them in that direction? Was not this one such instance? On the other hand, what about the tactics of some others. During the last election it was broadcasted that I was responsible for the increase of the salt tax, whereas the increase was from the Government. The charge has been deliberately made that the Ministers were responsible. Again, when the postage was increased, it was said that the Madras Ministers were responsible; when the railway charges were

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increased it was again said that the Ministers were responsible. I ask, Sir, in all honesty and fairness, is this a crime of the Minister more than the spread of falsehoods? I should like to know wherein the Minister for Education has gone wrong in telling the people that they must send people who would behave well. I do not in the least cast a slur on anybody. Supposing the Minister has said to the voters how to conduct themselves in the elections, does it mean that he has insinuated against anyone? And if the cap fits anyone, let them wear it. But where is the insinuation in it? In Tanjore, when the Ministers were touring, it was said that they voted against the Tanjore settlement rates because the people sent certain type of men as their representatives. The great leader who is responsible for this statement is there and I am prepared to take his statement. Because my conception of a Member of this House is that he is very respectable. Well, another statement was made that the non-Brahman leaders of the Justice party told the citizens of Tanjore that they would not be given grants because their representatives did not join the party. I was one of those who attended the Conference in Tanjore and spoke there. I moved about freely with them and I am yet to know of the name of the gentleman who said that. Again I am prepared to give credit to honourable intentions. But I must say in both cases the information is wrong. It was the Leader of the Opposition that said that, but I suppose he did not directly hear it said and some one else must have told him that. This wonderful story about the hon. Members of the Justice party while they were touring in Tanjore having told all that, is attributed to them deliberately so that they may deserve to be nailed to the counter. As a matter of fact, if he will pardon me for a little ego, I was one of those who pleaded with His Excellency for the reduction of the tax. I also know that several members of the Justice party tried their best to see that the tax was reduced. But all sorts of false things have been said about them. Such tactics are certainly not going to pay them during the next elections. To say like this and keep on spreading false things will never pay them. Can this be called education if we train people in the art of circulating falsehoods?

"Mr. President, I do not propose to go into the points to which reference has been made by the Mover with reference to district and taluk boards. I have some knowledge of the way in which grants are made to district and taluk boards. For my part I pestered the Minister for Local Self-Government to give some grants to the village roads in the Godavari district. I hope you will permit me to say that the only reply I got was 'You will have your turn just as the other districts'. That was the reply after all my troubles. Supposing I am given the grant, then it will be said that the Minister has shown favouritism to me."

* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"Mr. President, Sir, I never said that the hon. Minister for Local Self-Government did so and so. I said that it was a matter of illustration and I never said that he did a particular thing."

Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU:—"Well, Sir, we have all heard it said when we were studying logic, that speaking as between A & B if we say that A is a wise man it invariably means that B is not. However

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I do not wish to pursue the analogy; because the Mover said he did not impute any motives. I am not defending the Minister in any way. But this must be said. When there are two parties the giver and the receiver when something is said about the person that gives, it naturally must affect the man that takes. Any aspersion therefore that is made against the giver must hit the receiver. Such an aspersion ought not to be allowed to spread but it must in proper time and in proper place be stopped.

"But where you cannot yourself say that such an improper manner exist but simply say it may come hereafter, I do not see any point in raising the debate. We are passing through a discussion of very great importance. I do not for a moment mean to say that this was designed *deliberately*, an expression which some of my friends on the other side are very anxious to use. It occurred to me both yesterday and to-day and that two half days are lost on adjournment motions and in the result an important Bill could not be gone through."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"On a point of order. I do not know what the hon. Member is referring to by saying 'deliberately'. I raised the question deliberately because people were starving in my district and not to stop the discussion of the Andhra University Bill. It may go on for 30 days. I thought it a matter of duty to raise that question on adjournment. I do not know what my Friend means by 'deliberately'."

Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU:—"I do not know if this House is prepared to sit for 30 days. I am only complaining that, whatever may be the objects with which the previous motion was brought forward this motion and the speeches made to-day do appear to me to be trivial and silly and not worthy of a great assembly like this."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"Sir, after you have ruled that it is a matter of urgent public importance, is it open to the hon. Member to say that it is a silly, trivial matter?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I do not think the hon. Member was referring to my ruling having been silly."

Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU:—"Not at all."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"I take it also that it was not silly on the part of the House when it did not object to my motion."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I ask why no member of his party raised any objection this morning? It becomes silly only now!"

* Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—"Mr. President, Sir, my poor health would not have permitted me to address the House this evening, but for the very militant speech which my hon. Friend, Sir K. V. Reddi Nayudu, indulged in while trying to condemn the ferocity, abusive nature, and militancy of others. Perhaps with his usual advocacy and experience of ex-Minister, he lost himself in passion and personal animosity in criticising particular Members of this House. (Sir K. V. Reddi: No personal animosity). I know he was referring to my hon. Friend, Mr. Satyamurti; he referred to the amount of tax he is paying, to the beach meetings, and to his way of

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getting on in private life. (Sir K. V. Reddi: I have nothing to do with his private life.) He asked the hon. Member (Mr. Satyamurti) what taxes he was paying. Mr. Satyamurti is here not because he pays a certain amount of tax; he is here by the sufferance of the Madras University graduates, of whom I suppose Sir K. V. Reddi Nayudu claims to be one. He (Mr. Satyamurti) represents the University, that is, the intelligentsia of this Presidency. If that is so, I do not know what relevancy there is between the amount of tax he pays and the amount of advocacy he gives to those whose taxes the Government collect and which taxes form part in the expenditure of the moneys for purposes which on public grounds some of the members questioned. Mr. Reddi Nayudu forgot perhaps the speech made by the Leader of the Opposition. As far as I remember and as the House also may remember, he only said that the Minister for Education should not have used that opportunity for converting those qualified to vote hereafter in the coming elections by using threats and coercive language. By way of illustration, I remember he said that if a Minister should say that on account of caste, creed or colour—to use the very language of the hon. Minister—certain things would be done or certain things would be left undone, that would be abusing the position of Minister. Apart from the manner in which hon. Members attempted to offend each other, the question is still left unanswered. A challenge has been thrown out by Mr. Saldanha and no advocates of the hon. the Minister have tried to meet that challenge. If what Mr. Saldanha challenged is true, I for one should think that the line, the very evasive line, of demarcation between the Minister who just finished the interview with public men and the leader of the party who just wanted to advocate his own party's programme is very illusive, and merely argumentative rather than substantial. Till that challenge is answered, no amount of speechifying would serve the purpose. Therefore, I wait from the Ministerialists for an answer to the challenge, either from the hon. Minister himself or from those who are advocating his cause."

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, in the heated atmosphere of this House, there is the danger of certain ordinary incidents being magnified into serious and important ones. I had not the pleasure of being present at the time when the deputation waited on the hon. the Minister at Mangalore; therefore I am not in a position to say anything definite or authoritative on that matter. But I happened to be present with the Minister when the Mappilla deputation waited on him at Tellicherry. The leader of the deputation had jotted down a few points on a bit of paper. All these points were read out and explained to the Minister and the latter replied to them, and then the paper was given in to my custody. My Friend, Mr. Moidoo, went on talking about very many matters relating to the general, economic and political condition of the Mappilla community, especially the need for more Mappilla schools, even secondary schools. My evidence is first-hand. There was plenty of good humour, a good deal of chaffing, and I never thought that when a person began to chaff, anyone would take him seriously. I well recollect this incident. One member of the deputation probably thought that there was a reference made by the Minister to an hon. Member of this House.

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(Hear, hear.) I know that the Minister even lost his temper and asked those members of the deputation not to mention names, not to introduce personalities. I believe my Friend, Mr. Moidoo, will bear testimony to this fact. Therefore it was clear that he was referring to the amount of loyalty and co-operation which the community as a whole, especially now that it is emerging from the dark days, should be capable of in order to strengthen the hands of the Government and of the Ministry in all the many needs and wants for their intellectual, social and economic amelioration. Again, I believe my Friend, Mr. Moidoo, even introduced a kind of parable and spoke of two children, one of them very dutiful and the other not so loyal. The Minister scolded him and asked him not to refer to anything so direct or personal. I believe the hon. Members of this House will believe me when I say that a man with plenty of good humour would certainly have regarded all that chaffing which was unnecessarily long as something not worthy of serious notice and would not have taken it seriously, nor would he have been justified in finding in that speech any particular reference to any one and of making much of it in newspaper report. That is all that I wanted to say to this House, that is to ask it not to make much of these events. As regards Mangalore, I am not in a position to throw any light on the incident alleged to have taken place there."

* Mr. K. UPPISAHIB :—" My hon. Friend opposite has compelled me to stand up. I am in a delicate position to take part in this debate, because I am personally referred to and I am personally concerned in the matter now before the House. I act only as witness. I was present on the date when the hon. Sir Patro visited Tellicherry. I got his tour programme; I wanted to visit him when he came to my country and see whether I could do anything for his comforts. I waited on the Minister at 3 o'clock as he was expected at that time. But he came there only at 5-30, and as his programme was very crowded I could not meet him till 9 o'clock. Then I learnt that a Mappilla deputation was to wait on him at 9 o'clock. Hoping that at 9-30 he might have disposed of the deputation I went to his residence. To my surprise I saw the members of the deputation still waiting for him, and he was not there; I stopped there for about ten minutes. As I was not one of the deputationists, I thought I should not be there, and I left my card with a peon there asking him to tell Sir Patro that I had been there, and that if he needed any comforts I would be at his service. At about 12 o'clock in the night some members of the deputation came to me and woke me up, and asked me certain questions which I do not want to divulge to this House. They said that Sir Patro was violent; he was ungentlemanly—that was what they said. I asked them what was the matter. Then they told me certain things and that he was violent. After the note which the deputation had with them was read out to him, he said 'You ask me for favours; how can we help you when your representative is attacking and abusing and molesting us at every step; and he is a non-co-operator'. That was what some of the members of the deputation told me. I tried to pacify them by saying that 'All this might be an after-dinner affair. Don't take it as very serious.' This is all I have to state before the House. I do not want to make any comment upon it. I leave it to the House to decide in one way or the other."

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* Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—“ I am sorry to find that the discussion of this very important question which bears on the privileges of this House has got into a wrong groove. The gravamen of the charge is that the hon. Sir A. P. Patro using his position as one of the Ministers has permitted himself to indulge in giving expression to views which were of a very questionable character and which were directed against the policy and action of two of the Members of this hon. House. This is a matter which raises a question of broad principles apart from personalities. If it had only raised the question of personality, I should have hesitated many a time before making up my mind to say anything on this motion.

“ Sir, in proceeding to consider this matter, I view it from a different standpoint. I criticize the conduct of the hon. Sir A. P. Patro, not because I happen to know him as a citizen and as a congressman, but because he happens to be the Minister who indulged in these remarks on a particular occasion. Therefore in arriving at a conclusion we have to bear in mind two considerations, viz., one the occasion, and secondly the character he filled at the time he gave expression to the views against two hon. Members of this House. There can be no gainsaying the fact that when he gave expression to these views he used his position as a Minister and it is futile to say that it was not in his capacity as a Minister that he gave expression to those views but only as a private individual. It is difficult to say at what moment the deputation was over and at what moment the deputation wanted to draw the hon. the Minister into a discussion with respect to any political problem and the political condition of the Province. It is difficult to say where one ended and the other began. The two things are so intertwined that it is impossible to think of the one without the other. Therefore there is no force in the argument so dexterously put forward by the other side that when he gave expression to those views he did not make use of his position as a Minister but he did so in his private capacity. Now let us consider what are the real effects of the remarks which were addressed to that very audience who went down their knees and stood before the Minister just a minute ago for some concession or a just consideration of their case. I suggest at once that it is a kind of sermon which was administered to them as to the policy they should pursue and the method they should adopt in returning their representatives to the Council with a view ultimately to strengthen the hands of the Ministry. The occasion when these words were uttered, the audience to whom they were uttered, and the person who uttered these things bear upon this point. From these three considerations it is impossible to resist the conclusion that these remarks were not made by him in his private capacity, as a plain citizen and so on. So far as the hon. Minister is concerned, either he or his colleagues may have their own opinion of us just as most of us or some of us have our own opinion of some of them. The platform from which he gave expression to these views and the occasion that was utilized were quite inopportune and notwithstanding the defence which the hon. Minister put forward, I am tempted to characterize it as a lame one. We lawyers use to say that a case well stated is half won and that is the remark which I am anxious to apply to the speech of the hon. the Leader of the Opposition who has tabled this motion. I am

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surprised at the aggressive and intransigent attitude taken by the ex-Minister who defended my hon. Friend Sir A. P. Patro's action. I thought that he was sufficiently old enough to recognize that vituperation is no argument. I am very sorry that he should have gone off at a tangent and said so many hard things against individual Members of this House and I have not the slightest doubt that he will feel in his calm moments that he has committed a great mistake.”

Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU :—“ I do not know what my hon. Friend from Cuddalore was doing when the hon. Member for the University was attacking us.”

* Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—“ I have a right to expect public workers to be thick skinned. I presume that my hon. Friend, Sir K. V. Reddi Nayudu, is a public worker and I never knew that he would be so sensitive as to make all these harsh remarks. I am very sorry that he should have made these remarks.

“ So far as the action of the hon. Minister is concerned, there is no use of trying to get over it by saying that he made these remarks after the deputation was over and so on. There is a certain amount of halo which is supposed to hover round the person of the Minister. Even that idea goes out when we remember that he made these remarks when he was face to face with a deputation that appealed to him for some concession being given or some grievances being redressed. It is quite impossible for any person, however crude and however enlightened he may be, to resist the effect of remarks which the hon. Minister made to his audience. The remarks were very ill-conceived. I am very sorry that he should have made such remarks, and I think we may leave them to lie down there.

“ So far as the speech of my hon. Friend, Mr. Saldanha, is concerned, he gave about six or seven points, and I do not think the hon. the Minister or any of his party ever gave any convincing answer in respect of those charges, but presumably the hon. Sir A. P. Patro seems to think that silence is better.”

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—“ There are no charges. He referred to the eight items of representation which was made to me.”

* Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—“ My hon. Friend, Mr. Saldanha, threw up a challenge for being taken up and I do not think it has been taken up. The whole thing is a very unpleasant one. I think that at the time when the hon. Sir A. P. Patro made his speech, he fell a victim to the beautiful landscape of Malabar and did not know what his mind was. Anyhow we are trying to build up parliamentary conventions and maintain parliamentary traditions and while I am prepared to recognise the right of every Member of this House, either of the hon. Minister or somebody else, I must strongly deprecate any attempt on the part of a Minister to use his official position, when going on an extensive tour at the expense of the tax-payer, to indulge in remarks against the action of hon. Members of the Opposition.”

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—“ We have, Sir, traversed a considerable amount of ground since the discussion was opened by the speech of the hon. the Leader of the Opposition, much of it to me an uncharted

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sea which I do not propose to attempt to navigate. I might perhaps venture to recall the House to the real issue which we have been debating. The hon. the Leader of the Opposition in a very concise and able manner, to which I cannot possibly aspire, placed before the House the constitutional issue on which this debate was centred. It was that while parliamentary Government necessitated the existence of parties for the effective carrying on of the Government, when a party came into power, it had no right to use the executive authority conferred upon it either to confer favours or to take action to the prejudice of its political opponents. That is to say, when it is a question of the expenditure of Government finances on a particular purpose, no member of the community, no matter to what political persuasion he belongs, can be excluded from the right to partake of any benefit so conferred. If that were what we were debating, I do not think that you, Sir, would have accepted the motion for adjournment of the House. That political canon every Member of this House accepts. What we are debating is whether one of my hon. Colleagues gave out contrary views and whether he did so as a Minister or in his private capacity. I can only say that I have listened carefully to every word of the debate and especially carefully to the explanation offered by my hon. Colleague. I understood from that explanation that my hon. Colleague thoroughly and entirely accepts the constitutional principle which the hon. the Leader of the Opposition laid down and that he has neither deviated from it, nor desires to do so. The suggestion that he has so deviated is based either upon a misrepresentation or upon a misunderstanding.

"It is not for me to say whether his words have been misrepresented, but having listened to the debate, to the statement of some hon. Members who have apparently got a closer knowledge of the incident than other hon. Members could possess, it seems to me that it is perfectly clear that the incident was capable, and exceedingly so, of being misunderstood or misconceived. And in view of the statement of my hon. Colleague that nothing was farther from his thoughts than to abuse or depart from that very sound constitutional principle which was laid down by the hon. the Leader of the Opposition, I myself have no alternative but unreservedly to accept the explanation of my hon. Colleague. An appeal has been made to us that we should remain neutral in this matter, that we should not take part in voting if this matter were pressed to a division. On what grounds? I think that the hon. Member who made that suggestion would allow that if I felt that my hon. Colleague had deviated from what the whole House regards as a principle of political conduct which must be maintained he would feel justified in calling upon me to say that I agreed with him in thinking that my hon. Colleague's action could not be defended. I think that in a matter of this kind not only is the propriety of the conduct of my hon. Colleague called in question, but also the adequacy of his explanation. But, having listened to the debate as other hon. Members of this House, I am prepared unreservedly to accept that explanation. It may be that on another occasion he will be more careful—for one has to be very careful in these days (Hear, hear)—in considering whether any possible misconstruction should be put upon his words. I have come to the conclusion that there has been nothing more than a misconception of casual words which were easily capable of

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being misconceived. I do not think it is open to me to do otherwise than to record my vote in that sense if the House should in its wisdom think fit—I hope it will not—to pursue the matter further."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"Mr. President, Sir, I think I ought to express appreciation on behalf of the Members of the Opposition, and if I may say so, on behalf of the entire House, of the manner in which the hon. Mr. Moir rescued the debate from the somewhat low level to which it was fast sinking after certain irate and tempestuous speeches we have listened to sometime ago. The hon. Member has brought it back to the original issues. In this connexion I must also say that the reply of the hon. the Minister for Education has in a certain sense put us under peculiar difficulties. He charged the Leader of the Opposition with having tabled this motion in a more or less irresponsible spirit basing it on newspaper statements. Now, may I in reply point out that these statements have appeared in the Press, much correspondence on this question has seen the light of day and if the hon. Minister for Education did not send the necessary corrections it was certainly open to the people to think that so much smoke would not have been caused had there been no real fire somewhere. Further the very explanation of the hon. Minister, adequate as my hon. Friend Mr. Moir thought it was, justified us to a large extent in bringing his speech to the notice of this Council. Undoubtedly there is some difference, a technical difference, if you like as regards the facts. The two allegations that form the real ground of this motion, let me repeat them, have been these: that in South Kanara the hon. Minister soon after the official portion of the business of the deputation was over told the very same people and in the same place that unless they sent a different type of representative to this Council they could not expect any favours from him; and again in Tellicherry to the same deputation soon after the official portion of the business of the deputation was over he held out a threat that if a certain Mappilla representative who is in this House used small sticks he would use big sticks in retaliation. My hon. Friend, the Minister for Education, has denied the accuracy of this statement. We have no option but to accept it. I do not see why we should not accept it. Let me repeat that I want my hon. Friend from the district of Godavari to believe in the sincerity of this protestation that our real object is to try to establish the necessary traditions without which parliamentary government or democratic government would be impossible in South India, without which we would be past sinking into the position where power would always be exercised, though not in the manner but in the spirit of tyranny, and remedy would always be sought though not in the manner but in the spirit of revolution. There is a moral obligation resting upon the Minister. Well, Sir, he has made a statement. My hon. Friends Messrs. Saldanha and Satyamurti have made counter-statements. As between them it is none of my business to judge. I do not propose to do so. So long as all the sections of the House are agreed on the question of principle, and so long as—I hope there will not be—there is no desire to use methods of electoral intimidation by Ministers or whoever happens to be in office, the particular object with which this motion has been tabled has been gained. May I with all due deference to the hon. Minister for Education further point out that he did not enquire into

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the composition of the deputation and did not take care to see whether there were any officials there and whether they withdrew before the general political conversation took place. We also grant that the Minister has every right to address public meetings on matters of party policy and therefore to employ the usual methods by which party propaganda has been carried on in constitutional countries. I am only stating this as an illustration and not as a fact. Supposing a Conservative Minister in England visited a radical city like Leeds. I think Leeds is considered to be a radical city and tell them that because they sent a Liberal or Labour candidate to Parliament the Parliamentary subventions that would have been otherwise given will not be given to them, all the parties would have united in condemning his conduct and told him that his behaviour was unworthy of an Englishman. I do not say that any such thing has happened here. In the present instance, we must accept the explanation of the hon. Minister; but we must all unite in condemning the methods of what I may call electoral terrorism. It is through persuasion, through reasoning that we should try to appeal to our parties but not through threats. Reference was made to something which is alleged to have transpired with respect to the resettlement in the Tanjore district. I do not think that any one of us said that the Minister made this statement that Tanjore was penalized in this matter because it sent three representatives to join the Opposition. Reference was made to the speech of Mr. Pannirselvam which was printed and read by everybody and they thought that it was a possible explanation why the Ministerialists did not support the motion for the reduction of the tax on Tanjore. Sir, if the canons to which such definite expression was given by my hon. Friend, Mr. Moir, are accepted, and he tells us that they are accepted by the hon. Minister, that will quite suffice for our purpose. We want to keep the political field clear of those injurious growths and try to conduct our affairs in the true spirit in which constitutional countries have developed. We have had no special object in tabling this motion except this, and after the assurance given by Mr. Moir, coupled with the explanation given by the hon. Minister for Education, I do not think much useful purpose will be served by our pressing this motion to a division. On the general question of principle I am glad and most happy to note that there is complete agreement. Let us honestly and sincerely try to act up to this and unitedly work for the uplifting of the political conditions of our Presidency and the improvement of the general atmosphere."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I had not intended to take part in the debate, but two or three speeches to which we have listened have impelled me to take a course which I trust will meet with the approval of every section of this House. We are not concerned in this connexion with what happened with regard to the Tanjore resettlement or the discussion over the motion as to the resettlement. This motion is solely and exclusively confined to the question of what transpired in South Kanara and in North Malabar. In regard to this matter, we have the direct statement and assurance of the hon. Minister for Education that he did not intend to and did not use those occasions as occasions on which political propaganda could be carried on. My hon. Colleague has told us definitely that in the course of the

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deputation there was no political propaganda whatsoever, but that afterwards informally, in the course of a private conversation, he gave vent to certain opinions which he is entitled to hold as a private member. I think that our only course on such an occasion, seeing especially that there is no direct contradiction of this—and I have listened in vain to a direct contradiction of that statement—as hon. Members of this House, is to accept the assurance of an hon. Colleague of ours.

" We have heard from the hon. Member, Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar, what the proceedings were. We have also heard Mr. Uppi Sahib and certain others who were not there, as to what they heard. Our only course on such an occasion and with the materials before us is to accept the assurance of an hon. Colleague of ours, and let the matter rest there. With that hope and with the fervent appeal that all Members of the House would accept the assurance of one of our hon. Colleagues, I think the House would drop the matter."

* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—" With your permission and with the permission of the House, I beg to withdraw the motion."

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know if an adjournment motion can be withdrawn?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I think the ordinary rules, that apply to resolutions, apply to adjournment motions also."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

VI.—THE ANDHRA UNIVERSITY BILL—cont.

The debate on the Andhra University Bill was then resumed.

Amendment No. 5.

New sub-clause after sub-clause (3).

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU :—" Sir, my amendment may be taken up after clause 6 and amendments to sub-clause (2) of clause 1 have been considered. It is only a corollary to amendment No. 2. If amendment No. 2 is passed, I may not press this. If not, I would press it. I move that this amendment be taken up after the disposal of amendment No. 2 on the agenda."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—" I second it. The amendment standing against the name of Mr. Narasimhacharlu—a new sub-clause after sub-clause (3)—may be taken up after clause 6 is disposed of."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" Sir, I am sorry I have to oppose the motion for the postponement of the consideration of this amendment. My reason is that which I gave against the postponement of the consideration of Mr. Krishna Rao's amendment, viz., that the misapprehensions or apprehensions in the minds of some hon. Members whether there is any reservation or not for the purpose of contracting out from the Act would be dispelled. When this clause is before the House it will be open to hon. Members to consider whether there is any obligation on the part of some districts to be in the Bill or not. Clause 3 regarding the area to which

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this Bill will be applicable, will then be appropriately considered. There are certain hon. Members who feel that there is no reservation whatever. If this clause is considered and if the House carried it, there would be no apprehension of that kind. I beg of the House to consider this clause now; it will facilitate the discussion of the clause regarding the area of the University. The area of the University is definitely stated in clause 3. Some hon. Members feel that if there is any reservation, clause 3 would not have much force. If this clause is carried, this apprehension will be removed."

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU :— "I see the mood the hon. the Minister is in. So I withdraw my motion for postponement and move my amendment."

The motion for postponement of Mr. Narasimhacharlu's amendment was by leave withdrawn.

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU :—"I beg to move that the following new clause be added after sub-clause (3) of clause 1 :—

'The Local Government may, by notification, exclude any area from the operation of this Act.'

"My reason for tabling this amendment is this. As most of the provisions are still dark and as there is a doubt whether the provisions will be beneficial to the areas included under this Act, it will be found, after experience is gained, that a particular area has not derived any benefit under this Act. On the other hand, it would have suffered. Therefore it may be necessary to exclude that particular area so that it may derive better benefit under another university. When such is the actual case, unless power is given under the Act to exclude any such area and unless an amending Bill is brought at that time, it would be difficult to remedy this defect. As it is necessary that a Bill of this kind should be exhaustive, I propose that power may be vested in the Government to exclude any particular area if there is any such necessity."

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"I beg to second the amendment that has been moved by my hon. Friend Mr. Narasimhacharlu. We are aware that, with reference to certain districts, the question has arisen how long they ought to be under the scheme of the Andhra University Act. Apprehensions have been placed before us both at the stage of the Select Committee and now that certain bi-lingual districts will be at a great disadvantage if they are continued under the Andhra University Scheme for ever and opportunity must be given to such districts to contract out of the Act. Therefore the purpose of this amendment is to exclude such areas whenever the Government may, by notification, so direct."

"I want to make one suggestion and I hope the hon. the Minister will accept it. I would suggest that the following phrasing might be adopted. I am not formally moving my amendment now, but if the hon. the Minister is agreeable to the suggestion, it may be accepted with the consent of the House also. My proposed amendment is 'the Local Government may, by notification, exclude any district or part of a district or any college or institution from the operation of this Act.' That will satisfy all the conditions of the bi-lingual and several other districts."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"Sir, it was considered that the executive Government should not have power to exclude any area and

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that whenever there was to be any such exclusion it should be by an amending Act. That is a very sound principle with which I entirely agree. But the circumstances of the province, the districts to which this Bill is made applicable and the people who do not wish to come under the jurisdiction of this Bill require some assurance that there would be no coercion. If there are any special cases, or as the hon. the Mover himself stated, if it is found after the experience of some years that any district or part of a district cannot continue to be under the jurisdiction of the Act, or if a particular portion of a district is amalgamated with another presidency, it is necessary that the Government should have power to issue a notification and give an assurance that their interests would be safeguarded. It should not be a matter of compelling anybody to be within the jurisdiction of the Andhra University Bill against their will. On this ground and in view of the apprehensions expressed by the representatives of several districts, I think it expedient to have a clause like this :

'The Local Government may, by notification, exclude any district or part of a district or any college or institution from the operation of this Act.'

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU :—"I accept the amendment as there is no difference in substance."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"On a point of order, Sir. It is bad enough to have amendments given to us in the morning when we were considering this Bill. We are considering a Bill which will become a statute and will govern an important part of the Government's activities and I would suggest in all humility, Mr. President, that it is unfair to us to spring an amendment like this at the last moment whose significance we may fail to note in the few minutes between our knowledge of the amendment and our having to vote upon it. The rules contemplate ten clear days' notice. I would beg of you to consider whether there are circumstances to justify you to suspend the Standing Order. I shall bow to your ruling. But I beg of you to consider many times before allowing scrappy amendments to an important Bill of this kind. We have the example of the Madras University Act. You and I know the difficulties of working that Act. Let us not enact another such Act."

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"I have only to point out that this is not a scrappy amendment but a considered one. After considering the significance of the amendment of Mr. Narasimhacharlu, an appropriate amendment such as I have suggested is intended to be substituted. I would suggest that there is no difference in substance between this amendment and that of my hon. Friend. I therefore request that you will be pleased to suspend the Standing Order."

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU :—"This matter was brought to my notice and I have carefully considered it and I still think that the amendment is not one of substance but is only of a verbal character so as to make the provision more explicit."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I accept the suggested amendment."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—"I am afraid, Sir, I have to oppose the amendment. I suppose the House will remember that in the original Bill introduced in this Council sub-clause (2) of clause (1) laid down that the Act shall come into force in such area and on such date as the local Government may appoint. Notice was given by Mr. Narasimhacharlu himself to substitute those words by the words: 'on such dates and in such

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local areas'. And this House has agreed to defer consideration of it till after clause 6 was disposed of. The hon. Member from Cuddapah, in the first instance, suggested that consideration of this amendment might be taken up after clause 6, but as he has said, considering the mood of the hon. Minister he withdrew his motion and moved this amendment. That is how we have proceeded to consider this amendment at this stage. I would request the House to consider the desirability of making this Act applicable to the whole area at one and the same time by a single notification and then take steps for the purpose of excluding any area from the operation of the Act some time later. What is the significance, what is the use of our having considered the amendment No. 2, standing in the name of Mr. Narasimhaiah, that this Act shall come into force on such dates and in such local areas that the local Government may by notification appoint, if we now accede to this suggestion and accept this amendment? I also request the House to consider whether it is more desirable that before a notification issues, the Government shall consider the circumstances applicable to each tract or area, or whether the Government should be enabled to make it applicable to all the twelve districts and then exclude one district after another as necessity arises. I should think that the former course is more reasonable. If the House is of opinion that circumstances did not warrant that the Act should be made applicable to all districts at the same time, it is open to the House to apply the Act to some areas in the first instance and then by notification apply it to other districts. If that is the idea, I will have no objection. But the amended form in which the amendment is presented to the House states that the Local Government may by notification exclude any district or part of a district or any college or any institution from the operation of this Act. By this amendment, may I point out that we are introducing the differentiation which we objected to while we were considering the previous sub-clauses? May I draw the attention of the House to the fact that in sub-clause (3) of clause 1 as it originally stood the words used were 'colleges or institutions'. The Select Committee altered them and stated that the Madras University Act shall not apply in areas to which the provisions of this Act apply. The previous amendment moved was for substituting the words: 'colleges and institutions' for the word 'areas'. The House rejected it. And I ask what are we doing now in dealing with this amendment. This amendment joins both the ideas. It does not confine itself to the question of the area which was the guiding principle adopted while dealing with the previous amendments nor does it confine itself to the idea of colleges and institutions which was the prevailing idea at the time when the Bill was introduced but introduces a combination of both of these which I believe is sure to lead to confusion. If you should think that the Local Government should have power to exclude an area which is the nomenclature adopted in the previous case or that it should have power to exclude a particular college or institution from the operation of the Act, I can understand it. But to make it possible that the Government may issue a notification generally in regard to an area and then may exclude any college or institution from the operation of the Act is, I think, very undesirable.

"In addition, may I point out, Sir, to the House that it is not desirable that we while introducing this new Act give powers to the Local Government on the lines which have been suggested? The hon. Minister was frank enough to concede that he accepted it on principle. He was good enough to state that it may be done by amending Bills. May I ask that

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I admittedly that is the correct course to be followed why any deviation should be made from that? If there are difficulties experienced in the working of the Act, it is open to members to come forward with amending Bills. Taking this even from that standpoint, this amendment ought not to be accepted by the House. As I have pointed out already to the hon. Mover that if he should still consider that under the circumstances if the Ceded or other districts affected it is necessary to have some such revision as this, the amendment to sub-clause (2) is still reserved for consideration and it is open to the House to say that it shall come into force on such dates and in such local areas as the Local Government may by notification appoint. This amendment begins at the wrong end and appeal to the House not to accept it."

*Mr. B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"So far as the Local Government is proposed to be given power to include or exclude areas I personally feel it to be, on principle, not quite advisable. But inasmuch as my hon. Friend from Cuddapah has himself given notice of an amendment to that effect which is reserved for consideration at a later stage, he could not be said to object to it on principle, if in the circumstances it is found necessary to give such a power. With regard to the amendment which has been referred, namely, amendment No. 2, what it contemplates is that the Local Government should be given the power to extend the Act in certain areas and on certain dates. There is nothing therefore to prevent the Government from extending this Act to all areas, on various dates it may be. But there is absolutely no power as the Bill now stands to exclude any area if subsequently the Local Government thinks it necessary. While the previous amendment No. 2 may be desirable in the sense that certain areas may not be included to begin with, this amendment may be considered necessary in the case of areas which may be found after experience fit to be excluded and I think that the amendment as now moved may be accepted. My hon. Friend referred to amendment No. 7 that for the words 'in areas' the words 'to colleges and institutions' be substituted which he moved. My hon. Friend here wanted that the Act should apply to colleges and institutions and not to areas. Objections to that have been sufficiently stated already and I need not cover the same ground. I therefore support the amendment now made."

*Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Mr. President, I desire to oppose this amendment. But before I give my reasons, may I ask you, Sir, whether you have suspended the Standing Order with regard to this amendment?"

*The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"When I said that I accepted the amendment, the implication was that I suspended the operation of the Standing Order."

*Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"I am much obliged to you, Sir. Both my hon. Friends, the Minister and the Member from Chittoor have conceded on principle that it is wrong that the executive Government should be vested with the power of including or excluding areas. Then the only substantial argument that both of them advanced in favour of this provision was this that circumstances might hereafter arise which might necessitate the exclusion of any particular area. My first answer to that, Sir, is this. I cannot contemplate any such circumstances, provided we include all areas which the Government now recommend in the University area, after taking all arguments into consideration and voting on non-party lines. I cannot

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possibly conceive of any circumstances which will necessitate the exclusion of any area from the Andhra University. May I ask my hon. Friend who supported the amendment as to the nature of the circumstance which will necessitate the exclusion of any area which we deliberately include now by a vote of the House?"

*Mr. B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—" May I say, Sir, that the formation of a Kanarese province in which case a major part of Bellary would like to be excluded is one such circumstance?"

*Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I am glad that my hon. Friend has answered me. Therefore, this amendment is not so innocent as it looks. It really seeks to choke off amendments which are on the order paper, which may be reached to-morrow or some time later, which seek to exclude Bellary or the Kanarese speaking taluks of Bellary from the university area. My hon. friends who support this amendment want therefore that the House should be committed to the principle that it should be left to the executive Government to exclude the Kanarese areas, if and when they chose. Now, Mr. President, I do not think that it is a fair way of dealing with the claims of Bellary. Either their claims are just or they are not just. Let this House deal with the claims when we discuss the specific amendment. If the House by a vote decides to include Bellary, well and good. If the House, on the other hand, decides the other way, there is no need at all for any power being vested in the Government. If that is the only reason which my hon. friends contemplate, namely, the existence of one or two bilingual areas whose inclusion in the present university area against their will must be protected against in some such way as this, I would beg of the House to consider the straighter and the more direct course to have Bellary excluded now by a vote of the House, and it will be perfectly open later on if Bellary is persuaded to come into the University for an amending Bill to be introduced for the purpose. On the other hand, Mr. President, if the House by a majority vote includes Bellary, I am sure the Bellary citizens would much prefer that by an amending Bill of this House they should go out rather than leave the exclusion in the hands of the Government.

" One more argument, Mr. President. I am sure you will appreciate it as one who has been familiar with the ideals of university life. Is it right to start a new university and hang over the colleges which may spring up in certain areas this sword of Damocles and say : ' You may start colleges, you may raise institutions, you may endow scholarships and research studentships but as to whether these scholarships, studentships, universities and other institutions will or will not belong to the Andhra University, the power will not be exercised now, but we will reserve it in the hands of the Government or the Minister who may exercise it in any manner at his own sweet will and pleasure.' I ask this House whether it is right that in the matter of university development, we ought to put this kind of check which to put it at the highest is arbitrary and rely upon the judgment of one man, however eminent he may be. I therefore think, Mr. President, that we ought to deal with this question of bilingual areas on its own merits. Either we believe the Andhra districts want an Andhra University or that they do not. If they want, let us vote for the University with the full hope and confidence that the Andhra University will do us some good. If, on the other hand, you have your own doubts, I will beg of the hon. Minister not to comprise such areas, which he thinks are doubtful in the area

22th October 1925]

[Mr. S. Satyamurti]

of the university and seek to force on them the provisions of the Act, reserving his judgment. It is not fair. I may also complain, in conclusion, that the hon. Minister was less than fair to himself and to this House when on the first two important amendments he refused to give a lead, while on this he has given up his own will and adopted an amendment at the last moment. That is not a fair way of introducing a Bill. The hon. Minister must either stick to the Select Committee's conclusions or let him take back the Select Committee's report and bring another Bill which we shall vote upon, rather than be faced with such amendments at the last moment. In any case, this amendment seeks to deprive this House of its right; it is unnecessary, no case being made out for it and will retard the development of the Andhra University. And I therefore beg of the House to reject it."

*The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" I submit, Sir, that there is no inconsistency between the conclusions of the Select Committee and this amendment. In the Select Committee it was agreed that the area of the Andhra University should include certain districts. Now it is found from the suggestions and from the nature of the amendments, that while retaining that principle it should be applicable to all the Telugu-speaking districts but certain provisions should be made in the case of those institutions or areas which will raise these special difficulties. It is to provide against such special difficulties that this amendment has been accepted by me. I do not at all depart from the principles enunciated by the Select Committee. This is only an exception and an addition to what the Select Committee has decided. There is absolutely no inconsistency between the position taken up in the Select Committee's report and this amendment."

The amendment as modified by the hon. Sir A. P. Patro was put and carried.

The House adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. the next day.

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

[29th October 1925]

6. **PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT**—(a) *Direction charges*—Rs. 1,460.—This represents 20 per cent of the Assistant Director of Fisheries (Coast)'s salary as shown in the administration report for 1922-23. We are of opinion that this charge is excessive and we recommend that, say, 5 per cent or 6 per cent should be charged to the station under this head in future accounts.

(b) *Interest on capital*—Rs. 337-6-0.—Interest has been calculated on the fixed capital expenditure at 3 1/2 per cent as the undertaking was started before 1916-17.

(c) *Plantation maintenance*.—Under this head a charge of Rs. 102-9-8 appears in the profit and loss account being maintenance charges of a coconut plantation—proceeds of sales of coconuts are included in the item "Miscellaneous products". No asset appears in the balance sheet in respect of this plantation and no rent is debited to the accounts in respect thereof.

7. **THE SYSTEM OF ACCOUNTS**.—The present system is not conducive to the preparation of accounts drawn up in the forms now submitted and much detailed analysis was necessary in order to arrive at the figures given in our certified accounts. In their report, published in G.O. No. 185, dated 1st February 1924, the Civil Accounts Committee recommended that a system of commercial accounts should be introduced in Tanur Experimental Station and endorse such recommendation.

We accordingly submit herewith a further report dealing with rulings of books which are required and explanations as to the keeping thereof.

Subject to the foregoing we certify that, in our opinion, the balance sheet of the Tanur Experimental Station as at 30th June 1923 signed by us as attesting hereto shows correctly the state of the affairs of the station as at that date and that the accompanying manufacturing, trading, and profit and loss accounts disclose correctly the result of the working of the station for the year ending 30th June 1923.

ENCLOSURES
GOVERNMENT EXPERIMENTAL STATION, TANUR.

29th October 1925]

			PROPERTY AND ASSETS.		
			Rs.	A.	P.
CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES.			Balance Sheet as at 30th June 1923.		
Capital—			Fired capital expenditure—		
Government of Madras (1st July 1922)	Rs.	A. P.	Buildings and sheds, as per Public Works Department valuation.	Rs.	A. P.
Add Withdrawals through bills	15,192	3 1	Less Depreciation for the year	635	12 0
Salaries and travelling allowance	18,293	10 2	Plant and machinery, as per Director's report for 1921-22.	4,633	11 4
	2,239	13 0	Add Additions during the year	783	12 6
	35,725	10 3		5,417	7 10
Less Remittances (including book adjustments).	21,471	7 11	Less Depreciation for the year	541	12 0
Reserves for expenses credited to Government—			Stock on hand—	334	5 8
Audit fee	200	0 0	Cured fish	370	0 0
Share of Direction charges	1,460	0 0	Fishmeal	5	9 8
Interest on capital	367	6 0	Prawn shells	46	9 8
Reserve for bad and doubtful debts			Fish guano	910	3 3
Liabilities—			Fish oil and foots	1,796	1 6
For goods supplied	624	2 6	Expendable stores		
For expenses	150	8 0	Book debts—		
	774	10 6	Considered good	6,247	1 2
Customers' credit balances and rent paid in advance.	63	11 0	Considered doubtful	319	11 7
			Cash and other balances—		
Profit and loss account—			Permanent advance	550	0 0
Net profit as per Profit and loss account..	3,480	9 10	Less Expenses in June not recouped	315	11 1
				234	4 11
			Collections not remitted	18	4 0
			Service stamps on hand	30	6 0
				282	14 11
				20,910	3 3

Examined and found correct subject to our report of even date.

FRASER & ROSS,
Chartered Accountants,
Commercial Accountants and Auditors to the Govt. of Madras.

MADRAS,
27th June 1924.

[29th October 1925]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 576 asked by Rao Sahib P. V. Gopalan at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th October 1925, page 285 supra.]

Letter from Messrs. FRASER & ROSS, Chartered Accountants, Commercial Accountants and Auditors to the Government of Madras, to the Director of Fisheries, dated Madras, the 27th June 1924.

TANUR EXPERIMENTAL STATION—REPORT AND ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE 1923.

We have completed our investigation of the accounts of the Tanur Experimental Station for the year ending 30th June 1923 and have the honour to enclose herewith balance sheet as at that date together with manufacturing, trading and profit and loss accounts for the year.

2. We have the following explanations and remarks to make in connexion with the accounts submitted herewith.

3. **BALANCE SHEET**—(a) *Government of Madras Capital Account*.—After taking into account remittances to and withdrawals from the Accountant-General through the treasury, the difference between the assets and liabilities was the amount of capital employed at the commencement of the year. Subject to further remarks in this report we are satisfied that the figure is correct, though no previous balance sheet has been shown to us with which to agree such figure.

(b) *Liabilities for goods supplied*.—Rs. 624-2-6.—This represents the value of goods purchased from R. Samsen, London; the amount has been adjusted by the Accountant-General since the date of the balance sheet.

(c) *Liabilities for expenses*.—Rs. 150-8-0.—This represents the pay of the temporary staff for the month of June and was paid in July.

(d) *Buildings and sheds*.—Rs. 6,357-10-0.—This has been arrived at from a schedule of valuations made by the Public Works Department in or about February 1919, since which date no schedule appears to have been prepared. Included in the Public Works Department's schedule were the following which have been eliminated for reasons stated below:—

	RS.
(1) Lamp black plant	81
(2) Drying shed	225
(3) Trolley shed	347
(4) Double chimney drier	78
(5) Soap shed	1,351
(6) Fisheries night school	1,452

The first four items were demolished before 1st July 1922. In the case of item (5) this, we are given to understand, belongs to the Kerala Soap Institute, Calicut, and as such cannot be included in the assets of the station. The same remark applies to the night school which was built by the Socio-Economic branch of the Development Department, and hence has been dealt with in a similar manner as the soap shed.

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There has been the addition of only one curing yard, valued at Rs. 250, since the above valuation was made. We have included this in the figure representing buildings and sheds. In calculating the value as at 1st July 1922 we have written off 10 per cent for depreciation annually on the reducing balance since the valuation made in 1919 and we have written off a further 10 per cent for the current year.

We suggest that the buildings and sheds of the station should be again revalued as we are very doubtful whether the figure now stated represents a fair present-day value.

(e) *Plant and machinery*.—Rs. 4,633-11-4.—The above figure was obtained from the Director's administration report for 1921-22 and was adopted as no inventory or other record was available from which further information could be derived. We have charged depreciation at the rate of 10 per cent on this figure against the profit and loss account of the year.

We would suggest a revaluation of this asset.

(f) *Stock on hand*.—Rs. 3,462-13-9.—As at 30th June 1923 stocks were taken by the Assistant Inspector of Salt, Tanur, and certified by the Sub-Assistant in charge of the station and the above figure agrees with that shown in the Director's administration report for 1922-23.

As accurate costing statements do not exist, it was not possible to value stocks at cost and valuations, we find, are consequently based on sale values less considerable reserves.

(g) *Book debts*.—Rs. 6,566-12-9.—Of this total all are considered good and recoverable with the exception of Rs. 319-11-7, the sum of various balances due by K. M. Naidoo & Son, Madras and Bangalore; we are given to understand that this firm is insolvent and that a suit has been instituted against them. The amount of their outstandings has been reserved in full.

4. **MANUFACTURING ACCOUNT**—(a) *Establishment wages*.—Rs. 3,860-0-7.—This includes the pay of the temporary staff and of the coolies engaged in manufacture.

(b) *Salaries*.—Rs. 928-9-0.—We have debited the full salary of the mechanic to this account and half the salary of the Sub-Assistant in charge, the other half being included under the head "Salaries" in the profit and loss account. We would here point out that no entries have been passed through the accounts of the year for leave or pension allowances for the staff.

(c) The total quantity of fish purchased for curing was about 250,000 lb. as against 100,000 lb. during the previous year. For the manufacture of oil 417,000 lb. of fresh fish were treated as against 113,000 lb. in 1921-22. From the residue there was an output of about 30 tons of offal and 38 tons of guano as against 8 tons in 1921-22.

We understand that the large increases are due to conditions peculiar to the West Coast where in one year large shoals of fish are abundant as against small quantities in other years.

5. **TRADING ACCOUNT**—*Purchases of fish oil*.—Rs. 3,335-10-6.—During the current year large orders were placed by the Controller of Contracts, Simla, for the supply of fish oil, in all about 20 tons. As the full quantity required was not manufactured, purchases were made outside to meet the balance of the order, the value of such purchases being Rs. 3,335-10-6.

[29th October 1925]

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 579 asked by Rao Sahib P. V. Gopalan at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th October 1925, page 286 supra.]

Stock of canned goods as on 15th July 1925.

Number and names of brands.	Size.	Number of tins at the cannery.	Number of tins at out-stations.	Total number of tins.
Plain sardines	oz. 7	4,299	944	5,243
Do.	12	1,979	..	1,979
Curried sardines	7	10,412	602	10,914
Do.	12	1,102	..	1,102
Sardines in oil	7	116,831	6,600	123,131
Do.	12	2,017	..	2,017
Boneless sardines in oil	7	1,214	267	1,481
8. Sardines in tomato sauce	7	206	50	256
9. Do.	12	86	..	86
10. Plain mackerels	12	2,572	2,921	5,493
11. Curried mackerels	12	873	307	1,180
12. Mackerel in oil	12	6,446	116	6,562
13. Marinated mackerel	12	266	67	332
14. Seer (plain)	12	521	406	927
15. Seer (in oil)	12	906	44	950
16. Pomfrets	12	..	6	6
17. Tamarind fish	12	70	..	70
18. Whole prawns	9	3,171	104	3,275
19. Prawn paste	3	177	78	255
20. Do. savoury	3	379	121	500
21. Smoked mackerel paste	3	2,484	838	3,322
22. Do. fish paste	3	152	138	290
23. Fish paste	3	396	87	482
24. Sardine paste	3	259	27	286
Total		156,516	13,622	170,138

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APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 603 asked by Mr. R. Venian at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th October 1925, page 308 supra.]

District.	Name of the municipality.	Whether the suggestion of Government to provide hand carts with closed lids has been adopted.	Whether other kinds of conveyances have been adopted instead.	If so, what kind of conveyance.	Reasons for so doing.
Anantapur ..	Anantapur ..	Yes ..	Hand carts without lids drawn by men are used at present. ....	....	....
	Hindur ..	The Chairman report that the subject has been placed before the Council and after it is sanctioned, the recommendation of Government will be carried out.	....	....	....
	Tadpatri ..	Yes and are making arrangements to provide the hand carts.	Yes ..	Dead bodies are carried in biers made of bamboos and carried by coolies.	....
	Tirupattur ..	No ..	Do. ..	Instances of the kind rarely occur and when they do bodies are removed in hired single bullock carts.	....
	Vellore ..	No ..	Do. ..	Unclaimed dead bodies are taken to respective burial and burning grounds according to caste of the deceased, i.e., Muhamadans are taken in coffins and Hindus taken in bamboo biers.	....
North Arcot ..	Gudiyattam ..	No ..	Do. ..		
	Wallajah ..	No ..	Do. ..		
North Arcot ..	Vaniyanbadi ..	No ..	Do. ..		

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District.	Name of the municipality.	Whether the suggestion of Government to provide hand carts with closed lids has been adopted.	Whether other kinds of conveyances have been adopted instead.	If so, what kind of conveyance.	Reasons for so doing.
South Arcot	Cuddalore ..	Yes (approved)	Yes	They are carried by sweepers and disposed of.	....
	Villupuram ..	No	Yes	They are carried in bamboo ladders.	....
Bellary ..	Chidambaram ..	No	Yes	....	....
	Bellary ..	Yes (arrangements are being made for providing hand carts with lids).	....	....	....
Chingleput	Adoni ..	The Council has simply recorded the Government Order. Dead bodies are removed in bamboo stretchers according to the custom prevalent.	....	....	....
	Chingleput ..	Yes (making arrangements) ..	....	....	....
Chittoor ..	Conjeevaram ..	Yes. The estimate is under preparation.	....	....	....
	Chittoor ..	Yes	....	....	....
Coimbatore	Coimbatore ..	No. The cases are not so frequent as to provide a hand cart.	....	....	....
	Pollachi ..	No.	....	....	....
East Godavari	Udumalpet ..	The matter is placed before the Council for consideration.	....	....	....
	Tiruppur ..	Yes	....	....	....
East Godavari	Dharsapuram ..	The Chairman says that it will be placed before the meeting. It is reported that the existing custom is to carry the dead bodies rolled in mats			
	Erode ..	Yes			
East Godavari	Peddapuram ..	No.			
	Cocanada ..	No.			

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Guntur ..	Guntur ..	Not yet replied			
	Chirala ..	Yes	Yes		
Guntur ..	Tenali ..	No			
	Ongole ..	Yes (Under consideration by the Council).			
South Kanara	Narasaraopet ..	No	Yes	....	....
	Mangalore ..	No	Yes	....	....
Kistna ..	Masulipatam ..	No.	Yes	....	....
	Bezawada ..	No.	Yes	....	....
West Godavari	Ellore ..	No.	Yes	....	....
	Palakole ..	The matter is under the consideration of the Council.	....	....	....
Kurnool ..	Kurnool ..	No	Yes	....	....
	Nandyal ..	No	Yes	....	....
Cuddapah ..	Cuddapah ..	Yes (being arranged for)	....	....	....
	Proddatur ..	No other kind conveyance has been provided.	....	....	....
Ganjam ..	Berhampur ..	Replies are still awaited	....	....	....
	Chitacore ..	No. The suggestion of Government is however under the consideration of the Council.	Yes	....	....
Ganjam ..	Parlakimedi ..	....	....	....	....
	Madura ..	....	....	....	....

....
....
As this system is working well, the suggestion of Government has not been given effect to.
....

....
....
The dead bodies are removed to the burial or burning grounds by Vettiyan on payment of Re. 1 from Municipal funds.
....

....
....
The bodies are disposed of by people paid for the purpose on bamboo frames arranged to suit the occasion.
....

....
....
Unclaimed dead bodies are removed in a bamboo stretcher which is prevailing custom.
....

....
....
Dead bodies are carried on bamboo beds.
....

....
....
Constructed at the time and the bodies are covered over with a sheet of cloth and tied with rope.
....

....
....
They are conveyed with a mat tied to two bamboos.
....

....
....
They are carried on an improvised stretcher made of bamboos tied up.
....

....
....
The corpses are carried in biers made of bamboos poles with cross pieces tied.
....

(ii)

Manufacturing Account for the year ending 30th June 1923.

	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
To Opening stock— Prawn shells, etc. Expendible stores	40 10 0 837 15 11	RS. A. P. 878 9 11
„ Purchases— Fish for curing Fish for oil and guano Salt and other preservatives Fuel Sundry stores Expendible stores	4,775 14 7 1,802 1 6 180 4 0 385 9 0 112 2 0 846 10 8	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..
„ Wages	8,052 9 9	.. ..
„ Salaries— Sub-Assistant (half) Mechanic	3,860 0 7 449 15 0 478 10 0	.. .. .. .. .. ..
	928 9 0	.. ..
	13,719 13 3	13,719 13 3
By Closing stock— Prawn shells Expendible stores	 1,796 1 6	RS. A. P. 5 9 8 1,901 11 2 11,918 2 1
„ Cost of manufacture transferred to Trading Account.	.. ..	.. ..

(iii)

Trading Account for the year ending 30th June 1923.

	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
To Opening stock— Cured fish Oil and guano	4 2 0 405 14 11	RS. A. P. 14 61 2 2 10,859 14 0
„ Purchases— Fish oil Cured fish	3,335 10 6 321 3 6	.. .. .. ..
„ Manufacturing cost .. ..	.. ..	.. ..
„ Gross profit transferred to Profit and loss account.	11,397 1 9	25,721 0 2
	27,382 2 9	27,382 2 9
By Sales— Oil, guano, fishmeal and miscellane- ous products Cured fish		RS. A. P. 334 5 8 370 0 0 956 12 11
„ Closing stock— Cured fish Fishmeal Fish oil and guano		

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(iv)

Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 30th June 1923.

	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
To Rent for Bangalore stall	30 0 0	
„ Rent for Cannanore yard	60 0 0	.. ..
„ Postages	336 14 0	.. ..
„ Salaries (including half Sub-Assistant's salary)	1,011 15 0	.. ..
„ Packing	1,004 8 11	.. ..
„ Freight on cured fish	689 12 0	.. ..
„ Freight on other goods	393 14 2	.. ..
„ Petty oolie and carriage	153 12 8	.. ..
„ Travelling expenses	269 5 0	.. ..
„ Repairs	211 11 8	.. ..
„ Plantation maintenance	102 9 8	.. ..
„ Exhibition charges	34 6 6	.. ..
„ Bad debts	1 14 0	.. ..
„ Direction charges	1,460 0 0	.. ..
„ Audit fee	500 0 0	.. ..
„ Miscellaneous	336 10 9	.. ..
„ Interest on capital	367 6 0	.. ..
„ Depreciation— Buildings and sheds Plant and machinery	635 12 0 541 12 0	.. .. .. ..
„ Reserve for bad and doubtful debts	1,177 8 0	.. ..
„ Net profit taken to Balance sheet	319 11 7 3,480 9 10	.. .. .. ..
	11,652 9 9	11,652 9 9
By Gross profit		
„ Rent for Cannanore yard		
„ Other rents		
„ Sundry receipts		

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District.	Name of the municipality.	Whether the suggestion of Government to provide hand-carts with closed lids has been adopted.	Whether other kinds of conveyances have been adopted instead.	If so, what kind of conveyance.	Reasons for so doing.
East Godavari	Rajahmundry	The subject is before the Council.	....	....	....
Tinnevely	Tuticorin	The subject is before the Council.	....	....	....
South Kanara	Tellicherry	Yes (the cart is under construction).			
Tanjore	Negapatam	No	Yes	Removed in biers prepared for the occasion.	

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APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 605 asked by Mr. R. Veerian at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th October 1925, page 310 supra.]

Letter from the President, District Board, Coimbatore, R.O.Gt., No. 20/D.B., dated 2nd September 1925, to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Local Self-Government Department.

I have the honour to report that Mr. Raghavalu Reddi, a nominated member of the Mettupalayam Union Board, belonging to the depressed classes, himself preferred to take his seat on an ordinary stool, though he was asked by the other members present to take his seat on a chair, on account of the fact that he observed old caste scruples.

2. It has been ascertained that after the appointment of the member in question, the Union Board meetings are held in the veranda of the office as the Union Board office is located in a rented building which adjoins a Vinayakar temple. The dividing wall is common to the temple and the Union office. Under these circumstances, in order to avoid any untoward unpleasantness, the members thought it better to hold the meetings in the veranda of the Union Board office. I am addressing the President, Union Board, Mettupalaiyam, to arrange to locate the office of the Union Board in a place which will be accessible to all classes including Adi-Dravidas.

APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No. 608 asked by Mr. R. Veerian at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th October 1925, page 314 supra.]

Schemes for the improvement of depressed class quarters.

Schemes prepared.	Schemes in course of preparation.	Schemes intended to be prepared.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Development of forest reserve area, Tuticorin.	1. Housing depressed classes in Market Ward, Vizagapatam.	1. Housing scheme for scavengers, Karur.
2. Extension scheme for Madigas, Kosgi Union.	2. Housing scheme for depressed classes, Nungambakam tank area, Madras.	2. Scheme in respect of site for poorer classes, Bezvada.
3. Weavers' extension, Proddatur.	3. Housing scheme for depressed classes in Mambalam.	3. Scheme in respect of site for Madigas, Madigas, Bezvada.
4. Kandal Housing scheme, Ootacamund.	4. Formation of Venkataramayya Naidupeta for low class people, Ellore.	4. Congestion removal in Parachery, Palni.
5. Housing scheme for Panchamas of Govindapuram, Vaniyamlati.	....	5. Congestion removal in Pariah and Chuckler hamlets, Udumalpet.
6. Labourer's Colony scheme, Tiruppur.	....	6. Chucklers extension, Papanikampalaiyam, Coimbatore.

[29th October 1925]

District.	Name of the municipality.	Whether the suggestion of Government to provide hand carts with closed lids has been adopted.	Whether other kinds of conveyances have been adopted instead.	If so, what kind of conveyance.	Reasons for so doing.
Madura ..	Bodinayakanur ..	No	Yes	The bodies of paupers are removed by the menials suitably laid out on bamboo sticks and covered with clothes.	The Chairman reports that as there are only a very few cases in the year, the Council is of opinion that this sort of conveyance will do for the present.
	Palni	Yes (arranged for) ..	....	....	....
	Periyakulam ..	The Council has recorded the Government Order.	....	....	....
	Kodaikanal ..	No	Yes	The bodies are carried in stretchers covered according to the customs of the community.	As cases of the kind are very rare there is no necessity to adopt the suggestion of Government.
Malabar ..	Dindigul ..	No reply has yet been received.	....	....	....
	Palghat ..	Yes (the Council is taking steps to adopt the suggestion).	....	....	....
	Cannanore ..	Yes .. .. .	....	....	....
	Calicut ..	No reply has yet been received.	....	....	....
Nellore ..	Nellore ..	Yes	Yes	Unclaimed dead bodies are removed in a stretcher carried by four men by covering the dead body with a piece of canvas attached to the stretcher.	The idea of removing in hand-carts is repugnant to caste Hindus.
	Ootacamund ..	No	Yes .. .. .	....	....
Ramanad ..	Trivilliputtur-Virudunagar.	Yes (have arranged for hand carts with closed lids).			
	Sivakasi ..	No	Yes	The dead bodies are removed on ..	The municipality

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Salem ..	Salem ..	Yes			
Tanjore ..	Tanjore ..	Yes (tenders have been called for for the supply of carts).			
	Kumbakonam ..	The subject is under the consideration of the Council.	....	....	....
Tinnevely ..	Mayavaram ..	No	Yes	They are carried in bamboo stretchers.	The Chairman, Municipal Council, says that this is convenient.
	Tinnevely ..	No	Yes	They are carried in bamboo stretchers covered with ordinary cloth. They are disposed of by the village officers.	....
Trichinopoly ..	Palamcottah ..	The Government Order was simply recorded by the Council.	....	....	....
	Trichinopoly ..	No. No municipality in the district has adopted this suggestion.	Yes	They are carried tied on two bamboo sticks covered with cloth.	....
Vizagapatam ..	Vizagapatam ..	A rubbish cart without lids is used for the purpose.	....	....	....
	Binulipatam ..	The Chairman states that there is no necessity to maintain a special conveyance.	....	....	....
	Anakapalle ..	No	Yes	They are usually carried in bamboo-made ones.	....
	Vistanagram ..	No	Yes	One of the rubbish carts is used.	....
<i>Civil Surgeoncies.</i>					
Malabar ..	Cochin ..	Reply from the municipality is awaited.	....	The practice is unclaimed dead bodies are wrapped in mats carried in a sling by municipal totis.	....
The Nilgiris ..	Coonoor ..	No		Carts without closed lids are used for carrying the dead bodies to the mortuary and the bodies are removed from there by means of stretchers to the burial ground. It is reported that in the absence of proper road to the burial ground for carts the suggestion cannot be given effect to.	

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Schemes for the improvement of depressed class quarters—cont.

Schemes prepared.	Schemes in course of preparation.	Schemes intended to be prepared.
(1)	(2)	(3)
7. Housing scheme for the poor in Moolakotalam Hutting ground.		7. Chuklers extension in Pallapalaiyam, Coimbatore.
8. Housing scheme for flood-affected poor in S. Nos. 1122 and 1114, Alipur, Vizagapatam.		8. Scheme for housing depressed classes in West Ponnagaram extension, Madras.
9. Housing scheme for depressed classes at Trundur.	Tenali Taluk Board	....
10. Housing scheme for depressed classes at Gudivad.		....
11. Housing scheme for depressed classes at Peddaravur.		....
12. Housing scheme for depressed classes at Kataivaram.		....
13. Housing scheme for Godagala and scavengers.		....
14. Housing scheme for Suntharayanapuram scheme.	Parvatipur Union	....
15. Housing scheme for Malapeta.		....
16. Housing scheme for Site A-i.		....
17. Housing scheme for Jagannadapuram.		....
18. Choolai housing scheme, Madras.		
19. Sooramparachery Improvement, Trichinopoly.		
20. Housing fishermen in S. No. 2314-1, Mylapore.		
21. Nannilam schemes A to L (8 schemes).		
22. East Swamp area housing scheme for labouring classes, Cooranada.		
23. Housing scheme for the poorer classes in Lloyd's road, S. Nos. 1020, 1021-2, 1030-1 and 1030-2, Mylapore.		
24. Model housing scheme in R. S. No. 466, Tondiarpet, Madras.		
25. Layout of sheep pen, Perambur.		
26. Housing schemes for poorer and working classes, Coonoor.		
27. Housing scheme in R.S. No. 1799, Tondiarpet, Madras.		
28. Housing scheme for scavengers in R.S. No. 1890, Tondiarpet, Madras.		
29. Development of Leith Castle area and surroundings to provide houses for the fishermen of Nadukuppam village and to relieve congestion in Dunning and Mullikuppams, Mylapore.		

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APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 615 asked by Mr. K. Prabhakaran Tampan at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th October 1925, page 321 supra.]

(1)

Names of officers and permanent hands employed in the Olavakkot Saw Mills.

Number and name of incumbents and designation.	Date of appointment.	Salary.
		RS.
1. Mr. G. W. Watson, Saw Mill Manager	30th May 1924.	450
2. „ D. Sharma, Seasoning expert	16th July	325
3. „ P. Anandan, Band Saw Operator	10th January 1925.	60
4. „ A. Chandoo, Double Edger and Prd. (X) out	1st December 1924.	50
5. „ Hajee Abdulla, circular saw and self-acting	25th October	50
6. „ T. Kunjoo, charginan and driver, No. II engine	12th January 1925.	50
7. „ Aseervatham, driver, No. I engine	9th September 1924.	35
8. „ Uralath Kutti, Saw Doctor	12th December	40
9. „ Charley, circular saw sharpener	28th October	30
10. „ Raghavan Nayar do.	1st June 1925.	30
11. „ Krishnaswami, stocker and cleaner No. I	17th November 1924.	20
12. „ Sankunni Menon do. No. II	2nd February 1925.	20
13. „ P. Damodara Menon, kiln operator	1st April	28
14. „ Kunhu Raman Nayar do.	Do.	28
15. „ Krishna Ayyar do.	Do.	28
16. „ S. Krishnan, stocker for kiln	28th April	17
17. „ Sankuni Nayar do.	Do.	17
18. „ K. Ayyappan do.	1st April	17
19. „ K. A. Swaminath, despatch checker (proposed pay Rs. 60.)	23rd May	*

Permanent staff.

20. N. Raghavan Nayar, forester, store-keeper	June 1925	45
21. Gopalan Nayar, forest guard, chowkidar	1st April	15
22. Anantan Nayar do. do.	„	15

(2)

List of machinery purchased at Olavakkot Saw Mill.

		RS.	A.	P.
1. Marshall's double cylinder loco type, portable steam engine	1	15,840	0	0
2. 30-inches pendulum cross-cut saw	1	655	0	0
3. Do. improved plain circular saw-bench	1	1,150	0	0
4. Vertical log band saw machine	1	22,785	0	0
5. 34-inches improved double edging bench	1	7,515	0	0
6. 24-inches self-acting cross cut saw bench	1	2,740	0	0
7. Panel planing and thicknessing machine	1	1,930	0	0
8. Corner locking machine	1	3,880	0	0
9. Improved hand saw brazing apparatus	1	250	0	0
10. Band saw rolling machine	1	410	0	0
11. Hand swage	1	85	0	0
12. Side dresser	1	105	0	0
13. Setting frame and hand tools	1	690	0	0
14. Automatic band saw lap milling machine	1	565	0	0
15. Marshall's double cylinder loco type portable steam engine	1	22,175	0	0
16. Test-plate with apparatus for holding up band saws	1	200	0	0
17. Ransome's double tonguing and grooving machine	1	930	0	0
18. Do. improved saw sharpening machine	1	650	0	0
19. Do. automatic wide band saw sharpening machine	1	1,445	0	0
20. Marshall class "SMP" vertical steam engine	1	1,200	0	0
21. Do. 12 N.H.P. vertical cross tube boiler	1	3,618	5	0
22. Combined plate and moulding iron grinder	1	575	0	0
23. Kiln materials—				
One Duplex 'Sturtevant' 'M.P.' pulley fan				
Two Sturtevant No. 1000 endwise blow through heaters				
Two bucket type trays				
One bucket type tray				
Four 12-inches blast gates				
Three recording hygrometers				
Three pocket type hygrometers, paint, reducing valves, etc.				
24. One speedo machine for binding				
		7,415	8	7
		140	0	0

* No salary has been paid yet for want of Government sanction.

NOTE.—Saw, tools, mill gearing and belting, etc., have not been included.

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APPENDIX VIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 647 asked by Sriman Sasibhushan Rath Mahasayo at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th October 1925, page 334 supra.]

G.O. No. 234, P.H., dated 8th February 1923.

READ—the following papers :—

G.O. No. 7, P.H., dated 4th January 1921.

G.O. No. 101, P.H., dated 5th February 1921.

G.O. No. 117, P.H., dated 9th February 1921.

G.O. Nos. 652 and 653, P.H., dated 10th June 1921.

G.O. No. 165, P.H., dated 1st February 1922.

G.O. No. 1096, L. & M., dated 21st June 1922.

G.O. No. 1863, L. & M., dated 9th October 1922.

Director of Public Health's letter No. 759, dated 1st July 1922.

Letter from the Chairman of the Health Propaganda Board, dated 18th October 1922, and Memorandum.

Order—No. 234, P.H., dated 8th February 1923.

The better organization of public health propaganda and the co-ordination throughout the Presidency of the work of voluntary health associations have engaged the attention of the Government for some time past. In G.O. No. 1354-A, P.H., dated 19th October 1921, a programme was laid down for the co-ordination of public health work through the medium of District Health Committees. District Health Officers have been appointed to the districts of Vizagapatam, Kistna, Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Kurnool, and health staffs for these districts have been organized. Arrangements have been made to equip each of the remaining districts with a District Health Officer and staff, with effect from 1st April 1923, and each district will have its District Health Board, a statutory body constituted under the Local Boards Act with the president of the district board as its President. Practical experience has also been gained of the possibilities of propaganda work in the mufassal by the deputation of four Assistant Surgeons in the months of January, February and March 1922 on lecturing tours in the districts of Tinnevely, Madura, North Arcot, Trichinopoly, Kistna, Bellary and Chittoor. The Director's report on these campaigns is printed as Annexure D to this order. His report is a most convincing testimony to the value of such work.

2. On the non-official side the cause of public health has been greatly strengthened by the reconstitution of the Health and Welfare Association and the distribution of its functions between two separate organizations: (1) the Health Propaganda Board and (2) the Maternity and Child Welfare Association, Madras, which is affiliated to the Lady Chelmsford All-India League. This Association had, even before the reconstruction of the Health and Welfare Association, greatly expanded its activities both in the mufassal

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and also in Madras City, working in the latter area in close co-operation with the health centres of the Madras Corporation. The Corporation health centres have now received definite recognition as a Health Visitors' Training school for the Presidency. A wide field has also been covered by the hook-worm propaganda work of the Rockefeller Foundation.

3. The Government have now before them two documents which they hope will give cohesion and permanence to activities which have hitherto been somewhat discontinuous. The first is a 'Memorandum on Propaganda and Voluntary Health work' drawn up by the Director of Public Health in pursuance of paragraphs 30 to 33 of G.O. No. 1354-A, P.H., dated 19th October 1921, and the recommendations of the Consultative Council of Public Health therein referred to. The second document is a 'Memorandum on the Future Policy of the Health Propaganda Board'.

4. The Government do not propose to discuss in detail these two documents which speak for themselves and deserve the careful study of every person who is interested in the public health of this Presidency. The Government recognize the necessity for a central agency to co-ordinate the efforts of various associations interested in public health propaganda and understand that the formation of such an agency, on which, no doubt, the Health Propaganda Board will be represented is under consideration. The decision as to the grant by Government of financial assistance to voluntary associations for public health propaganda will be deferred pending the formation of the central agency.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Local Self-Government)

A. Y. G. CAMPBELL,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Surgeon-General.

„ Director of Public Health.

„ Chairman, Health Propaganda Board.

„ Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards.

„ Publicity Officer.

Gazette.

ANNEXURE A.

Letter from M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur L. D. SWAMIKANNU PILLAI Avargal, Chairman, Health Propaganda Board, to the Secretary to Government, Local Self-Government Department, dated the 18th October 1922.

I beg to forward herewith a memorandum on the future policy of the Health Propaganda Board drawn up by Major J. Cunningham, I.M.S., and considered by this Board at a meeting held in 16th October.

The Board heartily approve of the scheme and have requested me to forward it with a view to soliciting the views of Government on the subject. I would be obliged if you would inform me particularly (1) whether Government approve the suggestion of the Board that the Public Health Propaganda Board be constituted the central organization agency for health propaganda in the Presidency; (2) if they agree to (1) whether they would be willing to add to the funds of the Board in order to enable them to carry out the scheme in a satisfactory manner; (3) upon what terms they would be willing to supply the Board with funds for this purpose.

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APPENDIX VII.

[Vide answer to question No. 644 asked by Mr. G. Rameswara Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th October 1925, page 334 supra.]

Name of the district.	Name of the hospital.	Amount of collection in the out-patient department for the last five years.				
		1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
1. Anantapur ..	Government Headquarter Hospital, Anantapur ..	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
2. Arcot (North) ..	Do. ..	370 11 0	295 15 3	409 0 0	394 11 9	374 3 6
3. Arcot (South) ..	Do. ..	36 10 0	76 8 0	215 8 0	404 14 0	372 0 0
4. Bellary ..	Do. ..	559 0 0	409 0 0	596 6 0	621 8 0	826 12 0
5. Chingleput ..	Do. ..	* 137 8 0	188 5 0	376 15 0	277 11 0	188 8 0
6. Chittoor ..	Do. ..	177 6 0	96 12 0	248 12 0	351 0 0	123 10 0
7. Coimbatore ..	Do. ..	107 0 0	216 0 0	228 6 0	136 4 0	119 2 0
8. Cuddapah ..	Do. ..	290 9 0	191 6 0	231 6 0	108 8 0	132 0 0
9. Ganjam ..	Do. ..	274 11 0	326 0 0	463 11 6	354 0 0	129 6 0
10. East Godavari ..	Do. ..	133 15 6	138 13 0	198 6 0	241 2 0	151 0 0
11. West Godavari ..	Do. ..	283 0 0	275 0 0	636 0 0	558 0 0	492 0 0
12. Guntur ..	Do. ..	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
13. South Kanara ..	Do. ..	103 0 0	51 0 0	237 0 0	123 0 0	50 0 0
14. Kistna ..	Do. ..	206 0 0	153 0 0	228 10 0	78 6 0	98 0 0
15. Kurnool ..	Do. ..	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
16. Madras ..	Government Headquarter Hospital, Masulipatam ..	156 12 0	194 14 0	178 1 6	283 2 0	197 11 0
17. Malabar ..	Do. ..	148 1 0	105 8 0	188 6 0	185 14 0	+ 42 2 0
18. Nellore ..	Do. ..	69 0 0	279 0 0	941 0 0	620 0 0	636 0 0
19. Nilgiris ..	Do. ..	47 14 0	123 14 0	269 6 0	218 6 0	69 10 0
20. Rannad ..	Do. ..	22 9 0	34 12 0	73 2 0	121 2 0	92 12 0
21. Salem ..	Do. ..	139 0 0	227 0 0	521 0 0	222 0 0	349 0 0
	Do. ..	Accounts not available.		157 9 0	46 12 0	124 5 0
	Do. ..	5 10 0	47 14 0	26 2 0	11 2 0	133 2 0
	Do. ..	246 1 0	405 1 0	412 15 0	207 8 0	160 10 0
	Women and Children Hospital, ..					

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22. Tanjore ..	Government Headquarter Hospital, Tanjore ..	1,023 2 6	877 6 11	1,329 1 0	500 3 0	4 85 0 0
23. Tinnevely ..	Do. ..	§ Nil.	381 4 0	649 13 0	372 12 0	209 13 6
24. Trichinopoly ..	Do. ..	Nil.	47 14 0	86 10 0	19 10 0	76 13 9
25. Vizagapatam ..	Do. ..	Nil.	|| 16 8 0	160 4 0	71 4 0	51 4 0
26. Vizagapatam Agency.	Government Institutions ..	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
	Government General Hospital, Madras ..	75 4 0	137 0 0	253 4 0	230 11 0	306 15 4
	Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras ..	231 0 0	250 0 0	349 0 0	395 0 0	110 0 0
	Government Women and Children Hospital, Madras ..	7 2 0	10 0 0	11 2 0	9 6 0	64 13 0
	Government Kayapuram Hospital, Madras ..	126 0 0	121 4 0	113 10 0	115 0 0	74 12 0
	Government Koyapettah Hospital, Madras ..	42 0 0	50 4 0	86 14 0	119 13 0	126 0 0
	Government Goshia Hospital, Madras ..	75 6 6	48 13 0	136 13 0	270 8 0	166 10 0
	Tuberculosis Institute, Madras ..	Nil.	85 14 0	263 10 0	227 0 0	235 0 0

* Does not include the collection of the Government Women and Children Hospital, Bellary, as no account is available for that year but includes collections of other years.

+ This small amount is due to the fall in attendance in the Main Hall removed to the new buildings which is far away from the town and the opening of a branch dispensary in the town itself.

§ Amounts collected in 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923 are the collections made in the out-patient department plus the amount charged for private prescriptions at the in-patient dispensary. The figure for 1924 represents the out-patient collections only.

|| The hospital was taken over by Government only from 1st January 1921.

For December only.

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ANNEXURE B.

Memorandum on the Future Policy of the Health Propaganda Board by Major J. Cunnigham, I.M.S.

The Presidential address to the Medical Research Section of the Indian Science Congress this year closed with these words—

“It is in the observance of these laws (i.e., public health) that India lags so far behind. The mass of her people are even yet hardly aware of their existence and passively oppose the most elementary measures designed for their own safety. Sanitary reform is the most urgent Indian problem of the day, for, without material progress in this direction India cannot hope to take her place amongst the great nations of the world.”

No real advance can be made without the consent and co-operation of the people themselves. Such co-operation can only be the result of increased knowledge of the benefits to be derived from the observance of these laws. The first plank in any public health campaign must therefore be the widespread education of the people in public health subjects. A proper system of propaganda has been proved to be the most rapid and effective means of reaching the public ear. The creation of the ‘Health Propaganda Board’ whose objects are ‘the stimulation and promotion of an interest in and a knowledge of all matters connected with the general and personal health of the population of Southern India’ is a most important step in this direction. It is of the greatest importance that this Board should carefully consider and formulate a policy which will be commensurate with the importance of the duties with which it has been entrusted.

A successful propaganda campaign can only be achieved by the most careful organization of all the agencies at present working in this field. Conservation of energy and funds so that the most can be made of the available material is most essential. It is not out of place therefore to consider briefly the various bodies at present dealing with public health propaganda and the nature of their activities—

(1) *Government*.—The Director of Public Health, as the Government official most directly interested in the public health, has in past years utilized the services of his cholera parties to diffuse knowledge on such matters in the villages which they visit. The appointment of a District Health Officer and District Health staff in each district will enable him to carry on propaganda work in the mufassal to a much greater extent than has been heretofore possible. During the last financial year, four special lecturers who were supplied with lantern demonstrations on medical subjects, have toured in six selected districts and have met with considerable success. The Government policy of retrenchment has put an end, let us hope only temporarily, to this branch of propaganda work. Public health leaflets drawn up by the Director of Public Health and printed by the Publicity Board have also been distributed

(2) *Publicity Board*.—The Publicity Board has considered it a part of its duties to issue leaflets on various subjects connected with public health. These have been prepared either in consultation with the Director of Public Health or by medical men specially qualified by their experience to write on special subjects. The Publicity Board has been entirely responsible for the issue of these leaflets.

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(3) *The ‘Health Propaganda’ Board*.—This Board is one of the new institutions which has arisen out of the ashes of the old Health and Welfare Association. Constituted in 1921, it at present consists of eight members nominated by various interests, both lay and medical, official and non-official, under the chairmanship of M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur L. D. Swamikannu Pillai Avargal, i.s.o. Under the articles of association the membership can be increased to thirteen with the consent of the trustees. The aim and object for which the Board was founded have already been mentioned. The funds which have been allotted to the Board consist of a sum of Rs. 45,000 transferred to the trustees from the funds of the Health and Welfare Association. The trustees have also been authorized to raise a sum of Rs. 15,000 from the above Rs. 45,000 for the benefit and the interest of the Board. The income derived from the above capital amounts to about Rs. 130 per mensem. There is nothing in the articles of the association which prevents the Board from raising funds in other ways provided that the trustees approve of the methods employed.

The pictures, charts and posters which formed the major part of the old public health exhibition inaugurated by the Health and Welfare Association together with the lantern slides which belonged to the same association have also been handed over to the Board and form its sole ‘stock in trade’. The exhibition and the sets of lantern slides continue to be lent out on demand. Continuous use for three years without any renewals or repairs has caused much depreciation and loss and the necessary repairs will require a considerable amount of time, energy and money. The present routine monthly expenditure of the Board is nearly Rs. 85 per month, so that little or no expansion of its activities can be expected without further sources of income.

(4) *The Rockefeller Ankylostomiasis Campaign*.—This investigation, organized and financed by the Rockefeller Foundation in America, has a branch in the Madras Presidency working under Dr. Kendrick. The investigation has organized its own propaganda to a great extent and has used lantern slides and a cinema film for this purpose. The cinema film and the slides I have seen have been made in America and have been imported.

(5) *The press*.—The press has been used from time to time to publish public health articles or to advertise exhibitions or meetings dealing with public health. No systematic use however has been made of this method of propaganda.

(6) *Private local enterprise*.—Numerous private associations, such as the Y.M.C.A. and the Red Cross, occasionally organize lectures or demonstrations on public health subjects. Well-disposed individuals both in the mufassal and the larger towns come forward on occasion to deliver lectures on appropriate subjects. The lantern slides in possession of the Health Propaganda Board have been frequently lent for this purpose.

(7) *The King Institute, Guindy*, has manufactured a number of lantern slides and has lent these slides for demonstration purposes when required to do so.

Want of continuity and an almost entire lack of organization is the obvious criticism which can be levelled at the present methods of health propaganda in this Presidency. The former is due to a great extent to want of continuity of funds. The latter could and should be obviated and would of itself tend to minimize the shortcomings due to financial stress. One of the

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essentials for a properly-organized system of propaganda is a central agency which will direct the general scheme and co-ordinate the activities of the various bodies engaged in propaganda work. Such an agency may be either directed and controlled by Government or be the outcome of private enterprise. Although Government are vitally interested in the advancement of public health, I am of opinion that such a position would be more suitably occupied by a non-official body, and I submit that the association best fitted to assume the control of public health propaganda in the Presidency would be the Health Propaganda Board which has indeed been incorporated for this very purpose.

4. It must be admitted however that the Board as at present constituted is not in a position to take up this work with any great prospect of bringing it to a successful issue. Propaganda work requires money and the slender income upon which the Board is at present dependent is barely sufficient to pay the services of a small part-time staff, let alone the proper upkeep of the present 'stock in trades', repairs to which have to be met from capital. Before the Board can accept such a responsibility it is an urgent necessity that it should see its way clearly to increasing its present finances.

The Board can hope to increase its funds (1) by private donations, (2) by the levying of a small charge for the loan of the exhibits in its possession, and (3) by means of a subsidy from Government. It is unlikely that the first two methods would result in any great improvement in the situation. An appeal for donations at this time is unlikely to meet with any great success on account of the present financial depression, while the Board have already decided against the desirability of levying a charge on the exhibits because it is probable that even the smallest fee would check or quench altogether the present very limited thirst for knowledge in public health matters. In any case the amount realizable in this way would be too small to affect materially the position one way or the other. The Board must therefore look to Government for assistance if it is to increase its sphere of usefulness. While it is hoped that Government would welcome the proposal that an unofficial body should take charge of the organization of public health propaganda in the Presidency, it is unlikely that any subsidy would be forthcoming unless they were satisfied that the Board was really in the position to carry out its own proposals. Any subsidy would thus be made the subject of certain conditions and it is necessary that the Board should consider the form these conditions would probably take.

Looked at from the Government point of view three conditions would at any rate appear essential—

- (1) Appropriate representation on the Board of the officials chiefly concerned with public health propaganda.
- (2) A definite scheme of organization for public health propaganda.
- (3) Inspection of the annual balance sheet.

(1) The Board as constituted at present contains one nominee by the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, at present the Director of the King Institute. Other medical associations are represented but the membership does not include any separate representative of the Public Health Service nor does it contain any member of the Education Department

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where much of the propaganda work must necessarily be done. Any association claiming to act as the central organization of public health propaganda should be closely associated with these two essential services, and it is only natural that Government would request their representation on the Board.

It has already been pointed out that close co-operation with these two departments is essential. The appointment of a representative from each can therefore only serve to strengthen the Board. To obtain as much benefit in this direction as possible, I am of opinion that the Board themselves should suggest these appointments to Government and request the Director of Public Health and the Director of Public Instruction to serve as members of the Board.

(2) *A scheme for the organization of public health propaganda.*—Such a scheme must necessarily be divided into two parts—

- (a) The Central Association.
- (b) The agencies by which health propaganda are to be spread in the districts.

The actual organization of the local agencies which include municipalities, district health boards, private associations such as the Young Men Christian Association, Maternity and Child Welfare Associations, Boy Scouts and Girl Guides schools, etc., for propaganda work is outside the scope of the present scheme. It would be considered the duty of all public bodies such as municipalities and district health boards to arrange for public health propaganda within their own jurisdiction. Private associations would be invited to co-operate as far as possible.

The central agency would keep in close touch with all these local channels, co-ordinate their activities, supply them with advice, and the wherewithal to carry on the propaganda campaign.

The organization of the central agency requires to be considered in more detail.

There are however certain general principles in connexion with public health propaganda which require consideration before the actual organization of the central body can be discussed—

- (1) All classes of the population require education in health subjects. Once the interest of the cultured and educated classes is really stimulated it is to be hoped that they themselves will act as missionaries of the gospel of public health to the lower strata of society.
- (2) The type of propaganda must be suitable to the social level of public to which it is being addressed.

Methods which would make a definite appeal to the villager or ryot would in many cases outlore the educated townsman.

- (3) Propaganda must be issued in a form adapted to this country especially when it is intended for the uneducated classes.

It should illustrate the conditions found in this country and if possible the conditions found in the particular district in which the campaign is at the moment being carried on. A very good example of the application of this principle occurred at the exhibition of the Rockefeller film 'Unhooking the Hookworm' before an educated audience in Madras last year. Many of the audience (particularly ladies) failed to recognize the American type of privy.

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The significance of the whole of that part of the film which was designed to show infection by means of insanitary conditions was therefore entirely lost to them.

(4) The subject dealt with must be clearly expressed and must above all things be accurate. A recent leaflet issued by the Publicity Board mentioned the 'bacillus of malaria' and gave a wrong impression of the part played by the mosquito in the carriage of the malaria parasite. It follows from this that the actual preparation of public health propaganda must be primarily in the hands of the medical experts. The medical profession as a whole however are poor propagandists. The moulding of the various subjects into the form best calculated to appeal to the public should therefore be the subject of discussion between the doctor and the expert in propaganda work.

(a) The various ways in which public health subjects can be disseminated are as follows:—

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| (1) Lectures. | (5) Pamphlets. |
| (2) Lantern demonstrations. | (6) Public posters. |
| (3) Exhibitions. | (7) Inspired articles in the press. |
| (4) Cinema demonstrations. | (8) Set lessons in schools. |

Most of these methods are already within the powers of the board given the necessary money, staff and wise direction. The extended use of cinema demonstrations is at present outside practical politics because of the expense and the want of public health films suitable for this country. The board should however keep this most important up-to-date method in view and look forward to the time when they can own their own cinematograph apparatus and take their own films. It is obvious from what has been said that the board will have to have at its command a staff of photographers and artists—whose duty it will be to prepare the pictorial part of the work and keep the demonstrations in serviceable order once they have been prepared. This work could best be done at one place and under the guidance of one of the members of the board. If the present scheme matured and Government are persuaded to take an active interest in the work, no better place could be selected for this purpose than the King Institute, Guindy. The photographers and artists attached to the board could then work under the supervision of the Director of the Institute, the accommodation and supervision being considered part of Government's contribution to the support of the board. The actual cost of materials would of course be debitable to the health propaganda budget.

The arrangements for the preparation of lectures, pamphlets, posters and public health articles in the press would also come within the province of the board. These would either be prepared by individual members of the board themselves or by experts invited to contribute on their own special subjects. All lantern demonstrations and exhibitions should be accompanied by skeleton lectures or pamphlets explaining the object of the particular demonstration and giving the lines which any local lecturer or demonstrator should follow in explaining the demonstrations. The printing and translation of leaflets, etc., could best be done by arrangement with the Publicity Bureau. The board could best carry out its duties as the central organization for public health propaganda by means of two sub-committees which for want of better names could be known as (1) the technical and (2) the administrative. These two committees would in no sense be water-tight compartments but

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would have to work in the closest co-operation with each other. The duties of the technical sub-committee would be to originate, prepare and pass all public health propaganda. Having arranged the form and scope of the particular subject they would either prepare the details themselves or invite an expert to assist them in this part of the work. They would then arrange for the printing and translation into the proper vernaculars and also for the preparation of the necessary exhibits.

A catalogue of all leaflets, exhibits, etc., would be kept giving details as to subject, scope and type of audience for which they are most suited. All exhibits in circulation would be inspected periodically by this sub-committee so as to ensure their being kept up-to-date and in proper repair. The propaganda, when ready for issue, would pass over to the hands of the administrative sub-committee. The duties of this body, put briefly, would be to organize, stimulate and carry on the propaganda campaign by all means in their power. They would keep in close touch with all local public health associations, both official and private; they would advise these bodies as to the best means of carrying on propaganda work in their districts. They would acquaint them with the subjects available for propaganda work and would invite them to use, or on their invitation supply them, with such subjects as were available. Catalogues could be issued to all affiliated associations giving a full list of available literature and exhibits and additional leaflets could be circulated from time to time advising any additions or corrections somewhat after the manner of a circulating library.

(b) They would organize the tours of public health exhibitions with the district health authorities and arrange for the supply of standard lectures and demonstrations. If possible two arrangements should be made on certain occasions, such as large fairs and festivals, to supply special lecturers or demonstrators.

(c) They would arrange special courses of lectures on public health and kindred subjects for educated audiences at suitable seasons in the large centres and would obtain the services of experts specially qualified to deliver such lectures. A model upon which such courses of lectures could be based would be the special series of demonstrations on scientific subjects arranged by the Royal Institution in London for young audiences during the Christmas holidays.

(d) The necessary arrangements in connexion with the publication of inspired articles and the publication of cartoons which might have a public health value and the erection of posters in public places such as railway stations and the like would also form part of the duties of this sub-committee. The constitution of these two sub-committees also requires consideration.

The technical sub-committee would naturally have to contain a preponderance of the medical members. The 'publicity side' would, however, also require representation so as to advise on the best method of treating the subject so as to render it most valuable from the propaganda point of view.

The administrative sub-committee representing the publicity side would be composed for the most part of members skilled in propaganda work and in the art of advertising. In this connexion it is a question for consideration as to whether the board could not be strengthened by the inclusion of one or two members of the press who would thus give the board the benefit of their advice on the subject of publicity and advertising.

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and of voluntary associations in the mufassal, but the Government have already strongly deprecated the 'officialization' of such work and, when ordering the introduction of district health boards, expressly stated that it was not their intention that these boards should in any way supersede voluntary effort. 'On the contrary the district health boards should do their utmost to stimulate voluntary agencies to widen their activities and should definitely invite them to undertake work of the kind which the boards in the discharge of their duties discover special need for. The advantage of the district health boards to local bodies, to voluntary agencies and to the public generally would be mutual, and, if the district health boards discharge their duties properly the closest touch will be kept between theory and practice and between executive and central authorities.'

III.—THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT AND POPULAR HEALTH LECTURES.

9. The Public Health Department in charge of the Director of Public Health has in the past been responsible for a certain amount of health propaganda work. The public health budget for some years up till 1921-22 has included provision for popular health lectures in the mufassal, and while during the years of war and those immediately following the armistice, civil assistant surgeons qualified to lecture were not available, during the latter half of 1921-22 a very successful campaign on these lines was carried out in the districts of Chittoor, Madura, Tinnevely, Trichinopoly, North Arcot and Kistna. Both by officials and non-officials the lecturers are reported to have been most successful, and it is entirely regrettable that the small grant for this piece of propaganda work was cut out of the current year's budget.

10. The valuable experience gained by last year's lecturing campaign makes it desirable to renew the effort to marshal all voluntary forces to the assistance of local bodies in their public health work and to stimulate the expansion of their operations. Particularly in Chittoor and Trichinopoly districts, experience showed how much easier it is for propaganda work to be carried on if the way is prepared by an enthusiastic local association. The planning of tour programmes and the collecting of audiences, etc., are best carried out by local association of this kind. With such help, this form of propaganda work by official agencies reveals unlimited possibilities: without it, it fails to get into real touch with the people and interest in it is only temporary and evanescent.

11. On the other hand lectures by Government officers at the expense of Provincial funds should not be necessary if voluntary associations did not constantly fluctuate between activity and stagnation. It would be but reasonable to lend hereafter the services of Provincial lecturing officers only to such districts as have taken the trouble to organize voluntary associations. Such a rule should stimulate other districts to follow the example set by those which have been more enterprising. In this direction, too, probably lies a partial solution, at least, of the problem of the relations between the Government and voluntary associations which has already been discussed.

12. By the experience so far gained, several points of great importance have been brought to notice, and before going further, these may perhaps be considered.

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In the first place mere ability is not in itself a qualification for propaganda lecturing work. To be successful the lecturer must have the gift of putting scientific facts in an interesting way, and of drawing and retaining the interest of an untutored audience.

13. Secondly, if the women of the country are to be reached, and no one will deny the immense importance of educating the women of India in health matters, women lecturers are required. Especially is this the case in Muhammadan communities. This point must be kept in view so that the suitability of such women doctors as are available for work of this kind should be tested and placed on record.

14. Again it seems very necessary that each lecturer should be provided with a magic lantern of his own, so that he may not be dependent on another department for this essential part of his equipment. Every district health officer should also be similarly equipped so that district propaganda work may be made continuous. There seems no reason, indeed—where district health staffs are in existence—why some of the district sanitary inspectors should not be asked to take their share in this work and certainly local medical officers should be prepared to help. For this development of propaganda work, each taluk board should be provided with a magic lantern equipment, and in at least one district, this suggestion has already been approved by the District Health Board.

15. The unsuitability of many of the lantern slides has also been brought to notice. The slides should present objects familiar to the audiences, and the abuses they represent should be taken from the people's daily surroundings. Slides manufactured in Europe represent scenes which convey nothing to the average villager and, in order to hold the attention of the audience, they should present connected and dramatised stories from real Indian life and conditions. A useful suggestion has been made that pictures of general interest such as temples and other famous places, might be included in the lecturer's repertoire. Moreover separate pictures must be provided for Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese and Malayalam districts respectively as conditions vary enormously in these four areas. Sets of slides on each subject for each area of the Presidency are therefore essential.

16. Cinematograph films similar to that used in the hookworm campaign will eventually be required for this work, and for the preparation of these and additional slides, photographers will have to be employed to tour in the mufassal and take scenes illustrative of facts given in the lectures. Standard sets of slides could then be prepared and sold to local bodies and perhaps to non-official agencies in this and other provinces, and the sales might possibly be made to cover part of the expense of preparing them.

17. All these are details which might be examined by a small committee of persons experienced in propaganda work. The difficulties are by no means great, and should be overcome by the pooling of all available resources inclusive of every voluntary agency. Missions, the Young Men's Christian Association, etc., are all familiar with lantern lectures, and they always welcome anything which will prove interesting to their constituents.

IV.—VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATIONS.

18. Before discussing the functions of voluntary associations and the possibility of expanding their activities, it is necessary in the first instance to discuss the status of the associations themselves.

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The above scheme, although manifestly imperfect in many respects, is presented in the hope that it may assist the members of the Health Propaganda Board to come to some decision upon the policy which the board should pursue in the future. If the views put forward in this memorandum prove of any assistance in forwarding the aims and objects for which the board has been constituted the writer will feel that the time which has been expended in drawing it up has not been wasted.

J. CUNNINGHAM, Major, I.M.S.

ANNEXURE C.

Memorandum on Propaganda and Voluntary Health Work.

I.—THE NEED FOR PROPAGANDA WORK.

1. In G.O. No. 1354-A., P.H., dated 19th October 1921, which gave a brief outline of the different branches of activity which district health boards might be expected to take up, due stress was laid on the importance of diffusing knowledge concerning health by suitable educational measures. It was pointed out that 'the relatively high death-rate in this Presidency as compared with other countries is attributable mainly to poverty, ignorance and dirt' and that 'what is wanted is an intelligent interest on the part of the educated classes (particularly municipal councillors and members of local boards), and willingness on their part to devote thought and leisure to the improvement of the conditions under which their less fortunate fellow-countrymen live'. Importance was also attached to the desirability of 'a sustained effort on the part of educated classes to overcome ignorance and rouse the masses to a lively sense of the dangers of dirt'.

2. During recent years it has become generally recognized that publicity methods have become a science, but if they are to be effective and successful, they must be organized so that they may be properly dovetailed into one another and overlapping avoided. A large number of voluntary societies already exist, whose members are all anxious to help their fellows,—but in order to utilize this public spirit to the full it is necessary to elaborate a well-knit policy and to direct latent zeal into the channels in which it will be most useful. In no direction can the co-operation of voluntary agencies be more successfully utilized than in public health work.

3. The tremendous waste of health and life which goes on year by year in this country is largely due to ignorance and apathy. Most people are quite ignorant of the origin, nature and methods for preventing disease, whilst custom and habit make it difficult to get even the better educated to adopt reforms for the promotion of health. No one will deny that during the last two or three decades much public money has been wasted on tinkering with public health problems because the people failed to appreciate the hygienic value of the measures which were forced upon them. Experience has taught that 'a healthy regime of life cannot be obtained by law and its administration, or by any practicable degree of supervision', but that 'a widespread and enlightened co-operation of the individual is essential'. That co-operation cannot be obtained until the individual has been convinced of the necessity for reforms in his methods of living. It is the business of

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public health propaganda to convince him, and it is the duty of the State and of those who have enjoyed the advantages of education to provide information on public health in the manner most likely to carry conviction.

4. 'Every individual must be brought to realize that hygiene and sanitation are necessary for his or her benefit; that in the long run they spell economy and increased efficiency' and that they are measures of the greatest national importance. Health propaganda work must therefore be conducted so as to reach *all* members of the community. It is of chief importance as regards the young, but organized campaigns for the benefit of adults are also necessary. The work too must be continuous if public health is to be permanently improved, and continuity will still be necessary 'even after the time when every school child shall receive teaching and training in health matters'.

5. Spasmodic efforts under the influence of panic are of little avail, and in the task of introducing sanitary improvements, unwearied attention and perseverance are qualities essential to success. The all-too-frequent passive resistance of the mass of the population to efforts intended to improve sanitary conditions is the natural outcome of ignorance, and cannot usually be regarded as culpable, and in order to dispel the darkness of this ignorance earnest and sustained effort must be made.

II.—A PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

6. A definite plan of campaign must therefore be drawn up. It is certain that any action taken by Government themselves cannot be effective unless a satisfactory machinery exists in each district to carry it through. Owing to financial difficulties and the weakness of public opinion in this country, public health administration cannot advance unless the official agencies are supplemented by voluntary agencies. In the Public Health Board we already have a central controlling authority, one of whose objects is to expand the scope of voluntary agencies to the utmost limit, and delegate to them as much of the public health work of local bodies as they are prepared to undertake. In the newly-formed district health boards we have local committees, who may be expected to devote a considerable part of their time and energy to health propaganda work, and to realize that the value of such work will justify the expenditure of a reasonable sum of money each year. It would be of advantage, therefore, to have some organization which would act as a link between existing agencies, the local bodies and the State on the one hand, and, on the other, the various voluntary associations and societies which have as one of their objects the physical welfare of the community.

7. The Madras Health and Welfare Association, or its branch the Health Propaganda Board, it is suggested, is the body best suited to act as this link. The following diagrammatic representation attached as appendix to this memorandum will probably make the present proposal more easily understood than a description in words. The Health Propaganda Board in this scheme would consist of representatives of both official and non-official bodies but in order to ensure representation of the Public Health and Medical Departments, it would probably be essential for the Government to subsidize the propaganda board annually on the condition that these departments were represented on the board.

8. The allegation may be made that a scheme such as that outlined above will tend more and more to officialize the public health work of local bodies

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19. A rough list of the agencies at work in Madras City was communicated to the Madras Corporation in G.O. No. 653, dated 10th June 1921, and a corresponding list of the mufassal agencies was published in G.O. No. 652, P.H., of the same date. These lists were communicated to the local authorities concerned with a request that they would embody in their annual administration reports a statement of the work done by the associations working within their jurisdiction. From interim reports which have been since received, it is obvious that little in the way of propaganda work is being done either in Madras City or in mufassal areas, and the need for some central organization to assist and guide the activities of these multifarious associations, if progress is to be made, is only too apparent.

20. The Madras Health and Welfare Association has recently been reconstituted into two separate organizations—(1) The Health Propaganda Board, and (2) the Madras Branch of the Maternity and Child Welfare Association affiliated to the Lady Chelmsford All-India League. The Health Propaganda Board has already been suggested as the connecting and co-ordinating link between official and non-official agencies.

21. A scheme has been drawn up for the establishment of a school of health workers in Madras City under the auspices of the Madras Corporation, whose health centres have of recent years set an example, which, it is hoped, mufassal towns will follow. The co-operation of the Corporation has been requested. A number of voluntary associations, including the Madras Maternity and Child Welfare Association, are working in close co-operation with the city health centres, and are supplementing the activities of the Corporation officers. In addition a number of health and welfare associations are to be found scattered through the mufassal. Some are doing useful work others are less active. A complete list of the organizations at work and of the scope of their operations is necessary if their assistance is to be availed of by local health authorities.

22. The Madras Branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund is another important organization which must be mentioned in this memorandum. In addition to its primary object of extending medical relief to women and children, it has given small grants for pre-maternity work in the out-patient department of the Government Maternity Hospital and has also granted scholarships for health visitors. Schemes for training health workers and granting diplomas are at present under consideration.

23. There are other organizations engaged in philanthropic work whose interest might be enlisted. The officers of the Rockefeller Foundation have kept the Government in close touch with their work and a considerable part of their time, energy and funds is spent on propaganda work. The activities of the St. John's Ambulance Association are seldom made public, but a considerable number of its branches are in existence in the mufassal, and these might well be included in the scheme for the spread of public health propaganda.

24. Invaluable work is being done by missions but, except for scattered references regarding grants-in-aid, the Government are not in possession of any consolidated summary of their activities. By the very fact that they are philanthropic, missions may be expected to be entirely willing to do what they can to assist in health propaganda work particularly in the communities

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amongst whom they labour. The health lecturers employed in the latter half of 1921-22 pay tribute in their reports to the valuable assistance given to them by missionary bodies working in the districts in which they toured.

In particular, recognition is given to the lady missionaries for arranging meetings for girls and women only. Missions have not yet as a whole been systematically exploited or even approached. Many of the English Protestant Missions are organized under a central council and there is no reason to doubt that the central council could be induced to accept responsibility for co-operation in health propaganda.

25. The Young Men's Christian Association in Madras has successfully conducted more than one health exhibition, and has periodically arranged series of health lectures. The Young Men's Christian Association and Young Women's Christian Association branches in the mufassal, it may be assumed, would be only too willing to co-operate in the same manner. The Young Men's Muhammadan Association and the Young Men's Hindu Association have also got branches scattered all over the Presidency, but although no information is on record as to whether they are willing to do public health work, they are included here as it should be possible for district health boards to get in touch with local branches and ascertain their attitude.

26. Lastly, there are the Boy Scouts and the Girl Guides Associations with troops and packs in practically every district in the Presidency, whose motto is "to help other people at all times." Every effort should be made to induce the local associations of Boy Scouts and Girl Guides to take up public health work in earnest. A trophy has been offered by the old Health and Welfare Association of Madras for the troop that best acquires itself in what is known as the "Public Healthman Test." The Boy Scout movement in the Presidency is still in its infancy, but by interesting local bodies and district health boards in this new branch of public health activity, it should be possible to induce local medical officers and practitioners to give the necessary instructions which would enable boys to qualify for the Public Healthman's Badge. It would be necessary if the boys are required to do this, that public opinion should be roused, that the instructions should be made attractive, and that the passing of the test should be regarded by every boy as a point of honour.

27. Doubtless other organizations exist, and district health boards should through their district health officers, make a complete review of their districts and prepare lists of all voluntary associations and organizations which are willing to co-operate in one or other branch of propaganda work. Some of these organizations are very efficient, others are very much the reverse. It would be unsound policy for the Government or for local bodies to rely on organizations whose efficiency cannot be trusted. It seems therefore desirable to arrange for some kind of recognition to be accorded to such agencies as deserve it and are willing to co-operate with the local health authorities. It might be possible to devise some system of registration which would offer privileges sufficiently attractive to induce the more efficient bodies to apply for public recognition. Whether this suggestion is practicable or not is a matter for consideration, and the conditions of registration, and the privileges which registration will convey, would have to receive careful examination. It is also for decision whether registration should be conducted by the Government or by some such body as a central Health and Welfare Association or the Health Propaganda Board.

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V.—EMPLOYERS OF LABOUR.

28. The sympathy of all who employ labour on a large scale should be readily enlisted in propaganda work. Proprietors of mills and planting estates have shown themselves willing, so far as they have yet been approached, to assist in improving the health of their employees. From the economic point of view their co-operation is well advised, and the class of persons employed by them is most often the class which stands most in need of instruction. Some have questioned the value of health lectures, but on the other hand no one can deny the use of short talks or addresses to employees (male and female) in factories and workshops. These simple talks are a very valuable means of spreading knowledge of elementary hygiene.

VI.—SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS.

29. Every school in the Presidency, both primary and secondary, should be utilized as a medium for instructing the younger generation in the principles of public health, and hygiene syllabuses approved by the Director of Public Instruction are now in use in primary schools. Even where hygiene is not taught as a set subject in schools, at least occasional conversational digressions by the teachers should be utilized for the teaching and training of school children in health matters. These talks should take the form of carefully prepared statements supplied to all the teachers and they should, of course, be graduated in their scope, etc., to serve all the school forms, and should be illustrated wherever possible by picture posters and stories. Short leaflets might be printed and distributed so that the children may keep them and take them home to their parents. Especially would this be valuable during epidemics.

30. It has been proposed that the health pamphlets which have from time to time been issued by the Publicity Bureau should be revised for publication as a small "Hygiene Reader", and this should be a valuable text-book for pupils of both primary and secondary schools. It does not seem unreasonable to ask that one hour a week should be devoted to hygiene in all secondary schools, the hygiene taught being in close conformity with the policy of the Public Health Department. Nor should it be impracticable or open to objection to arrange for the children both girls and boys, studying in the fourth and third classes of elementary schools to attend lectures at regular intervals in convenient centres.

31. If hygiene is to be taught properly, the teachers must themselves be instructed in the subject in their training colleges. The importance of public health should be impressed on all teachers, not only from the point of view of propaganda campaign, but because the scheme for the medical inspection of schools and school children—which has long been under discussion—must very shortly be given effect to, and the teachers should be able to give intelligent help to the medical inspectors. Without some knowledge of hygiene and public health, this will be impossible.

VII.—PICTURES AND POSTERS.

32. The meaning of pictures and posters can often be grasped by children and illiterate adults when the spoken word may fail to interest, and the subject matter of pictorial representations is more likely to remain impressed upon their memory. "Good posters designed to catch the eye and appeal to

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the mind by virtue of the artist's embodiment of a message, are wanted," and it might be well to invite competition for appropriate designs with the offer of a substantial prize to the most successful competitors for special posters for exhibition in public conveyances, public latrines, public boardings, factories, workshops, schools and maternity and child welfare centres.

VIII.—EXHIBITIONS.

33. The exhibition of models of sanitary appliances of all kinds, such as kitchens, latrines, baths, etc., made on hygienic lines, together with pictures, posters, graphs and maps illustrative of different phases of public health activity is a type of propaganda which is of great value, and has been used already with advantage in this Presidency. The Health and Welfare Association in 1920 arranged an exhibition to sections which, after being shown in Madras City for over a week, has been sent in different times to a number of centres in the Presidency with good effect. Now that district health boards are to be constituted in every district, a permanent exhibition of this kind should be arranged in each district, so that the local vernacular may be used in the preparation of the posters, graphs and maps.

IX.—PUBLICITY BUREAU.

34. A valuable set of pamphlets in English and all the vernaculars has been issued by the Publicity Bureau. These pamphlets have been widely distributed, and all local bodies should provide both official and non-official agencies in their own areas with quantities of this literature. Every agency might have its own method of distribution but a supply of the leaflets should always be available. When the leaflets are issued in book form, the publication should be of immense value to all voluntary associations interested in public health matters.

X.—THE GENERAL AND LOCAL PRESS.

35. Important communiques have been provided from time to time for journalistic consumption, but it cannot be said that the newspapers generally have shown a sufficiently lively interest in public health work or an intelligent grasp of the new policy of the Public Health Department. Paragraphs and articles should appear at frequent intervals dealing with current and seasonal matters affecting health, and the health problems of each locality should be adequately dealt with in the local press. Care must be taken to forward suitable material to those publications which are known to be read by the particular section (if any) of the community which it is desired to influence. Appropriate pictures are a very telling means of directing attention to local provisions and requirements, but illustrated papers are as yet unknown in this Presidency and the daily papers do not usually have the space for these pictures.

XI.—OTHER PROPAGANDA AGENCIES.

36. All sanitary inspectors, vaccinators, nurses, midwives, social workers and medical officers should have constantly urged upon them the duty of disseminating knowledge of health matters. Local bodies now have a local health staff capable of imparting useful knowledge upon every aspect of public health. Every one of these should be made to realize that he should act in an educational capacity and that it is not sufficient to perform statutory

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duties without making those concerned aware of the nature and degree of the risk which it is sought to remove and of the importance of preventing its recrudescence. The sanitary inspectors of district health staffs should also take every opportunity of circulating 'Publicity' literature and other health leaflets. In these ways they should make instruction take the place, as far as possible, of legal action. Maternity and child welfare centres should be made one of the agencies for disseminating knowledge on public health, and short talks given by the nurses, social workers and medical officers are of the greatest value.

XII.—PROGRAMME OF PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGNS.

37. It is unnecessary to elaborate further on possible agencies which may be utilized for propaganda. It remains finally to consider the services which voluntary agencies may most usefully be invited to undertake. The freedom of choice is a very wide one, but the lines upon which service should be rendered is a matter which will depend partly on the inclinations of the agencies concerned and partly on local needs. It should be possible for the local authorities to state their requirements, and to allow voluntary organizations to choose the particular kind of service they prefer to render. What is needed is the elaboration of a programme and the selection of subjects, the pooling of resources, materials and staff and the working out of details such as fees, deposits and security against loss and breakages. These points should be taken up seriatim by district health boards after they have made the review of their districts referred to in paragraph 27 above. District health officers may be expected to guide the board in arranging programmes of work and the selection of subjects.

38. Specified propaganda campaigns might well be organized on the following subjects:—

- (1) Prevention of Hookworm.
- (2) Prevention of Plague.
- (3) Prevention of Smallpox—Vaccination and revaccination.
- (4) Prevention of Cholera.
- (5) Prevention of Malaria.
- (6) Prevention of Tuberculosis.
- (7) Prevention of Venereal Diseases.
- (8) Child Welfare and Maternity Relief.
- (9) Defects in conservancy and its influence on public health.
- (10) The House-fly and other insects and their relationship to disease.

39. A number of subsidiary points might be added and developed later on when voluntary organizations have gained experience and when the public are familiarized with their methods. For instance—

(1) *Fairs and festivals.*—In this connexion voluntary agencies and propaganda work may be brought into play under the following heads:—

(a) The enrolment and training of voluntary workers as sanitary, police, etc. This has already been discussed in the memorandum issued on 'Fairs and Festivals.'

(b) The organization of lectures.

(c) The organization of preventive measures generally, the principles of which should be explained in simple terms to all classes concerned.

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(2) Housing and town-planning, with particular reference to (a) civic survey, (b) co-operative building societies, (c) licences as a means of public health control. This is a subject which the Director of Town-Planning is elaborating, and a draft questionnaire for issue to local bodies which are likely to take up town-planning in the near future is under preparation.

(3) *Ambulance and First Aid.*—This is a matter for which the St. John's Ambulance Association has been organized.

A. J. H. RUSSELL, Major, I.M.S.

APPENDIX.

Health Propaganda Board.

Chairman, Publicity Board.		Director of Public Instruction.	Director of Public Health.	Director, King Institute.
Employers of Labour or Labour Commissioner.	The Press. Publicity Board.	District Health Boards. District Health officers.	Voluntary Associations. (Missions.) (Young Men's Christian Association and Young Women's Christian Association.) (St. John's Association.) (Boy Scouts Association.) (Girl Guides Association.) (Social Service Leagues.) (Maternity and Child Welfare Associations.) (Health and Welfare Associations, etc., etc.) (Hookworm Bureau.)	Schools and Teachers. Public Health Department. Medical Department.

Note.—Italics represents official agencies.

Roman represents non-official agencies

ANNEXURE D.

Letter from Major A. J. H. RUSSELL, M.D., D.P.H., I.M.S., Director of Public Health, Madras, to the Secretary to Government, Local Self-Government (Public Health) Department, dated the 1st July 1922, D. No. 759/S.

I have the honour to forward the reports* of the assistant surgeons who were employed on Popular Health Lecturing Work. No propaganda work of this nature had been attempted since 1919, although the grant of Rs. 12,000 was retained in the budget owing to the fact that the medical department was working very short-handed. Towards the end of 1921, however, the Surgeon-General was in a position to lend the services of four

* Not printed.

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suitable assistant surgeons and, although a considerable portion of the grant had been by that time reappropriated, it was decided to revive this useful branch of public health activity.

2. The districts of Tinnevely, Madura, Salem, Coimbatore, North Arcot, Trichinopoly, Kistna, Bellary and Chittoor were selected, but later on Salem and Coimbatore had to be left out for lack of time. One of the four civil assistant surgeons was a Muhammadan, and he was instructed to draw up a programme which would include the Muhammadan centres of Bezwada, Ellore, Narasapur, Masulipatam, Adoni, Bellary, Vellore and Vaniyambadi. His report shows that, while the local officers gave him every assistance, political excitement prevailed to such an extent that even sub-collectors advised him "not to force his lectures on an unwilling people". In spite of the difficulties experienced, he completed his programme on 28th February 1922, the visits made to Vellore and Vaniyambadi being particularly successful.

3. The lectures given by Civil Assistant Surgeon V. C. Kamaraju in Chittoor district were so successful, that when I ordered his transfer to another district at the end of his three months' programme, the President, District Board, asked for his retention until the 31st March, in order that the remaining parts of the district might be taken up. This was sanctioned, and, with the exception of a few days when he was, at the special request of the Rev. Mr. Whyte, of the London Missionary Society, sent to Jammalamadugu to give a series of health lectures during the annual tirunal or harvest festival at Atsaveli and Jammalamadugu, Civil Assistant Surgeon Kamaraju spent the whole period of his deputation in the Chittoor district. The remarks made by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer and the President, District Board, Chittoor, in forwarding Doctor Kamaraju's report, and the letter of Doctor Whyte (a copy of which is attached) make it evident that the lectures were highly appreciated and left a useful impression.

Civil Assistant Surgeon Y. P. Vasudevan lectured in the districts of Trichinopoly and Madura. In Trichinopoly he delivered 57 lectures in thirty places between 25th November 1921 and 17th February 1922, and the lectures were well received, this being testified to by the Collector who was himself present on one occasion. Doctor Vasudevan emphasizes the importance of holding *al fresco* lectures and demonstrations in order to attract the masses whom it is particularly desirable to reach. Due acknowledgment must be here made of the valuable assistance given to the lecturer by the officers of the Trichinopoly District Health and Welfare Association. In Madura district he was only able to visit eight places and deliver eleven lectures as work had to be stopped by the 31st March. His work here was also facilitated by the lectures which had already been given under the auspices of the district board. There is some force in his suggestion that these lectures and demonstrations should be given once a year, so that interest may not be allowed to wane.

Assistant Surgeon C. V. Krishnaswami was sent to the Tinnevely district and lectured for a month from 18th February to 19th March 1922. His programme was comprehensive and embraced a wide range of subjects, but owing to illness it could not be completed.

From a perusal of the individual reports, it is evident that the personality of the lecturer constitutes a tremendous factor in these propaganda campaigns, and there is no doubt that Doctors Kamaraju and Vasudevan especially possessed the necessary gifts in this direction.

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4. Various suggestions have been made by the lecturers with a view to improve the system, and these are well worth considering.

Two refer to the unsuitability of the lantern slides. I agree with them that the slides are not only insufficient in number, but are almost entirely unsuited to the class of people for whom the lectures were intended. The slides should present objects familiar to the audiences, and the abuses they represent should be taken from the people's daily surroundings. Slides manufactured in Europe represent scenes which convey nothing to the average villager, and the suggestions made by Civil Assistant Surgeons Kamaraju and Vasudevan are therefore very appropriate.

5. All four assistant surgeons have represented the difficulty experienced with the lanterns. Under present arrangement the lecturers have to depend upon the generosity of the Educational department for them. Whilst we have received every possible help from the Educational department in the past, very often lanterns are not immediately available, and parts may be missing or broken, which leads to vexatious delays and very often spoils the effect of the demonstrations which should be as striking and spectacular as possible. If and when the lectures are continued, I consider that a set of magic lanterns should be supplied to this office for issue to the health lecturers. Every district health officer should also be provided with one, so that district propaganda work may be made continuous.

6. Special arrangements should always be made to give one or more lectures in each centre for women only. Every effort should be made to reach the women of the country and for this purpose, the help and co-operation of Missionary ladies should be sought wherever available. Doctor Abdul Allam, the Muhammadan lecturer, particularly refers to the importance of this branch of the work in connexion with Muhammadan women, but, in order to carry out his suggestions in this respect, women lecturers are essential.

7. These lectures undoubtedly create a demand for further courses, and no one will deny the need for such propaganda work. More than one local body has applied to have the lectures continued during the current year, but the request unfortunately cannot be complied with as the provision in the budget has been cut out. The work has therefore again fallen into abeyance, but the success demonstrated by the accompanying reports makes its revival very desirable. Its importance has been impressed upon district health committees in section IV of G.O. No. 1351, dated 19th October 1921, and again in the subsidiary Government Orders which are now being issued. District health officers have also been instructed to give the matter their best consideration.

8. The total cost of the short campaign comprised in this report was only Rs. 3,591-13-9 or Rs. 3,600 approximately. It was money very well spent, and it is a matter of great regret that the present financial position does not permit of the campaign being made a permanent part of the Public Health Department's activities.

Letter from Rev. H. W. Whyte, M.A., London Missionary Society,
Cuddapah district, dated 20th March 1922.

I am writing to express my appreciation of your reply to my request for a health lecturer to be sent to our tirunals and of the service rendered by Dr. V. C. Kamaraju in that capacity.

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Doctor Kamaraju threw himself into the work most heartily and interested the large numbers that gathered. He was able to give two lectures at each of the tirunals at Atsaveli and Jammalamadugu and had large crowds each time. I think he felt it was worth while coming up this side, for although I can agree with him that for really effective work the smaller crowd and quieter circumstances may be better, still it is a great thing to get the people interested in the matter of propaganda, and the fact of these people hearing the lectures on these occupations will give the lecturer an entrance in many of the surrounding villages any time he may be touring on this side of the country.

Thanking you for your kindness in making provision for this work.

APPENDIX IX.

[Vide item V Communications to the Council, at page 342 supra].

G.O. No. 3037, Law (General), dated 5th October 1925.

Under section 72-D.(2) (b) of the Government of India Act, His Excellency the Governor is pleased to authorize an expenditure up to Rs. 3,000 for the continuance of the appointment of the Official Referee in the High Court of Judicature, Madras, up to the end of October 1925.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

V. T. KRISHNAMA ACHARIYAR,
Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX X.

[Vide item V Communications to the Council, at page 343 supra].

Proceedings of the fourth meeting of the Finance Committee for 1925-26 held on Thursday, the 8th October 1925, at 12 noon, at the Cabinet Chamber, Fort St. George.

PRESENT:

The hon. Mr T. E. MOIR, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S. (*Chairman*).
M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur K. SURYANARAYANAMURTI NAYUDU Garu, M.L.C.
" C. RAMALINGA REDDI Garu, M.L.C.
" P. N. MARTHANDAM PILLAI Avargal, M.L.C.
" K. PRABHAKARAN TAMPAN Avargal, M.L.C.
MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB Bahadur, M.L.C.
MUHAMMAD MOOSA SAIT Bahadur, M.L.C.
Khan Bahadur F. KHALIFULLA SAHIB Bahadur, M.L.C.
G. T. BOAG, Esq., I.C.S., M.L.C.

Messrs. F. B. Evans, C.S.I., I.C.S., Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, V. T. Krishnama Achariyar, Secretary to Government, Law Department, and H. R. Uzielli, I.C.S., Deputy Secretary to Government, Local Self-Government, were also present.

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I.—SCHEMES FOR INTRODUCTION IN THE CURRENT YEAR.

A.—TO BE MET BY SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS.

(1) Adjustment of pensionary charges on account of the Irrigation department.

Abstract of the proposal.—The Government of India have decided that the pensionary charges of commercial departments should, with effect from 1923-24, be brought to account under the appropriate commercial head instead of being adjusted under the general head "45. Superannuation allowances and pensions", and that the charges relating to the Irrigation department should be charged to "15. Other Revenue Expenditure financed from ordinary revenues". The Local Government have also decided that in the case of Irrigation works pensionary charges should, for the present, be calculated at 9 per cent of the total establishment charges on account of works for which capital accounts are kept. The adjustments for 1923-24 and 1924-25 have been made by the Accountant-General in the accounts for 1924-25. For 1925-26, an additional appropriation of Rs. 1,15,000 is required under "15". But this extra amount will be covered by corresponding savings under "45. Superannuation allowances and pensions". A supplementary demand for Rs. 1,15,000 will be moved under "Grant VII—Irrigation—P.W.D. officers—Reserved".

Extra cost.—Non-recurring in 1925-26 . . . Rs. 1,15,000.

[There will be a corresponding saving of Rs. 1,15,000 under "45. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions"]

Recommendation of the Committee.—The Committee recommended that a supplementary demand for Rs. 1,15,000 may be moved during the current year under "Grant VII—Irrigation—P.W.D. officers—Reserved".

(2) Formation of the new Public Works Secretariat.

Abstract of the proposal.—In order to remedy the disadvantages arising out of the system under which the Chief Engineers (Roads and Buildings) and (Irrigation) were heads of departments and also Secretaries to Government in their respective branches, it has been decided to appoint a non-technical Secretary to deal with the Secretariat work, the technical portion of the work alone being left with the Chief Engineers. A special officer was appointed from 30th March 1925 to work out the details of the scheme of separation and from the 21st May 1925 the Public Works Secretariat was provisionally separated from the office of the Chief Engineers. Pending the sanction of the Secretary of State to the addition of an appointment to the superior scale of the Indian Civil Service to provide for the post of Secretary, a temporary Secretary was appointed for a period of six months from 21st May 1925 with a staff which was largely carved out of the old Public Works Secretariat. The extra cost on account of the new Public Works Secretariat over and above what was found from the existing establishment is Rs. 47,821, of which the voted portion is Rs. 27,000. This is proposed to be met by

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Barracks outright than to pay rent for them at this rate, as a few years' rental alone will amount to more than the price of the building. Further, even when the Mappilla prisoners are released, the buildings will be needed as a habitual jail as the accommodation available at present for habituals is inadequate. The Government have already spent Rs. 1½ lakhs on improving the water-supply to the jail, and it has recently been decided to make certain improvements to the buildings at a cost of Rs. 75,000 with a view to abolish the use of belchans in this jail.

There is also another building adjacent to the Plassey Barracks, known as the "Indian Station Hospital buildings". It is considered advantageous to purchase these buildings also for the establishment of a separate tuberculosis jail. The Finance Committee have approved of the scheme for setting up a tuberculosis jail at Bellary. The buildings are therefore necessary. The expenditure on the above two items, which amounts to Rs. 2,40,565, is proposed to be met by a supplementary grant of that amount under "Grant XXVIII—Civil Works—Transferred".

Extra cost.

1925-26.

RS.

Non-recurring 2,40,565

Recommendation of the Committee.—The proposal to move a supplementary demand for Rs. 2,40,565 was recommended by the Committee.

(7) Purchase of a boiler for the use of the dairy at Coimbatore.

Abstract of the proposal.—The boiler in use at present for supplying boiling water for scalding vessels in the dairy at Coimbatore is reported to be in a parlous condition. Rather than repair it at a cost of Rs. 1,600, it is considered desirable to purchase a new boiler for Rs. 2,000, including freight, cost of transport and erection. A supplementary demand for this amount will be moved at the next meeting of the Legislative Council, the cost being met out of the balance of the remission amount placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Minister for Development.

Extra cost.

1925-26.

RS.

Non-recurring 2,000

Recommendation of the Committee.—The proposal to move a supplementary demand for Rs. 2,000 in the current year was recommended by the Committee.

(8) Creation of two subdivisions and 12 sections in the Bezwada Circle.

Abstract of the proposal.—The Finance Committee at its meeting held on the 23rd October 1924 agreed to the creation of two additional subdivisions and 12 sections in the Bezwada circle. Detailed proposals were called for and it is proposed to introduce the scheme in the current year. Assuming that the additional staff required for the two subdivisions and 12 sections

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is entertained from the 1st December 1925, the extra cost amounts to Rs. 3,900 in the current year. It is proposed to meet this amount from a corresponding saving under "Grant XXVIII—Civil Works—Transferred" and to move a supplementary demand for the amount under the same Grant head.

Extra cost.

1925-26.

RS.

Recurring 3,900

Recommendation of the Committee.—The proposal to move a supplementary demand for Rs. 3,900 in the current year was recommended by the Committee.

(9) Payment of daily allowance to Legislative Council Members residing in Madras.

Abstract of the proposal.—During the Budget discussions in March last, the Government gave an undertaking that they would consider the question of granting a daily allowance to members of the Legislative Council who are resident in the Madras City and a committee was appointed to consider the matter. The committee has recommended a daily allowance of Rs. 10 to the members of the Council for attendance at the meetings of the Council and other committees in their capacity as members of the Legislative Council. The annual recurring expenditure involved in the proposal is Rs. 12,500 and the amount required in the current year is Rs. 10,000. A supplementary demand for Rs. 10,000 will be moved in the Legislative Council.

Extra cost.

1925-26.

1926-27.

RS.

RS.

Recurring 10,000 12,500

Recommendation of the Committee.—The Committee recommended the moving of a supplementary demand but some members expressed the opinion that there should be a difference between the amount of allowance made to mufassal members and that made to members residing in the Madras City.

B.—TO BE MET BY REAPPROPRIATION OR OTHERWISE THAN BY A SUPPLEMENTARY DEMAND.

(1) Acquisition of a site and construction of a building for the Government Higher Elementary Training school for Masters, Chingleput.

Abstract of the proposal.—The school is now held in a rented building which is quite unsuitable and which does not provide sufficient accommodation. The landlord is also urging for a higher rent. The proposal to acquire a site and construct a building for this school at a cost of Rs. 49,000 was approved by the Finance Committee and a provision of Rs. 2,600 was included in the budget for 1924-25. The money was not utilized as acquisition proceedings could not be completed before the close of 1924-25. The proceedings have now been completed, but there are no funds. It is now

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a supplementary demand under "Grant X—General Administration—Reserved". Savings to this extent will be resumed from "Grant XXVIII—Civil Works—Transferred".

Extra cost.

	1925-26.
	RS.
Recurring	27,000

Recommendation of the Committee.—The Committee considered the proposal but before making any definite recommendation desired that a statement should be put up showing the savings

(a) by the reduction of the Chief Engineers' establishments and

(b) by the reduction of the Chief Engineers' offices to the scale of A class offices.

(3) Increased pay to the Personal Assistant to the Registrar-General of Panchayats.

Abstract of the proposal. Provision was included in the Budget Estimate for the current year for the pay of the Personal Assistant to the Registrar-General of Panchayats on the minimum pay of a Deputy Collector. There has been a change in personnel and the present incumbent draws a higher salary of Rs. 460 per mensem. This has necessitated an additional appropriation of Rs. 1,400 for which no savings are available within the budget allotment for the Registrar-General of Panchayats. A supplementary grant for Rs. 1,400 will be moved under "Grant XI—General Administration—Transferred", a corresponding saving under "Grant I—Land Revenue department—Reserved" in the provision for Deputy Collectors being resumed.

Extra cost.

	1925-26.
	RS.
Recurring	1,400

Recommendation of the Committee.—The Committee recommended that a supplementary demand for Rs. 1,400 may be moved at the next meeting of the Legislative Council under "Grant XI—General Administration—Transferred".

(4) Repair of cyclone damages and formation of a diversion bund.

Abstract of the proposal.—Funds are urgently required in the current year for the following two works:—

	RS.
(i) Repair of cyclone damages in the Bezvada Circle	1,86,000
(ii) Formation of a diversion bund on the right side of the Coleroon	25,000
	2,11,000

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The expenditure on item (i) has been necessitated by the damages caused to irrigation works by the cyclone of May last. The total grant required is Rs. 2,67,200 of which it has been found possible to meet a sum of Rs. 81,200 by reappropriation, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,86,000 to be found.

The second work is due to the washing out of a portion of the protective works carried out in the Coleroon right bank at Agara Elattur set. A diversion bund has to be formed at an estimated cost of Rs. 25,000.

These two works being urgent have been started in anticipation of allotment of funds. A supplementary demand for Rs. 2,11,000 required for them will be moved at the next meeting of the Legislative Council.

Extra cost.

	1925-26.
	RS.
Non-recurring	2,11,000

Recommendation of the Committee.—The proposal to move a supplementary demand in the current year was recommended by the Committee.

(5) Formation of a River Conservancy division in the Trichinopoly Circle.

Abstract of the proposal.—The devastation caused by the floods in 1924 was in part attributable to the want of efficient conservancy of the rivers in recent years and indicated most strongly the necessity for the formation of a separate division if matters are to be put on a satisfactory footing. The technical officers of the Public Works Department consider such a course necessary. To this end an additional establishment at an average monthly cost of Rs. 4,616½ or Rs. 55,398 per annum is required. The extra expenditure to be incurred in the current year is about Rs. 4,500 for which a supplementary demand will be moved at the next meeting of the Legislative Council, the amount being met from the savings under "Grant XXVIII—Civil Works—Transferred".

Extra cost.

	1925-26.	Ultimate.
	RS.	RS.
Recurring	4,500	55,398

Recommendation of the Committee.—The proposal to move a supplementary demand for Rs. 4,500 in the current year was recommended by the Committee.

(6) Purchase of the Plassey Barracks and the Indian Station Hospital buildings.

Abstract of the proposal.—During the time of the Malabar rebellion the accommodation in the jails of this Presidency was found insufficient and the buildings known as the Plassey Barracks at Bellary were taken over by this Government from the military authorities. The necessary additions and alterations were made to render them suitable for the confinement of Mappilla rebellion prisoners. The Government are now paying to the military authorities an annual rental of Rs. 28,000 calculated at 3½ per cent on the capital value of the buildings. It is cheaper to purchase the Plassey

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proposed to allot a sum of Rs. 2,500 required for the acquisition of the site, the amount being reappropriated from the grant for educational works for the current year.

<i>Extra cost.</i>		Immediate.	Ultimate.
		RS.	RS.
Non-recurring	.. ..	2,500	49,000

Recommendation of the Committee.—The Committee agreed to the proposal being given effect to in the current year, the extra expenditure being met by reappropriation.

(2) Construction of a building for the Municipal High School, Bellary.

Abstract of the proposal.—This is a work in progress in the current year with an appropriation of Rs. 50,000. The Director of Public Instruction states that this estimate does not provide even for the minimum requirements of the school, and that four additional rooms are necessary. This raises the estimate to Rs. 56,000, and an appropriation of Rs. 6,000 will be made in the budget estimates for 1926-27.

<i>Extra cost.</i>		1925-26.	1926-27.
		RS.	RS.
Non-recurring	.. ..	Nil.	6,000

Recommendation of the Committee.—The proposal to increase the cost of the building from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 56,000 was accepted by the Committee.

(3) Employment of nuns in the Rayapuram Hospital, Madras.

Abstract of the proposal.—In order to ensure proper supervision of the kitchen and the diet, and linen departments and to avoid the waste and leakage which are now said to prevail, a proposal is made to employ four nuns in the first instance in the Rayapuram Hospital and to dispense with two cooks, one house-keeper and an assistant steward. The employment of nuns in hospitals is not an innovation, as the nursing and dieting administration in the Vizagapatam, Cuddalore and Guntur hospitals is run entirely by nuns. The extra cost involved in the proposal is Rs. 2,892 per annum. The cost in the current year (Rs. 964) will be met by reappropriation within the sanctioned allotment.

<i>Extra cost.</i>		1925-26.	Ultimate.
		RS.	RS.
Recurring	.. ..	964	2,892
		(from 1st November 1925).	

Recommendation of the Committee.—The Committee agreed to the proposal being given effect to in the current year, the extra expenditure being met by reappropriation.

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(4) Appointment of an additional Sub-Assistant Surgeon as Surgical Registrar in the Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras.

Abstract of the proposal.—Under present arrangements, the medical staff spend approximately half their time in attending to records and clerical work and the Resident Medical Officer, the Assistant Superintendent and the Superintendent of the hospital spend a good deal more than half their time on various types of recording and office work to the detriment of their more important duties. An appointment of a Surgical Registrar exists in the General Hospital. The number of major operations performed in the Government Ophthalmic Hospital is considerably larger than in the General Hospital, and a similar appointment in the Ophthalmic Hospital is justified. The average annual cost will be the pay of a sub-assistant surgeon with a presidency allowance of Rs. 25, and the cost in the current year will be met by reappropriation within the sanctioned allotment.

<i>Extra cost.</i>		1925-26.	Ultimate.
		RS.	RS.
Recurring	.. ..	400	1,935

Recommendation of the Committee.—The Committee agreed to the proposal being given effect to in the current year, the extra expenditure being met by reappropriation.

(5) Appointment of an additional Sub-Assistant Surgeon in the Headquarter Hospital, Calicut.

Abstract of the proposal.—The Government Headquarter Hospital at Calicut has 103 beds. The standard staff for mufassal headquarter hospitals is three sub-assistant surgeons for a hospital having 50 to 100 beds in addition to the District Medical Officer and his assistant. The temporary expedient which was tried of indenting on a reserve sub-assistant surgeons has proved unsatisfactory and the appointment of an honorary house physician will not be of any use as a whole-time officer is required. The expenditure of Rs. 300 in the current year will be met by reappropriation.

<i>Extra cost.</i>		1925-26.	Ultimate.
		RS.	RS.
Recurring	.. ..	300	1,635

Recommendation of the Committee.—The Committee agreed to the proposal being given effect to in the current year, the extra expenditure being met by reappropriation.

(6) Employment of a clerk in the Government Muhammadan High School, Guntur.

Abstract of the proposal.—The Director of Public Instruction applied for sanction for the employment of a clerk for the school when proposing the opening of the Sixth Form in 1924. The Finance Committee recommended

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the proposal to open the Sixth Form but did not recommend the appointment of the clerk. As it would be uneconomical to employ highly paid teachers for clerical work, the appointment of a clerk is considered essential. The average annual cost involved in the proposal is Rs 570 and the expenditure in the current year is Rs. 140 on the basis that the clerk will be employed with effect from the 1st November 1925. The extra cost in the current year will be met from the savings in the budget allotment.

Extra cost.

	1925-26.	Ultimate.
	RS.	RS.
Recurring	140	570

Recommendation of the Committee.—The Committee agreed to the proposal being given effect to in the current year, the extra cost being met by reappropriation.

(7) Purchase of a Comptometer for the Government Press.

Abstract of the proposal.—The introduction of the revised costing system in the Government Press has increased the amount of computation work and it is hoped by the provision of a Comptometer to economize on the staff necessary to work the scheme. The Calcutta and Rangoon Presses have already adopted the Comptometer and in connexion with the preparation of the final edition of the Civil Budget Estimate for 1925-26 a Comptometer was found useful in the Finance Secretariat. It is now being used for the budget estimate for the next year. The cost is Rs. 1,464 and will be met from the savings in the budget allotment under "46. Stationery and Printing."

Extra cost.

	Year. 1925-26
	RS.
Non-recurring	1,464

Recommendation of the Committee.—The Committee agreed to the proposal being given effect to in the current year, the extra cost being met by reappropriation. They however desired to have information whether it would not suffice to purchase a *Britannic Calculating Machine* which costs Rs 890.

(8) Purchase of a *Britannic Calculating Machine* for use in the office of the Director of Public Health.

Abstract of the proposal.—Calculating machines are now used in the Income-tax office, the Accountant-General's office, Customs office and the Finance Department. A separate statistical branch is attached to the office of the Director of Public Health and this branch has to do a considerable amount of calculation work in connexion with the preparation of statements to accompany the various reports relating to public health. The use of a calculating machine will facilitate the work. The cost is Rs. 890 and will be met from the appropriation under "33. Public Health" in the current year's budget.

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Extra cost.

	1925-1926.
	RS.
Non-recurring	890

Recommendation of the Committee.—The Committee agreed to the proposal being given effect to in the current year, the extra cost being met by reappropriation.

(9) Construction of an operating block and a ward for the detention of mental patients in the Headquarter Hospital, Palamcottah.

Abstract of the proposal.—A new operating theatre is required for the Government Headquarter Hospital, Palamcottah. The cost of this theatre is estimated at Rs. 16,500. The General Committee of the Edward VII Memorial Fund, Tinnevely, have agreed to contribute Rs. 14,900 from its fund towards this object. This expenditure will be incurred in the current year. The provincial commitment will be in regard to the balance required to complete the work, viz., Rs. 1,600.

It is also considered necessary to have an additional ward for the detention of civil mental patients at the hospital. There are only two wards in the hospital, one for medical cases and the other for surgical cases, and it is not possible to partition off any portion of these wards for the purpose without making them unsuitable. This ward is expected to involve an expenditure of Rs. 2,690.

It is proposed to provide the sum of Rs. 4,290 required for the two works in the budget estimate for 1926-1927.

Extra cost.

	1925-1926.	1926-1927.
	RS.	RS.
Non-recurring	14,900	4,290
(will be met by the General Committee of the Edward VII Memorial Fund).		

Recommendation of the Committee.—The Committee agreed to the proposal being given effect to in the current year.

(10) Purchase of bicycles for the Police Department.

Abstract of the proposal.—In his report on the reorganization of the Armed Reserves, Mr. Stokes suggested the formation of cycle sections for each company of the 'striking forces' in order to add to their mobility. The proposal was accepted by Government in February 1925. The Inspector-General of Police proposes to purchase 510 bicycles of the War Office pattern by indent on the High Commissioner in the current year at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,05,874. Savings are available in the police grant from which the extra cost can be met.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Friday, the 30th October 1925.

The House met at 11 o'clock, Mr. President (the hon. Mr. M. RUTHNASWAMY, M.A., Bar-at-Law) in the chair.

PRESENT:

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| Ramaswami Ayyar, K.C.I.E., The hon. Sir C. P. | Paddison, C.S.I., Mr. G. F. |
| Marjoribanks, C.S.I., C.I.E., The hon. Mr. N. E. | Pandrang Row, Mr. V. |
| Usman Sahib Bahadur, The hon. Khan Bahadur. | Peddiraju, Mr. P. |
| Moir, C.S.I., C.I.E., The hon. Mr. T. E. | Prabhakaran Tampan, Mr. K. |
| Raja of Panagal, The hon. the | Premayya, Mr. G. |
| Patro, Kt., The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. | Qadir Muhi-ud-din Elyas Khan Sahib, Mr. |
| Sivagnanam Pillai, The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. | Raghuechandra Ballal, Mr. K. |
| Abbas Ali Khan, Mr. | Raja, Rao Bahadur M. C. |
| Abdul Hye Sahib, Mr. | Raja of Ramnad. |
| Abdul Wahab Sahib, Mr. M. | Rajan, Mr. P. T. |
| Abdulla Ghatala Sahib, Mr. | Ramaachandra Reddi, Mr. B. |
| Adinarayana Chettiyar, Mr. F. | Raman, Rao Bahadur P. |
| Ankinedu Prasad, Mr. S. R. Y. | Rama Rao, Rao Sahib U. |
| Appavu Chettiyar, Mr. D. | Ramalinga Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur T. A. |
| Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B. | Ramalinga Reddi, Mr. C. |
| Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. S. | Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Mr. A. |
| Arumuga Nadar, Mr. P. K. S. A. | Rameswara Rao, Mr. G. |
| Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V. | Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A. |
| Biawanath Das Mahasayo, Sriman. | Ross, Mr. Thomas McKenzie. |
| Boag, Mr. G. T. | Sagarani, Mr. P. |
| Chidambara Nadar, Mr. A. | Saldanha, Mr. J. A. |
| Cruz Fernandez, Rao Bahadur. | Samuel, Mr. J. D. |
| Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Sahib S. | Sarabha Reddi, Mr. K. |
| Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. | Sarvarayudu, Mr. K. |
| Gangaraju, Mr. M. | Sashibhushan Rath Mahasayo, Sriman. |
| Ghouse Mian Sahib, Mr. Muhammad. | Satyamurti, Mr. S. |
| Gopala Mouon, Mr. C. | Sesha Reddi, Mr. B. P. |
| Gopalan, Rao Sahib P. V. | Seturatham Ayyar, Mr. M. R. |
| Grieve, Mr. R. G. | Sitarama Reddi, Mr. K. |
| Heggade, Mr. D. Manjappa. | Sitayya, Mr. M. |
| Kesava Pillai, C.I.E., Diwan Bahadur P. | Siva Rao, Mr. P. |
| Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P. | Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. R. |
| Krishnan Nayar, Diwan Bahadur M. | Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R. |
| Krishna Rao Pantulu, Rao Bahadur A. S. | Subbarayan, Dr. P. |
| Krishnamu Achariyar, Rao Bahadur V. T. | Subramania Pillai, Mr. K. Chavadi. |
| Krishnaswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur K. | Sundaramurti, Rao Sahib P. V. S. |
| Kuppuswami, Mr. J. | Suryanarayanamurti Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur K. |
| Legh, C.I.E., Mr. E. W. | Symons, Major-General, T. H. |
| Madanagopal Nayudu, Mr. R. | Tangaveilu Pillai, Rao Sahib T. C. |
| Madurai, Hony. Lt. | Uppi Sahib, Mr. K. |
| Mallesappa, Mr. T. | Veerian, Mr. R. |
| Marakkayar Sahib, Mr. V. Hamid Sultan. | Vellingiri Gounder, Mr. V. C. |
| Maruthavanam Pillai, Mr. C. | Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr. S. |
| Moidu Sahib, Mr. T. M. | Venkatapati Razu, Mr. P. C. |
| Muttayya Mutaliyar, Mr. C. | Venkataramana Ayyangar, Mr. C. V. |
| Muttayya Mudaliyar, Mr. S. | Venkatarama Sastriyar, Mr. T. R. |
| Narasimha Chari, Rai Bahadur T. M. | Venkataramam, Mr. R. |
| Narasimha Raju, Rao Bahadur C. V. S. | Venkataramam Nayudu, Kt., Diwan Bahadur Sir K. |
| Narayanaswami Pillai, Mr. T. M. | Venkataramam Nayudu, Kt., Rai Bahadur Sir K. |
| Natesa Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur G. | Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur W. |
| Obalesappa, Mr. B. | Windle, Capt. E. G. |
| | Wood, Mr. C. E. |

[29th October 1925]

Extra cost.

1925-26.

RS.

Non-recurring 1,05,874

Recommendation of the Committee.—The Committee agreed to the proposal being given effect to in the current year. They, however, wished to be informed why the War Office pattern is preferred and whether a satisfactory make of bicycle could not be procured through local agency at a cheaper rate.

(11) Employment of a permanent establishment to be in charge of the Power House attached to the College of Engineering, Guindy.

Abstract of the proposal.—There are at present temporary staff employed in the College of Engineering, the King Institute, Guindy, and the Government House, Guindy, for the purpose of supplying electric current to the several institutions. The supply will, in future, be taken from the Power House in the Engineering College, Guindy, for all the three institutions. It is therefore proposed to strengthen the staff of the College of Engineering and to make it permanent. At the same time some reduction will be made in the temporary staff employed in the King Institute and at the Government House, Guindy. The net extra cost involved in the proposal in the current year is Rs. 2,941 and can be met by reappropriation within "Grant XVII—Education—Transferred."

Extra cost.

1925-26.

Ultimate

RS.

RS.

Recurring (not known). 2,941
(net).

Recommendation of the Committee.—The Committee agreed to the proposal being given effect to in the current year, the extra cost being met by reappropriation.

(12) Employment of additional drillers and boring maistris.

Abstract of the proposal.—Three new power drills have been purchased in England in accordance with Mr. Pinto's recommendation and they have arrived. Twelve boring and well-sinking sets are expected to arrive in December next. To operate these, additional staff is required and they should be men of special skill and technical knowledge. The new appointments proposed are three drillers and three assistant drillers for the power drills and twelve boring maistris for the new boring sets. The cost in the current year will be met by reappropriation.

Extra cost.

1925-26.

Ultimate.

RS.

RS.

Recurring 1,907½ 9,313

29th October 1925]

Recommendation of the Committee.—The Committee agreed to the proposal being given effect to in the current year, the extra cost being met by reappropriation.

C.—PAPERS PLACED ON THE TABLE.

1. Distribution of the surplus due to the remission of the Provincial contribution (circulated on 18th August 1925).

2. Payment of stipends and institution of an examination for the Pandits under training in the Meenakshi Oriental Training College, Chidambaram—G.O. No. 993, Law (Education), dated 15th June 1925 (circulated on 9th September 1925).

3. Opening of IV Form in the Government Islamiah Secondary School, Trichinopoly—G.O. No. 996, Law (Education), dated 16th June 1925.

4. Opening of VI Form in the Government Secondary School for Girls, Vellore—G.O. No. 1142, Law (Education), dated 1st July 1925.

5. Boarding grants to the Depressed Classes Mission, Mangalore.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
15th October 1925. }

T. E. MOIR.

[30th October 1925]

I

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[Order made by the President of the Madras Legislative Council under Standing Order No. 15 on the 4th December 1924—

1. Starred questions to be put at a meeting of the Council with their answers shall be printed and placed on the Council table an hour before the President takes his seat.

The Secretary shall call out the name of each interpellator in the order in which the names are printed, specify the serial number of his question and make a sufficient pause to give him or any other member a reasonable opportunity of rising in his place and putting a supplementary question. Supplementary questions must be put immediately after the principal questions to which they relate.

2. If a member responsible for a starred question happens to be absent when it is called, it will be open either to him or to any other member to put supplemental questions thereon after the other starred questions for the day have been answered, provided question-time is not thereby exceeded.

3. Questions, not starred, will not be called in Council, but they will be printed with their answers and placed on the table of the House along with the list of starred questions. Oral supplementary questions will not be allowed in regard to unstarred questions.]

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Civil Justice.

Appointment of the Public Prosecutor of Bellary.

* 654 Q.—MR. G. RAMESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the term of the present Public Prosecutor of Bellary ceased in June after a period of nine years;

(b) whether his term has been extended by a short period of 18 months so as to close after the next election of the Legislative Council;

(c) whether Mr. Matchayya, a Barrister, and Mr. T. Raghava Chari, a High Court Vakil, were among others willing to accept the office; and

(d) the reasons why the present gentleman was preferred to the other gentlemen?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The term of the Public Prosecutor has been extended till the end of 1926.

(c) The Government have no information.

(d) He was appointed on the recommendation of the District Magistrate and the District Judge.

MR. G. RAMESWARA RAO:—"Sir, may I know whether a Government Order was issued in 1924 stating that, normally speaking, the same person cannot be appointed public prosecutor for more than two terms?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"That is so."

MR. G. RAMESWARA RAO:—"May I know the special reasons why in this case a gentleman is kept for more than nine years?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Sir, as I explained in Council on one of the occasions on which this debate was raised, the policy of the Government is normally to accept the recommendations of the District Magistrate and the District Judge if they agree. In this case more than one reference went down to the District Magistrate and the District Judge, and I think I may leave the matter at that."

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MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"May I ask whether the present gentleman is nearly sixty years old?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"I am not aware of it, Sir."

MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"Is it not usual when the District Judge and the District Magistrate make recommendations, to state the age also?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"The age has not been usually stated. But I think it would be advisable not to have gentlemen who have crossed the age of sixty to act in this particular office. I agree in that view."

MR. P. SIVA RAO:—"May I ask if the District Judge agreed in the recommendation of this gentleman?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"It was so."

THE RAJA OF RAMNAD:—"Arising out of the answer given by the hon. the Law Member, may I ask what happens if the District Judge and the District Magistrate disagree?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Then, I exercise my discretion and His Excellency is apprised of my recommendations."

MR. P. SIVA RAO:—"Was the matter sent up to the Governor, Sir?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"I am afraid I cannot answer that."

Criminal Justice.

Prohibition to hold a caste conference by the second-class Magistrate, Villupuram.

* 655 Q.—MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the proceedings of the second-class Magistrate, Villupuram, South Arcot district, dated 28th June 1925, ordering Mr. P. Ramaswami Naicker and other persons of the Vanniya community under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, enjoining on them (Vanniyas) not to hold a caste conference on 29th June 1925, alleging that the holding of the conference was likely to lead to a 'breach of the peace, a riot, and an affray';

(b) whether the said order was passed 'ex parte';

(c) whether Government are aware that the conference was non-political and one strictly confined to the members of the Vanniya community and was called to settle certain matters pertaining to the Vanniya community and had nothing to do with any matters that might lead to a breach of the peace, etc.;

(d) whether Government are aware that in pursuance of the calling of the conference the organizers had spent a large sum of money for the pandal and feeding arrangements for the members attending the conference;

(e) whether the Government are aware that this sudden stopping of the conference has produced widespread dissatisfaction and resentment among the Vanniya community;

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(f) whether it is the policy or practice of Government to seek to interfere with the holding of purely communal meetings of this sort; and

(g) whether the Government will be pleased to publish the 'information' which led to the Magistrate to issue the order of prohibition?

A.—(a) Yes; by this question.

(b), (c), (d) & (e) The Government have no information.

(f) The Government do not interfere generally with the holding of any conference unless a breach of the peace is apprehended.

(g) No.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"Are the Government aware that the particular conference which was prohibited was one intended merely for discussing communal questions?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"I will take it from the hon. Member."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"May I know then why such a conference was prohibited by the Magistrate?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"Even conferences devoted to the discussion of communal questions may sometimes lead to difficulties. Hon. Members will see in the course of the day when I make my statement on the Uttingi riots how communal acerbities may lead to difficulties and breach of the peace."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"The Government in their answer say that they do not interfere generally with the holding of any conference unless a breach of the peace is apprehended. May I know what reasons there were within the knowledge of the Government to apprehend a breach of the peace in a purely domestic conference of the community?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"We were told that feelings ran high, and the person on the spot reported to us that this measure was necessary."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"I recognize the difficulty of the Government in interfering with these orders before they are passed, but may I ask with a view to future occurrences of this kind, whether the Government have now sent for the papers and have satisfied themselves that the Magistrate in passing this order carried out the policy of the Government which is stated in answer to clause (f), to be not to interfere with the holding of any conference unless a breach of the peace is apprehended? In other words, may I ask the question in this way: Whether the Government are now satisfied that the Magistrate was justified in apprehending a breach of the peace and therefore prohibiting the conference?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"The papers are now before the Government and under consideration."

Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR :—"May I know whether there was any police report in the matter?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"Yes."

Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR :—"Was it filed in court before the Sub-Magistrate?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"I cannot say, Sir."

[30th October 1925]

Alleged refusal by Government to appeal against acquittal of Chinnarappa Reddi.

* 656 Q.—Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government refused to appeal against the acquittal of Chinnarappa Reddi in S.C. No. 53/24 of Anantapur, as urged for by the District Magistrate, Mr. Upendra Pai;

(b) whether a Revision Petition by the complainant Budda Reddi was filed and admitted by the High Court against the acquittal of the said Chinnarappa Reddi;

(c) whether it is a fact that, in the Cause List published by the High Court for 20th July 1925, the names of the Public Prosecutor and Sir K. Venkatarreddi were mentioned as opposing the Revision Petition of Budda Reddi;

(d) whether it is not a fact that the Government have since instructed the Public Prosecutor to support the Revision Petition of Budda Reddi; and

(e) if so, the reasons for changing their mind and supporting the motion of a private party?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Government understand that the name of the Public Prosecutor was entered in the Cause List below the line, and this entry was made in accordance with the usual practice of the High Court; the entry below the line did not necessarily imply that the Public Prosecutor had been directed to oppose the petitioner.

(d) & (e) The Public Prosecutor was instructed to watch the proceedings in the criminal revision petition and to take part in the arguments, if necessary.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"With reference to clauses (d) & (e) of this question, may I ask whether any instructions were given to the Public Prosecutor to take any particular line in the arguments, because the answer is somewhat ambiguous? It says 'take part in arguments', which may mean on one side or the other."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"The Public Prosecutor was aware and both the Magistracy and the Government also that where a serious riot had taken place it would be a pity if nobody was held responsible or liable. From this point of view it was quite open to the Public Prosecutor to say that on the case as presented it was his duty to press for a particular action being taken by the High Court, so that the responsibility might be allocated to the proper quarters."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"In view of the fact that the Public Prosecutor acts as counsel for the Government, I am asking what are the instructions which the Government have given him in this case, whether to support the order of the lower court or to support the petition of the petitioner which is before the High Court in Revision?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"To see to it that persons whom he, on a scrutiny and perusal of the evidence, found to be liable to punishment were not let off without all the arguments having been marshalled."

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Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Therefore, Sir, may I take it that the Government have conferred on the Public Prosecutor the duties which ought to be discharged by a Judge of the High Court?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"The Public Prosecutor is not vested with the task of writing the judgment as are the hon. Judges of the High Court. His function is to recommend what he conceives to be the right course of action to the High Court by means of his arguments and array and marshalling of the necessary facts and to see that the High Court is placed in possession of all the materials on which the High Court is exclusively entitled to adjudicate."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I ask therefore that the Public Prosecutor was allowed a free hand in the matter to support the order of acquittal by the lower court or to support the revision petition whichever he thinks is consistent with his idea of the facts of the case?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Put very generally, Sir, that would be correct."

Fees and travelling allowance drawn by the Public Prosecutor of Anantapur.

* 657 Q.—Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(i) the total amount of fees drawn by the Public Prosecutor of Anantapur

(a) for conducting the prosecution during the preliminary enquiry in P.R. No. 1 of 1924 before Mr. Upendra Pai, the District Magistrate;

(b) for conducting the same case S.C. No. 53/24 on the file of the Sessions Judge of Anantapur;

(c) for attending the High Court to instruct the Public Prosecutor of Madras on two occasions, on 6th June 1924 and on 20th July 1925, in connexion with the same case; and

(ii) the total amount of travelling allowance drawn by him for the abovementioned two trips to Madras?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to clause (d) of question No. 1021-A at the meeting of the Legislative Council on the 20th October 1924. The Government have no further information.

Expenditure incurred in connexion with Chintalacheruvu dacoity case.

* 658 Q.—Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state the total amount of expenditure incurred in connexion with the Chintalacheruvu dacoity case in the shape of batta and travelling expenses to the witnesses in the case—

(a) in the preliminary enquiry before the District Magistrate—P.R. No. 1 of 1924; and

(b) in the Sessions Court of Anantapur for the same case—S.C. No. 53/24?

A.—The Government have no information.

[30th October 1925]

Number of widows convicted of child murder.

* 659 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state the number of young widows convicted of murder of illegitimate children during the past ten years and who are now undergoing their term of imprisonment?

A.—None.

Alleged punishment of a member of the depressed classes for entry into the Tirupati temple.

* 660 Q. Mr. R. VEERIAN: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that a member of the depressed classes was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment for accidentally entering into a temple at Tirupati-Narayanavaram during May-June last, by the Sub-Magistrate of the place; and

(b) if the Government have no information, whether they will be pleased to call for the information?

A.—(a) & (b) On the 20th May 1925 two members of the depressed classes aged 20 and 22 respectively were convicted and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment for trespassing into the temple at Narayanavaram with intent to wound the feelings of the public; the court found that the trespass was deliberate, not accidental.

Mr. R. VEERIAN:—"Sir, with reference to the whole question I find that the answer is that two members of the depressed classes were convicted and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment for trespassing into the temple at Narayanavaram with intent to wound the feelings of the public. But, on the other hand, the members of the depressed classes are being prevented from passing through public pathways and roads; and by these actions the public have actually wounded the feelings of the depressed classes."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"How does this question arise from the main question? I fail to see that this question arises."

Mr. R. VEERIAN:—"Very well, Sir, I shall put it in a more effective form. (Laughter). In the absence of a public board containing a notice to the effect that no member of the depressed classes should enter into the temple, how would it be possible to convict members of the depressed classes who also embrace Hinduism?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"I am sorry that the question has been put in that form but the facts of the case are these: that there was a person belonging to the village who stood outside the temple; he knew that according to the custom of the temple he could not go inside the temple; there were two strangers to that village who were sent into the temple, and when the Police wanted to rebuke the persons for having gone inside, the man outside who belonged to the village ran away. The others had come clandestinely and entered the temple and went beyond the *dhvajasthambam*. Hon. Members will realize exactly what it means."

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Mr. R. VEERIAN :—" I only wanted to know whether there was any board preventing the members of the depressed classes from entering the temple, preventing them from embracing Hinduism . . . "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Order, order. The question does not arise."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" In view of the fact of the conviction by the court with which I know the Government cannot interfere, may I ask the Government whether, considering the circumstances of this case, the Government would exercise their power or prerogative of mercy and commute the sentence into one of simple imprisonment or at least reduce it ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" That matter will be considered, Sir."

Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR :—" May I know whether there was any fine imposed in this case ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" No, Sir."

Irrigation.

Introduction of ' short crop ' scheme.

* 661 Q.—Mr. P. ANJANEYULU : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the scheme for ' short crop ' has yet been formulated by the Government to be introduced into the Kistna Western Delta ;

(b) if so, how many acres the scheme covers ;

(c) whether the Government have come to any conclusion as regards the extra acreage likely to be irrigated after the 6-inch shutters are completed ; and

(d) whether any memorials have been submitted by the ryots of Kistna Western Delta in the matter ; whether the Government have given any consideration to such, or passed any orders thereon ?

A.—(a) & (b) No. A report is due from the Superintending Engineer after the present irrigation season.

(c) It is expected that an additional extent of about 14,000 acres may be irrigated in the Kistna Eastern Delta.

(d) No.

Mr. P. PEDDIRAJU :—" In clause (c) it is stated that an additional extent of about 14,000 acres may be irrigated in the Kistna Eastern Delta. I want to know whether the Government have decided what the acreage is to be."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" No, Sir, not yet."

Mr. P. PEDDIRAJU :—" May I ask the Government to consider the question of the Kollair zone where lands are unfit for dry cultivation to be newly included ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I shall bear that in mind."

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Repairs to the Repalle drain, Kistna Delta.

* 662 Q.—Mr. P. ANJANEYULU : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that the neglect to cause repairs to the drains, specially the Repalle drain in the Kistna Western delta, is causing much inconvenience and damage to the ' tail-end lands ' of Gudavalli, Nadimpalli, Yesukapalli and other villages in the Repalle taluk ; and

(b) whether the Government have any proposals to effect necessary repairs to these drains ; if so, when they are likely to come into operation ?

A.—(a) The Government do not admit the alleged neglect. The chief cause of trouble this year has been exceptional rainfall beginning with the cyclone in May and concluding with a fall of over 7 inches in three hours on 7th August 1925 in the catchment of the drains in question.

(b) The following is a list of works executed and contemplated :—

(1) A straight cut to Bhattiprolu drain to improve the run-off to the tail-end lands of Isukapalli and neighbouring villages ; executed at a cost of Rs. 34,000.

(2) Another similar cut lower down to be carried out next year ; Rs. 41,360.

(3) A diversion to the Nallamada drain sanctioned in 1922 for over 7 lakhs ; under execution.

(4) An estimate of Rs. 29,000 for repairs to Perali drain is under scrutiny.

(5) An estimate of Rs. 11,000 for excavating Davulur drain is in preparation.

(6) An estimate for excavating Chinapulivarru drain is being worked out.

An estimate for improvements to the Repalle main drain was prepared five years ago ; but it was considered that nothing more than minor shoal clearing was necessary and this normal work will be pushed on this year during the closure season. The difficulty is to get contractors to take up these works.

Repairs of the breach at Nerur village, Karur taluk.

* 663 Q.—Mr. MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether a breach had occurred in the Cauvery river at Nerur village, Karur taluk, Trichinopoly, in the year 1923, if so, whether it was closed before the year 1924 before the floods, and if not, why not ?

A.—Yes, the Sanapadi groyne was outflanked. It was proposed to remove the groyne and to provide a revetment, but the ryots objected and so no work was done before the 1924 floods.

Mr. MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB :—" May I ask the hon. the Law Member when the proposal to substitute revetment for groyne was made ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" About June this year, I think."

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Mr. MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB :—" May I say for the information of the hon. the Law Member that no objection at all on the part of the ryots was made for the conversion of the groyne into revetment? Only the Public Works Department authorities are postponing the work."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" That does not arise as a supplementary question."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I recognize that the answer is incomplete, because the question is incomplete. But may I ask, if I may, whether any work has been done after the floods of 1924?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" No, Sir."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" May I ask why the villagers objected to the change?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" They wanted the work to be changed, and to do it themselves. As will be seen, the villagers wanted a re-alignment."

Mr. MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB :—" May I ask whether any arrangement has been proposed by the Government for the silt clearance of that area?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Notice, Sir."

Malabar Affairs.

The Ernad Khilafat leaders.

* 664 Q.—Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the four Khilafat leaders of Ernad taluk are still found to be dangerous to the peace of Malabar as stated in answer to question 655 on 26th March 1925;

(b) whether any further reports have been called or received in this connexion and, if so, when and to what effect;

(c) whether they have any dependants on them and, if so, how many in each case;

(d) whether any application was received from them by the Government in that connexion or whether the Government itself made any offer and, if so, what it was;

(e) what arrangements have been made for their maintenance; and

(f) whether these dependants have any independent means of their own and, if so, whether this circumstance weighed with the Government and to what extent?

A.—(a) Yes. The Government still consider it unsafe to allow them to be at large in Malabar.

(b) In consultation with the District Magistrate, Malabar, the Government have decided to release them, provided that they do not return to Malabar.

(c) The Government have no information.

(d) No.

(e) None.

(f) They have independent means, and arrangements for their maintenance were considered unnecessary.

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Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasaya :—" In answer to clause (b) the Government say that they have decided to release them provided that they do not return to Malabar. I wish to know whether the decision of the Government has been communicated to them."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Yes."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" With reference to the answer to clause (a), may I ask the hon. Member to be good enough to make a statement of the main reasons which persuaded them to consider it unsafe still to allow these unfortunate men to be at large in Malabar?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" No lengthy statement is necessary. These were State prisoners who were proceeded against under that Act not only because of the existence of a great amount of sacerdotal influence over the population of the locality but the exercise of that influence against constituted authority and in order to inflame the fanatical feelings of the people concerned."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" In view of the fact that four years nearly have elapsed since the unfortunate occurrences in Malabar, may I ask the hon. Member to be good enough to say whether apart from the reports of the district officers he has satisfied himself on a consideration of the relevant facts whether it will not be safer to allow these men to be at large in Malabar, than to keep them out of Malabar and keep the festering wound still festering?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I realize that it is the feeling of some hon. Members. Naturally, we have very largely, or rather primarily, to act on the reports of the local authorities, the District Magistrate and the police authorities. But our source of information is not solely confined to the local authorities, and I think I can say this that at the present juncture—and in that I think I have behind me the opinion of a large number of persons hailing from Malabar—that it would be inadvisable and inexpedient as much in the interests of the communities to which these leaders belong as of other communities that they should be released. If, at any time, it is found expedient that they may enter Malabar and that they may go back to their places, Government have absolutely no desire to extend, beyond the absolute necessity of the situation, the period of their sojourn outside."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Arising from the answer of the hon. the Law Member, may I ask whether Government will keep an alert and open mind, so that if circumstances justify their being allowed to return to Malabar they will pass immediate orders?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I may say that periodically the whole situation relating to the State prisoners is reviewed for the reason that among other things we have to send a report in turn to the Government of India. At that time, the reports of the local magistracy will be reviewed and the Government will come to a conclusion."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" With reference to the answer to clause (f), may I ask whether the fact that they had independent means was the only fact

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which made the Government decide to make no arrangements for their maintenance and whether they are satisfied that these independent means are now available to them?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"I may say that these cases are examined and in some cases the Government are making an allowance of Rs. 15, Rs. 20, Rs. 25 and so forth. It is only in cases where they have the means the Government have not made any arrangements. There is no danger of starvation for want of provision."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"In regard to answer to clause (b), may I know whether this order of permitting these people to be released provided they do not return to Malabar has been passed only with regard to those four people or with regard to other persons also?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Quite a large number of persons coming under the State Prisoners' Regulation have been so released now, and periodically, whenever it is considered expedient that they should be released, and if the local magistracy still think that their presence in Malabar is not good or dangerous, that situation is also reviewed and they are told that they may stay anywhere except in Malabar. I may say that they are informed from time to time of this and many of them have taken advantage of this already and many of them have been released on such a condition."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"May I repeat, Sir, what I have said several times before, that a number of these State Mappilla prisoners in the Coimbatore jail are prepared to accept this condition? I therefore want to know whether Government has considered their cases."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"I think there is some confusion between State prisoners and convicted prisoners. We are now referring to the prisoners confined under the State Prisoners' Regulation of 1819 relating to State prisoners. There are all"

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"I am sorry the hon. Member has misunderstood me. I was referring to the Mappilla State prisoners in the Coimbatore Central Jail, about whom I wanted to know if their cases had not been considered and whether the hon. the Law Member would be pleased to let them live outside Malabar. I know that many of them are prepared to abide by that condition."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"I shall bear in mind what has fallen from the hon. Member."

Police.

Expenditure incurred in connexion with the special inquiry at Gooty.

* 665 Q.—Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI: Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the total expenditure incurred for the special inquiry regarding the necessity for imposing a punitive police at Gooty area;

(b) the travelling expenses and batta paid to the Special Officer, Mr. R. H. Courtenay, till he submitted his report from Ootacamund and reached Salem; and

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(c) the batta and travelling expenses to witnesses, official and non-official, called and produced by the District Magistrate before the Special Officer?

A.—(a) & (b) The total expenditure incurred was as follows:—

	Basic pay.			Sterling overseas pay.		
	RS.	A.	P.	£	s.	d.
Pay of Mr. H. Courtenay, I.C.S., from 15th June 1925 to 13th July 1925	1,703	0	0	27	12	3
Travelling allowance of Mr. Courtenay	332	6	0	...		
Travelling allowance of Mr. Courtenay's clerk and peon	48	14	0	...		
Total	2,084	4	0	+	27	12 3

The first 14 days of Mr. Courtenay's inquiry fell within the summer vacation of the District Court, Salem, and the savings in vacation pay amounted to Rs. 863-8-7 (basic pay) + £14 (sterling overseas pay).

(c) Nil.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"May I ask the Government what steps they have taken in pursuance of the resolution of this House on an adjournment motion?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"It is answered in the next question."

Area under the jurisdiction of the punitive police force at Gooty.

* 666 Q.—Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the following passage in Mr. Courtenay's report on the Gooty inquiry in the beginning of paragraph 14 of the report:—

"that Chintalacheruvu required most careful watching was self-evident, but I am satisfied that in the other villages there is no general feeling of insecurity, and my conclusion is that it is not true to say that a dangerous situation exists in any but one of the villages named in the Government notification. Such a view is indeed not even held by the district authorities or the police";

(b) if the district authorities and the police also held the view that a dangerous situation exists only in one village, i.e., Chintalacheruvu, why the other 26 villages were included in the Proclamation No. 110, dated 12th May 1925, as being in a dangerous state, etc.;

(c) the authority who was responsible for leading the Government to issue such an erroneous and alarming proclamation; and

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(d) what steps the Government propose to take to prevent such blunders in future especially in view of the large expenditure of public money that will have to be incurred to rectify them and to avoid causing needless fear and anxiety in the minds of the people of the affected villages?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Mr. Courtenay appears to have agreed with the local authorities and the police that there is a danger of an extension of the scope of the disturbance to other villages besides Chintalacheruvu; for he stated that 'there is evidence that inhabitants of other villages have interfered in the quarrel there' (i.e., at Chintalacheruvu) 'and the scope of the disturbance might easily extend, if not sternly checked' and he contemplated the levy of contributions towards the cost of the police from certain inhabitants of other villages who, there is reason to believe, have associated themselves with either of the contending parties at Chintalacheruvu.

(c) & (d) Do not arise.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"With reference to the answer to clauses (a) and (b) of this question, may I ask the hon. the Law Member whether, in view of the positive statement of Mr. Courtenay 'that in the other villages there is no general feeling of insecurity and my conclusion is that it is not true to say that a dangerous situation exists in any but one of the villages,' the Government consider that the fact that Mr. Courtenay apprehended that 'the scope of the disturbance might easily extend, if not sternly checked,' is any justification for imposing punitive police on the other villages also? In other words, do the Government consider that the possibility of a disturbance except in certain villages justifies the Government in punishing these people not for any crimes committed but because a crime is likely to be committed in those other villages?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Sir, arising out of the general answer and out of the question that has now been propounded, I may say this, that the scope of the order has been restricted (a) to Chintalacheruvu and (b) to those who have actually interfered with the factious disturbances there. The names of the persons against whom proceedings will be taken in this behalf are also a subject-matter of a special report by the District Magistrate to the Government which the Government are now considering, and therefore in coming to a conclusion on this it will be borne in mind that it is not the potentiality of disturbance or danger but the fact of their having taken a factious part in these disturbances that is taken into consideration."

Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"Will the hon. Member be pleased to state what was the result of the appeal to the High Court? Did the High Court hold that there was no disturbance by the villagers in other villages?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"They have held that in a case in which rioting has been proved, none of the persons arraigned before the Court could be fastened with any legal liability and be sent to prison or otherwise dealt with."

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Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"If the hon. Member has read the High Court judgment, did he note that the hon. the Judges had held that the case was on account of circumstances that were exaggerated—at least there were no serious injuries and no such disturbances as those represented by the authorities in issuing the punitive police order. They say that everything was exaggerated and that there was no case at all. The police have accused some people and having done it they were only on the defensive."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"I have read the judgment."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Arising from the answer given by the hon. the Law Member to my question—I am sorry for my ignorance on the matter—may I ask the hon. Member whether the proclamation referred to in clause (b) of the question mentions the other villages as dangerous villages and does not impose upon them any punitive police?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"At the present moment, the orders that have to be passed are final orders of Government involving one village and some persons belonging to other villages who took part in the disturbances."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"I therefore ask, Mr. President, whether the question of extending the punitive police to the other villages will be decided by the Government only after taking all the facts."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"There is no question of extending the punitive police to the other villages. I have explained the recommendations of Mr. Courtenay, and he says that the levy of the punitive police should be confined to the persons situated in Chintalacheruvu and those belonging to neighbouring villages who have associated themselves prominently with the factions of that village, so that there is no proceeding against any others."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I ask what are the considerations which the Government will bear in mind when deciding who are the persons in the neighbouring villages who have taken part in these disturbances, whether it is merely the judgment of courts, or whether they are going to rely on the report of the police?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Both."

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I ask the hon. the Law Member whether he realizes that in effect it is extending the punitive police order to the other villages also?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"We conceive it necessary."

Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"May I beg to know on whose report it is to be done, on the report of the same magistrate whose conduct has been questioned by the public?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"The conduct of the magistrate has not been questioned except in the press."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I ask whether the police reports are sent direct to the Government or whether they are sent to the District Magistrate who also advises the Government on these matters?"

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The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Both. There are police reports which come from the District Police office. The District Magistrate sends reports."

Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"May I beg to know if the hon. the Law Member does not remember that it has been declared by him that Government would not impose any punitive police without a preliminary inquiry, on behalf of the Government, when we were discussing the Pamudurti affair? But in this case on the report of the District Magistrate made behind the people, and solely on that, this was done."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"With great respect to the hon. Member from Anantapur, I question the premises; I question the statement that there was no demand from the public; I question also the statement that there was no kind of previous inquiry into the incidents that led to the result of imposing the punitive police. The Government acted finally on the report of District Magistrate, and it would be misleading to say that they solely confined themselves to the report of the District Magistrate."

Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to lay on the table the public information on which he says he acted?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"For reasons which it is unnecessary to detail and which might be easily inferred, it would be inexpedient at this date, after Mr. Courtenay's inquiry, to lay all those papers on the table."

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Will the hon. the Law Member consider the suggestion of associating certain non-official members with the District Magistrate before the list of persons who are liable to come under the punitive police order is finally approved of by the Government?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"The Government do not propose to consider that suggestion."

Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"May I know if there had been any inquiry in any village or villages either by the District Magistrate, or by the police, at any time before the punitive police order was passed?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"I have nothing to add to what Mr. Courtenay has said."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Arising from the answer of the hon. the Law Member to the question put by the hon. Member for Chingleput, may I ask the reason why the Government refuse to consider a suggestion, which seems in my humble opinion eminently practical, wise and statesmanlike, that before deciding the names of persons who are to be liable to pay this punitive tax in the other villages they ought to associate with the District Magistrate certain non-official members of their own choice and nomination?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Sir, careful attention has been paid to a resolution of this hon. House for the appointment of a committee which in fact comes to this, namely, the association of non-official members with the Government in a committee which would devote its labour to elucidating facts on which there has been a controversy from many points of view. In the midst of a controversy which

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they hope will die down, they do not propose to appoint a committee. Because they consider that in the special conditions of the district and in the state of feeling that prevails among the various groups and individuals it would not be expedient or desirable to bring into the controversy new non-officials and because the committee has no power to examine witnesses on oath or do anything else than act on volunteered testimony the Government have arrived at the decision that in the interests of the peace of the district, from every point of view, and in the interest of public policy it would be well to allow matters to settle down, so that harmonious feelings may be automatically restored sooner than can possibly be restored by other courses."

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Does the hon. the Law Member think that the interests of harmony will be served or that it would be expedient or a wise statesmanlike measure to do an act which would affect the people of the 26 villages on the recommendation of the very district authorities whose *bona fides* have been questioned in the course of these inquiries?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"When hon. Members see the order that is finally passed by the Government on the report of the District Magistrate and the reasons for the order imposing the tax upon such of the residents of Chintalacheruvu and the other villages, I think it will be open to them to bring up the matter if they consider that the Government have proceeded on wrong lines. If, on the other hand, they are satisfied that the Government have done the right thing in the matter, then it will be for them to rest satisfied over the order. In the meanwhile, I would ask of them to exercise some patience till the issue of the order."

Cost of the punitive police at Gooty.

* 667 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the cost of maintaining the punitive police in Gooty taluk till they accepted the Special Officer's report;

(b) how much has been collected from the people of the villages affected by the original Government Order, and whether the Government have any intention of collecting the balance also from them;

(c) what is the estimated cost of the punitive police force under the new Government Order issued after the Special Officer's report, and whether the Government intend to get the whole amount from the ryots affected by this Government Order; and

(d) whether the Government have any intention of appointing any committee to investigate into the charges made against the Deputy President of the Council in that report or of taking any other action in the matter?

A.—(a) The Government have no information. It was estimated that the maintenance of the special police would involve a recurring expenditure of Rs. 4,845 per annum and a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 3,900.

(b) & (c) Nothing has been collected hitherto from the inhabitants of the villages affected by the original Government Order. The list of the individuals who should

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of the special police is under preparation by the District Magistrate and the question of the proportion of the whole cost that should be borne by them is under consideration in consultation with the District Magistrate.

(d) No.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" With reference to clause (d), may I take it that the Government will include in that Government Order referred to, the reasons for not adopting the resolution of this Council for the appointment of a committee ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" No, Sir."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Is the Council going to get any communiqué or anything like that giving the reasons why the Government refuse to act upon the resolution of the Council ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I have made certain statements on the subject. If there is a demand for any such information, the Government will consider suggestion."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—" I think, Sir, that it is a matter of courtesy for Government to say what action they propose to take on the motion of the Council and what their reasons are for them ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" If there is a demand of that kind, the Government will issue a communiqué, out of courtesy."

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Demand from whom, Sir ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Demand from the Members of this House."

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I thought, Sir, there was such a demand to the Government in the resolution passed by this House."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" On that resolution the Government have declined to take action. I thought I have endeavoured to explain, perhaps perfunctorily and fragmentarily why the Government came to that conclusion. Now to start appointing a committee, I believe, would not serve the interests of harmony and peace, especially seeing that the committee could not be given power to examine a single witness to call for any documents excepting perhaps that they could act on voluntarily offered testimony. Mr. Courtenay laboured under that difficulty and there will be no use in again appointing a committee to traverse the same ground."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—" May I remind the hon. the Law Member that the recommendation of the House did not extend to the whole subject of the punitive police in the Anantapur district but only to specific allegations made against my hon. Friend P. Kesava Pillai. If this committee was to be appointed it would only consider these allegations. I wonder if it would be impossible to give the committee the data necessary."

Pay of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors during their training period.

* 668 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state (a) the principles on which the pay of the inspectors and sub-inspectors under training in the Vellore Police School has been fixed

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at Rs. 100 and Rs. 35 respectively and (b) whether there is any difference in the payments they have to make for their board and lodging and their normal cost of living under other heads ?

A.—(a) The pay of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors under training is fixed so as to bear the same ratio to their respective initial pays after confirmation.

(b) The Government have no information.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Since there is no difference in their payments for boarding and lodging, will the Government be pleased to consider the hardships created ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" It will be seen that their salaries are respectively 175 and 60. That proportion has been maintained in fixing this scale of 100 and 35."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I would like to know whether the cost of boarding and lodging would bear the same proportion ; if not, whether the minimum of Rs. 35 would exactly cover their actual cost ? "

Sergeants and Sub-Inspectors of Police.

* 669 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the difference in status between a sergeant and a sub-inspector in the Police department ; and, if there is none,

(b) why the sergeants only but not the sub-inspectors of police are permitted the use of cross-belts as part of their uniform ; and

(c) why the sub-inspectors only are still required to take out warrants for their journeys by rail on duty ?

A.—(a) None.

(b) Sergeants wear cross-belts as, when on duty, a sergeant carries a sword and a revolver. Sub-Inspectors are equipped with lighter swords and seldom, if ever, wear them except on ceremonial occasions.

(c) Sub-Inspectors are required to use warrants in order to ensure that journeys for which claims are made are actually performed. This check is not necessary in the case of Sergeants who do not perform journeys except under definite orders from a superior officer.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" What is the reason for the Government to feel that the Sub-Inspector should not go from place to place."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I am afraid there has been some misunderstanding. In the case of the Sergeants they do not go out at all *suo motu* on their own initiative. They do so only on specific orders. Whereas in the case of a Sub-Inspector he can go on in his own initiative. This is the necessity to use warrants."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" In the case of other officers of the same status as the Sub-Inspector the same principle is not followed, viz., they don't take warrants."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I will make a note of that."

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Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasaya:—"May I know whether the hon. the Law Member is aware that Sub-Inspectors as a class are desirous of wearing cross-belts?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"The fact is that these are heavy impediments and I do not know that Sub-Inspectors are anxious to burden themselves with it. But if the hon. Member will make himself responsible for that request I will look into the matter."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"They do feel that it is an invidious distinction."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"That question will be considered."

Death of one Adi-Dravida by name Kuppamuthu in Salem taluk.

* 670 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) what steps have been taken to investigate the case of one Adi-Dravida, by name Kuppamuthu, of Veeranam village, Salem taluk, whose body was found hanging from a tree; and

(b) what was the report made after *post mortem* examination?

A.—(a) The case was investigated by the Police. The District Superintendent of Police and the Subdivisional Magistrate visited the village in connexion with the investigation.

(b) The medical evidence showed that it was a case of suicide and not of murder.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"Is the hon. the Law Member aware that the Government have been addressed by the people of Veeranam village by means of memorials expressing the strained feelings between the Adi-Dravidas and the Gundas in the place?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"It was so. We were officially informed that there was a very acute faction in the village. It was with a view to finding the truth the Government conducted an investigation and it was on good authority found that the other side in the faction had no hand in the death of Kuppamuthu."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"May I know if the Government have been informed that the local police took sides in the matter?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"I have not got it. But if the hon. Member makes himself responsible for the allegation, I shall proceed in the matter."

Mr. R. VEERIAN:—"Sir, the dead man himself did not commit the suicide."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"That the gentleman did commit the suicide is our information."

Mr. R. VEERIAN:—"It was done by the opposition party."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"I assure my hon. Friend that the Opposition had nothing to do with it."

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The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Does the hon. Member mean that one man's suicide was committed by another?"

Mr. R. VEERIAN:—"The other party in the Veeranam village took out the life of that man."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"After considering the evidence available and also the medical evidence distinct conclusion was arrived at that the gentleman did commit suicide."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"When there were allegations that the Police took sides in the matter, was it not appropriate to have the investigation by other people than those who were accused? Also, Sir, may I know if the taluk Inspector of Police who was on leave then cancelled his leave and joined duty?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"It was with a view to possible objections on that score, that the District Superintendent of Police and the Subdivisional Magistrate visited the place. They did all that they could do in the matter and they did not see any ground for suspecting that there was any murder. There was also the medical evidence pronounced on the matter which was only in favour of suicide."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"Was there any other riot subsequent to that?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"I am not aware, Sir."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"That question does not arise."

Public Works.

Condition of the canal bridge at Tenali.

* 671 Q.—Mr. P. ANJANEYULU: Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether the bridge over the three canals in the Tenali town built long ago is most unsuited to modern requirements and is causing great inconvenience to the public?

A.—The Government have no information

Mr. P. PEDDIRAJU:—"Will the Government call for the information, Sir?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—" 'Modern requirement' might perhaps be defined, Sir."

Mr. P. PEDDIRAJU:—"These bridges were constructed by the Public Works Department long ago and now it is not fit for motor buses to run."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"That raises a distinct question. There are certain districts that want bridges to be constructed and kept ship-shape. On the other hand, when a bridge originally fit to convey ordinary traffic is now become unfit for motor buses then the road has to be completely reformed. Is it here a question of the road not being in good repair or is it a case where the road has to be repaired to suit modern requirements?"

Mr. P. PEDDIRAJU:—"It is not strong enough."

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Railways.*Tea-stalls in Railway stations.*

* 672 Q.—Mr R. VEERIAN: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether the Brook Bond Tea stalls located in several important stations on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway as well as on the South Indian Railway are intended only for the convenience of the passengers belonging to non-depressed classes?

A.—The Government have no information, and would suggest to the hon. Member that he should address the Railway Advisory Committee on the subject.

Agency.*Alleged application of Regulation II of 1819 against one Sunder Narayan Deo, Vizagapatam Agency.*

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

(a) whether Sunder Narayan Deo and Krishna Chandra Deo of Kalyansingpur (Vizagapatam Agency) have been directed by the Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, to take up their residence in Vizagapatam and report themselves daily to the Sub-Collector; and

(b) what occasioned the application of Regulation II of 1919 and Act XXIV of 1839 against these two men?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The events set forth in clauses (b) and (d) of the answer to question No. 1 asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council on the 18th August 1925 were the occasion of the application of Act XXIV of 1839 against the Deos. The Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, considered that their removal was necessary in the interests of the preservation of peace and order in the Parvatipur Agency.

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO:—"May I know whether these persons are so restricted that they are prohibited from leaving Vizagapatam?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"I must ask for notice of that."

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO:—"May I know that these people are precluded from even going to their native places to get their things?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"It is hardly a question for information."

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo:—"Is the hon. Member aware that while these people were arrested and kept at Vizagapatam the mother of these two gentlemen, Sunder Narayan Deo and Krishna Chandra Deo, was escorted by the police from Kalyansingpur and may I know if the Act applied to the mother also?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"Notice, Sir."

Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NAKASIMHA RAJU:—"What is the necessity for their appearing before the Sub-Collector, Sir?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"I suppose to see that they are there."

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Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"Surely they can make other arrangements by which they could ascertain it. This is a most vexatious procedure."

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo:—"Is it a fact that the mother of the two Deos sought permission of the Agent to go back to Kalyansingpur to secure her samans and permission was not granted by the Agent?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"Notice; I do not know."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Since this question was received, may I ask whether Government have sent for the records before the Agent made his report and satisfied themselves that the Agent has properly exercised his discretion vested in him by the Acts?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"Yes, Sir."

Minor Irrigation.*Construction of a masonry syphon sluice work in Sillappanaickenpatti, Madura district.*

* 674 Q.—Mr. P. N. MARTHANDAM PILLAI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Collector of Madura is executing a masonry syphon sluice work in view to cut off the Sambayar channel supply hitherto used for over fifty years for irrigating *Inam wet land Survey No. 165*, Sillappanaickenpatti village of Melur taluk;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Government also rejected the application to stop the work and refused to give copy of the Collector's order to cut off the channel supply;

(c) the reasons for cutting off a supply which was used for over fifty years; and

(d) if the answer to clause (b) is in the affirmative, the reason for the extraordinary refusal to give a copy of the Collector's order to the affected ryots?

A.—(a) There is a proposal to execute a masonry syphon. The Collector had included the work in the list of works to be executed during the current year. The Government have no information as to whether the work has been put in hand. It is not a fact that the survey number in question was receiving a supply from the Sambayar channel for over fifty years as stated in the question. The inamdar's land is entitled to a supply from the Avarangulam tank and received such supply through a pipe sluice passing under the Sambayar channel. About the year 1906 the predecessor in title of the present inamdar began to take water from the Sambayar channel and was penalized for doing so.

(b) Government rejected the application of the owner of the field to stop the work and told the petitioner to apply to the Collector for a copy of his order.

(c) & (d) Do not arise.

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Depressed Classes.*Representation of the depressed classes in the public service.*

* 675 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state the number of appointments secured for the members of the depressed classes for various ranks and in various departments in different offices in each district on their applying through the Labour Department during the past one year?

A.—The information required is given in the statement appended. It relates to the year ending the 31st March 1925.

Mr. R. VEERIAN:—“May I know whether there were only twelve applications received during the past one year?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“I have no information, Sir.”

Mr. R. VEERIAN:—“As a matter of fact I know several applications were received from the Labour Department to secure appointments for persons belonging to the depressed classes in the various departments. I do not know how many of them have been appointed.”

Access to Thuthipattu Post office.

* 676 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no free access to the Thuthipattu Post office near Ambur, North Arcot district, located in the midst of agrapharam to the members of the depressed classes passing through the Thuthipattu agrapharam; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the branch postmaster of the place is a Brahman?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to question No. 611.

11-45 a.m. Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—“May I ask whether Government have done anything to see that the right of the depressed classes to pass through these public roads is maintained in that village?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“As I said yesterday, I shall examine the question.”

Mr. R. VEERIAN:—“I want to know whether G.O. No. 2660, dated 24th September 1924, was announced properly in that village.”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“I want notice of the question.”

Emigration.*Coolies on the Assam Tea Estates.*

* 677 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: With reference to the answers given by Government to question No. 326, will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to lay on the table of the House the information received from the Government of Assam on the normal distribution of outdoor and in-door coolies on the Assam Tea Estates?

[30th October 1925]

A.—The Government of Assam state as follows: “It is impossible to state a normal figure. The distribution is mainly seasonal. It may be taken that the proportion of the total labour force working in-doors and under cover is roughly from one to four per cent between December and March, from four to eight per cent from April to June and in November and from eight to twelve per cent between July and October. The remainder will be working more or less in the open except when the weather is too bad to work at all.”

Observance of the Indian Emigration Rules.

* 678 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether the rule 17 of the Indian Emigration Rules, which requires that every labourer whom a kangani induces to emigrate should be supplied with a statement of information approved by the Government of India and containing a clause about repatriation is strictly observed; and whether strict instructions have been issued to the Collectors of districts from which the coolies are generally recruited, to give personal attention to this matter?

A.—The Government have no reason to think that rule 17 of the Indian Emigration Rules is not strictly observed. No special instructions were issued to District Magistrates in the matter.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—“In view of the fact that time and again before this House questions are asked and resolutions tabled on this matter, may I ask the hon. the Home Member to be good enough to say whether the Government intend to hold an enquiry whether these emigration rules are observed at least in some of the districts in which emigration very largely takes place and thus satisfy the informers whether they are themselves satisfied and whether this rule is strictly observed?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“As far as we are aware at the present moment, the rules are observed.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—“May I ask if the answer is merely an expression of the Government satisfaction of the efficiency of their officers or whether any recent enquiries have been instituted by the Government as to the working of these rules in any district or districts and on the information supplied thereon they are satisfied that these rules are being strictly enforced?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“The Government are satisfied that the rules are being observed.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—“I am asking the grounds on which the Government are satisfied, and particularly whether that satisfaction is merely an expression of the usual attitude of Government self-sufficiency that their servants are the best under the sun, or whether they are satisfied that these rules are observed.”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“The Government are satisfied after making inquiries.”

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO:—“The answer to the very next question says that rule No. 17 was not strictly observed?”

[30th October 1925]

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Yes ; the Government have no reason to think that the rules are not strictly observed."

Conference between the hon. the Home Member and the Ceylon Labour Commissioner.

* 679 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state the subjects that were discussed at the Conference he had with the Ceylon Labour Commissioner ; and whether the Government propose to give an opportunity to the public to express their views before any definite action is taken on the subjects discussed at the Conference ?

A.—There was no formal 'conference' or 'deputation' on any subjects connected with emigration. The officials of the Ceylon Government who happened to be on a tour of inspection in Southern India in connexion with their duties, met the hon. the Home Member at Madras and mentioned to him their points of view on one or two subjects connected with emigration to Ceylon. As the hon. Member is aware, 'Emigration' is a central subject and the responsibility for deciding all matters pertaining to emigration to Ceylon rests with the Government of India. It is not open therefore to the local Government, on their own initiative, to express their views on such questions or to direct any action to be taken on representations made to them. As stated above, the initiative in all these matters should be taken by the Government of India.

Statistics regarding emigration in 1923-24.

* 680 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state with reference to the answer to question No. 398 given on the 5th March 1925, placing the report of the Commissioner of Labour on the results of his enquiry into the disparity in the percentage of female and child emigrants from the different ports, the number of adult males and females and children that left the different ports during the year 1923-24 and the colonies to which they have migrated ?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to statement I on page 10 of G.O. No. 1578, Law (General), dated the 12th May 1925, recording the Emigration and Immigration report for 1924, which was placed on Editors' Table. Information is available only for the calendar year 1924.

Emigration to Assam.

* 681 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether the Government consulted some officials and non-officials about some proposed changes in the conditions relating to emigration to Assam ; if so, whether any final decision has been arrived at on the subject ; whether the Government propose to publish at least a summary of the views received and their opinion on the matter before the final decisions are arrived at ?

[30th October 1925]

A.—A proposal was made for modifying the system of recruitment and selected officials and non-officials were consulted on it. It was ultimately decided that no change should be made.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I ask the hon. the Home Member to be good enough to state the reasons why the Government do not propose to publish the details, a summary of the views received from the non-officials and selected officials whom they consulted in the matter ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I have no objection to follow the course."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Thank you very much."

Forests.

Alleged proximity of forest reserves to villages in Kadiri taluk, Anantapur.

* 682 Q.—Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that in some villages of Kadiri taluk of Anantapur district, the forest reserves are very close to the villages within a distance ranging from two furlongs to a mile ;

(b) whether the Government have not decided to shift the reserve boundaries to a distance of at least a mile from the villages ;

(c) whether the Government have not received three mahazars from the ryots of about 20 villages of Kadiri taluk complaining of the hardships of the dangerous proximity of reserve forests ; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government with respect to those mahazars ?

A.—(a) The Government have no information but will enquire.

(b) The hon. Member's attention is invited to G.O. No. 30, Development, dated 6th January 1922, placed on the Editors' Table.

(c) & (d) The petitions referred to have been received and sent to the Chief Conservator of Forests for remarks.

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO :—" May I know whether a reply has been since received from the Chief Conservator of Forests ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Not yet."

Starting of forest panchayats.

* 683 Q.—Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the forest panchayat staff has been increased in the current year ;

(b) when the Government propose to organize forest panchayat in Anantapur district ;

(c) whether the Revenue department or Forest department takes any direct interest in organizing forest panchayats ;

(d) whether the co-operative rural societies and village panchayats formed under Act XV of 1920 will be taken as forest panchayats and agreements entered into with them ; and

(e) if not, why not ?

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- A.—(a) & (b) It is proposed to augment the forest panchayat staff with effect from October. The panchayat scheme will be extended in Anantapur district as early as possible.
- (c) The hon. Member's attention is invited to G.O. No. 912, Development, dated 23rd June 1925, which is placed on Editors' Table.
- (d) & (e) Individual applications will be considered by the Collector of the district.

Mr. G. RAMISWARA RAO :—" Sir, with reference to (d) and (e) may I know whether the general principle suggested might not be accepted by the Government, especially in view of the fact that the required material in rural parts is very scanty and we have got a number of panchayats for forest purposes? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I want notice of the question."

Jails.

Emigration of Mappilla families to Andamans.

* 684 Q.—Mr. MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

- (a) the reasons for the large number of Mappilla families emigrating to Andamans;
- (b) whether Government are in any way instrumental in bringing about this emigration, if so, why; and
- (c) if not, why the Government should not stop the emigration?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 442-A.

Mr. MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB :—" May I know whether in pursuance of a resolution of this House any committee has been formed on emigration? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" The resolution is receiving the earnest attention of the Government."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—" Will Government in due course publish their order? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Certainly, Sir."

Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB :—" May I know whether the statement in the 'Hindu' that a committee of three persons has been appointed is true? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I have not seen the statement in the 'Hindu'."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—" Is it a fact that a committee consisting of three members has been appointed? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" All that I can say is that it is a matter in which both the Government of Madras and the Government of India are concerned. The resolution is now under their consideration."

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Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I remind the hon. the Home Member that soon after he took charge, he was pleased to inform the House that he would personally look into the matter of the emigration of the Mappilla prisoners to the Andamans and then make a statement before this House; in view of the visit now to the Andamans of Sir Alexander Muddiman, Home Member of the Government of India, may I ask whether the Home Member of the Government of Madras will also contemplate a visit there and then report to us on the condition of the Mappillas, whether he is satisfied that the Mappillas ought to be sent there either voluntarily or under a system which the Government are now adopting? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" The resolution of this House is to appoint a committee and this resolution is being considered by the Government."

Mr. MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB :—" Following my question with regard to the committee, may I know whether the statement is true, viz., that the members of the Committee are Mr. Abbas Ali, hon. Mr. Shammad and Dr. Muga Sait? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" With all respect to the hon. Member of this House, I do not think I would be justified in discussing the personnel of the Committee."

Pensions.

Re-entertainment of pensioned officers by Government.

* 685 Q.—Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

- (a) the number of pensioned officers entertained from 1922 April on pay exceeding Rs. 200 a month in various offices under the Government of Madras; and
- (b) the reason for re-entertaining pensioned officers especially when there is so much of unemployment among educated young men of this Presidency?

A.—(a) The information is not available.

(b) Pensioned officers can be re-entertained where this is justified on public grounds.

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—" Sir, with reference to the answer to (a), may I request the Government to call for the information? "

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" It would entail much difficulty if Government were to call for the information from the very numerous offices at present."

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo :—" May I know whether the re-entertainment of pensioned officers, though it may be justified on public grounds, will not lead to accentuate the unemployment problem? "

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" It is a question of opinion."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—" May I know the nature of public grounds referred to here? "

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The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"If the hon. Member will mention any particular case, it may be possible to state the public grounds on which the re-entertainment took place."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasaya :—"Sir, we are told there is a lot of difficulty in calling for the information. Are we to understand that quite a large number of retired officers are reappointed in Government service?"

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"That is no inference from the answer."

Political.

Restoration of the stipend to Mr. Farookhi of the Carnatic family.

* 686 Q.—MR. C. RAMALINGA REDDI: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state whether any application has been received from Mr. Farookhi, a Carnatic Stipendiary, for the restoration of his stipend and what orders have been passed?

A.—The Government have received no such application.

MR. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—"May I ask whether they received any application or whether they did not think that the application received was not satisfactory or couched in proper terms?" (There was no answer.)

MR. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—"I do not know to which hon. Member on the Treasury Bench I should address the question as all are remaining silent."

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"I take the responsibility to answer the question. The Government have received no application."

MR. S. SATYAMURTI :—"May I ask the hon. the Finance Member whether the Government have received any letter or have heard anything from Mr. Farookhi, the Carnatic Stipendiary, in this matter?"

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"The Government have received no application from Mr. Farookhi, and I cannot take upon myself to say whether Mr. Farookhi has had any private correspondence with any member of the Government."

Local Boards and Municipal Councils.

Widening of the tank bund at Palasur in Polur taluk, North Arcot district.

* 687 Q.—MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the ryots of Palasur and other villages in Polur taluk of North Arcot district have sent a mahazar to the Secretary to the Government, Local and Municipal Department, protesting against the demand made by the Revenue authorities on the ryots of these villages for a contribution of half the estimated cost of widening the tank bund at Palasur because the North Arcot District Board has refused to find the sum;

(b) whether it is a fact that these ryots have already been paying the road-cess of $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas per rupee on the beriz and that the ryots are too poor to pay any further contribution;

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(c) whether the tank bund in question is not intended for the exclusive or special benefit of the ryots of Palasur and surrounding villages but is on the high-road to Ginji which is a taluk headquarter and equally useful to several other places in the district of North Arcot; and

(d) whether Government, under the circumstances, will be pleased to consider the possibility of finding the entire amount from the Provincial funds or again asking the North Arcot District Board to find the half contribution since the road in question is an important road in the district connecting with the Polur railway station and has heavy goods traffic?

A.—(a) & (d) A mahazar on the subject has been received and is under consideration.

(b) The ryots referred to pay land-cess at the same rate as other ryots in the taluk. The Government have no information as to whether the memorialists are too poor to pay any contribution towards the cost of the road.

(c) The Government have no information.

MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"May I ask the Chief Minister whether he is aware that this proposed road does not lead to the village and therefore it is not proper to burden the people of this village with the amount."

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"The question has been answered; the matter is under consideration."

MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"If the Government are not willing to spend the money, they may at least ask the Board to find the sum."

Amendment Bill to Local Boards Act.

* 688 Q.—MR. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) when the Amendment Bill of the Local Boards Act will be introduced; and

(b) whether the Government are going to give representation to the village panchayats in the Amendment Bill?

A.—(a) The Government hope to introduce the amending Bill at an early date.

(b) The answer is in the negative.

MR. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR :—"With regard to clause (b), may I know the reason for not giving representation to the village panchayats in the Amendment Bill?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"I do not understand why the panchayats should be given special representation. The rate-payers have representation"

MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Government say that they hope to introduce the amending Bill at an early date. Again they say it would be at the end of the official year. I wish to know whether they would introduce it sufficiently early."

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"It is the intention of Government to introduce it as early as possible."

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Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR :—" Sir, with regard to the answer given to my supplementary question, may I take it that the Government consider that the village panchayats have nothing to do with the local boards ? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" They may have something to do with the local boards ; but that does not mean that they should have special representation. The people whom the panchayats represent have representation.

Landslips in Malabar.

* 689 Q.—**Rao Sahib P. V. GOPALAN :** Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) how many landslips have been reported in Malabar on account of heavy rains this year and if any of them makes traffic impossible ; and

(b) whether the Government are aware that the landslip in the Nadughavi ghat caused last year on account of floods has been removed and traffic made possible ?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government are calling for information.

Rao Sahib P. V. GOPALAN :—" Do not Government think it advisable in the interests of the public to call for the information earlier ? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" No, Sir."

Construction of bridges on the Calicut-Payyanar road, Malabar.

* 690 Q.—**Rao Sahib P. V. GOPALAN :** Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state with reference to my question No. 1524 and the answer given by Government to clause (c), dated 6th December 1924, whether Government have received any definite proposals from the President, Malabar District Board, regarding the question of constructing important road bridges for rivers on the trunk road from Calicut to Payyanar and, if the answer is in the negative, whether Government will call for them from the Malabar District Board President ?

A.—The answer is in the negative. It is for the District Board to submit proposals in this matter taking into consideration the relative importance and urgency of the bridges yet to be constructed in the district.

Rao Sahib P. V. GOPALAN :—" Is it not the duty of Government to attend to this matter and compel the Board to submit proposals to Government without further delay ? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" Sir, it is more the duty of the local body."

Construction of the Mahe and Kudukadavur bridges.

* 691 Q.—**Rao Sahib P. V. GOPALAN :** Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state with reference to my question No. 1525 and the answer given by Government to clause (g) regarding Mahe and Kudukadavu bridges whether the Government have received—

(a) detailed plans and estimates of the works from the President, Malabar District Board ;

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(b) the report from the President, Malabar District Board, regarding earmarking the income from the ferries on the unbridged rivers for the construction of the bridges ; and

(c) the amount the French Government are going to contribute for the construction of the Mahe bridge ?

A.—(a) The answer is in the negative.

(b) **Yes.** The President stated that it was not possible to earmark the income from ferries for the construction of bridges.

(c) The French Government propose to examine the question after plans and estimates have been prepared.

Rao Sahib P. V. GOPALAN :—" With regard to the answer given to clause (c), may I ask the hon. the Chief Minister how can the French Government examine the plans and estimates unless the district board prepares and sends them to the Government to insist upon the board preparing them without any further delay ? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" All I can say is it is a matter between the President of the District Board and the French Government."

Presidentship of Bellary District Board.

* 692 Q.—**Mr. T. MALLESAPPA :** Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) when the term of the present President of the District Board, Bellary, expires as president ;

(b) whether he has tendered or offered to tender his resignation as president long before the expiry of his term in the usual course ; and

(c) whether the Government have given him an undertaking to almost immediately renominate him to the district board and throw open the office of its president for election ?

A.—(a) 10th October 1925.

(b) & (c) The answer is in the negative.

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO :—" Is not the gentleman whose term expired present the other day renominated again in the last Gazette ? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" Yes ; he was renominated as every other retiring president is renominated."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Was Mr. Lakshmana Rao not renominated ? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" He was too ill to be nominated. I believe he died soon after."

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO :—" May I know whether the presidentship is thrown open for election ? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" The question is under consideration."

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO :—" May I know whether the Government took into consideration the fact that all the taluk board members in the district are the nominees of the ex-district board president and therefore the situation is not quite happy for being thrown open to election ? "

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The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"The members of the taluk boards are not represented"

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Were they at least recommended?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"They were recommended, but their recommendations were not all approved by the Government."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"There was at least one case where it was departed from."

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"The recommendations were supported by the Collector."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"May I know who recommended the renomination, the president who retired or the taluk board president now in charge?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"Generally speaking, the retiring president is renominated by the Government, because the Government think that the experience of the retiring president will be useful for the Board."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I take it that every proposal for the constitution of the Board would be subject to the approval of the Government."

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"Yes."

Election to the Tanjore Taluk Board.

* 693 Q.—Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the article in the *Hindu*, dated the 30th June and 8th July 1925, about the election to the Tanjore Taluk Board;

(b) whether it is a fact that the results of some of the elections were not published within twenty-four hours of the declaration of the results;

(c) whether it is a fact that elections to some of the circles were held without calling for fresh nominations after the elections originally proposed to be held were stopped by the civil court;

(d) if the answers be in the affirmative, what steps the Government propose to take in the matter; and

(e) whether the Government will be pleased to call for the correspondence that passed between Mr. Marudamuthu Moopanar, a member of the board, and the president and the notifications and declarations regarding the elections and lay them on the table of the House?

A.—(a) The Government have now perused the articles in question.

(b) & (c) The Government have no information, but if the answer in each case were in the affirmative the Government are advised that no illegality would have been committed.

(d) No steps are necessary.

(e) The Government see no need to do so.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"With reference to answer to clauses (b) and (c) of this question, may I ask, Sir, whether the Government will be pleased to call for information whether the steps were legal or illegal?"

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The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"Especially in view of the fact that steps alleged to have been taken are legal, there is no use in calling for information."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Assuming that the Government adviser's opinion is correct, may I ask the hon. the Minister to call for the information in view of the fact that the results of the elections were not published within twenty-four hours and irregularities are likely to have occurred? Will he call for the information and place them on the table of this House so that we may take suitable action thereon?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"Sir, if we are advised that the procedure adopted was not illegal, I wish to know what purpose will be served by calling for the information."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Sir, things which are not illegal may be irregular and I am asking the hon. the Minister to satisfy us if he can, whether any irregularities—they may not be illegal—did not occur in these elections."

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"I do not think any useful purpose will be served by calling for the information."

Grant to a library by Bhimavaram Taluk Board

* 694 Q.—Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have cancelled the grant of Rs. 50 granted by the Bhimavaram Taluk Board to a library in Veeravasaram;

(b) the reasons for the cancellation of the grant;

(c) how long the library was in receipt of the grant from the taluk board; and

(d) the authority under which Government have cancelled the grant?

A.—(a) The sanction of Government necessary for the payment was not accorded.

(b) From the reports received by the Government the institution did not appear to be a deserving one.

(c) The Government have no information.

(d) The sanction of the Government is required for such expenditure by local boards under rule 4 of Schedule V of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920.

Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—"My question was whether grant was cancelled or not. The answer is that the grant was refused. From the answer given, the implication is that the taluk board made application to the Government sanctioning this grant which they did not. My information is that the taluk board itself was making this grant for a large number of years without any previous sanction of the Government. I wish to know whether the Government was approached for sanction being accorded, or the Government themselves cancelled the existing sanction."

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"There is nothing like existing sanction. Every year, before the grant is made, sanction has to be obtained."

Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—"Is it the practice with respect to all grants of that nature? Do local bodies renew their applications for sanction every year for every item?"

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The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" Every grant has to be sanctioned every year."

Mr. B. VENKATACHALAM :—" ఆస్తి institution ప్రాంతముకు తగినంతగా? లేదా? అని నిశ్చయించుటకు తగిన నిబంధనలు ఏమిటి? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" That question was decided by an authority whose duty it was to make enquiries and report to the Government whether the particular institution deserved the grant or not."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTIYAR :—" May I know the change of circumstance which this library has undergone and which necessitated the cancellation of the sanction which the Government originally accorded? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" The sanction was cancelled on the report of an authority responsible for advising the Government as to whether a particular institution deserved the grant or not."

Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—" What are the facts reported to the Government which resulted in the cancellation of this grant? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" The report to the Government was that the institution did not deserve any grant."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" It is said that from the reports received by the Government the institution did not appear to deserve any grant. May I ask the hon. the Minister to be good enough to say what are the main circumstances which satisfied the Government in the report that the institution did not appear to be a deserving one? I want just one or two typical instances to satisfy us."

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" I should like to have notice of the question."

Mr. P. PEDDIRAJU :—" May I ask whether it is not on account of the fact that this library was getting the paper *Satyagraha* that the grant was cancelled? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" I do not think so."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" One of the causes? "

Grant to Viravasaram library by Bhimavaram Taluk Board.

* 695 Q.—Mr. P. PEDDIRAJU : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Taluk Board of Bhimavaram sanctioned a sum of Rs. 5 for the Viravasaram library; and

(b) whether the Government have cancelled the said grant, and if so the reasons for the same?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 694.

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Separate district boards for Kistna and West Godavari.

* 696 Q.—Mr. P. PEDDIRAJU : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self Government be pleased to state whether the Government have considered the advisability of forming separate district boards for the districts of Kistna and West Godavari; if so, when the said separate boards will be formed?

A.—The matter is still under consideration.

Alleged unseating of Mr. Krishnan from the presidency of the Calicut Taluk Board.

* 697 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self Government be pleased to state—

(a) for how long one Mr. Krishnan, B.A., B.L., was the President of the Calicut Taluk Board; and

(b) whether it is a fact that Mr. Krishnan, a member of the Thiyya community, was thrown out from the presidency; if so what was the reason?

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

(b) The Calicut and Kurumbranad Taluk Boards have been amalgamated into the new Calicut Taluk Board. Of the two presidents of the old boards the Government selected the President of the Kurumbranad Board to be President of the new Calicut Board.

Causeway across the Palar near Chingleput.

* 698 Q.—Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self Government be pleased to state whether the President, District Board of Chingleput, has applied for a grant for construction of a causeway at a higher level across the Palar near the Chingleput town, and whether provision for funds will be made in the near future in view of the fact that it is on an important trunk road and in such close proximity to Madras?

A.—The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. The question of providing a grant for the causeway will be considered in connexion with the budget estimate for 1926-27.

Nominations to the Tanjore District Board.

* 699 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether any member belonging to the depressed classes has been nominated to the Tanjore District Board; and

(b) if so, the name of the person nominated for the purpose?

A.—M.R.Ry. Attukkara Marudan Avargal—an Adi-Dravida—represents the depressed classes on the Tanjore District Board.

Nomination of an untouchable candidate to the Calicut Taluk Board.

* 700 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that one untouchable Arikulangara Chandukunhan Panikkar was nominated to the Kurumbranad and Calicut Taluk Boards and subsequently the seat was given to another candidate by the President of the Malabar District Board; and

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(b) if the Government have no information, whether they will be pleased to call for the information?

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

(b) The Government do not consider it necessary to call for the information.

Elected chairman for the Pollachi municipality.

* 701 Q.—MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) if the Government have received a memorial from the public or any association in Pollachi, Coimbatore district, that the local municipality should be given the right of electing its own chairman;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Government have issued a Government Order proposing to appoint an engineer as the paid-chairman of the municipality and asking the opinion of the Council; what reply if any has been sent by the Council;

(c) what are the reasons that have induced the Government to suggest the appointment of an engineer as the chairman and what is expected to be his pay;

(d) whether the health of the town has been satisfactory and whether it is not a fact that plague is visiting the town practically every year;

(e) whether the Government have considered the desirability of appointing a doctor as paid-chairman; and

(f) whether any suggestions have been made to have an elected chairman assisted by an engineer and a health officer; whether the Government have considered any such proposal?

A.—(a) A memorial was received from ten Councillors of Pollachi.

(b) The answer is in the affirmative; the Council has passed a resolution against the proposal.

(c) The Official Memorandum^a is laid on the table.

(d) The condition of public health has not been satisfactory. There is an epidemic of plague in the town practically every year.

(e) & (f) The answer is in the negative. The Government have directed the appointment of an engineer, who will be able to forward the improvement of the water-supply and drainage of the town.

MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—“With reference to the answer given in clauses (e) and (f), may I know whether the Government will be pleased to lay the final order on the table of the House?”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—“The Government have not yet passed final orders.”

MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—“In answer to clauses (a) and (f) it is stated ‘the Government have directed, etc.’. Does it not mean that they have passed the final orders?”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—“No.”

^a Printed as Appendix II on page 531 infra.

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Medical.

Appointment of Professor of Anatomy in the Medical College, Vizagapatam.

* 702 Q.—RAO SAHIB U. RAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the qualifications of the Professor of Anatomy newly appointed for the Medical College, Vizagapatam;

(b) the period of temporary and permanent appointments held by him under the Government;

(c) what are the special qualifications of Dr. Kamath to hold the post of Professor of Physiology in the Medical College, Vizagapatam;

(d) whether Dr. Kamath did not teach medicine in various medical schools of the Presidency for a number of years; and

(e) what are the reasons to appoint Dr. Kamath as Professor of Physiology instead of Professor of Medicine?

A.—(a) M.R.Ry. P. K. Koshy Avargal is a B.A., M.B.B.S., with a good College record in Anatomy. He was Assistant to the Professor of Anatomy in the Medical College, Madras, for nearly a year and has become familiar with the University curriculum in that subject.

(b) He was on military duty temporarily for four years and has held a permanent civil medical post in the service for nearly four years.

(c) M.R.Ry. M. L. Kamath Avargal is a B.A., M.D.C.M. He was selected as Professor of Physiology in the Medical College, Vizagapatam, in July 1924 because of his high academical qualifications and experience in teaching work in the medical schools.

(d) The answer is in the affirmative.

(e) M.R.Ry. M. L. Kamath Avargal, B.A., M.D.C.M., had already been teaching Physiology for one year in the Medical College, Vizagapatam, and it was not considered desirable to transfer him from the appointment of Professor of Physiology to the appointment of Professor of Medicine.

Appointment of Superintendent in the King George Hospital, Vizagapatam.

* 703 Q.—RAO SAHIB U. RAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) what are the reasons for not continuing Dr. Venkataswami Chetti as the Superintendent of the King George Hospital, Vizagapatam;

(b) whether there is the practice of appointing various doctors who are professors in the Medical College, Madras, as first and second surgeons, etc., and first and second physicians, etc., of the General Hospital, Madras;

(c) whether a similar practice is being established regarding the professors of the Medical College, Vizagapatam, in relation to their work in the King George Hospital, Vizagapatam; and

(d) if the said practice is not adopted, the reasons for not adopting the same course in Vizagapatam?

A.—(a) M.R.Ry. N. Venkataswami Chetti Avargal, M.B.C.M., was not appointed Superintendent of the King George Hospital, Vizagapatam.

(b), (c) & (d) The answer is in the affirmative.

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Pay of demonstrators of Medical Colleges.

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

(a) the pay of the demonstrators in the Medical Colleges at Vizagapatam and Madras;

(b) if there is any difference in the pay, the reasons for the same; and

(c) the respective qualifications of the demonstrators in the Medical Colleges at Madras and Vizagapatam?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) A statement* giving the particulars asked for is laid on the table.

Measures to combat malaria in South Kanara.

* 705 Q.—Mr. D. MANJAYYA HEGGADE: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state what steps the Government have taken to combat malaria in the villages of South Kanara specially near the ghats?

A.—Quinine was formerly distributed free by the local boards but this practice was discontinued some years ago owing to their lack of funds. The question of reintroducing the free supply of quinine is under consideration.

Mr. D. MANJAYYA HEGGADE:—“With reference to the answer given to this question, may I know whether the Government will be pleased to provide funds for free distribution of quinine in rural areas?”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—“The boards have been advised to report on the matter. The hon. Member's request will be considered.”

Religious and Charitable Endowments.*Hindu Religious Endowment Act as applied to institutions established and managed by particular communities.*

* 706 Q.—Mr. D. MANJAYYA HEGGADE: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that in this Presidency, particularly in South Kanara district, there are a large number of temples and maths established and maintained by particular communities at their own expenses;

(b) whether such maths and temples will be continued under the present Endowment Act to be managed by these particular communities alone, for whose benefit such institutions exist; and

(c) whether the Government have any objection to utilizing the surplus amounts of communal institutions for the benefit of the particular communities for whom such institutions have been founded and maintained?

A.—(a) Yes. In many cases, however, members of other communities too worship and make offerings.

(b) There is no intention to interfere with management by the committees concerned. Where necessary, the provisions of

* Printed as Appendix III on page 532 infra.

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Act I of 1925 regarding the appointment and dismissal of trustees, settlement of schemes, control by committees, etc., will be applied in the interests of proper administration.

(c) In the disposal of surplus amounts of such endowments, the claims of the communities which established them will receive the first consideration. Each case will, however, be dealt with as it arises and on its merits.

Mr. D. MANJAYYA HEGGADE:—“With reference to the answer given in clause (c) may I know whether surplus amounts of endowments which were made by particular communities for particular purposes can be utilized for the benefit of other communities also?”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—“No.”

Operations of Regulation VII of 1817 and Act XX of 1863 in Malabar.

* 707 Q.—Mr. K. PRABHAKARAN TAMPAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the district of Malabar was exempt from the operations of Regulation VII of 1817 and Act XX of 1863; if so, why; and

(b) whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table a copy of the Board's Proceedings or Government Orders connected therewith?

A.—The district of Malabar has not been excluded from the operation of Regulation VII of 1817 and Act XX of 1863.

In practice however the provisions of these laws have not been generally applied to Malabar.

Mr. K. PRABHAKARAN TAMPAN:—“With reference to the answer given to this question may I ask the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government from what date either the Act or the Regulation was not applied to Malabar?”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—“The Government have no information.”

Mr. K. PRABHAKARAN TAMPAN:—“It is stated that ‘in practice however the provisions of these laws have not generally been applied to Malabar.’ May I know the reason why?”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—“It was the decision of the Government of the day not to apply those laws.”

Mr. K. PRABHAKARAN TAMPAN:—“May I ask whether any Government Orders have been issued on the subject?”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—“I am not aware of any such Government Orders.”

Mr. K. PRABHAKARAN TAMPAN:—“Will the hon. the Minister be pleased to make enquiries in the matter?”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—“Yes.”

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Certain reports connected with the religious endowments in Malabar.

* 708 Q.—Mr. K. PRABHAKARAN TAMPAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to lay on the table a copy of the following reports connected with the religious endowments and temples in Malabar?—

- (a) Mr. Graeme's (Commissioner of Malabar) report at the time of the promulgation of Regulation VII of 1817;
 - (b) Mr. Vaughan's report dated 23rd December 1817;
 - (c) Mr. Connolly's report in or about 1841;
 - (d) Mr. Ballard's report at the time of the passing of Act XX of 1863;
- and
- (e) Mr. G. A. Sharpe's (District Judge) report submitted in April 1872.

A.—The Government are not prepared to place the reports on the table.

Mr. K. PRABHAKARAN TAMPAN:—“The answer given in clause (a) is ‘the Government are not prepared to place the reports on the table’. Will the hon. the Minister be pleased to make them available either to me or to any other member of this hon. House?”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—“The request will be considered.”

Village Panchayats.

Village panchayats under Tuticorin Taluk Board.

* 709 Q.—Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

- (a) how many village panchayats have been formed within the jurisdiction of the Tuticorin Taluk Board since Act XV of 1920 has been passed;
- (b) whether the panchayats so formed have sent in their resolutions to the taluk board and how far those resolutions have been approved by the board;
- (c) whether it is a fact that a panchayat recently formed at the village of Kachinavelai had sent certain important resolutions, such as holding weekly markets and the right of enjoyment of fisheries, to the taluk board, and the board rejected all those proposals;
- (d) whether any petition has been submitted to the Government in connexion with the matter; and
- (e) if so, whether the Government have taken any steps thereon?

A.—(a) Six.

(b) The panchayats sent among others sixteen resolutions to the taluk board containing specific requests. Four of these have been complied with and seven have been rejected. The Government have no information regarding the other five.

(c) The answer is in the affirmative.

(d) The answer is in the negative.

Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR:—“With reference to the answer given to clause (c) may I know the reasons why the recommendations of the panchayats were not approved by the taluk board in certain cases and whether Government intend to take any steps in the matter?”

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The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—“I think the taluk board has been asked about it?”

Amendment Bill to Act XV of 1920.

* 710 Q.—Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Government are going to bring an Amendment Bill to Act XV of 1920; and
- (b) if so, whether the Government have taken the opinion of honorary organizers of panchayats on the matter?

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

(b) The answer is in the negative.

Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR:—“With reference to answer given in clauses (a) and (b), it is an admitted fact that honorary organizers of panchayats know the difficulty in working out the Panchayat Act. May I know why then the opinion of those organizers was not invited?”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—“It was not considered necessary to invite their opinion on this matter.”

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO:—“May I know whether any non-official opinion was called for?”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—“I should like to have notice of the question.”

Allotment of funds to panchayats.

* 711 Q.—Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

- (a) the reason for not allotting any fund to the panchayats in the budget;
- (b) whether the taluk boards in Ramnad, Madura and Tinnevely districts have contributed funds to the panchayats within their jurisdiction; and
- (c) if so, whether he will be pleased to furnish a list of the panchayats which have been fortunate enough to get funds and the amount obtained by them?

A.—(a) The reason is the financial stringency.

(b) & (c) The answer is in the negative.

Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR:—“With reference to the answer given in clause (a), will the Government be pleased to allot something from the remission from the Government of India for the panchayats?”

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“That question does not arise.”

Transfer of porambokes to village panchayats in Ramnad district.

* 712 Q.—Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

- (a) how many village panchayats in Ramnad district have the communal porambokes transferred to them; and
- (b) if no such transfer has been made, the reason for the same?

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A.—(a) & (b) Ten panchayats have applied for the transfer of communal porambokes to them. These applications are under consideration.

Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR :—"The answer given to clauses (a) and (b) is 'these applications are under consideration'. I should like to know under whose consideration."

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"Under the consideration of the local boards."

Education.

Teachers' grievances in Government girls' school, Tiruvannamalai.

* 713 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government and the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the teachers employed in the Government girls' school at Tiruvannamalai (now under the management of the municipality) sent a memorial to Government praying for their interference in the matter of giving increments of pay as resolved upon by that municipal council; and what orders have been passed on the memorial?

A.—The answer is in the affirmative. The Government found no reason to interfere on behalf of the petitioners.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"With reference to the answer given to this question, since the management of the school was taken over by the municipality from the Government, the teachers thought that by their petitioning to the Government the latter would interfere and get them increments."

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"The teachers consented to be on the same scale as they were before the management was taken over by the municipality."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"Supposing the municipality determines to give a higher increment, then will not the Government give them some grants towards meeting that increment?"

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"If the municipality proposes to give any higher increment than that which has already been fixed, then it has to be borne by the municipality themselves."

Rules regarding eligibility of Secondary School-Leaving Certificate students.

* 714 Q.—Mr. MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB : Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) when the new rules regarding the eligibility of the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate students came into effect; and

(b) whether it is a fact that in cases of Secondary School-Leaving Certificate students who have taken commercial subjects no eligible list at all is published; if so, why?

A.—(a) Rules to regulate the admission of holders of Secondary School-Leaving Certificates to University Courses of study are framed by the University and are modified by that body from time to time. The latest rules are published on pages 144 and 145 of Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 24th March 1925. They have effect from the academic year 1925-26.

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(b) Rule IV of the rules referred to in the answer to clause (a) lays down as one of the conditions of eligibility that a candidate should secure at the examination 35 per cent of the marks in two subjects under Group C, subject to certain other conditions. If one of the subjects taken by him is a 'commercial subject' and the other is one of the four subjects referred to in that rule, he will be included in the eligible list, provided he satisfies the other conditions. If, on the other hand, both of the subjects are 'commercial subjects', he will not be included in the list, even though he satisfies the other conditions required by the rules.

This restriction is intended to ensure that, so far as examination tests go, a candidate taking any of the three groups for the Intermediate course should have a special aptitude for one at least of the three subjects which he has to take up for that group.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"May I know whether the qualification for appointment in the public services is the same as that for publication in the eligible list? The hon. the Revenue Member or the hon. the Finance Member may enlighten us on this matter."

Mr. MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB :—"Is not the hon. Minister for Education aware that in the case of certain students who have taken commercial subjects the non-publication of their names in the eligible list is causing great hardship to them and therefore will he consider the desirability of publishing their names also?"

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"No, if a candidate does not take one of the subjects which are prescribed as a necessary qualification for entering the University course, he will not be entitled to be declared eligible."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"May I know whether a candidate whose name has appeared in the eligible list is eligible for public service also?"

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"Qualification for entertainment in public service is not the same as that for entering University courses of study."

Pay of school assistants.

* 715 Q.—Mr. MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB : Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) what is the reason for the existing inequality in the arrangement of grades in the matter of pay of Deputy Inspector of Schools and a school assistant; and

(b) what objections are there to the removal of inequality, viz., the bar at Rs. 100 in the case of school assistants?

A.—(a) Prior to the reorganization, Sub-Assistant Inspectors, now designated Deputy Inspectors and teachers in training schools had been included in a single cadre called the Sub-Assistant Inspectors' cadre. Besides these two classes of officers, there were I.T. school assistants and I.T. school assistants.

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in the secondary departments of colleges. The L.T. school assistants had not been included in any definite cadre and had been drawing varying rates of pay. At the time of the reorganization it was thought desirable to separate the inspecting branch from the teaching branch and include in the latter, besides teachers in training institutions, school assistants who had been drawing a pay of not less than Rs. 60 or Rs. 78 including temporary increase. As the Deputy Inspectors originally formed part of a regular cadre they were allowed a time-scale of pay rising automatically from Rs. 75 to Rs. 150 with a selection grade on Rs. 150—10—250. Having regard to the rates of pay which the members of the teaching branch had been drawing prior to the revision, it was decided to place school assistants in three grades of Rs. 75—5—100, Rs. 100—10—150 and Rs. 150—10—250, the posts being distributed with reference to the old rates of pay.

(b) The question of revising the rates of pay of the officers in question is under consideration.

Mr. MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB :—“ With reference to the answer given to this question, may I ask the hon. the Minister for Education as to how long it was since he consented for the removal of inequality in the arrangement of grades in the matter of pay of Deputy Inspector of Schools and a school assistant ? ”

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—“ It is not possible to state when it will be done. The matter is under consideration.”

Mr. MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB :—“ For how long ? ”

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—“ It may take some months before we come to a definite conclusion.”

Mr. MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB :—“ While reorganization was effected with a view to encourage these persons who were very useful to the department, I want to know since how long this bar at Rs. 100 exists in the case of school assistants ? ”

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—“ Since the revision of the scheme introduced in the department in the year 1920.”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The time allowed for questions having expired, we shall proceed to the next item on the agenda.”

Personal allowances to school assistants.

* 716 Q.—Mr. MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) what are the reasons which prompted the Government to allow personal allowances to some of the school assistants in the Subordinate Educational Service ;

(b) whether the Government will be pleased to place on the table of the House a list of those cases where such allowances were given and withdrawn with the period and amount of such allowances in each case ;

(c) why those allowances were suddenly withdrawn ;

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(d) whether there was any correspondence between the department and the Accountant-General regarding this matter and when it first originated ; and

(e) if so, whether the whole correspondence will be placed on the table of this House ?

A.—(a) Personal allowances were granted under Fundamental Rule 22. These allowances represented the difference between the pay drawn by the incumbents in their temporary posts and the maximum of the scale of pay in which they were confirmed.

(b)

Names of officers.	Personal allowance granted.	Period during which personal allowance was drawn.
	RS.	
M.R.Ry. P V. Ramachandra Acharya.	25	1st March 1922 to 1st February 1925.
Saiyed Abdul Khyoom Sahib.	50	24th October 1923 to 1st February 1925.
Sheriff Nurudin Sahib	25	24th October 1923 to 1st February 1925.
Muhammad Rahimtulla Khan Sahib.	25	24th October 1923 to 1st February 1925.

(c) The allowances were withdrawn in February 1925 in accordance with the Auditor-General's ruling communicated to the Director of Public Instruction in January 1925.

(d) Yes ; the Accountant-General was first consulted by the Director of Public Instruction on the 11th December 1923.

(e) The Government do not consider that the correspondence should be published.

Scholarships to Muhammadan boys.

* 717 Q.—Mr. MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) how many Government scholarships are allowed for Muhammadan boys in the districts of Trichinopoly, South Arcot, Salem and Coimbatore ;

(b) how many such scholarships are given to the Muhammadan students studying in the Government Islamia High School in the district of Trichinopoly ; and

(c) what is the difficulty in allowing all such scholarships to be entirely distributed to the students of Government institutions ?

A.—(a) The number of scholarships reserved for Muhammadans in secondary schools in the whole presidency is 108, including 25 tenable only by Mappillas, Labbais, Dudekalas and Jonagans. These are distributed annually by the Director of Public Instruction after the receipt of reports from District Educational Officers as to the requirements of each district. The

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distribution for 1925-26 has not yet been made. The number allowed for the districts referred to in the question in 1924-25 was as follows :—

District.	Scholarships intended for the Muhammadan community in general.			Special scholarships earmarked for Mappillas, etc.
	Renovals.	Fresh.	Total.	
Trichinopoly	2	1	3	1
South Arcot	6	1	7	1
Salem	1	1	2	1
Coimbatore	..	1	1	1
	9	4	13	4

- (b) Three scholarships reserved for Muhammadans are held at present in the Government Islamiah High School, Trichinopoly.
- (c) The Government scholarships are intended for all classes of pupils reading in all classes of schools and there is no reason for awarding them only in Government institutions.

Staff of the Government Victoria College, Palghat.

* 718 Q.—Mr. MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) what is the strength of the teaching staff of the Palghat College recently opened, and what are their respective qualifications; and

(b) how many applications were received by the Government for appointments in the said College, and how many of them were from Muhammadans and what are their qualifications?

A.—(a) The Palghat College has been in existence for a number of years but only the Third Year University Class was opened in July last. The undermentioned posts were sanctioned in view of the opening of the Third Year University Class.

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) Lecturer in English. | } Appointments in the Madras Educational Service. |
| (2) Lecturer in History | |
| (3) Lecturer in Philosophy. | |
| (4) Assistant Lecturer in Languages in the Subordinate Educational Service, Collegiate Branch. | |
| (5) Tutor to assist the Principal of the College. All the posts were filled up but the post of Tutor. | |

M.R.Ry. K. P. Govinda Menon who was appointed as Officiating Lecturer in English, possesses the B.A. Honours Degree of the Madras University and has taken the Honours Degree in English Language and Literature (Oxford). He was considered fit for appointment to the Madras Educational Service by the Selection Committee.

M.R.Ry. T. M. Kulu Nedungadi who was appointed as Officiating Lecturer in History is an M.A., L.T., of the Madras

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University. He has experience of college work for more than 16 years. He was Principal of the Zamorin's College, Calicut, for more than three years.

M.R.Ry. M. Lakshminarayana Rao who was appointed as Officiating Lecturer in Philosophy is an M.A., L.T., of the Madras University. He has taught the Honours classes in that subject. He is the most senior officer in Philosophy in the cadre of the Subordinate Educational Service, Collegiate Branch.

M.R.Ry. S. R. Narayanaswami Ayyar who was appointed as Officiating Assistant Lecturer in Languages is a first-class Honours Graduate in Sanskrit and stood first in the Presidency.

- (b) Seven applications were received for the three appointments in the Madras Educational Service and not one of them was from a Muhammadan.

Working of night schools.

* 719 Q.—Mr. MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) what are the principles governing the working of night schools, and what are the requisite conditions for admitting them to aid and recognition;

(b) whether it is a fact that the District Educational Officer of Trichinopoly has issued a circular, dated 30th October 1924, that recognition of night schools ought not to be granted;

(c) whether such schools consist only of children of school-going age, if so, on what basis such an order was and purported to be passed; and

(d) whether such a circular is in accordance with the rules and principles governing the working of night schools?

A.—(a) The rules prescribed for regulating the grant of recognition and aid to day schools apply generally to night schools also subject to any subsidiary rules framed by the District Educational Councils.

(b) The District Educational Officer, Trichinopoly, did issue a circular, dated the 30th October 1924, but it did not prohibit the recognition of night schools.

(c) No.

(d) Yes.

School fees for pupils belonging to the depressed classes.

* 720 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether the Madras Educational Rule 92 (6th edition) will only apply to half the rate of school fees in cases of pupils belonging to the depressed classes or whether full remission of school fees will be made on production of poverty certificate?

A.—The rule provides for the levy of one-half of the standard rate of fees.

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Co-operative Societies.*Exemption to the co-operative societies from the payment of taxes.*

* 721 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government and the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether an amendment to the Local Boards and Municipalities Acts exempting co-operative societies from the payment of professional and companies' taxes, is included among the contemplated amendments to the said Acts;

(b) whether it is a fact that many representations were made by co-operative societies to that effect; and

(c) whether Government have in their view to bring an amendment to this effect in the near future?

A.—(a) & (c) No. The Government have issued instructions to local bodies that under the existing District Municipalities and Local Boards Acts of 1920, co-operative societies registered under the Co-operative Societies Act are not liable to the companies tax. The Government do not propose to exempt the societies from profession tax.

(b) Yes.

Grant of loans by Co-operative Societies.

* 722 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that under the existing state of affairs a person can raise loans to an inordinate extent from several co-operative institutions at the same time;

(b) whether Government are aware that in several large mufassal towns such facile credit and opportunities for reckless borrowing are available; and

(c) what precautions are taken by Government to protect co-operative institutions from being exploited by improvident or unscrupulous persons?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have no reason to suppose that this is the case.

(c) The following are some of the safeguards against excessive borrowing by members of co-operative societies:—

(1) The by-laws of co-operative societies give the directors full discretion in admitting members. No one can claim admission as a matter of right.

(2) The by-laws restrict the grant of loans to certain specified useful purposes and also prescribe a maximum limit beyond which no member is allowed to borrow. It is the duty of the directors to scrutinize every application for a loan and they are competent to refuse loans without assigning reasons. No member can claim a loan as a matter of right.

(3) In the model by-laws of co-operative credit societies, it is laid down that no person who is already a member of a co-operative credit society whether limited or unlimited shall be admitted as or be a member of another society.

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Fisheries.*Non-fisher teachers in the Fisheries schools.*

* 723 Q.—Rao Sahib P. V. GOPALAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) how many non-fisher teachers are now working in the several Fisheries schools;

(b) how many of them are actually residing in the hamlets in which the schools are situated;

(c) whether it is not expected of these Fisheries schoolmasters to live in the hamlets in which they are working, associate with the Fisher communities with a view to improve their social and economical conditions besides co-operative uplift by judicious and sound advice; and

(d) whether the schoolmasters who are living outside the hamlets and remain in the hamlets only during the school hours have any facility to do socio-economic work, etc., which they are expected to do?

A.—(a) Thirty-nine out of the 84 teachers now employed are non-fishermen.

(b) Twenty-four out of these 39 live close to their schools.

(c) There is no definite rule that these teachers should live in the hamlets in which the schools are located, but as far as possible they are expected to live among and associate with fishermen with a view to improving their social and economic conditions.

(d) Yes, actual residence in fishermen hamlets is not essential.

Industries.*The Government tannery.*

* 724 Q.—Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the object with which the Government is running a tannery;

(b) what is the average annual expenditure incurred in the said concern;

(c) how many students are undergoing training in the said institution in the different classes and from what parts of the country they come; and

(d) whether it is proposed to commercialize the institution?

A.—(a) The Government do not run any commercial tannery. The hon. Member presumably refers to the Leather Trades Institute, Madras, which has a model tannery attached to it.

(b) The average annual net expenditure on the Leather Trades Institute for the last three years was Rs. 36,800.

(c) One in the first-year class, three in the second-year class, two in the third-year class and one in the Research section; of these one student comes from the Punjab, one from the United Provinces, one from the Central Provinces and the remaining four from the Madras Presidency. In addition to the above, there are three students attending a special short course of instruction, two of whom are from Madras and one from Bangalore.

(d) No.

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Cost incurred by the Government on the Wembley Exhibition.

* 725 Q.—Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether with reference to audited accounts he is in a position to inform the House as to the cost incurred by Madras Government for the Wembley Exhibition;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Raja of Parlakimedi contributed some half a lakh of rupees for expenses in connexion with the Wembley Exhibition;

(c) whether the sum was ear-marked for any specific purpose or whether it was incorporated in the general funds of Government set apart for the exhibition; and

(d) if contribution from Raja of Parlakimedi was not so incorporated whether the authorities in charge of the exhibition have given the Raja an account of disbursements and whether such account has been audited by Government?

A.—(a) The accounts are still under audit by the Accountant-General.

(b) Yes.

(c) The money was ear-marked for providing an entertainment which would give visitors to the exhibition an idea of South Indian life.

(d) An account of disbursements was furnished to the Raja; the account was not audited by Government.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.**Collectorates.***Muhammadan Deputy Tahsildars in South Kanara.*

726 Q.—Khan Bahadur HAJI ABDULLA HAJI QASIM SAHIB: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether there are any Muhammadans appointed to the post of Deputy Tahsildars or Tahsildar in the district of South Kanara;

(b) whether there are no fully qualified candidates for such posts;

(c) whether there are Muhammadans holding posts in the scale of Rs. 60 to Rs. 80 grade and qualified for the post of Deputy Tahsildar; and

(d) whether the Government have any intention of appointing one from the said community for such post?

A.—(a) The hon. Member is referred to the Revenue establishment list of the South Kanara district corrected up to 1st April 1925, copy of which will be found in the Legislative Council Library.

(b), (c) & (d) Appointments to the posts of Tahsildar and Deputy Tahsildar are not made by the Government but by the Collector from the list of persons approved by the Board of Revenue as fit to be appointed Tahsildars or Deputy Tahsildars.

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Application for increments from unpassed revenue clerks of South Kanara.

727 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the number of applications made by unpassed clerks from the Revenue department of South Kanara to the Board of Revenue through the Collector since May 1924, with a view to obtain the concession as to increments;

(b) how many of these were submitted by the Collector to the Revenue Board, with his own recommendations;

(c) how many of them were rejected by the Revenue Board;

(d) whether the Revenue Board have, in connexion with certain applications from unpassed clerks for the concession in question, laid down such conditions as this that no recommendations of the subordinate officers like Tahsildars or Deputy Tahsildars will be considered unless the Collector himself personally testifies to the capacity of the clerks; and whether the recommendations of the subordinate officers were not supported by the Divisional Officer and the Collector; and

(e) whether the Collector of South Kanara has found it possible to test the capacity and merits, etc., of every unpassed man recommended by a subordinate officer in a case where such clerk has not worked directly under the Collector?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The Government have not the information.

(d) The Board of Revenue has issued instructions to the effect mentioned in the first part of this clause of the question. The Government are not in possession of the information asked for in the latter part of the clause.

(e) The hon. Member is referred to the answer given to question No. 312 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 4th March 1925. The Government have no reason to suppose that the Collector of South Kanara is in an exceptional position in this matter.

Land Revenue.*Allotment of money to districts affected by floods.*

728 Q.—Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state what action has been taken on the resolution passed by this Council on 16th October 1924 moved by Mr. C. Gopala Menon and amended by Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar regarding the sanction of adequate funds for allotment to the districts affected by floods in the last year?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to the statement of resolutions passed by the Council during last session and the action taken thereon by Government which has been placed on the table.

Local Boards and Municipal Councils.*Nomination to the local bodies.*

729 Q.—Rao Bahadur CRUZ FERNANDEZ: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) what is the remedy which the Government have taken or propose to take in order to put down the persistent disregard of statutory provisions

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by the local authorities who nominate persons from the same community or communities which have returned a large proportion of members by election; and

(b) if the existing provisions of the Act do not permit the intervention of Government in the matter, whether Government intend to take steps to amend the law so as to safeguard the interests of the depressed classes and other minorities?

A.—(a) & (b) The matter is engaging the attention of Government.

Alleged neglected condition of the road in South Kanara.

730 Q.—MR. D. MANJAYYA HEGGADE: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that roads in South Kanara in many places are in a most neglected condition, in spite of heavy local taxes; and

(b) what steps the Government propose to take to improve the condition of the said roads neglected by the district board?

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

(b) It is for the local boards to take the necessary action.

Nominations to Mangalore Taluk Board.

731 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the number of nominations newly made to the Mangalore Taluk Board by the president of the district board of South Kanara;

(b) whether Government have received a memorial from certain Mappilla gentlemen of the village of Ullal and others in and near Mangalore complaining about the claims of their community having been overlooked as to nomination to a seat in the taluk board, while among the newly nominated members, one is the president of the District Congress Committee and the foremost leader of the non-co-operation movement in South Kanara and the other is or was the president or secretary of the District Khilafat Committee;

(c) whether it is a fact that the newly nominated Muhammadan gentleman does not possess even the qualification of a voter in the taluk board voters' list;

(d) whether it is a fact that the newly nominated Muhammadan gentleman is a native of North Kanara in Bombay Presidency; and

(e) on what grounds the abovementioned gentlemen were nominated as members of the taluk board in preference to other gentlemen of Muhammadan and other backward communities?

A.—(a) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to clause (c) of question No. 562.

(b), (c) & (d) The memorial referred to was received. The hon. Questioner has apparently been misinformed as to the character, status and place of residence of the gentlemen referred to.

(e) A Mappilla has been elected to the taluk board and other minority communities are represented.

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Religious and Charitable Endowments.

Salary, travelling allowance, etc., to the President and the Commissioners of the Board.

732 Q.—MR. D. MANJAYYA HEGGADE: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the present salaries of the President and the Commissioners of the Endowment Board; and

(b) the travelling allowances and the rate of batta allowed to the President and the Commissioners?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to clause (e) of question No. 110.

Staff of the Hindu Religious Endowments Board.

733 Q.—MR. D. MANJAYYA HEGGADE: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the strength of the establishment of the Endowment Board;

(b) the probable annual expenditure of the said establishment;

(c) the scale of salaries of the present incumbents of Secretaries, clerks, etc., if any;

(d) whether the Government consider it necessary to have a permanent building for the office of the Board; and

(e) if so, the probable estimated cost of the building?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The strength and pay of the Board's establishment are matters within the discretion of the Board with which the Government does not interfere.

(d) The Government have not considered the question.

Education.

Educational facilities for Muhammadans.

734 Q.—KHAN BAHADUR HAJI ABDULLA HAJI QASIM SAHIB: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of scholarships reserved for Muhammadan boys in educational institutions and departments;

(b) how many scholarships out of them have been awarded to Muhammadan boys in South Kanara district;

(c) what are the rules governing the grant of such scholarships;

(d) whether the Government are aware that there is a Government Muhammadan Girls' School at Mangalore; and

(e) whether any steps have been taken for the continuance of the same under the management of the Government?

A.—(a) & (c) The hon. Member is referred to the notifications of the Director of Public Instruction in Part I-B of the *Fori St. George's Gazette*, dated the 21st and the 28th July 1925.

(b) The Government have no information.

(d) Yes.

(e) The school is under Government management at present. The question whether it should continue to be a Government institution is being considered.

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Industries.*Appointment of the Superintendent, Technical Institute, Madura.*

735 Q.—**MR. ABBAS ALI KHAN:** Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state why Government incurred expenditure by way of travelling allowance by appointing in a short vacancy which arose in the superintendship of the Technical Institute at Madura an officer from Madras instead of promoting the assistant to the superintendent who was on the spot?

A.—An officer from Madras was appointed in preference to the Assistant Superintendent at Madura as he was senior in service, was highly qualified and in the Director's opinion better fitted to fill the acting vacancy.

II**STATEMENT REGARDING UTTANGI RIOTS.**

[*Note.*—An asterisk * at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

2-15 P.M. The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—“Mr. President, Sir, in response to a request that was made yesterday that I should make a statement to this hon. House on the recent occurrence at Uttangi, I now proceed to narrate exactly what took place there and at what stage the matter now stands.

“It is not possible for me, for many reasons, the chief among them being that those responsible for this sad occurrence will have to be tried in a court of law, to give a full and detailed account of the evidence before us. But I think I have enough materials before me to form a general opinion and shall place them before the House to convince the House that all that could have been done to safeguard and protect all sections of His Majesty's subjects desirous of exercising their legitimate rights was done and that the Police under very difficult circumstances had no alternative but to act in the manner that they did.

“In order to understand exactly the events of the last few days it is necessary to appreciate the previous history of this matter. Amongst the Lingayats in the Bellary district there are two sects. The Panchachar sect is the more ancient, and from the accounts that are in possession of the Government, the more numerous one; while the other sect is termed—I advisedly use the word ‘termed’ because it is not a matter which is beyond controversy—a dissenting or protestant sect, the Sadar sect whose guru or swami has his headquarters in Mysore. Uttangi, the scene of the occurrence, is the stronghold of the adherents of the Panchachar sect. From the year 1916 there have been difficulties connected with the procession of the Sadar guru. For some reason best known to himself and his followers he has all along insisted on his right to pass in full procession with various paraphernalia, the details of which may not interest all but may amuse some of the hon. Members of the House. He insisted on a red umbrella, a cross bar to the palanquin and various other things of that kind. But for reasons which are not perfectly obvious to all of us the red umbrella was an object of especial aversion to the other sect. The controversy centred on such insignia. From 1916 Government have been flooded with petitions on

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the one hand by the adherents of the Sadar sect, that as one of His Majesty's subjects the Sadar guru accompanied by his disciples has a right to pass through the Uttangi village with all the paraphernalia pertaining to the status and dignity of the guru of the Sadar sect of the Lingayats. The Panchachars, on the other hand, have been equally vehement in their petitions some of which were prepared by hon. Members who are Members of this House and who may perhaps supplement any deficiency in my narrative. Such petitions asserted that the Panchachar sect were very strongly opposed to this procession and that they particularly objected to the red umbrella and the cross bar, etc. The likelihood of this procession resulting in bloodshed was not a remote one. This was the state of things from 1916 onwards. It may also be said that practically from 1890 several attempts have been made by the guru and his followers to secure a licence from the police. All of them proved abortive. In the course of these attempts sections 144 and 107 were used. Finally the Sadar guru went to the Civil Court to establish the right which he, in common with the other subjects of His Majesty, possessed of passing in a peaceable manner along the streets so long as he did not produce any complications by way of breach of the peace. The Civil Court in C.S. 864 of 1910 and finally the High Court on second appeal came to the conclusion that it was their duty to establish and maintain the right of everybody who is a member of the public passing in procession through the public streets, provided he does so harmlessly. This happened in 1913-14. Whether that right was asserted harmlessly or not formed the subject of further troubles and complications. Afterwards in 1919, 1920 and 1921 processions were again forbidden. The question came up again in 1922 when the magistrate stated that all that the courts had decided was that the swami had a right like every one else to go through the public streets but did not confer upon him the right to go with all the paraphernalia considered by others to be injurious to their feelings. The magistrate further added that his sole pre-occupation was to prevent a riot. Finally on the 16th January 1924, Mr. Thornton, counsel, presented a petition to the District Magistrate to the effect that the Sadar guru might be permitted to move in procession with all his paraphernalia along the streets so that he might like other members of the public enjoy his rights. There were petitions to the contrary. At that time the magistrate knowing what was likely to happen tried to get a kind of round table conference in which there were the legal advisers of both the sects. Some kind of compromise was effected, which unfortunately was not translated into action. The Sadar guru in deference to the wishes of the members of the Panchachar community intimated through his agent that he was willing to forego some of his paraphernalia while passing in procession through the village of Uttangi. Some but unfortunately not all of the leaders of the Panchachar community thought that it was an agreeable proposal and consented to the compromise. The guru was allowed to have the umbrella, the palanquin, the chamara, one elephant, two horses and so on. The magistrate impressed upon both the parties the great desirability of putting an end to their long-standing dispute. The parties agreed and the procession began.

“But before the procession took place a very elaborate arrangement had apparently been made by the people to create trouble. I say this advisedly, because we find it so according to the materials in our hand—of course the court will investigate the matter and I shall not be interpreted as prejudging

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the actual facts of the case. I am only putting forward the materials that are before the Government. It so happened that the guru was a quarter of a mile away from the village. The police were authorized to take him in procession through the village when he passed through the village. The village, as I have already stated, was largely composed of the opponents of this guru. A large contingent of the police and a magistrate were deputed for the purpose of preserving order while the procession went through the village. The police got ready; they came into the village to pass through it. It was found that by that time arrangements had already been made for creating trouble. Men had been imported from various other villages for this purpose. The most disquieting feature of the matter is that out of the 17 casualties only two belong to the village of Uttangi and some of the rest came from villages twenty miles off. Stones were collected in large numbers. It is our information and I do not want to assert it as a fact. The doors were shut as the police passed through the village and they were encountered by a hailstorm of stones from the villagers from the tops of the houses. One police constable was dangerously wounded. At that time he was thought not likely to recover. The constable was taken into one of those houses and the inmates were asked to take care of him. Two or three police officers were wounded. These police men passed through the village in spite of the hailstorm of stones. The police then went towards the locality where the Sadar guru was stationed. Meanwhile the followers of the Sadar guru who by this time had entrenched themselves about 300 or 400 yards behind the police force began to hurl verbal missiles such as challenges and curses against the opposite camp. The villagers and temporary visitors of Uttangi began to throw stones presumably on the followers of the Sadar Guru but in effect on the police. The result was that the police were caught in the middle, the followers of the Sadar guru throwing stones at the people. As a result of the inquiry held by the authorities there it was found that obstruction and stone-throwing began as the police was halfway through the village and when the swami's procession was some distance away from the village. The intention of the rioters was to prevent the police from reaching the procession and escorting it to the village. The Magistrate realizing the seriousness of the situation announced his intention of cancelling the procession. There were incessant showers of stones. Lathis, catapults and parts of ploughshares were seen to have been used. The injuries received by several men among the police were by no means small. Three lives were lost and 14 others, of whom 7 belong to the police, were seriously injured. The curious thing in the whole of this incident is that of the inhabitants of Uttangi, the chief scene of the incident, only two received injuries. In saying all this, let me repeat what I said when I began my statement that it is not my intention nor do I propose to assert that all these things are facts. That is the information that we have. The police had no alternative but to do what they did. They were between two groups of adversaries and they were beleeboured with stones. Entrenched behind the police neither side would go back. This was the exact condition of things. Unfortunately the compromise which was effected through the good offices amongst others of one of the hon. Members of this House for the district of Bellary, who is now present here, has not been acted upon. I sincerely hope that after this lesson the two sects of the Lingayats will sit down and see whether their procession cannot be conducted in a more peaceable and less menacing manner."

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* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"What was the number of deaths?"

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"Three."

* Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—"Mr. President, Sir, if I rise at this stage it is not my purpose to . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Does the hon. Member want to start a discussion on the statement made by the hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar or does he want to put a question to elucidate the statement now made? If the former, I am afraid I cannot allow him to start a discussion now."

* Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—"I wish to ask a few questions. Is it not a fact that even from the year 1890 the executive authorities have been persistently and steadily prohibiting such processions? Ever since 1890 up to 1923 or so, every District Superintendent who was posted to that district . . ."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"That was a fact; it was as a result of that that the guru went to court and got an order to enable him to go in procession. The two parties have been trying to come to a compromise but the effort has not been successful."

* Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—"May I know whether it is not a fact that the highest court, the High Court of Madras, only declared his right to go like any other ordinary citizen of His Majesty in a harmless way and without any paraphernalia? In 1910 the highest court decided . . ."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"I take it that an ordinary person can go about with umbrellas with chamarams and also if he so chooses with red umbrellas."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—"In a harmless way and not in a provocative manner."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"If persons were determined to be provoked they were easily provoked."

* Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—"In the year 1922 Mr. Moscardi wrote to the Government that the procession should be prohibited as a permanent measure because it would cause bloodshed."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—"To what faction does the hon. Member belong?"

* Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—"Peace and order."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"I think I must stop discussion at this stage. My hon. Friend seems to proceed on the assumption that it is open to the magistrate to stop processions for all time. It may be he can do so on a particular occasion when the magistrate comes to the conclusion that it is essential. The hon. Member cannot be prevented from going through Mount Road for ever." (Laughter.)

* Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—"My passing through Mount Road is very harmless. As has been suggested by the hon. the Law Member, I do not want to continue the discussion any more. Will the hon. the Law Member give us an opportunity of discussing this matter?"

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"If any resolution is tabled I shall give facilities for discussion. How else it can be done I cannot understand."

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* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I ask whether the hon. Member will be pleased to say what arrangements were made to treat the injured people ?"

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Notice, Sir."

Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR :—" May I know whether it is not possible for the Government to act under section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code ?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" That question does not arise from the statement made by Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar."

III

CHANGE OF DATES FOR NON-OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" His Excellency the Governor has signified his approval of the proposed change of the dates for the transaction of non-official business to 31st October and 2nd November."

IV

COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COUNCIL.

The Secretary laid on the table—

* (i) with reference to the answer given to the supplementary question to question No. 407 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 26th August 1925, copies of the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, No. 200, M.S., dated 28th January 1925, on the Vengalapuram project in Nellore district ;

^b (ii) with reference to the answer given to the supplementary question to question No. 93 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 19th August 1925, copies of the proceedings of the meeting of the Advisory Committee for Local Self-Government held at Ootacamund in May last ;

^c (iii) copies of paragraphs 2 and 3 of G.O. No. 1460, Development, dated 9th October 1925, containing additions to rule 11 framed under section 19 (b) (6) of the Madras State Aid to Industries Act.

V

THE ANDHRA UNIVERSITY BILL.

The debate on the Andhra University Bill was resumed.

Amendment No. 6.

Proviso to clause 1.

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move that the following proviso be added to clause 1 :—

' Provided that this Act shall not come into force unless guarantees are furnished for meeting the initial cost of the foundation of the University exclusive of the value of the existing institutions to be comprised therein and the recurring charges for its maintenance to the extent of not less than fifty per cent and of funds and endowments other than Government grants.'

^a Printed as Appendix IV on pages 533-537 infra.

^b Printed as Appendix V on pages 538-543 infra.

^c Printed as Appendix VI on page 543 infra.

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[Mr. J. A. Saldanha]

"To put it in the reverse order, the Government should not contribute more than 50 per cent of the initial as well as the recurring cost of the University. In moving this amendment, Sir, I appeal to the sense of the national pride and patriotism of my Andhra friends. I appeal at the same time to their sense of justice to the general tax-payer. It is hardly necessary for me to bring to your notice how universities have sprung up and have been maintained in various parts of the civilized world ; how they were started and endowed in ancient and modern India. I shall refer only to one such University, the Madura University of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. We know that such universities were originally started by the people themselves who wanted to become cultured. We know also how private individuals, how rich people, millionaires and others founded endowments. We have only to refer to some of our works in our library such as the history of the University of Oxford and we can see that that University sprung up from gatherings or guilds of scholars and teachers and their recognition by the King's or Pope's charters. The University did not get any money from the general tax-payer. Contribution for starting universities came up from princes, lords and moneyed people of the country. In India also we have institutions like those in Calcutta and Bombay to which endowments have been given by merchant princes and rich zamindars.

"I need not dwell upon the great national and historical traditions of the Andhra country and language and upon its predominance in the past and which survives up to this day. In this Council we have an Andhra Leader of the Opposition, an Andhra Deputy Leader; and two Ministers out of three are Andhras. They can justly be proud of the Andhras in the Madras University. It is just for this reason that I appeal to my friends that they should see that their university is not a large charge upon the general tax-payer. What I urge is that at least half the cost of starting this university should be found by the Andhra people who want to have the university. I would therefore appeal that the general tax-payer should not be charged with more than half the cost of the initial and recurring charges. I hope that this amendment of mine will find a re-echo in the whole of this House and that it will be supported."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I second the amendment."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" Sir, though I oppose the proviso, I am in full sympathy with the spirit with which this amendment has been moved, viz, that it is desirable that the Andhra people should understand the necessity for finding endowments to the University and not altogether depend upon the Government for the development of this University. In my opening speech I pointed out that the area consists of many rich landholders who sympathize with the aims and aspirations of the University. One has already given expression to his intention to help the University and there are several others who will, if approached, be able to give endowments. I am glad that pointed attention has been drawn to the duty of the people residing in the Andhra Desa that they should come forward with liberal endowments for the University. Unfortunately there has not been the spirit of philanthropy to give endowments even with regard to the old Madras University. I hope that the spirit will change and the people of the Andhra Desa will be able to come forward with liberal endowments for the University. So I appreciate the spirit of the amendment

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and the appeal made by the hon. Member opposite. But I cannot accept the amendment he has moved."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Mr. President, Sir, I am sorry my hon. Friend, the Minister for Education, does not see his way to accept this amendment. Of course, I realize his anxiety to have this Bill passed into law as early as possible. If this proviso were added to it, the Act will probably not come into force in the near future or at all. Therefore he looks upon it as negating the principle of the Bill and he opposes it. May I remind him, Mr. President, that a few weeks back in replying to a deputation, which urged upon him the claims of a Kerala University, he told the deputation that he moved in the matter of the Andhra University after he had been assured of much financial support from Andhra philanthropists? Where are those philanthropists? Did the hon. the Minister tell the Kerala deputation that they cannot have a university of their own, because they did not have a Kerala Minister on the Ministry?"

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" I venture to correct my hon. Friend. I do not know which particular deputation he is referring to. I asked a deputation to first work out a scheme and then to act under the provisions of the Madras University Act."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" The hon. Member is making so many speeches that it is impossible to keep pace with him. I am almost certain that in reply to some deputation or in some public place he made a speech in the course of which he did say—I challenge him to contradict it—that he moved in the matter of the Andhra University only after he had been promised financial support by Andhras. He asked the Kerala people, who wanted to have a university of their own, to come forward with a liberal donation when the Government would move in the matter."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" I never put it in that form."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I am glad for one reason that he is trying to go back upon it. I am sorry for another reason. He has to set a high standard of university development and he and his party should not say that the moment you get a Minister installed on the Treasury Bench from your community you can have a university of your own."

12-45 P.M. " Sir, my hon. Friend must learn, if he has not learnt already, that universities are not built up by Acts or Statutes, but by liberal foundations of scholarships, endowments for research studentships which do not come from bankrupt governments, but come from very philanthropic citizens who give up all their best for the foundation of universities. My hon. Friend sets the pernicious example of thrusting a university on a province, part of which does not want it, while the other part is doubtful whether it wants it unless the headquarters is there. In this medley of district jealousies, my hon. Friend is anxious to rush through a Bill without guaranteeing real financial support for the university. As one representing the Madras University, I feel sorry that standards of university development should thus be lowered. May I point out to my hon. Friend one interesting, magnificent achievement of an Indian in Benares, the Hindu University? I hope the hon. Minister has seen it. If not, I would that he pays a visit to the place before he lays down his office. He will then learn what a university could be in India. One single man, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, has raised a

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crore and a half in India by voluntary subscriptions and has built the magnificent university on the banks of the Ganges, which I know will in time rival Oxford and Cambridge as a centre of university culture and research. Is my hon. Friend going to do that or is he going to satisfy petty paltry political exigencies by rushing a Bill with the aid of a majority of votes in this Council? Let me, Mr. President, sound this note of warning in this House that if we are going on encouraging this university development over linguistic areas and districts merely for the asking, you are laying the axe at the very foundations of real corporate university development in this Presidency. With this appeal to all my hon. Friends who believe in real university development, I leave the amendment to the House."

The amendment was put and lost.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I cannot put clause 1 to the vote now as some amendments relating to some sub-clauses have been postponed for consideration. The House will now proceed to consider clause 2 of the Bill."

Clause 2.

Amendment No. 7.

* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—" With your permission Sir, I would move the amendment in a slightly modified form. The amendment that I now move will read thus:

"In item (a) for the words "the university or recognized by it" substitute the words "affiliated to the university".

"My object is to use the word 'affiliated to' throughout the Bill instead of the word 'recognized'."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—" I second it."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" Sir, I accept the amendment as moved."

Rao Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU :—" I wish to know whether it would not be a bad definition to use the same word in defining a particular word. We want to define an affiliated college here and we define it by using the same word 'affiliated.' I have read in Logic, Sir, that to define a word by itself is no definition."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" An affiliated college is defined to mean a college already affiliated to the Madras University or college established by the University or affiliated to the University."

Rao Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU :—" The last portion is the only portion that really defines and you find the word there. The other portions are only descriptive and inclusive. Nowadays of course, Sir, they do not read Logic." (Laughter.)

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Order, order. They do read Logic, but we can hardly be strictly logical in this House."

* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—" The definition includes three classes of cases. The first is colleges already affiliated to the University of Madras. The second class is colleges that are to be established by the University. They do not require further affiliation. The third class is colleges that come into existence hereafter. They do require affiliation."

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In order to include these three classes, the definition is presented in that form. I want to use the word 'affiliated' in regard to the new colleges. I believe that we generally use the words 'affiliation and recognition' in two different senses. A college is generally affiliated to a university but recognized in several branches by the university from time to time. The process of recognition goes on regarding the various branches of study. I have introduced the idea of affiliation here and recognition comes later."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I believe that with reference to subjects it is affiliation that is necessary and not recognition. We speak of a college as being affiliated in English, Mathematics and such subjects. For example, in the case of the Victoria College, Palghat, with which I am acquainted, the college is *affiliated* to the University so far as the B.A. course is concerned in Group III subjects. If next year it is intended to include physical sciences also I believe it is necessary to get affiliation with reference to them. It is not a case of recognition as I understand it. It is a case of affiliation; so that the word affiliation is used not only with reference to the first Act of affiliation so to speak, but with reference to each and every subsequent Act of affiliation in regard to other subjects."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"I am in some difficulty to understand what is exactly the amendment now before the House. My hon. Friend, the Leader of the Opposition, moved the amendment on the order paper. The hon. Minister offered to accept it in a slightly modified form. Looking at this Bill as it stands, you will notice, Mr. President, that not only in this clause but in subsequent clauses, the phrase 'recognized by the University' occurs again and again with reference to University colleges, first-grade colleges and second-grade colleges. My hon. Friend, the Leader of the Opposition, has given notice of amendments to some of them. These two words 'recognition' and 'affiliation' are borrowed to the best of my knowledge from the Madras University Act. The Madras Act as you know, Sir, contemplates two kinds of colleges, constituent colleges and affiliated colleges. Those constituent colleges which are situated within a ten-mile limit of the Madras City are said to be recognized by the University, whereas colleges outside the University area are defined as being affiliated colleges. I want to know whether in this Bill any such distinction is sought to be made between recognition and affiliation as applying respectively to constituent and affiliated colleges. If so, Mr. President, I can understand it, if an area is fixed as in the Madras University Act, say, a ten-mile radius for a constituent college, and outside it for affiliated colleges. So far as I can see, there is no such limit except as regards the University centres. In these circumstances the House has got to consider very carefully before accepting the amendment whether they are going to accept the Leader of the Opposition's subsequent amendments."

"I am against the amendment also for this reason. Taking it as it has been moved, what does it mean? The words are 'recognized by it as providing courses of study'. As amended it would read: affiliated to the University and providing courses of study. Two distinct qualifications are laid down, viz., recognition and provision of courses of study; whereas in the Bill, as it stands, the provision of a course of study is the only condition. If the word 'and' is substituted, where do we stand? What is the recognition to be based on and what tests have the colleges to satisfy and what tests will be laid down by the University? It seems to me that these are some difficult

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matters which may not seem difficult just now, but which will in practical working assume difficulties, and I am therefore suggesting to the hon. Minister to think twice before he accepts the amendment. It seems to me that the draft of the original Bill is much more consistent with the spirit of the Bill and brings out the meaning more clearly than the suggested amendments. I am sorry to oppose my Leader and to support the Ministry."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"I am glad that the hon. Member has discussed the other aspect, namely, whether there is any difference between recognition and affiliation. In regard to the Madras University, Sir, there is a distinction made. Certain institutions are only recognized by the University, while others are affiliated to it. Therefore in order that an affiliated college may be one that has actually been affiliated under the regulations of the University while other institutions will only be recognized by it and that this distinction may be clearly drawn this amendment is sought to be made."

"In deference to what the hon. Member for the University has said, I would suggest that the amendment may be as it is on the order paper."

* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"I have given notice of it in that form and I have no objection to it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"As amended, it would read thus:

'Affiliated college' means a college within the University area already affiliated to the Madras University or a college established by or affiliated to the University as providing courses of study. . . . etc."

The amendment was put and carried.

Amendment No. 8.

* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"Sir, I move that in item (b) for the words 'or recognized by,' the words 'by or affiliated to' be substituted."

"This is intended to convey the same idea as contained in the previous amendment. University college is defined as a college which is established or recognized by the university as making provision for honours or post-graduate courses, etc. If we refer to clause 6, the word used there is 'affiliated'. So, I want that we should use the same phraseology throughout to denote 'affiliation'. That is my intention, and I bring forward this amendment as only a drafting elegance."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"I second the motion."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"I submit that in the other clause it was necessary to make a distinction in the case of affiliated colleges and recognized colleges. But here, in the case of University colleges no such distinction is needed, and the language as formulated by the Select Committee which we also discussed very fully afterwards seems to be the appropriate form in which it should be clothed."

* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"I do not feel convinced by his statement, Sir."

The amendment was put and lost.

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Amendment No. 9.

* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—"Sir, I move

'that in item (d) for the words "to the Intermediate Examination in Arts and Science" the words "to a Post-Matriculate University Examination" be substituted.'

"In a corresponding clause 33, the words used are 'admission to a Post-Matriculation University Examination'. I think the same phraseology should be adopted in the definitions, so that second grade colleges may come in there. Second grade colleges do provide for an examination. There are two examinations for the degree courses as contemplated according to the Bill as it stands. One is the Post-Matriculation Examination and the other is the Intermediate Examination. The word 'Intermediate' is not found in any of the clauses as a test necessary previous to the Degree Examination. Therefore we have to adopt the same phraseology as is used in clause 33."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—"I second the motion."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"The reason for the wording used in this clause is that we recognize a number of second grade colleges as affiliated colleges and these second grade colleges are well known for teaching up to the Intermediate standard. So, the change has been made in order to keep the well-known phrase 'Intermediate Examination'. It is true, as Mr. Narasimha Raju has pointed out, that in clause 33 the words 'Post-Matriculation' are used. Those words have been used at the suggestion of the Government of India so as to be applicable to the whole of India, because there are other places where the words 'Intermediate Examination' would not be applicable. But here in this clause, we know that all second grade colleges teach the Intermediate standard, and therefore we retained the familiar phrase 'Intermediate Examination' in this particular clause."

* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—"My point is this. In clause 33 we have, whether on account of the Government of India's suggestion or otherwise, adopted a certain phraseology and have called the examination as 'Post-Matriculation Examination', and thereby we denote only the First Examination in Arts otherwise known as the Intermediate Examination. We use the words 'Post-Matriculation' in clause 33, and the colleges which prepare students for that examination are the second grade colleges, but in the definition here it is stated that 'second grade college means a college which is recognized by the university as providing courses of study qualifying students for admission to the Intermediate Examination in Arts and Science, etc.' You must amend this definition or we must amend clause 33. Is it the idea of the hon. Minister to amend clause 33 in order to bring in the words 'Intermediate Examination' there? If he leaves clause 33 as it is, I submit there will be difference between the phraseology of the definition and the operative portion of the Bill, and any person will be able to interpret what it means. What are the cases to be covered by clause 33? Are they different from those in this clause? Second grade colleges turn out or prepare students for the Graduate Examinations, but here we see the wording to be 'Intermediate Examination'. This difference in phraseology will result in difference in interpretation and I move my amendment only as a drafting elegance."

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* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"Sir, I quite agree with the hon. Member when he said that two phrases should not be used connoting the same thing, and there should be some similarity in the expressions to be used here. But, as I submitted, we have used the phrase 'Post-Matriculation' only in clause 33 under instructions from the Government of India. I propose to alter it when we go to that clause; as 'Intermediate' is a word familiar to this Presidency, we proposed it here."

* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—"If the hon. Minister is prepared to alter the phraseology in clause 33, I shall be prepared to withdraw my amendment, Sir."

The amendment was by leave withdrawn.

Amendment No. 10.

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—"Sir, I move

'that (1) in item (e) for the words "an institution", the words "a college" be substituted; and (2) after the words "study in", the words "professional or technical or technological subjects or in" be inserted.'

"I may draw the attention of this House to the definition of 'affiliated college' as it stood when the Bill was originally introduced. It was this:

'affiliated college means an existing college or a college to be hereafter established and admitted to the privileges of affiliation which has been recognized by the University as providing courses of study qualifying students for admission to University examinations. It includes colleges in Arts or Sciences and professional, technical or technological colleges'.

"It will be found that in the definition of 'affiliated college' as amended by the Select Committee we do not find any provision including professional, technical or technological colleges. So far as 'affiliated college' is concerned, it covers the three descriptions of colleges given under sub-clauses (b), (c) and (d). But under what classification are we to bring professional, technical or technological colleges? To avoid that ambiguity and to avoid confusion, I think the most appropriate place which can be given to these colleges (professional, technical and technological) is to bring them under the definition of 'special grade colleges'. This definition is important because when we come to clause 6 wherein it is provided that no first grade college ought to be established except at the University centre or within a radius of ten miles thereof, it will be clear. Therefore I think we must find a proper place for these professional, technical and technological colleges. They cannot be brought in under University colleges, or first-grade colleges or second grade colleges. The most appropriate place for them is 'special grade colleges'. The other alternative I suggest is to bring sub-clause (e) into line with the words used in clauses (b), (c) and (d). In the wording of these clauses we find recognition, affiliation, etc., and the wording is similar, but when you come to 'special grade colleges', the wording is altered. So, I think it would be more in conformity with the other definitions to adopt the language according to my amendment. For these reasons I think it is not a mere definition in name, but in view of the importance of the professional, technical and technological colleges it is necessary to give them an appropriate place."

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Mr. SIVA RAO :—" I second the amendment "

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" Sir, the question was freely discussed in the Select Committee stage, and this new definition of 'special grade colleges' was accepted with a view to make it applicable only to Sanskrit institutions, in order to give status to Sanskrit institutions as part of the University scheme; and the definition was added with that idea. It was not intended to cover professional, technical or technological colleges, because they all come under 'affiliated colleges'; and so it was considered that they need not be provided for as special grade colleges. In fact it seems to me an anomaly that the professional and technical colleges should be clubbed with Sanskrit institutions which are intended for a different purpose; the first class are intended for technical purpose and the other for a cultural purpose. So, both need not be clubbed in the same definition."

* Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—" When the Bill was discussed in the Select Committee, the question of these oriental colleges was specially brought in. But even then it was suggested that the professional and technological colleges need not be located at the University centre. We are not concerned with the definition of affiliated colleges but with the fact that these professional, technical and oriental colleges are not first grade but special grade colleges. We wanted to bring these technological colleges and oriental colleges as special colleges."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" It does not apply to technological or professional colleges. It was understood that these oriental schools could be established anywhere, not necessarily limited to the University centre."

* Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—" It was so understood, but not clearly brought out in the Bill. We wanted to make them special grade colleges so as to save them from the operation of clause 6. I say it is not clear in the Bill, and if the hon. Minister shows any provision in the Bill in which it is made clear, we need not bother ourselves about defining them as special grade colleges."

* Mr. T. R. VENKATARAMA SASTRIYAR :—" I want to know why my hon. Friend says that clause 6 does not apply to special grade colleges. It says :

'The university shall have power to admit a college to affiliation as a university college, a first grade college, a second grade college or a special grade college'.

"That is sub-clause (2) of clause 6."

* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—" The real difficulty comes when we go to sub-clause (3) of clause 6. There it is stated that no first grade or university college shall be located except in the places mentioned in that sub-clause. Then, what is a first grade college? It is defined in sub-clause (c) of clause 2 as a college which qualifies students for admission to the examinations for the ordinary degree in Arts and Sciences. We have to decide whether professional degrees are ordinary degrees or not. We have used the words 'ordinary degrees' as different from 'higher degrees'. According to the phraseology adopted in the definitions, we have got two classes of degrees, higher and ordinary. Higher degree means post-graduate and honours courses, whereas ordinary degrees mean pass degrees."

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"If that distinction is to be maintained, then the professional colleges also do come under the first grade colleges. What is intended to be connoted by the words 'ordinary degree' is only the pass B.A. degree. Let us have a clear idea as to what is connoted by the words 'ordinary degrees of the university'. If the Advocate-General is of the opinion that what is expressed by those words is only the pass courses of the university, then I have not the least objection. But if he gives the advice that it may mean in contradistinction with the 'higher degrees of the university' as defined in the definition of 'University college' that professional degrees, such as M.B. and C.M., B.E., do come under the definition of the first grade college, then there will be serious objection because it was never intended by sub-clause (3) of clause 6 that professional colleges should not be established in places other than those mentioned in that sub-clause. That is the difficulty."

* Mr. T. R. VENKATARAMA SASTRIYAR :—" I do not quite follow the objection of the hon. the Leader of the Opposition. Clause 6 (3) refers to university colleges and first grade colleges being located in certain limits. I take it that the special grade colleges defined in clause 2 (e) are not within the restriction of sub-clause (3) of clause 6. I do not see why the definition of 'special grade colleges' should be altered as proposed. On the other hand, supposing that the language should be altered, I have no objection to calling it a college instead of 'an institution' so as to read : 'Special grade college means a college providing courses of study in oriental languages . . .', etc. The special grade college is different from the other colleges referred to, viz., the University college, first grade college and second grade college."

* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—" Will you permit me, Sir, to explain myself? We have now got four classes of colleges—the university college, the first grade college, the second grade college and the special grade college. Most of these are mutually exclusive. Then the question is whether the fifth class—the professional colleges, colleges which prepare students for the M.B. and C.M., B.E., the commerce degrees and so on—do come as a separate class, or are they included in the first grade colleges or second grade colleges? If the definition as proposed by Mr. Krishna Rao Pantulu is to be accepted by this House, then they do come under this class of special grade colleges. Suppose you do not so include them, where are they? Are they to be included in the first grade college or not? If the hon. the Advocate-General advises the Council that they are included in the definition of first grade colleges, on account of the use of the words 'ordinary degree' in the definition of the first grade college, really our intention is not carried out. When we come to sub-clause (3) of clause 6, the intention of the Select Committee as also the intention of the hon. the Minister for Education, as I understand it, is that professional colleges may be situated beyond the limits of those places mentioned in that sub-clause. If that is the intention, is that intention carried out by the adoption of the words in the definition of the first grade college? My only apprehension is that, according to the definition of the first grade college, it also includes the first grade college, a college where a degree in medicine or a degree in engineering is conferred. Take, for instance, the B.A. pass degree. I believe the hon. the Advocate-General calls it an ordinary degree of the university."

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If he does not call it an ordinary degree of the university, what is it he calls it then? Therefore, let us change the definition in clause (b) to clearly indicate the pass degree course."

* Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Is it a degree in arts or in science?"

* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"My only difficulty is this. I am not quite clear whether we are calling a degree in engineering, a degree in arts or science. I do not see any reason why you should not call a degree in medicine a degree in science. I believe the hon. Member from Chingleput will admit that a degree in medicine is a degree in science. Medicine is a science, and therefore a degree in medicine is a science degree."

* Sir R. VENKATARAMA SASTRIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, so far as I understand it, the definition of a first grade college contemplates ordinary degree in arts or science, that is, B.A. and B.Sc. It does not contemplate the M.B.B.S., or B.E., or what we call B.Sc. Ag., i.e., Bachelor of Science in Agriculture. All these are professional or technical degrees. A first grade college, as recognized on all hands, is a college presenting candidates only for the degrees in arts or science. My hon. Friend Mr. Narasimha Raju has concentrated upon the phrase 'ordinary degree'. I would request him to bestow attention on all the words 'ordinary degree in arts or science'. The classification here is this: all colleges are affiliated colleges whatever might be their special function. Then the next three, the university college, the first grade college, the second grade college, refer to what we call arts and science colleges, colleges preparing candidates for arts or science degrees. Then the special grade colleges refer to oriental and some other institutions. The agricultural college, the engineering college and the medical college would be affiliated colleges, and that particular clause which refers to the concentration at Rajahmundry or any other centre contemplates only university colleges and first grade colleges. It does not insist on the location of any of these professional colleges at those university centres. Therefore, I do not think there is any need for this amendment."

* Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, I think it is within the recollection of those Members of the Select Committee who attended the sittings of the Committee that this definition of special grade colleges was necessitated by the fact that oriental institutions have to come under some category or other. I think Mr. Narasimha Raju will bear in mind that the definition of special grade colleges was intended not merely mainly but only and exclusively to include oriental institutions. I think it is anomalous to put professional and technical colleges in the same category as oriental institutions. I was most surprised, Sir, at reading the report of the Select Committee which stated that special grade colleges included the colleges of professional, technical and oriental studies, and in my dissenting minute I protested against it and said that that was not the meaning in which special grade colleges were accepted by the Committee. If you want to clear up the matter and bring the professional and technical colleges under any particular heading, a clause as it stood in the original Bill stating that affiliated colleges include professional, technical and technological colleges might now be necessary. Affiliated colleges, I understand, include not merely first-grade colleges in arts and science but also professional and technical colleges, and

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therefore a clause like that in the definition of affiliated colleges might be inserted, so that the position of the professional and technical colleges might be perfectly clear. I have myself no doubt on the point. But if further explicitness is required, it may be made clear by saying in the definition of the affiliated college that it includes technical, technological and professional colleges.

"As regards section 6 itself, there is absolutely no difficulty in meaning that these professional and technical colleges might be situated outside the three university centres. Sub-clause (3) is quite clear: 'The university shall not, however, establish a university college or a first grade college nor affiliate any institution as a university college or as a first grade college unless the buildings of the institution are situated within a particular area. Now, professional and technical colleges are neither university colleges nor first grade colleges. First-grade colleges are defined as including only colleges which present candidates for degrees in arts or science, and as Sir Venkataratnam Nayudu has pointed out, it is a well-understood phraseology in all universities all over the world that degrees in arts and science do not include degrees in such sciences as medicine or engineering. As regards the difficulty of special grade colleges, it was admitted that oriental colleges were on a different footing from other colleges. I do not know whether it is the intention of the authorities or of this House to give the other privileges to these colleges. But I may say that in the Madras University at any rate these colleges are put on a different footing and therefore I think they have to be treated as a class by themselves, as is intended by the definition of special grade colleges to treat them as a class by themselves. It is no use mixing them up with the professional institutions."

* Mr. T. R. VENKATARAMA SASTRIYAR:—"I think the result of the discussion comes to this. The university college and the first grade college are two terms which are confined to degrees in arts or science, as ordinarily understood. With reference to the distribution of technical institutions, whether they should be brought under the phrase 'special grade colleges' which we are now discussing, or whether they should be brought under the affiliated colleges, is the only question. As suggested by the hon. Member for Obingleput, if you add the words as they originally stood in the definition of affiliated colleges, so as to include colleges in arts or science and professional, technical and technological colleges, you will bring in the agricultural college or the engineering college under head of affiliated college. Then, I think the other courses of study, for example a college for oriental studies, will be brought under the head of special grade colleges. That may perhaps solve the question so far as the definitions of affiliated colleges and special grade colleges go. But as to the difficulty suggested in regard to section 6 (3), there is no such difficulty because the university and first grade colleges are the only ones which are confined to the area referred to in sub-clause (3). The other colleges affiliated and special grade colleges are not required to be established in that area."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"In view of the suggestion that has been made, I wish to point out as I said in the beginning, that some place has to be found for these technical and technological colleges. If that is carried out, I am not enamoured of any particular name under which they should be classified. On that understanding and subject to that intention being carried out, I shall withdraw my amendment."

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The amendment was by leave withdrawn.
The House then adjourned for lunch.

After Lunch (2-30 p.m.)

VI

SELECT COMMITTEE FOR THE AMENDMENT OF STANDING ORDERS NOS. 3 AND 49.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Hon. Members are aware that during the meeting in August last I was one of the six Members elected to the Select Committee to consider the amendments to Standing Orders Nos. 3 and 49. By my having assumed the office of President of the Council, a vacancy has arisen on the Committee which has to be filled in by holding a fresh election by means of the single transferable vote. I accordingly appoint 5-15 p.m. to-day as the hour within which notice should be given by any Member desiring to propose a Member for election."

V.—THE ANDHRA UNIVERSITY BILL—cont.

Amendment No. 11.

Insertion of a sentence at the end of sub-clause (a).

* Mr. T. R. VENKATARAMA SASTRIYAR :—" Before you pass on to the amendments printed on the list, may I suggest that at the end of the definition of the affiliated college the following sentence be inserted ?—

'It includes a college in arts or science or a professional, technical or technological college.'

"That is practically the restoration of the original wording of the definition of the affiliated college and it is suggested, as in the course of the discussion it was suggested, that these words might be inserted in the definition of the affiliated college instead of under the special grade colleges."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—" I second it."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Sir, I have no objection to the amendment on its merits. This is not a substantial amendment and I admit that this is consequential. May I, Sir, raise my humble but so far ineffective protest against this amendment which is after all not of an important nature? We have got the Madras Act and you will remember that the hon. the Chief Justice has once characterized it in the Senate in these words, viz., 'I hope this Act will one day be translated into English.' I do suggest, Mr. President, that if we take this amendment *ad hoc* on the spur of the moment we may in the end produce a monster whose parentage we may not know. I do not look on the merits of it and there is nothing on the merits of it. As one who knows something of drafting it, ought to read as 'affiliated college means and includes But to begin a paragraph in this way, viz., 'It includes, etc.,' does not seem to be correct. Therefore if the Minister will agree to accept these amendments, they may be got passed by the House and then another draft might be prepared providing for all the amendments carried in the Council. Otherwise, I cannot honestly be responsible for a legislation drafted in this haphazard manner."

* Mr. T. R. VENKATARAMA SASTRIYAR :—" Only one thing I wish to say in answer to my hon. Friend's remarks. If the definition of affiliated

[30th October 1925] [Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastriyar]

college means certain institutions specified and included certain other institutions which follow the word 'including', then I should agree with him. But here the second sentence is intended to elucidate what has already been stated by the words following the word 'means'. Therefore such an explanation is properly given at the end in a separate sentence. If we can leave the definition of 'affiliated colleges' with the first sentence, the suggestion can be accepted. But it has to specify technical or technological institutions as well. As a matter of fact this is only an explanation showing that the words after 'means' should be considered to include all these classes. That is why it reads in this form. I may also say, having already passed the definition, any rectification that is required in consequence of the definition of another set of words can only be done in this form. Of course if my hon. Friend suggests and the House desires that the definition should be redrafted and submitted again, we might try to draft the whole thing again. I am only suggesting a correction."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. the Member for the University has himself stated that this is not a substantial amendment and accepted that this was only a consequential amendment. As for the *obiter dictum* of the learned Chief Justice, *obiter dicta* are not binding upon anyone not even upon himself."

The addition proposed by the hon. Member Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastriyar was then put to vote and accepted and tacked on to the definition of 'Affiliated College'.

Amendment No. 12.

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU :—" Sir, I beg to move that

'In item (f) omit the words "Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Kurnool."

"In doing so, I must submit that this is the bone of contention between one part of the Andhra province and another. In educational matters it appears to be necessary that certain freedom should be allowed to the component parts. These are not days when compulsion will have any desired effect. To force down this Andhra University Act on unwilling throats, I submit, will bring about reaction which will have the effect of creating a good deal of vomitings without being in any way useful to the person down whose throat this Act has been thrust. It has been stated that this Andhra University Bill is the result of a persistent demand on the part of the Andhras. Well, Sir, I wish to know whether that is a fact and whether the Telugus in the Duttamandalam, i.e., the Ceded districts, had at any time persisted in the so-called demand. If that was a unanimous demand, I ask why the Government were not pleased to invite members from the Ceded districts in the conference held in 1922 at Vizagapatam. I wish to know why, if this demand was unanimous and if the Ceded districts persisted in the demand, why that treatment was accorded to the Telugus in the Duttamandalam?"

"The next objection is this, if this University is the result of administrative convenience, if it was found that the Madras University was unwieldy and on that account it was found necessary to bifurcate the Madras Presidency, there would be very little objection indeed on principle though even then there would be room for objection on account of the distance that the headquarters might have to the Ceded districts. But this Andhra University

[Mr. T. M. Narasimhacharlu]

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Bill is passed on quite different principles. And one great principle that is sought to be brought out in the administration of this Act is that the vernacular should not only be developed with which principle nobody would quarrel but that the vernacular should be the medium of not only instruction but also of examination. That is to say the vernacular is sought to be made the medium not only in elementary education, not only in the secondary education but also in the University education.

"It seems to me, with due deference to those that want to enforce this principle, that they do not know what they are doing. They do not realize their responsibility. The persons responsible for this Bill thought that it would be an easy matter to translate all the technical, technological and other difficult subjects not to speak of the higher mathematics, pure and simple. Have you found out any gentleman who is not only versatile in those higher sciences but who will be able to translate these things so that people in the Telugu language might easily be able to understand the translation and digest it? Suppose we find that it is a practical thing; a little consideration will show that this kind of thing will exclude Andhras from the rest of India, if not from the rest of the world. For, if you obtain a degree in engineering or in other branches of science, all only in Telugu, if you pass your examinations in Telugu, what is the benefit and what is the use of passing examinations? It is all very well to say 'For the sake of study I have studied'; but I have found very few people who have done like that. If you want to study for the sake of study you have got your own Sanskrit; you have got your Vedas and you have got your Telugu and Tamil literature which will occupy you throughout your life. But you are not devoting any attention to that. You are devoting your attention to those subjects with a worldly object in view. The Andhras cannot get any footing anywhere in India by the education to be given under the Bill."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"On a point of order. The hon. Member is giving a dissertation on the general principles and on what he considers to be the best for them. He is not confining himself to the particular amendment."

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU :—"Yes, Sir. When a mind is prejudiced it will never see the other side."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"Quite so."

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU :—"I am perfectly relevant because if these four districts are included in this Bill they will share the fate which I am now predicting. Therefore I wish to avoid the fate which the districts are sure to have. Just as they have got patriotism, they must allow me also some patriotism, local though it may be. That is why I suggest that these four districts should be excluded from the operation of the Bill."

"Another thing is this. In the old records in the Collector's office when the Mahrattas were rulers of the Ceded districts, we find all the Circar records in the Mahratta language. When the Nizam was the ruler they were in the Urdu language. Now, when the British Government assumed sovereignty we find naturally that the English language predominates. And I may submit that wherever the Indians met from several provinces, they met on a common platform with a common language to speak to and to be spoken to. It is now the English language that is the official

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language. What are those people going to achieve by making vernacular the medium? I want to make all the vernaculars the medium, not only Telugu but also Urdu, Oriya, Karnataka and Tamil.

"Another reason is you have already chosen Rajahmundry as the headquarters of the University. There are several institutions in the north; and students should be allowed the option of going to either University. By all means let there be an Andhra University and I do not at all object to it. But let it be understood that the Ceded districts people should not be compelled to join it. Do not thrust it down unwilling throats. Give them the option of selecting which University they should join. After experience has been gained, if this University proves beneficial and useful, then the Ceded districts will come and apply to be made part of this University. You must persuade and not coerce them. That is my point. In that sense I have moved this amendment, and I appeal to the House—every member here is right minded, impartial and has respect for the views of others—in the name of reason and in the name of fairness not to bring the Ceded districts into the Bill. Let them be left alone but give them the option of joining the University when they consider such a course is beneficial to them."

* Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO :—"Mr. President, Sir, I associate myself fully with what my hon. Friend from Cuddapah has said. The sentiments he has given expression to are exactly the same which I wanted to say and it looks as if he has practically snatched out of my mouth what I wanted to say. In fact, if it is not confidential, I may say what happened in the so-called informal meeting between the citizens of Anantapur and Mr. Statham, and it was exactly on these lines that I stated what I felt. The Ceded districts are not enamoured of being associated with the Circars in the matter of this university. This question of local option which has been very often put to the Minister for Exchequer, I suppose, will meet with a better response when it is put to him as the hon. Minister for Education. It is not a question of revenue and perhaps he would be serving the interests of his own Province or the Circars much better by leaving us alone to develop our own culture. I make this appeal to the hon. the Minister, so that he may consider the question on its merits. I also invite him to reconsider the very object with which he left out the Ceded districts in the conference at Vizagapatam. I do not say that I want to avenge myself for what he has done. But I ask him to consider his own psychology why he did not invite us to the conference; because he was fully assured that we did not want to form the band of people who are to dominate the Andhra University. Otherwise I do not understand why he ignored the Ceded districts. I fail to understand the psychology of it. I would recommend to the hon. the Minister to be consistent in his methods and leave us the option of considering for ourselves the constitution of a university or developing ourselves into a separate university. I must at the same time express my thanks to the hon. the Minister for this sentiment which he has expressed in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. In that he says 'The Ceded districts are in the peculiar position of having only one college for four districts and until such time as the Ceded districts obtain a university of their own, their special interests must be adequately protected.' I fully agree with him, but I want him to extend the protection in the fullest measure and allow us to choose for ourselves."

[Mr. G. Rameswara Rao]

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the Ceded districts will develop a university of their own. We have heard of a project for the starting of a university at Madanapalle under the theosophical auspices. That would be a much better institution than the Government institution which may be changed at the whims and fancies of the bureaucracy. I re-echo the views of Mr. Narasimhacharlu when I say that we want local option. It may be said that an executive order may exempt us later on. But it is a thing for the House to say whether we are entitled to local option, especially when it is not affecting the revenues. We do not ask for anything more. I may also make it clear that as between the students of the Ceded districts and the students of the Northern Circars, there is not much in common. I remember the days when we were members of the Ceded Districts Society here about twenty years ago. Overtures were made to us by the Circars Union for amalgamation. Member after Member rose and said that he would like to preserve his individuality, and the same thing was re-echoed last year when an address was given to the graduates of the Ceded districts and the proposal met with the same fate. The students of the Ceded districts do not want to join a university which will be swamped by the people of the Circars. They want to preserve their own individuality. The Andhra movement itself was the result of a sort of prejudice like that. The Andhras believe that they were being swamped by Tamilians, and that gave rise to the theory of an Andhra Province. Latterly a gloss was given to it and the theory of linguistic basis was invoked as a reason for separation. It may be on economic lines, it may be on administrative lines; I am only giving the history of the movement as I am more in the know of it, from the earlier stages. The fear that the Tamilians would swamp the Telugus which gave rise to the theory of an Andhra Province and subsequently developed into an Andhra University, is still lingering in the minds of the Ceded districts people. They are said to be backward by those in the Circars, they are said to be backward by the Government, they are admitted to be backward by themselves. There is but one college for the four districts. What further evidence is required to show that we are backward? The question has been hurled at me 'How are you going to better your position?' 'Is the Andhra University going to develop a number of colleges?' No; we will work our own salvation. If we remain in ignorance, we will remain so rather than be swamped by others who call themselves better than ourselves. That is our position. Therefore, I have great pleasure in seconding the motion made by my hon. Friend from Cuddapah. I hope the House will see eye to eye with me and consider the sentiments which I have expressed."

p.m.

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"The whole argument of the hon. Member from Cuddapah is based on the fact that he was not invited to a conference at Vizagapatam in 1922. If he would only recall to his mind the object of that conference, he would at once dismiss from his mind that there was any slightest idea to exclude or ignore the representatives of the Ceded districts. The object of the conference was only to consult certain selected people on the report of the Andhra University Committee. It was not intended that there should be any formal conference. It was purely an informal conference. Therefore there is no force in emphasizing the fact that because at a particular conference the members of the Ceded districts were not invited therefore the Ceded districts should be excluded from the operation of this Act. My hon. Friend like a clever advocate ignores the fact that, when a resolution was moved in the last Council for the

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[Sir A. P. Patro]

establishment of the Andhra University and when the report of the Committee appointed to frame a Bill was placed before this House, no objection was raised at all by any of the representatives of the Ceded districts. I may again point out that when the report was published no objection was raised by anyone of them, either in the press or on the platform in regard to that report.

"Another point which was referred to by one or two of my hon. Friends was regarding the employment of vernacular of each district as the medium of instruction, and it is said if this Act were to be extended to the Ceded districts the vernacular prevailing in those districts would be neglected. I believe, Sir, that for the sake of national growth we have to develop that medium which is most convenient for us at present. It may be that this medium of instruction may have to be given up and another medium employed to-morrow. It will take some years before we can achieve our objects. The definition of vernacular includes not only Telugu, but it also includes Urdu, Oriya and Kanarese. There is absolutely no fear that any of these vernaculars will be neglected.

"Another argument which was put forward by my hon. Friend was that nobody from the Ceded districts ever approved of Ceded districts being brought under the scope of this Bill. I should certainly have considered that as a sound argument if it were correct. In the Select Committee, Mr. Koti Reddi who is one of the representatives of the Ceded districts supported the Bill and a deputation which I received in Cuddapah and which consisted of representative men of that district also supported the principle of the Andhra University. So far as I know, Kurnool has not raised its voice against it. Therefore it is not at all correct to say that we have not heard their arguments and that we have not respected their feelings in the matter. All things considered it was thought that we should have a comprehensive scheme and it was on account of that fact that yesterday we agreed to an amendment giving option to those districts that wanted to contract out of this Bill. As my hon. Friends put it yesterday if after gaining some experience we think that a particular area should be given the option of going out of this University area we will do so by a notification stating that that area is excluded from the purview of this Bill. The scheme which has been prepared just now for a particular area has to be complete and comprehensive. Of course in particular cases there may be difficulties but those difficulties can be met by giving them the option, if experience of some years' working warrants it. It was only to achieve this object that my hon. Friend Mr. Ghose Mian Sahib tabled an amendment and in that amendment he clearly defines what should be the medium of instruction. I therefore submit that there is no reason why these districts should be excluded from the purview of this Bill."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I may say, Sir, for the information of my hon. Friend opposite that Mr. Sarabha Reddi has distinctly expressed himself against the inclusion of his district in the scope of this Bill."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—"So far as this question is concerned, it is but necessary that we should have a clear perception as to the scope of the Andhra University Bill. It is unfortunate that those who were wedded to the scheme of the Andhra University in its earlier stages

[Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu] [30th October 1925]

should take up this position now and say that Ceded districts should be excluded from the purview of this Bill. If there is anyone who would appreciate the difficulties under which the Ceded districts are labouring I claim to be one; because, I belong to a district which adjoins two of the Ceded districts, namely, Cuddapah and Kurnool. May I point out that the hon. Member for Cuddapah, if he had carefully followed the history behind this Andhra University scheme, would have found that in his own district there was an Andhra Conference held in which he himself took a prominent part—I believe he was the Chairman of the Reception Committee—and a resolution was passed advocating the establishment of the Andhra University."

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU:—"Establishment of an Andhra Province or an Andhra University?"

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"Both. Sir, may I point out that in Anantapur there was a conference held at which I myself presided and in which they passed a resolution approving the establishment of the Andhra University? May I also point that there was a conference held in Kurnool district at Mahanandi near Nandyal where several representatives of the Ceded districts attended and my recollection is that a resolution was passed approving the scheme of the establishment of the Andhra University."

*Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"The majority of the people of the Ceded districts declined to take part in the conference held at Mahanandi."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"I may assure my hon. Friends that that was the conference in which several important representatives took part and if particular individuals did not attend it that does not in any way impair my position. Sir, in all these conferences opinions were expressed favouring the idea of establishing an Andhra University. With these opinions before us, if we now deliberately come to the conclusion that those four districts should be excluded from the purview of the Bill, it would be striking at the root of the Bill itself. I may point out that if it were decided to have a separate University for the Ceded districts, I would not have raised any objection at all, but I may assure those people that it will be a dream for a long time to come. (Voices 'why?')

"I am just proceeding to give the reasons. Even for this University when we are complaining that we have not got adequate provision—assurances are not quite safe although the hon. the Minister said that he had strong hopes of finding funds for this University—when we are complaining that the provision made in this Bill is insecure and that the financial stability is not sound—with such hopes before us about the establishment of a single University and with the legitimate demands of representatives of other districts for the establishment of a Tamil University and a Kerala University, can it reasonably be supposed that we are going to have funds for three Universities? Is there anyone who will give me that assurance and, if there is anybody, I would most willingly vote for this proposition. I have got my own fear and I think that even for this single Andhra University it will be very difficult to find necessary funds. That is my fear. Under these circumstances I would think that we should concentrate our attention upon having the Andhra University for all these Andhra districts. My hon.

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Friend from Cuddapah said that there was no demand made by the representatives of the Ceded districts. May I point out that of the two hon. Members from that district who spoke, one supported and the other opposed? I wish to ask what is the course we are to follow? If we do not take into account the opinions expressed at the various conferences I do not see on what else we can base our opinion on the matter. I would therefore request this House not to accept this amendment. I am one of those who think that for the purpose of framing the several provisions of this Bill, several safeguards may have to be introduced and while I am in favour of all the details which have been incorporated for safeguarding the interests of the Ceded districts, I am against their exclusion."

*Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"I shall be very brief in my remarks on this matter. As I have already expressed my view, so far as Ceded districts are concerned, we never felt any enthusiasm. We always wanted the option to contract ourselves out of this scheme. The hon. the Minister for Education was pleased to say that that option has been provided for in this Bill. Probably he referred to the small amendment which the hon. Member from Cuddapah was able to carry yesterday. It is in these terms—'The Local Government may by notification exclude any area from the operation of this Act.' That is not giving option to the districts themselves. As the hon. Member for Anantapur put it, we must have the right of self-determination.

"As regards the merits of the question it is well known that we belong to a very backward tract. We have absolutely nothing to gain and everything to lose by linking ourselves with the Circars. It has been said that Bellary is in favour of this scheme; let me say that Bellary is not at all in favour of it. An amendment will be moved that Bellary should be excluded from the operation of the Act. There is divided opinion as regards Cuddapah. It is a mistake to say that the hon. Member, Mr. Koti Reddi, is strongly in favour of it. He is one of the most half-hearted supporters of the Bill. One of the hon. Members representing Anantapur is against it. The hon. Member for Kurnool, Mr. Sarabha Reddi, has been the author of a very long letter in the columns of the *Hindu* expressing himself against the inclusion of this area. We have been getting on well with the Madras University for a very long time and we shall be better off where we are till another University is established for the Ceded districts. Otherwise we would lose very much by joining the Circars."

3-15
p.m.

The motion was put to the House and declared lost.

Rai Bahadur T. M. Narasimhacharlu demanded a poll which was taken with the following result:—

Ay. s.

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| 1. Mr. B. Obalappa. | 11. Rao Sahib U. Rama Rao. |
| 2. " T. Mallesappa. | 12. Mr. G. Rameswara Rao. |
| 3. Rao Bahadur T. A. Ramalinga Chettiyar. | 13. Sriman Sasibhushan Reth Mahasayo. |
| 4. Mr. J. A. Saldanha. | 14. Mr. B. P. Sesha Reddi. |
| 5. " P. Siva Rao. | 15. Rao Sahib P. V. S. Sundaramurti. |
| 6. " A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | 16. Rai Bahadur T. M. Narasimhacharlu. |
| 7. " S. Satyamurti. | 17. Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 8. " T. Adinarayana Chettiyar. | 18. " V. C. Vellingiri Gounder. |
| 9. " C. Gopala Menon. | 19. " C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. |
| 10. " S. Mutayya Mudaliyar. | |

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Noes.

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| 1. The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. | 25. Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi. |
| 2. " the Raja of Panagal. | 26. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. Narasimha Raja. |
| 3. Mr. V. Pandurang Rao. | 27. " A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu. |
| 4. " Abdulla Ghatala Sahib. | 28. Dr. P. Subbarayan. |
| 5. " S. Arpudaswami Udayar. | 29. Mr. M. Gangaraju. |
| 6. Rao Sahib T. C. Tangavelu Pillai. | 30. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. |
| 7. Mr. B. Venkataratnam Nayudu. | 31. Mr. P. T. Rajan. |
| 8. " R. G. Grieve. | 32. Rao Bahadur P. Ranan. |
| 9. " M. Manjappa Heggade. | 33. Mr. P. Sagaram. |
| 10. Sir K. Venkataraddi Nayudu. | 34. " J. D. Samuel. |
| 11. Rao Bahadur C. Natesa Mudaliyar. | 35. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. |
| 12. " M. C. Raja. | 36. Mr. K. Sarabha Reddi. |
| 13. Mr. P. K. S. A. Arumuga Nadar. | 37. " K. Narayanaiah. |
| 14. " A. V. Banaji Rao. | 38. " K. Sitarama Reddi. |
| 15. " A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar. | 39. " Chavadi K. Subramanya Pillai. |
| 16. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. | 40. " K. Suryanarayana Murthi Nayudu. |
| 17. Rao Sahib S. Ellappa Chettyar. | 41. Diwan Bahadur W. Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar. |
| 18. " P. V. Gopalan. | 42. Mr. Qadir Muhi-ud-din Sahib. |
| 19. Mr. K. Krishnaswami Nayudu. | 43. " T. M. Moidu Sahib. |
| 20. " J. Kappuswami. | 44. " M. Sertaya. |
| 21. " R. Madanagopal Nayudu. | 45. " B. Venkataratnam. |
| 22. " C. Muttayya Mudaliyar. | 46. " Abdul Wahab Sahib. |
| 23. " K. Prabhakaran Tampian. | |
| 24. " G. Preayya. | |

Neutral.

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| 1. The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar. | 9. Captain Windle. |
| 2. " Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks. | 10. Mr. K. Raghuachandra Ballal. |
| 3. " Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 11. " C. Ramalinga Peddi. |
| 4. " Mr. T. E. Moir. | 12. " K. Uppi Sahib. |
| 5. " Diwan Bahadur T. N. Sivagnanam Pillai. | 13. " P. C. Venkatapati Raja. |
| 6. Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastriyar. | 14. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo. |
| 7. " E. W. Leigh. | 15. Mr. P. Peddiraju. |
| 8. " G. F. Paddison. | 16. " S. R. Y. Ankineedu Prasad Bahadur. |
| | 17. " Muhammad Ghous Mian Sahib. |
| | 18. " T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. |

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Nineteen hon. Members voted for the motion, and 46 against, 18 remaining neutral. The amendment is lost.

Amendment No. 13.

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo :—" Sir, my own amendment is . . ."

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—" Sir, may I know whether the hon. Member has the permission of the House? If not, I should object to the amendment being accepted on the ground that notice has not been given of this amendment within the time required by Standing Orders."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" It is not a question of the permission of the House being obtained; it is only a matter of my permission being obtained. I have allowed it."

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo :—" Sir, I beg to move that the word 'Ganjām' be omitted from clause (2) (f). My reasons are these. There are two colleges in Ganjam, attached to the Madras University,—the Raja's College at Parlakimedi and the Kallikota College. In the latter college the hon. the Minister for Education had his early education. As these two colleges are affiliated to the Madras University they have now got the privilege of developing themselves into first-grade colleges. But the Andhra University Bill imposes a disability on these two colleges: they

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cannot develop themselves into first-grade colleges, and ultimately they will be reduced to the position of high schools. I am fortified in my opinion by no less a person than Sir R. Venkataratnam Nayudu, the Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University who in his dissenting minute says that:

'the second grade colleges will inevitably merge into the reorganized secondary or pre-University education.'

"Again he says:

'A second consideration is that the new University will automatically recognize colleges already affiliated to the Madras University. Yet while guaranteeing them their present position, the new University rescinds their present privilege to grow where they are.'

Clause 6 limits the area within the which the University may establish first-grade colleges and that excludes Ganjam.

Therefore the fate of these two colleges is sealed. They must be reduced to the position of mere high schools. These two colleges are the result of the endowments of two Oriya Rajas and have been in existence for a very long time.

The next consideration is one of language. You are aware that Ganjam is predominantly Oriya. You are also aware that there has been a strong agitation for the last 25 years or more for the exclusion of Ganjam or the Oriya portion thereof from the jurisdiction of the Madras Presidency. The commission that considered the question, viz., the Philip Commission, have submitted a report and have suggested that certain portions should go to Orissa. That question is under the consideration of the Government of India. Newspapers have recently given information that this exclusion is going to take place. So we are now in suspense. We know, Sir, that the Madras Government is opposed to the agitation for the excision of Ganjam from Madras. It comes to this. You do not allow us to have our own University and yet oppose the agitation to go out of the Presidency. There is a Oriya proverb: 'Don't cook in your house; do not eat in my house'. The position of Orissas is reduced to one of a minority community whose interests are disregarded by this Government; and this Act seeks to impose a disability on the backward Oriyas. The hon. the Minister in reply to my hon. Colleague from Ganjam said at the first reading that something would be done in the case of Oriyas during the course of discussion at the Select Committee stage. But nothing was done. He admitted that the Oriyas were under a difficulty. Mr. Statham mentions the case of the Oriyas. He has suggested a number of ways to solve the problem but I do not think that any of the remedies suggested by him will be of any use. Sir, the hon. the Minister says now that Ganjam may be excluded as power is given to exclude certain districts or portions of districts. Why should we be at the mercy of the executive? Why should not there be a provision in the statute itself enabling us to contract out of this Bill? Why should Sir A. P. Patro have the option of inflicting this University on us? Oriyas are afraid of this measure and the measure is coming from Sir A. P. Patro. We know his love for the Oriya community. We have hundreds and thousands of instances. Therefore we do not want that this power should be given to Sir Patro or to the executive.

"Then, Sir, he says that the word 'vernacular' includes Oriya, Telugu, Kanarese, Urdu and also Malayalam, if there is a Malayali member. He wants to develop the Andhra culture and the Telugu literature; he wants that Telugu should be the medium of instruction. That is the main principle of the Bill and yet he says that there would be development of Oriya,

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Kanarese and Urdu languages. Is that possible? Are we to quote his speech or are we to quote some section when it is necessary? Is there any definition of the word 'vernacular'? Sub-clause (3) of clause 4 is 'to promote the development of the study of the vernacular.' It does not say 'vernaculars'. This word 'vernacular' is not defined. The hon. the Minister says that the Oriya language also would be developed. I do not think so because there is no provision in the statute. Representation of Oriyas on the Senate is nothing to safeguard the interests of the Oriya language and literature.

"The case of Ganjam is worse than that of Bellary. There is some similarity between Kanarese and the Dravidian languages of Madras. But what similarity is there between Telugu and Oriya? There are no colleges in Bellary at present. We have two second-grade colleges in Ganjam. Of course you hear of Bellary's protest from the papers. The Oriyas have not raised their voice to that extent; yet the protests are there. Many resolutions have been sent to me; and copies of them have also been sent to the hon. the Minister also. Oriya samajists and Oriya associations in Ganjam protest against the inclusion of Ganjam in the University area. Let us have the option of contracting out of the University. Let not this Act be inflicted on us. We do not want it. Even the Telugu people in Ganjam should not be deprived of the privileges they enjoy under the Madras University Act for the mere sentiment of having an Andhra University because no provision is made for the money required. It is only going to be a sentimental matter after all, the satisfaction of the sentiment when the Andhra University Bill has been passed. I have consulted the teachers and professors of the two colleges in Ganjam and they have asked me to oppose the Bill because the position of these two colleges will be worse than what they are now. Therefore, Sir, I urge the amendment and appeal that it may be accepted."

* Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—"Sir, just before taking up the consideration of this Bill, I had the honour to move the adjournment of its consideration. I objected because I wanted that the Bill should confine itself to certain areas only. But the Council having rejected that motion, we have no other option but to move for the exclusion of certain districts which have peculiar features and whose language is not Telugu. It has been said that the amendment of the hon. Member Mr. Narasimhaachari which has been accepted by Government gives local option. It is not local option. It is Government option."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Before the hon. Member proceeds with his speech, may I ask him to confine himself to the special arguments why Ganjam should be excluded from the Act? The argument regarding the exclusion of certain areas has been worn out threadbare."

* Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—"We have no other option than to move for the exclusion of Ganjam from the operation of the Bill. In the course of a conversation with the hon. Sir A. P. Patro he told me that Oriya would be one of the languages that would be recognized by the Bill. As has been pointed out by my hon. Friend, Mr. Sasibhushan Rath, there is nothing to show that either the Kanarese or the Oriya language would be recognized unless the amendment of my hon. Friend, Mr. Ghose Miau Sahib, is accepted. I have been accused by some of my friends for being neutral when the last motion was put to vote. Of course my attitude will be different when the question of the Kanarese people comes, as has been stated by the hon.

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Member from Cuddapah. Oriya may be one of the recognized languages as it is under the Madras University Act. But that won't improve matters. Oriya is now one of the recognized languages. But the B.A. class students and post-graduate students are not allowed to choose Oriya as their optional language. Many students have applied that Oriya may be taught as one of the optional languages but to no purpose. Mere recognition will not improve the Oriya language. Unless special provisions are made, matters would not improve. Instruction should be imparted in the vernaculars for the post-graduate students also. Only in that case the vernacular languages will improve and authors will be induced to write text-books. I do not think that the Government would have enough funds at their disposal to help the development of three different languages. It is this fact that makes us think that matters will not improve in spite of the assurance of the hon. the Minister. As has been pointed out by my hon. Friend there have been many assurances from the hon. the Minister and I must say that we have been disappointed.

"Lastly, we have to think of the sad fate to which our colleges would be subjected under the new University Act. After all we will stay in this Presidency only for a few years. It may be for one or two years. The hon. the Minister would be right in excluding us from the university which might not even have a local name and a habitation within these two years. It is therefore bare justice, I believe, that he should give us the option of contracting our own relations with the Madras University as we will have to stay here only for a short time. Therefore I heartily support the motion of my hon. Friend."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"I am not a little surprised to hear the hon. Mover because he was one of the Members appointed by this House to consider the Andhra University Bill. The Committee has submitted its report and the jurisdiction of the University has been defined in that report."

"Sir, the arguments of the hon. Mover are three in number. First he said that there were two second-grade colleges in the Ganjam district, that that district was predominantly Oriya and that it stood to suffer under the Bill. The Ganjam district includes both Telugu and Oriya. And so far as I know, there has not been any memorial presented to me or appearing in the newspapers about any protest from the people of the district. It may be that the hon. Mover has received letters."

* Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—"May I rise to correct the hon. Minister, Sir? Certain resolutions were published in the dailies two days back."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"Two days back! That is very significant, Sir. As regards the two colleges, the fear that they will be deprived of the right of developing themselves into first-grade colleges comes in not where the exclusion of Ganjam is urged but should come in under sub-clause (3) of clause 6. The hon. Member referred to the dissenting minute of Sir Venkataratnam Nayudu. That relates to clause 6 (3). That cannot be raised as an objection in favour or the exclusion of Ganjam."

"The second argument that has been advanced is that it is contemplated or at least that they hear that there will be excision of Ganjam, a portion of

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it, and that therefore it is necessary that that district should be excluded. It is to meet such a contingency that power has been taken to exclude operations from the Bill whenever necessary.

"The third argument advanced is that the medium of instruction will not be Oriya though it may be one of the recognized languages. I am afraid there is again a misconception there. For when we come to the amendment for the definition of the term 'vernacular' that is going to be proposed by my hon. Friend, Mr. Ghouse Mian Sahib, Oriya will come to be included so as to be one of the media of instruction.

"There is thus no sound argument advanced so far for the exclusion of the district of Ganjam. Mr. Das asked the question why the Bill should be thrust upon them (Oriyas) when they would be here only for a few years more. It is not the motion now for the exclusion of that particular area but for the omission of the whole district. If that contingency arises, there is provision already to meet it and there is no danger of their being forever subjected to the jurisdiction of this University even after they are territorially separated from the Madras province."

The amendment was put and lost.

Amendment No. 14

Mr. MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB :—" I move

'in item (k) for the word "teachers" occurring at the end of line 1, substitute the word "persons";

(ii) after the word "appointed" insert the words "or recognized";

(iii) after the words "by the University" insert the words "under the provisions of this Act"; and

(iv) add at the end the words "in the university or any college".

"This amendment, Sir, is merely a formal one with a view to make clear the definition in the sub-clause. Putting all the amendments together, the definition is sought to be brought into a line with other enactments which use the same expression 'University teachers'. In the Delhi University Act where the same term has been used in (g) of section 2, teachers of the university are defined to mean persons appointed or recognized by the University under the provisions of that Act for the purpose of imparting instruction in the University or any college. I hope, in these circumstances, the hon. Minister will not object to the amendment."

Mr. ABDUL HYE SAHIB :—" I second it."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" Sir, the very clause referred to in the other University Act was considered by the Committee and even before the Bill was committed to the Select Committee the clause referred to by the hon. Mover was considered and we decided that for the purpose of this Act the definition as drafted would be sufficient and adequate. It is a matter of drafting, as the hon. Mover has admitted, and he may take it from me that we have very carefully considered the language of this clause and I hope the hon. Mover will not press his amendment."

The amendment was by leave withdrawn.

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Amendment No. 15.

Mr. MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB :—" I move, Sir, that

'In item (1) after the word "means" the words "and includes" be inserted'

"It is but a verbal amendment."

Mr. ABDUL HYE SAHIB :—" I second it."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" There would of course be no objection to the insertion of the words suggested. But as the hon. Member will notice, we have omitted the words 'and included' in the other definitions and made them more definite."

The amendment was by leave withdrawn.

Amendment No. 16.

Mr. MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB :—" This is a substantial amendment, Sir, and I have got the assurance of the hon. Minister himself that it will be accepted. The amendment reads thus :—

'After item (o) add the following as a new item :—

"(p) 'Vernacular' includes the languages of Telugu, Urdu and Kanarese."

"The word vernacular occurs in several places in the Act, but it has not been defined and in order to include the claims of other classes of people who are talking Kanarese and Urdu and safeguard them, I propose to define the term."

Mr. ABDUL HYE SAHIB :—" I second it."

* Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I think it will be better if the definition of the word is given so that all doubts may be cleared as to what languages are included. I would only suggest the inclusion of the Oriya language and propose the amendment in this form : "Vernacular" means the following languages, viz., Telugu, Oriya, Kanarese and Urdu." All the four are languages referred to in section 15 (9) where they are given special representation. Telugu is given two representatives, Oriya one, Kanarese one and Urdu one on the Senate. I would suggest this for the acceptance of the hon. Mover."

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARIU :—" Telugu and Kanarese being similar they may be put together so that the order may be Oriya, Telugu, Kanarese and Urdu."

Mr. MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB :—" I have no objection to including Oriya, Sir."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" I accept the amendment."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I ask one question, Sir? In sub-clause (c) of clause 4 the word 'vernacular' for the first time occurs in the Bill and I gave notice of amendments to substitute 'Telugu' for the word 'vernacular' there. Therefore, Sir, may I ask, in case I am so fortunate to persuade the House to accept that amendment of mine to drop the word 'vernacular' there, can I come back to the amendment which is now before the House and which may be accepted so that I may ask the House to substitute such word as I may then move, for the word in the Bill?"

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"It will depend on the fate of this amendment. Whether any amendment could be moved to a subsequent clause will depend on the fate of this amendment."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"I am afraid, Sir, I have not made myself clear. If this amendment is defeated, there is an end of the matter. If it is carried, I submit, Sir, the word 'vernacular' becomes part of the Bill. I have given notice of an amendment that the word 'vernacular' at the earliest possible place in which the word appears in the Bill as circulated be substituted by another word. If this word 'vernacular' is now accepted as part of the Bill you will then permit me, if I am so fortunate as to persuade the House to accept my amendment then, to come back to this word. If this amendment is disposed of one way or the other, I am asking, Sir, whether I may ask for your leave, suspending the Standing Order, to move my amendment of which I have given notice."

m. * The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"If this amendment is carried, then it becomes part of the Bill. So, I do not understand the hon. Member Mr. Satyamurti's point as to whether he can move the amendment of which he has given notice. He should try his best to defeat this amendment if he wants to move the amendment of which he has given notice. The Government accepted this amendment, and whether he will have an opportunity of moving amendments of which he has given notice in connexion with subsequent clauses will depend on the fate of this amendment."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I believe, as I understand him, that the hon. Member Mr. Satyamurti's objection is not to the substance of this amendment, but to the use of the word 'vernacular'. Probably he wishes to substitute some such words as 'mother tongue', etc. He fears that if this amendment is carried in the form proposed with the word 'vernacular' he may be precluded from moving his amendment afterwards, namely, the substitution of some such expression as 'mother tongue'. That apparently is his fear, so far as I understand."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"If so, I do not consider it as a substantial amendment, and I think it might be brought forward."

* Mr. T. R. VENKATARAMA SASTRIYAR:—"If the objection is to the word 'vernacular', I think the hon. Member for the University should take objection to the definition of the term at this point, so as to drop this word and put in something else which he intends to substitute for the word 'vernacular' later on."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"If that is your suggestion, I would do it. Only I have not got the amendment before me, and keen as I may claim my memory is, I am not able to recollect the words of my amendment just now."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"Sir, the new definition runs thus: "'Vernacular' means any of the following languages, namely, Telugu, Kanarese, Oriya and Urdu." This is newly put in as per the amendment suggested by Mr. Ghose Mian. It comes as sub-clause (p) after (o)."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"I think I shall accept your suggestion, namely, that the best thing for me to do is to oppose this amendment, and if I am successful in persuading the House to reject this amendment, to bring in my amendment at the proper stage and time. With your

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leave, I would like to appeal to my hon. Friend Mr. Ghose Mian that he gains nothing by pressing his amendment at this stage, because the need for defining 'vernacular' is not so clear as he seems to think. I believe that the word is used only in sub-clause (3) of clause 4. I speak subject to correction. Therefore in order to elucidate the meaning of a word used only once in the Bill, I submit it is not necessary to have a separate definition here."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"The word is also used in the clause relating to the powers of the Academic Council."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"I am referred by my hon. Friend here to the use of that word in clause 15 (9). But if my hon. Friends will devote some attention to that clause, they will find that the word 'vernacular' there is a surplusage for it reads:

"five persons to represent the chief vernacular languages in the university area chosen either by nomination, etc., and allotted as follows, Telugu (2) and Oriya, Kanarese and Urdu (1) each."

"I have already referred to sub-clause (3) of clause 4, and I shall accept Mr. Ghose Mian's amendment at that stage to include the words, Telugu, Kanarese, Urdu and Oriya. I am now asking the House to vote against his amendment or not, as Mr. Krishnan Nayar said, not on its merits. I entirely agree with the spirit of the amendment, but I suggest that the word 'vernacular' ought not to find a place, after our attention has been drawn to it in a Bill passed by this House. Sir, I respectfully submit that the 'vernacular' means the tongue of the slave. That is the meaning of that word. I trust, Sir,—of course your mouth is shut—I can certainly say that any one who knows some Latin and the derivative meaning of this word will agree with me, and I would ask all hon. Friends who supported the wording to think of this. You are using an English word which is admitted to mean what I have said and which will be applied to Telugu, Kanarese, Oriya and Urdu. I want to put it to the House that this is not a technical or formal amendment. If the hon. Mover's attention is not drawn to this point, I can understand his pressing it. But when the attention of the House is drawn to it, and when no injustice is done on the merits of the question, it should be rejected now. In clause 4 (3), we can put in the necessary words so that Telugu, Kanarese, Oriya and Urdu may be used as media of instruction and examination. That will bring out the substance of the amendment of my hon. Friend Mr. Ghose Mian, and it will also help me to have a vote on this matter straight way now. I therefore ask my friends, whatever may be their opinion on the other substantial motion, to vote against this amendment, on this understanding that when we come to that we may vote on it, and now delete this obnoxious word. I regret I have to oppose this amendment, and I do it with a full sense of responsibility."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"I too have a sentimental objection to this term 'vernacular'. It is only the foreigner that refers to our languages as vernaculars, generally speaking. We never hear the English language referred to as the vernacular of the English people. It is part of what may be called the slave vocabulary, I mean this word vernacular. Moreover in every place sense denoted by it occurs, it is very easy to state the word 'languages' or names of the languages that we are thinking of. The word

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occurs chiefly in the place where vernacular is laid down as the medium of instruction. We might easily say 'employment of Telugu, Urdu, etc., as the medium of instruction'. In the other clauses we may omit the word 'vernacular' altogether and merely say: 'the following languages shall receive special representation in the new 'university'. After all it is not a matter of much importance, but I think just as the word 'native' is to be banished from polite discourse, we might also try to banish 'vernacular' in the same way."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"I can appreciate the sentimental objection now raised, but the arguments I suppose are the same as those that were urged yesterday with regard to 'Telugu' and 'Andhra', because this word 'vernacular' was used two thousand years ago by the Romans. From that time it has come more or less into current use and throughout this Bill and its discussion we have been using the word 'vernacular'. I have no particular objection but as I said yesterday in regard to the substitution of the word 'Telugu' for 'Andhra', certain words which have become the current language and can be easily understood should as far as possible be used. I do not want to make any changes in wording which people may not be able to understand. The word 'vernacular' occurs in three places in this Bill. First it occurs in sub-clause (3) of clause 4. Even there the word 'languages' can be substituted, but it is difficult to substitute another word when we come, for instance, to clause 23, sub-clause (k) 'to make regulations relating to the use of the vernacular as the medium of instruction and examination'. (Voices:—"You may say local language or language of the area".) I submit the derivative meaning of the word which was originated two thousand years ago has now disappeared from use, and the word is used in a different sense and in a different form. We cannot always look to the root meaning of the word. In that case several words we are now using may have to be abandoned from current vocabulary. Therefore on this ground only I am diffident to accept the suggestion. Similar arguments and sentiments were expressed in regard to another matter I referred to. So under these circumstances I am not able to reject the amendment. I have accepted the amendment of Mr. Ghouse Mian Sahib already."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"It seems to be agreed on all hands that the substance of the amendment is acceptable to the whole House, as I understand it. The only objection, as was urged and also admitted, is one of sentiment. It is said that 'vernacular' really means the language of the slaves and that that term was used two thousand years ago. My hon. Friend the Minister in charge of the department says that the word has been in current use with reference to the languages of the Presidency for many years and there can possibly be no objection to the use of that word on that ground. Seeing that there is some sentimental objection to the use of that word and seeing that there is perfect unanimity with respect to the substance of the motion, why should we insist on having this word 'vernacular' which objected to, though no doubt on sentimental grounds? I would certainly have that word deleted and substituted by other words without any difficulty whatever in two or three places in this Bill later on. I would heartily oppose the amendment. We may now reject this amendment and accept its substance in two or three places later on in the Bill."

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* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"It is for the hon. Mover of this amendment to decide."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"It being agreed that this House accepts the substance of this amendment and wants to incorporate it in the proper place when we reach it, there is no reason why this should be passed now."

Mr. MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB:—"If the whole House guarantees, Sir . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Order, order. The hon. Member cannot anticipate the decision of the House."

Mr. MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB:—"I understand there is a guarantee, Sir, and therefore I should like to withdraw this motion."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

Clause 2 with the amendments already carried, was put to the House and passed, and stood part of the Bill.

Clause 3.

Amendment No. 17.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"In view of the fact that amendment No. 18 on the agenda is a more comprehensive amendment than amendment No. 17, 4-16 p.m. I will allow amendment No. 18 to be moved first."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I make a humble suggestion, unless, Mr. President, your ruling is irrevocable? Sir, the question of the whole of the Ceded districts was discussed and voted upon by this House just now when we discussed the definitions section. I have a point of order against it, which I will now make if you will allow it. I submit that the claims of Bellary are *sui generis* and they stand altogether on a different plane. Therefore, I beg that I may be permitted to move my amendment first, and if I am fortunate enough to convince this House and carry it, my hon. Friend may then move for the exclusion of those other districts which are not excluded. My amendment is not inconsistent as it is. I submit that my amendment raises issues far different from those on which my hon. Friend has tabled his amendment. In any case, I venture to ask you to allow me to move my amendment."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member Mr. Satyamurti will move his amendment."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"I am much obliged to you, Sir."

* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARAYIMHA RAJU:—"I rise to a point of order. Sir, we have discussed and disposed of the question whether the districts of Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary and Anantapur shall be included in the jurisdiction of the Andhra University Bill or not. On the merits and in substance, the question regarding those four districts is disposed of. My submission is the same question cannot be raised now in this form in another place."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Sir, when I gave notice of this amendment, I have claimed to follow certain principles. If you will turn to the Bill, Sir, you will find the word 'district' is defined. Nothing happens to that."

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The first operative clause in this Bill which seeks to include Bellary is clause 3 which says, 'there shall be constituted in and for the area comprising the present districts . . . a University by the name of the Andhra University . . . ' etc. This is the first clause which seeks to clutch at jurisdiction over Bellary, and I have given notice of an amendment that the word 'Bellary' shall be deleted from that clause."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Mr. Satyamurti is quite in order to go forward with his amendment."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Much obliged, Sir. My amendment, Mr. President, is, as I just now said, one which seeks to remove the word 'Bellary' from sub-clause (1) of clause 3 of Chapter II of this Bill, and it reads—

'In line 4, omit the word "Bellary".'

"Mr. President, Sir, I desire to state in the first instance that this Bill seeks to give expression to what it considers a linguistic and cultural demand on the part of people known as the Andhras for a University of their own. I am sure the hon. the Mover of this Bill himself will not quarrel with me when I say that in his Statement of Objects and Reasons published along with the original draft of this Bill, this is what my hon. Friend the Minister said:

'These (Andhra) districts represent a convenient linguistic unit and are, therefore, peculiarly favourably situated from the point of view of controlling and developing their own higher educational system. In particular, it has long been the desire of the Andhra districts to give greater opportunities for the expansion of education through the medium of their own vernacular.'

"Therefore, Mr. President, it will be conceded on all hands that if I convinced this House that Bellary is a convenient linguistic unit belonging to another language than Telugu, then I submit it follows logically from the hon. the Minister's Statement of Objects and Reasons that Bellary ought to be excluded from this University.

"Again, Sir, when he introduced this Bill in this House, the hon. the Minister for Education in the course of his speech said:

'The Andhra districts represent a definite linguistic and cultural unit, and for this reason are specially suitable for a separation of their colleges from the existing Madras University.'

"Later on in the course of the same speech, he said:

'It is too early to anticipate how soon the new University will adopt, as undoubtedly other Universities in India shortly will, the vernacular as the medium of instruction at least up to the matriculation stage; but the provisions of the Bill indicate that all encouragement should be given by the University to the study of the vernacular and to the use of the vernacular as far as possible as the medium of instruction.'

"I may say at once, Mr. President, that I do not in the least share Mr. Narasimhachari's doubts and difficulties with regard to the use of Telugu as the medium of instruction for examinations right up to the Master of Arts standard or the B.A. Honours standard. But I am using that statement of the hon. the Minister to illustrate my point that when you create a university for the development of a particular language and particular culture, it is right, it is just that you should seek to include in that university only those areas wherein that particular language is the medium of speech and has been cultivated for all these years.

"Coming to the facts, Mr. President, so far as Bellary is concerned, it is admitted that six out of the nine taluks of Bellary are Kanarese speaking, that Kanarese is their language, and there are three other taluks which are

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Telugu. There is an amendment, Mr. President, lower down on the order paper which seeks to exclude only the six Kanarese-speaking taluks of the Bellary district. If I do not succeed in persuading this House to accept this amendment, I shall certainly be glad if that at least is accepted as a smaller favour. But I venture to protest against this division of an administrative unit, which may cause inconvenience. But, anyhow, that matter I leave to the House. (At this stage, the hon. the Deputy President took the chair.) But the principle for which I am now fighting by trying to persuade this House to accept my amendment is this: that at least the Kanarese-speaking portions of the Bellary district ought not to be brought within the scope of this University, without their consent and in fact against their expressed wishes as may be seen, Mr. Deputy President, from the petition given to us the other day by my hon. Colleague from South Kanara and from the deputation which waited on the Select Committee and the published correspondence and memorials too numerous to mention here. From among the numerous memorials sent to us as individual members and sent also to this Council, I desire to point out that the memorials all turned upon this fact, viz., that the bulk of educated opinion in the Bellary district is certainly against the inclusion of Bellary in this University. I do not suppose that I need read the award of Mr. Kelkar given to the All-India Congress Committee, when the question of the linguistic area to which Bellary ought to belong was decided. Sir, both the Andhra and Kanarese claims were fully heard and the decision was that the Kanarese-speaking taluks of Bellary ought to form part of the Kanarese-speaking province. Moreover, I have got on this amendment the authority of two distinguished members of this Council, who then belonged to the Ministerialists, and one of whom has been elevated to this Chair since. I am sorry I have lost his vote. This is what the hon. Mr. Ratnaswami said as a Member of this Council when he spoke during the introduction of this Bill:

'The Ceded districts have expressed their disinclination to join the University. But I hope it will be time enough when the Bill goes before the Select Committee to see that it is made possible for colleges that do not want to come within the scope of the Bill to be excluded. Liberty must be allowed in these cases just as they have done in the case of the Benares University and the Mysore University. Certain institutions have been allowed to contract themselves out and in the case of the Andhra University as well we must allow the University to flourish under the circumstances in which public opinion will be at the back of the movement. I hope and trust that the Andhra University Bill will not be worked with elements within the University who will protest continually against it. The time will come when the Ceded districts will themselves ask for inclusion. In the present circumstances, I think the cause of the Andhra University will best be served by allowing the Ceded districts to contract out of the Bill.'

"Then, Sir, my hon. Friend from Godavari, a Ministerialist (Sir K. Venkatarreddi Nayudu), speaking on the motion at the first reading of this Bill expressed himself thus:

'Coming to my friend Mr. Siva Rao's apprehensions with reference to the Ceded districts with which you, Sir (the hon. the Deputy President), are very much interested I would point out that there is a clause in this Bill under which the Local Government can easily say that the Bill applies to districts A, B and C or to Anantapur, Bellary and Cuddapah. I would draw attention to clause 1 (2). This is what it says:—"It shall come into force on such date and in such area as the Local Government may, by notification, appoint".'

"That phrase 'in such area' has now disappeared. I see there the results of hasty legislation. Very few of us are able to remember what happened yesterday. I remember the question whether the Local Government have a right to exclude certain districts has not yet been voted upon. We have agreed to put it off, but we have already passed in clause 1 an amendment to

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the effect that the Local Government shall have the power to exclude such areas as they may deem fit from time to time. Coming to what I was quoting, my hon. Friend continues thus :

'In the area specified by the Local Government there are Anantapur, Bellary and Kurnool, and if my friends want it, they may move that those three districts in clause 3 be omitted. By a simple process they can free themselves off from the new University and remain faithful to their love. It is not desirable that we should emphasize this point. It is not in the least our desire to quarrel with our friends from the Ceded districts; we are perfectly willing to go along with them and to assist them or take them just as they please. We are entirely at their disposal and they can join us in our university. They are at perfect liberty. Nobody can think of compelling an unwilling partner to join us in a matter like this.'

"I hope these words are as true to-day as they were when they were uttered:

"Sir, let me refer to the amendment which was passed yesterday in anticipation of this difficulty or of this position which I am now taking, as I myself pointed out yesterday. Sir, the position of Bellary is this: that in a linguistic and cultural university six Kanarese speaking taluks, nay the whole district, claimed, in my humble judgment very rightly and justly claimed, that their language and culture ought not to be sought to be annihilated by forcing an alien language and an alien culture upon them. To that, there can be no answer except to accept that argument as perfectly valid. But the Government turn round and say 'we see the validity of the argument and accept it, but leave it to us; we know better than you do which districts are to be excluded and when they are to be excluded. Let Bellary wait and try to convince us, while they are trying to convince us and succeed you don't give expression to your views; we are here the *mabap*, the father and the mother; we will decide whether to exclude Bellary or not.' An attitude of that kind is neither fair to themselves, nor fair to the Bellary people, nor to this Council. It is not fair to the Government because—I do not know what the Minister thinks—they want to take upon their shoulders the responsibility of deciding a question of this kind. I would rather like to share the responsibility with this House. Secondly, Mr. Deputy President, it is not fair to the Bellary people. They have tried to convince us. Either we are convinced or we are not convinced. I venture to hope that all the Members of this House who have made up their minds already against Bellary will now be convinced of their arguments and will vote for my amendment. Otherwise, it is not fair to the people of Bellary. Lastly, it is not fair to this House that it should divest itself of this power to exclude a district whose claims are admitted by it on the off chance of the Government excluding it later on. Mr. Deputy President, the clause which we passed yesterday contemplates in my humble judgment circumstances which do not exist to-day but which may hereafter arise, on a judgment of which circumstances the Government will be then in a position to exercise their statutory right. The Government would not want us to exercise that right of excluding a particular area, and we have not given that right to be exercised by the executive.

4-30 p.m. "Sir, the Education Minister, and this is the last occasion when I shall trouble the House with a quotation on this matter, speaking about the Kanarese-speaking people of the Bellary district said :

'In regard to the Kanarese-speaking area of the Bellary district I have always been saying that special care must be taken to meet the difficulty in this respect. We have not made rigid provisions in the Bill stating that this area ought to come within the orbit of the University and

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that area ought not. The Government will hear the representations of all the districts concerned and if they find that there are some special difficulties or those that may arise in future—to meet all these cases elastic provision is made in the Bill itself.'

"I take it that the hon. the Minister referred then to the provisions that we have now adjourned for consideration that the Act should come into force in such areas as the Government may notify from time to time. Unless he tells me that he is going to accept that amendment, namely, giving Government a power to postpone the starting of the Act in certain areas to be notified from time to time, I would beg the House to accept my amendment. I appeal to my Andhra friends to treat this matter and to do unto the Kanarese-speaking people as they themselves wish to be done. You want that Telugu culture should be developed; therefore allow the Kanarese-speaking people to conserve their literature, to conserve their culture and to improve them on their own lines. They ask nothing more and, I submit, they are entitled to nothing less. If it is going to be the preservation of their own culture, I would suggest to my Andhra brethren, that they do well to leave alone the Kanarese men and by so doing they would be far more effectively and far more quickly attaining their objects, instead of taking in these people who will ever remain discontented. By leaving them alone, the Andhra districts are going to lose nothing, and on the other hand, they will have the satisfaction of having satisfied the sentiments of a section of our countrymen who are doubtless entitled to our respect.

"I do not want to compare small things with great, but I may illustrate my points? When Germany in 1870 took Alsace-Lorraine from the French people, France was greatly injured and she never forgot it. Because a linguistic province of hers was considered to have been linguistically and culturally separated by an alien nation. In memory of that injustice, they kept up a statue in Paris which was covered in black until Alsace-Lorraine was captured back during the recent war. As I said, I do not want to compare great things with small, but I only wish to point out that the Kanarese-speaking people of Bellary are not going to take this thing lying down; at any rate, they will not stop there. Not even the Legislative Council is omnipotent, no more powerful than King Canute who ordered the stopping of the waves.

"I therefore appeal to my friends and ask them not to super-impose this Bill on the people of Bellary who do not want them and have requested that they should be excluded. That is a very reasonable step and I ask all my friends here to support my motion for the exclusion of Bellary."

* Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"Sir, I need not say very much after what has been very well said by the hon. Mover who moved this amendment. Even at the time of the first introduction of the Bill I expressed my grave misgivings as to desirability of the provisions of the Bill applying to the district of Bellary. It is admitted, Sir, that the district is predominantly a Kanarese district speaking Kanarese. There are at least six taluks forming a major portion of the district which are Kanarese-speaking. It is well understood that the essential basis of the Bill is linguistic. Now when it is pointed out that most of the people, especially in the six districts are speaking Kanarese, it is but right that an alien University should not be thrust on the Bellary district. There have been loud protests from the district people belong to the Kanarese speaking-province and they have vehemently protested against the inclusion of the district of Bellary in the

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Andhra University scheme. The feeling in this respect is deep and intense and it is expressed clearly against the application of this Bill. At a meeting held at Madras a resolution was passed strongly protesting against the application of the provisions of the Bill to Bellary. The resolution stated that the inclusion of Bellary was highly unjust and caused great discontent to all classes, especially among the Lingayat community who felt that the inclusion would be disastrous.

"Now I would ask this simple question. There are two sets of opinion, one strongly opposed to the application of the measure, the other consenting to have the provisions of the Bill provided Bellary is made a University centre. They wanted some such prospect to be held out. Now that is not going to be, both of them have resolved not to make Bellary as the centre. I would simply ask the Minister this question, namely, for whose benefit is he legislating? Is it for the people of Bellary? If so, they say, we do not want the Bill. It is simply cruel to impose the Bill on the people of Bellary merely on the strength of the vote of the majority of this Council."

MR. T. MALLESAPPA :—"Sir, it is quite clear from the census report and the Bellary district gazetteer that Bellary district is a Kanarese-speaking district; if this district is included with the Telugu districts the Kanarese population of the district will be merged with the Andhras, thereby causing grievous wrong to the inhabitants therein.

"No doubt, this Bill is based on linguistic principle. When such is the case why should we be compelled to go with the Telugu area instead of allowing us to remain outside the area and jurisdiction of the Bill. Let us remain with the Madras University till we get a separate Kanarese University, though it may take some time to get our object fully accomplished.

"I request therefore that Bellary may be excluded from the operation of this Bill."

* MR. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I strongly support this amendment. This is a question of one linguistic area dominating over the other. This University is called the Andhra University. Kanarese has always been in dread of Andhra domination. Recently, a pamphlet has been published on the Origin of the Andhras by Rev. Father Anthoo which far from being historically accurate, has gone to the length of stating that Vijayanagaram empire was an Andhra empire in its origin. Really it belongs to the Kanarese area both in its origin and its development. The foreword to this pamphlet is written by Sir A. P. Patro. The pamphlet has gone too far to lay much stress on the historical fact of the ancient domination of the Andhras over the Kanarese district. Such being the case there is every reason for the Kanarese people to dread the domination by the Andhras of their linguistic culture. I, as a member coming from the Kanarese district, heartily sympathise with this feeling of my hon. Friend, Mr. Siva Rao, and support this amendment that Bellary should be excluded from the Bill."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"Sir, I quite appreciate the sentiment from the point of view of sentiment with which the hon. Mover has argued the case. But sentiment is not the whole matter in this case. The question of Bellary being within the University area was considered several times and representations made by the two deputations were heard by the

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Select Committee and the resolution finally passed by the Select Committee was that Bellary should be within the jurisdiction of the University. The first argument of the hon. Mover of this amendment is that at the time when the territorial jurisdictions for the Congress Committee was considered the Committee thought that Bellary should come within the Kanarese district. The Committee surely did not then consider from the point of University and the situation of the colleges. They had a distinct object in view and perhaps they were right in their decision. But so far as the question of a University is concerned it cannot be said that they have considered that point of view and discussed the matter. The second argument that has been advanced by the hon. Mover is that Bellary is predominantly Kanarese-speaking and therefore it is unfair to force on that district an Andhra University. There is force in that contention and that is why even in the beginning I sympathised with that sentiment. Therefore it is that sufficient provision has been made in the Bill that when the Bill comes into operation, if difficulties are experienced it should be quite possible that these taluks should be separated from the operation of the Bill. I have not made any rigid provision in the Bill and the provisions of the Bill are sufficiently elastic. If after experience it is found either in language matters or in their development of the culture there are any difficulties, it is quite possible that these taluks may be excluded. In considering this question, we should not consider it merely from the point of view of the majority, the point of view of the six taluks alone. In that case what is to become of the Telugu speaking taluks? Are you not imposing a great obligation and a great difficulty on those that are purely Telugu? The difficulty of the bi-lingual districts will have to be considered. They are only two or three districts now and how are they to prosper in the Kanarese district? Are you going to refuse them the rights and facilities for educational development?

"Therefore, what applies to the major taluks also applies to the other taluks. It was not necessary that there should be a unitary area under the Bill. Taking the unit of a district, if the district has had some experience under the University Act, then there may be ground to consider the exclusion of portions of the district. It was in that view this House had carried the amendment yesterday that, at any time, when difficulty is felt, any portion of a district or taluk can be excluded from the operation of the Act. With that saving clause I do not see any difficulty whatever." 4-45 P.M.

"In regard to Bellary, while, as I said yesterday, it is not desirable that any district or any people should be forced against their wish to come under the jurisdiction, we have at the same time to consider the point of view of educational organization, whether or not it is necessary that the whole district should be under the operation of this Bill. No practical difficulties have so far been pointed out to this House. It is not stated that there is no facility for the development of a particular language or particular culture. Bellary district is close to Anantapur where there is a first grade college. There are a large number of students from the Bellary district now reading in the Anantapur college and the language difficulty is not at all felt.

"As to the medium of instruction, I submit it begins in the lower classes; it does not at all extend right up to the college course. Vernacular medium will come in when the academic council finds the area suitable for introducing it in the college course. But it must begin at the bottom in the high schools. There is no obstruction whatever now for any high school or any

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management for introducing the vernacular medium of instruction. If there is any difficulty that Kanarese could not be adopted as a medium of instruction, then it is unfair to place the obligation on them and force it against their will. Under the scheme there is no obstruction or impediment in the way of the residents of Bellary joining the Madras University. Therefore I do not see any objection to include Bellary in the area. It was also seen from the deputation that the objection came mostly from representatives that did not belong to Bellary. The deputation that appeared before the Select Committee consisted of representatives from Dharwar and Belgaum, and, out of the six people, there was only one from Bellary. (A voice: 'Two from Bellary.') Therefore I submit that the agitation for a separate university or exclusion from the scheme mostly came from outside the district. I quite sympathise with the sentiment that there should be a separate Kanarese University. The time will come when the Kanarese-speaking people may have a university of their own. But until then, there is no objection whatever to continue Bellary in the Andhra University scheme. For these reasons, I support the decision of the Select Committee."

Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU:—"With your permission, Mr. Deputy President, I wish to say a few words, especially because I was quoted by the hon. Member for the University. I am also indebted to him for having read the whole of what I said on a previous occasion. I am sorry if that impression is left on the minds of the Members of this House and I should make my position clear. As the hon. the Minister has said, the sentiment given expression to should be respected. At the same time, there are certain difficulties which must be brought to the notice of this House. The Oriyas of Ganjam certainly form a majority in the Ganjam district. And if on the ground of majority or equality certain sections or portions of Bellary district are to be excluded, I do not see why that argument should not be extended to Ganjam. If I am not mistaken, so far as that resolution is concerned, it was moved and lost. Now I have got a few other reasons to mention. Reference has already been made to the existence of a college at Anantapur in which a number of Bellary students are at present studying. If you exclude Bellary, what is to become of those students, because this resolution does not exclude Anantapur also? It leaves Anantapur within the area of the Andhra University Bill. It comes to this: those boys will have to withdraw themselves from the area and go all the way to Madras, for in Bellary there is not even a second grade college. That is a point which is of immediate consequence and will have to be considered by this House.

"There is one other point. It has been said that the culture of the Andhras is an alien one and it should not be imposed upon the Kanarese people. Reference has also been made to the great King of Kannada. I have only to mention that the great Krishna deva Raya, a great patron of Telugu literature himself, called an Andhra, Telungarayan. The Deputy President also probably knows it."

The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT:—"He was also a Tamil Rayan. (Loud laughter)"

Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU:—"I will also mention another thing. There are eight or ten prakondams which display the greatest Andhra culture in themselves. You will notice, so far as the script

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is concerned, the script of the Telugu and of the Kanarese is the same. In Europe there is a common script for several languages. In this country, we have not got it except in the case of Telugu and Kanarese.

"Well, Sir, with these traditions and with these difficulties before us, I leave it to the hon. Members of the Kanarese districts whether it is desirable that they should separate themselves at this stage from the scheme. Reference has already been made to the possibility of separation when circumstances demand it. In fact, it would have been more logical if these six taluks should have been part of the Mysore Province or South Kanara. But we cannot help it at present. So when the time comes, they may have a separate university."

The motion was put and carried.

* Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar demanded a poll.

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"On a point of order, Sir. Are you going to take up another amendment, namely, the amendment for the exclusion of only Kanarese-speaking area?"

The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT:—"It will be taken up separately."

A poll was taken on amendment No. 17 and the House divided as follows:—

Ayes.

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|---|---|
| 1. Mr. T. Mallesappa. | 13. Rao Sahib U. Rama Rao. |
| 2. Rao Bahadur V. A. Ramalinga Chettiyar. | 14. Mr. G. Rameswara Rao. |
| 3. Mr. J. A. Saldanha | 15. Sriwan Sasibhushan Rath Mahasayo. |
| 4. " P. Siva Rao. | 16. Mr. B. P. Sesha Reddi. |
| 5. " P. C. Venkatapati Raju. | 17. " M. R. Soturatnam Ayyar. |
| 6. Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 18. " S. R. Y. Ankinedu Prasad Bahadur. |
| 7. Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | 19. Rai Bahadur T. M. Narasimhaachari. |
| 8. " S. Satyamurti. | 20. Mr. M. Sitayya. |
| 9. " T. Adinarayana Chettiyar. | 21. " R. Srinivas Ayyangar. |
| 10. " A. Chidamburu Nadar. | 22. " C. V. Venkatarawana Ayyangar. |
| 11. " S. Muttayya Mudaliyar. | 23. " B. Venkataratnam. |
| 12. " P. Peddiraju. | |

Noes.

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| 1. The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. Sivagnanam Pillai. | 18. Mr. R. Madanagopal Nayudu. |
| 2. " Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. | 19. " C. Muttayya Mudaliyar. |
| 3. " the Raja of Panagal. | 20. " K. Prabhakaran Tamban. |
| 4. Mr. V. Pandrang Rao. | 21. " B. Ramachandra Reddi. |
| 5. " Abdulla Ghatala Sahib. | 22. The Raja of Ramnad. |
| 6. " S. Arpudawami Udayar. | 23. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. |
| 7. Rao Sahib T. C. Tangavelu Pillai. | 24. Mr. P. T. Rajan. |
| 8. Sir R. Venkataratnam Nayudu. | 25. Rao Bahadur P. Raman. |
| 9. Mr. R. G. Grieve. | 26. Mr. P. Sagaram. |
| 10. " G. F. Paddison. | 27. " J. D. Samuel. |
| 11. Sir K. Venkatarreddi Nayudu. | 28. " R. Srinivasan. |
| 12. Rao Bahadur Dr. C. Natesa Mudaliyar. | 29. " K. Sarabha Reddi. |
| 13. Mr. P. K. S. A. Arumuga Nadar. | 30. " K. Sarvarayudu. |
| 14. " A. V. Bhanoji Rao. | 31. " B. Sitarama Reddi. |
| 15. " A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar. | 32. Diwan Bahadur K. Suryanarayana-murti Nayudu. |
| 16. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. | 33. Mr. Qadir Muhi ud din Sahib. |
| 17. Mr. J. Kappaswami. | |

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Neutral.

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| 1. The hon. Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks. | 7. Mr. K. Raghuchandra Ballal. |
| 2. " Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 8. " B. Obalesappa. |
| 3. " Mr. T. E. Moir. | 9. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. Narasimha Raju. |
| 4. Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sasriyar. | 10. Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddi. |
| 5. " G. T. Boag. | 11. Rao Bahadur A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu. |
| 6. " Manjappa Heggade. | 12. Mr. Ghose Mian Sahib. |
| | 13. " Wahab Sahib. |

Ayes 23 : Noes 33 : Neutral 13.

The amendment was lost.

The hon. the Deputy President then went on to the next amendment, and asked Mr. Mallesappa whether he had anything to say.

* Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"There are other Members who are prepared to say something on the same amendment. If you, Sir, are prepared to wait till 5-30 p.m. we can go on."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"Many of us have got something to say on the amendment."

The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT:—"If you have got to speak then it will take a long time." (Laughter.)

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"Thank you for the complement."

The House then adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. the next day.

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 675 asked by Mr. R. Veerian at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 30th October 1925, page 456 supra.]

Statement.

District.	Department.	Office.	Class	Number.
Madras	Labour Department..	1. Office of the Commissioner of Labour.	Clerks	3
		2. Office of the District Labour Officer.	Peon	1
		3 Madras Depressed classes Hostel.	Warden	1
	Marine Department.. Posts and Telegraph Department.	Presidency Port Office ..	Clerk	1
		Office of the Deputy Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs.	Sorter	1
Chingleput ..	Co-operative Department.	Office of the District Labour Officer.	Inspector of Co-operative Societies.	1
Tinnevely ..	Registration Department.	Sub-Registrar's Office, Sivagiri.	Clerk	1
South Kanara.	Forest Department ..	District Forest Office ..	Clerk	1
	Registration Department.	Registrar's office, South Kanara.	Probationary Sub-Registrar.	1
Malabar ..	Revenue Department.	Taluk office, Ponnani ..	Clerk	1
Total				12

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 701 asked by Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 30th October 1925, page 470 supra.]

*Official Memorandum No. 14914-1-A, L. & M., dated 6th July 1925,
to the Chairman, Municipal Council, Pollachi.*

The Government observe that the Pollachi municipality is growing in importance as a trade centre with prospective railway development and that it urgently requires comprehensive schemes of water-supply, drainage, town-planning and town improvement and removal of congestion.

2. During the three years ending 1924-25 the Pollachi Municipal Council realized an income of one hundred thousand rupees from ordinary receipts and under section 71 (2) of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, it should employ an Engineer if so required by the Government. The Government are of opinion that an Engineer should be so employed.

3. In the interests of efficiency and economy the Government would prefer to have a combined post of an Engineer-Chairman, the pay of the post being fixed at not less than Rs. 500-600 in order to secure a thoroughly competent officer capable of performing both duties.

4. The Pollachi Municipal Council is accordingly requested to report whether it is willing to employ an Engineer-Chairman and if so, what salary it proposes. The reply to this reference should be sent through the Collector within a week of the date of receipt of this memorandum.

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 704 asked by Rao Sahib U. Rama Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 30th October 1925, page 472 supra.]

Particulars regarding Demonstrators employed in the Medical Colleges at Madras and Vizagapatam.

Subject.	Number of posts in Madras Medical College.	Number of posts in Vizagapatam College.	Qualification and pay in Madras College.	Qualification and pay in Vizagapatam College.	Reasons for difference in pay.
1. Anatomy ..	(a) Two senior demonstrators.	One senior demonstrator.	Medical graduates at Rs. 250 each per mensem.	Medical graduate at Rs. 250 per mensem.	....
2. Hygiene ..	(b) Three junior demonstrators.	One junior demonstrator.	Medical graduates at Rs. 125 each per mensem.	Medical graduate at Rs. 125 per mensem.	....
3. Pathology ..	One for seven months in the year.	One for nine months in the year.	Medical graduate at Rs. 50 per mensem.	Medical graduate at Rs. 50 per mensem.	....
4. Physiology ..	One for nine months in the year.	One for nine months in the year.	Medical graduate at Rs. 50 per mensem.	Medical graduate at Rs. 50 per mensem.	....
5. Materia Medica ..	Two for six months in the year.	One for nine months in the year.	Medical graduates at Rs. 50 each per mensem.	A medical graduate at Rs. 75 per mensem.	A medical graduate at Rs. 50 per mensem was not forthcoming at Vizagapatam.
6. Biology ..	Nil ..	One for nine months in the year.	Nil ..	Diplomate in Pharmacy at Rs. 50.	....
7. Practical Pharmacy.	Four student-demonstrators.	One whole-time demonstrator.	Senior medical students on an honorarium of Rs. 30 for the whole course.	Medical graduate at Rs. 50 per mensem.	The demonstrators at the Medical College, Madras, are student-demonstrators.
8. Chemistry ..	Three student-demonstrators.	Nil ..	Senior medical students on an honorarium of Rs. 50 each for the whole course.	Nil ..	....
	Nil ..	One whole-time demonstrator.	Nil ..	Chemistry graduate on Rs. 50 per mensem.	....

[30th October 1925]

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide item IV. Communications to the Council at page 492 supra.]

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement),
Mis. No. 200, dated 28th January 1925.

G. F. PADDISON, Esq., C.S.I., I.C.S.,
Commissioner of Land Revenue and Settlement.

READ—the following paper :—

Letter from the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, No. 622/22-A-1,
dated 13th March 1924.

Resolution—Mis. No. 200, dated 28th January 1925.

In his letters R.C. No. A.-8-2273, dated 15th September 1924, and R. Dis. No. 2273, dated 20th December 1924 (appended), the Collector of Nellore reports—

- (1) that it will not be possible to levy a betterment fee from the ryots;
- (2) that no revenue can be anticipated on account of second crop irrigation under the reservoir;
- (3) that only about 27 acres of waste lands will be available for sale; and
- (4) that the ryots are not prepared to pay water-rate at more than Rs. 8 an acre for a single crop.

The revenue forecast will then be as follows :—

	RS.	RS.
Water-rate on 16,500 acres at Rs. 8 an acre ...	...	1,32,000
<i>Deduct—</i>		
(1) Maintenance charges at As. 12 per acre ...	12,375	...
(2) Collection charges at 5 per cent of gross revenue ...	6,600	18,975
Net revenue ...	...	1,13,025

This will yield a return of 2.28 per cent on the capital outlay of 49.52 lakhs.

2. The Board considers it unsafe even to count on this small return of 2.28 per cent as the Collector reports that about 9,000 acres out of the commandable ayacut of 16,500 acres consist of regar clay which yields best on a comparatively light rainfall and produces cholam without any irrigation and which cannot therefore be expected to be brought under wet cultivation. The Director of Agriculture did not report on the soil conditions of the tract in his letter R.O.C. No. 5155-Gl., dated 10th September 1919, although his opinion on the point appears to have been asked. It may however be taken as tolerably certain that the regar clay lands will not be brought under regular irrigation and that project water will be taken only in years of drought as is stated to be the practice in the case of such lands under the

[30th October 1925]

Kurnool-Cuddapah canal. In actual working the scheme is therefore likely to yield even a return considerably lower than 2·28 per cent and cannot be rendered productive under any conditions. It has also no great protective value and may therefore be abandoned.

(True extract)

W. S. BROWN,
Secretary.

To the Chief Engineer for Irrigation with two enclosures returned and with copies of Collectors' letters, dated 15th September 1924, and 20th December 1924.

Appendices.

(i)

Letter from the Collector of Nellore, No. R.C.A. 8/2273, dated 15th September 1924.

[Reference—Board's Reference No. H. 1109-1, dated 26th March 1924.]

The points raised in the reference are answered hereunder :—

(a) *Betterment fee.*—Some of the ryots are unwilling to pay Rs. 12-8-0 per acre and it is not possible to expect anything further from them. A good part of the extent comprised in the area is rich regar soil best fitted for valuable dry crops (mostly cholan) and an acre of good land yields a minimum of 1 putti worth Rs. 150 against a maximum of 1 putti of paddy worth Rs. 90 with comparatively greater labour. Such lands are not likely to be bettered at all. I see from B.P. No. 171-R.S., dated 27th September 1918, that the Government are not in favour of levying any initial fee before the ryot reaps any actual benefit. It has also to be considered that the ryot has to lay out a large sum per acre to bring the land under wet cultivation.

(b) *Revenue from second crop irrigation.*—We can expect floods in the Paleru only during north-east monsoon in October, after which it will be possible to raise a four months' crop which will remain on the ground till February when it will be too late and out of season to raise a second crop. The chances of a second crop are remote unless there should remain a sufficient quantity of water in the reservoir from the previous year's stock. We cannot depend for a sufficient supply from sub-soil percolation.

(c) *Assessment.*—The maximum rate may be taken at Rs. 12-8-0, some of the ryots demur to pay even this rate.

(d) *Revenue aspect.*—I have not got sufficient material before me to discuss the point. The growth of irrigation is a point to be ascertained. The inferior lands will come under irrigation first. There will be some objection on the part of the ryots to converting their valuable cholan lands into wet, and they will naturally take a long time to do it. I have called for particulars of the extent of each class of soil that will be commanded by the reservoir, and shall submit a detailed report in about three weeks.

[30th October 1925]

(ii)

Letter from the Collector of Nellore, R. Dis. No. 2273, dated 20th December 1924.

[Reference—Board's Ref. No. H. 1109-24-2, dated 29th September 1924.]

The proposed ayacut of 16,500 acres consists of 9,000 acres of regar clay, 6,250 acres of regar loam and 1,250 acres of regar sand. Though several of the ryots of the villages covered by the project have recorded statements agreeing to bring the lands under wet cultivation in five to eight years after the project comes into operation, I believe that the ryots occupying the 9,000 acres of black clay, and possibly some of the area classed as regar loam will not take water except in years of drought. Regular irrigation is bad for such land which thrives best on a comparatively light annual rainfall and produces good cholan year after year without any irrigation. The ryots will not therefore generally consent to the transfer of such lands to wet as they only need take water in years of scarcity and pay tirvajasti to grow their usual crop of cholan. This is the practice over considerable areas of heavy black soil under the Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal. The Tahsildar has, I think, underestimated the difficulty of persuading the ryots to convert their lands to wet, and estimates that the ultimate ayacut could be reached in fifteen years.

2. The ryots agree to a water-rate of Rs. 8 for a single crop and Rs. 12-8-0 for double crop and it seems clear that considering the attitude of the ryots, a higher rate would retard the growth of irrigation. Rupees 8 and 12-8-0 may be adopted for the present and the rates might be raised if subsequently found necessary. As there will be practically no second crop as already reported, the rate of Rs. 8 per acre would give a net return of 2·28 per cent on the outlay. But for the reasons given in paragraph 1 above, I think the project is bound to be unproductive.

3. There are only 27 acres of waste land available for sale—a negligible extent.

4. A statement showing the classification of the soil to be commanded by the ayacut in each village is enclosed.

[30th October 1925]

APPENDIX V.

[Vide item IV. Communications to the Council at page 492 supra.]

Proceedings of the Advisory Committee, dated 18th May 1925.

PRESENT:

- (1) The hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government.
- (2) M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur W. Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar Avargal.
- (3) „ B. Muniswami Nayudu Garu.
- (4) „ Rai Bahadur T. M. Narasimhacharlu Garu.
- (5) „ V. Madhava Raja Avargal.
- (6) „ R. Veerian Avargal.
- (7) „ Diwan Bahadur P. C. N. Ethirajulu Nayudu Garu.
- (8) „ Rao Sahib P. V. Gopalan Avargal.
- (9) Mr. J. A. Davis.
- (10) „ C. B. Cotterell.

M.R.Ry. Rai Bahadur N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar and Mr. Ghatala Sahib were also present.

Abolition of local board tolls and the substitution of other taxes in its place.—The Committee was not in favour of abolishing tolls altogether. It had however no objection to motor vehicles being exempted from tolls on payment of an additional annual tax. The Committee desired that statistics should be collected as to the number of motor vehicles in each district, the amount of tolls that will be foregone by each district board if motor vehicles are exempted from tolls so that a scheme might be devised by which the additional revenue realized from the tax on motor vehicles might be equitably distributed among the district boards to compensate them for the reduction under toll income.

2. Exemption of Co-operative societies from assessment to Companies tax and Profession tax by local bodies.—Mr. Gray and the hon. the Minister for Development were also present. The Committee was of opinion that co-operative societies should be exempted from the Companies tax, but that they should be liable to pay Profession tax on income, i.e., on the net profits of the society as ascertained under the Act.

3. Nominations to local bodies.—The Committee was of opinion that no change need be made in the Acts. They advised that a rule should be framed to the effect that in the case of taluk boards, nominations should always provide for a Muhammadan, an Indian Christian and a member of the Depressed classes, if a suitable candidate of each class is available, unless these communities are already represented on it by election. In the case of union boards, the Committee recommended that these three communities should be represented as far as possible. The Committee was of opinion that the Government should have power to cancel any nomination contravening these rules.

23rd May 1925.

C. B. COTTERELL.

30th October 1925]

Proceedings of the Advisory Committee, dated 19th May 1925.

PRESENT:

- (1) The hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government.
 - (2) M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur W. Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar Avargal.
 - (3) „ B. Muniswami Nayudu Garu.
 - (4) „ Rai Bahadur T. M. Narasimhacharlu Garu.
 - (5) „ V. Madhava Raja Avargal.
 - (6) „ R. Veerian Avargal.
 - (7) „ Diwan Bahadur P. C. N. Ethirajulu Nayudu Garu.
 - (8) Mr. J. A. Davis.
- M.R.Ry. Rai Bahadur N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar and Mr. Ghatala Sahib were also present.

The Committee considered the amendments to the Madras Village Panchayat Act and settled the lines on which the amendments should run. Further consideration of this subject was adjourned to the 20th.

23rd May 1925.

C. B. COTTERELL.

Proceedings of the Advisory Committee, dated 20th May 1925.

PRESENT:

- (1) The hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government.
 - (2) M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur W. Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar Avargal.
 - (3) „ B. Muniswami Nayudu Garu.
 - (4) „ Rai Bahadur T. M. Narasimhacharlu Garu.
 - (5) „ V. Madhava Raja Avargal.
 - (6) „ R. Veerian Avargal.
 - (7) „ Diwan Bahadur P. C. N. Ethirajulu Nayudu Garu.
 - (8) Mr. C. B. Cotterell.
- M.R.Ry. Rai Bahadur N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar and Mr. Ghatala Sahib were also present.

Removal of chairmen of municipal councils and presidents of local boards by Government.—The proposals in paragraph 3 of the note (attached) were approved subject to the following alterations:—

- (i) In clause (1) omit the words “refuses to act or”;
- (ii) omit clause (2);
- (iii) substitute the following for clause (3):—

“if he wilfully omits to carry out or disobeys the provisions of the Act or the rules framed thereunder or any lawful orders issued thereunder or abuses the powers vested in him.”

2. Amendment of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, so as to remove the maximum limit of the rate of land cess.—The Committee advised that no change need be made.

3. Appeals against or revision of decisions in election disputes.—The Committee was of opinion that litigation before and after elections should be minimised, that it was very necessary that a decision in election matters should be arrived at speedily, and that the jurisdiction of the civil courts should be ousted. The conclusion was arrived at that all points in dispute should be heard by Persona Nominata with an appeal to the Government.

Enclosure.

Soilwar particulars for the lands likely to be irrigated under Vengalapuram Project, Kandukur taluk,
Nellore district.

Serial number and names of channel.	Extent shown as irrigable according to figures given in map. (2)	Approximate extent arrived at by inspection on the ground. (3)	Villages in which situated. (4)	Extent in each village. (5)	Soilwar particulars in each block.			
					Regar clay. (6)	Regar loam. (7)	Regar s-and. (8)	Total. (9)
1. Pacharea channel No. 1	ACS. 1,630	ACS. 1,629	Pacharea	ACS. 1,629	ACS. 201	ACS. 1,321	ACS. 107	ACS. 1,629
2. Pacharea channel No. 2	369	359	Pacharea	359	41	284	34	359
3. Sluice for 268 acres	268	250	Narasimha Nayagi Khandriga ..	132	35	97	..	132
			Kamepalli	118	..	118	..	118
4. Kamepalli 1st channel	..	..			35	215	..	250
5. Kamepalli 2nd channel	471	471	Kamepalli	471	..	471	..	471
6. Chatakupad channel	504	504	Do.	504	..	504	..	504
	2,556	2,458	Do.	135	..	135	..	135
			Chatakupad	1,055	103	831	121	1,055
			Paidipad	806	..	575	230	806
			Ranachandrapuram	309	..	288	21	309
			Uavara	153	153	..	..	153
7. Paidipad channel	..	..			256	1,830	372	2,458
	1,182	1,256	Uavara	207	207	..	..	207
			Uavara H. Khandriga	125	125	..	..	125
			Chatakupad	644	505	139	..	644
			Paidipad	280	80	200	..	280
Total ..	6,980	6,927		..	917	339	..	1,256
	..	..			1,450	4,964	513	6,927

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8. Narasingala channel	5,841	5,657	Kondapi	269	269	..	..	269
	..	..	Paidipad	1,010	866	144	..	1,010
	..	..	Rameswaram	440	262	178	..	440
	..	..	Narasingala	3,081	2,010	377	694	3,081
	..	..	Narasingala H. Khandriga ..	145	145	..	..	145
	..	..	Chirukurpadu	712	456	218	9	712
9. Sluice for 461 acres	..	..		..	4,037	917	703	5,657
	461	456	Kondapi	86	86	..	..	86
	..	..	Munpavaram	233	233	..	..	233
	..	..	Chodavaram	137	137	..	..	137
10. Sluice for 630 acres	630	658		..	456	..	..	456
11. Sluice for 892 acres	894	892	Chodavaram	658	658	..	..	658
12. Chirukurpad channel	1,196	1,288	Venur	892	741	124	27	892
	..	..	Do.	646	628	23	..	646
	..	..	Chinavenkopalam	73	73	..	..	73
	..	..	Chirukurpad	569	388	180	1	569
13. Vennore north channel 610—Nil.	..	..		..	1,084	303	1	1,288
	610	616	Vennur	316	573	43	..	616
Grand total ..	16,612	16,494		..	8,999	6,251	1,244	16,494

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4. *Position of the vice-president of a local board in relation to its president.*—The Committee recommended that rules should be framed defining the circumstances under which a president leaving his jurisdiction should be deemed to be on duty. A president absent on public business within the presidency to be permitted to discharge his duties as president.

23rd May 1925.

C. B. COTTERELL.

ENCLOSURE.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT.

NOTE FOR THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

[SUBJECT :—*Removal of chairmen of municipal councils and presidents of local boards by Government.*]

Under the existing provisions in the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, and the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, the chairman of a municipal council or the president of a local board is removable from his office only if he fails or refuses to carry out any resolution of the local body without sufficient excuse. This power of removal now vests with the Local Government in the case of chairmen of municipal councils, presidents of district boards and presidents of taluk boards and with the president, district board, in the case of presidents of union boards.

2. Instances have, however, come to the notice of the Government in which chairmen and presidents of local boards failed to carry out the duties imposed on them by law or acted in a high-handed manner against public interests, even though the majority of the members of the local body concerned was against them. The result was that the administration came to a standstill or there was the unseemly sight of the executive and the members of the local bodies occupying opposite camps and adopting a series of obstructive tactics to the detriment of the interests of the public at large. In one case no meeting was convened for a number of months. The Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards can no doubt inspect the affected locality and advise the president or the chairman and the members concerned, and Government can pass severe strictures on the conduct of the president or the chairman or dissolve the local body and reconstitute it. Neither of these methods meets the case of a recalcitrant chairman.

3. In order to remedy the above state of affairs, it has been suggested that the chairman of a municipal council or the president of a local board whether elected or nominated should be removable by Government from office for the following grounds also :—

- (1) if he refuses to act or becomes incapable of acting ; or
- (2) if his continuance in office is, in the opinion of the Local Government, dangerous to the public peace or order or likely to bring the municipal administration into contempt ; or
- (3) if he wilfully disobeys the provisions of the Act or the rules framed thereunder or the orders of Government or abuses the powers vested in him ; or
- (4) if three-fourths of the members of the local body ask at a meeting specially convened for the purpose for the removal of the president or the chairman.

30th October 1925]

The words 'president' and 'chairman' will of course include the 'vice-president' and the 'president-delegate' and the 'vice-chairman' and the 'chairman-delegate' respectively.

4. At its meeting held on 2nd December 1924, the Advisory Committee considered the question and recorded the following resolution :—

"The Committee recommended that provision be made in the Acts to the effect that the chairman of a municipal council or the president of a local board, whether elected or nominated, may be removed from office by Government if three-fourths of the members of the local body ask for it at a meeting specially convened for the purpose."

5. The Committee's recommendation does not go far enough. It will be necessary for Government to remove a president or chairman not only on the motion of the local body concerned but also on their own initiative for proved misconduct or obstructive attitude.

6. The subject is placed again before the Advisory Committee.

8th May 1925.

C. B. COTTERELL.

Proceedings of the Advisory Committee, dated 21st May 1925.

PRESENT :

- (1) The hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government.
- (2) M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur W. Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar Avargal.
- (3) " B. Muniswami Nayudu Garu.
- (4) " Rai Bahadur T. M. Narasimhacharlu Garu.
- (5) " V. Madhava Raja Avargal.
- (6) " R. Veerian Avargal.
- (7) " Diwan Bahadur P. C. N. Ethirajulu Nayudu Garu.
- (8) Mr. C. B. Cotterell.

M.R.Ry. Rai Bahadur N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar and Mr. Ghatala Sahib were also present.

The amendments to the Village Panchayat Act were considered and the Committee made the following recommendations :—

I. Declaration of an area to be a village to be made by the president, district board, with the approval of Government.

II. The actual number of members of a village panchayat should be fixed by the president, district board.

III. The number of members to be allotted to a revenue village to be determined by the president, district board.

IV. The resolutions of a panchayat relating to functions under the control of a taluk board or of a district board should be liable to be suspended or cancelled by the president, taluk board, president, district board, or the Collector.

V. Where a village panchayat makes persistent default in raising the taxes necessary to carry out its obligatory duties the district board should have power, with the approval of Government, to direct the levy by the panchayat of the taxes coming under clauses (a) and (b) of section 26 (1).

VI. Government to have power to approve with or without modifications the proposals of a panchayat in respect of taxation.

[30th October 1925]

VII. In section 26 power to be taken to frame rules for regulating rates of taxes and the methods of their levy.

VIII. Suffrage to depend on residence and payment of land revenue or income-tax. Women also to be allowed to vote.

IX. A rule to be framed to insist on the submission of budgets in cases where Government consider it necessary.

X. The functions in items (i) to (vii) and (xiii) of section 15 to be declared obligatory.

XI. Government to take power to insist on the formation of committees, to fix the number of panchayatdars and non-panchayatdars and to specify the manner of election of non-panchayatdars.

XII. In the draft Bill—

- (i) Clauses 2 to 5 to be omitted.
- (ii) Clauses 6 to 8 agreed to.
- (iii) Clause 9 agreed to subject to the insertion of the words "and subject to such conditions as they may impose" after the words "by notification."
- (iv) The amendment to clause 3 to be omitted.
- (v) In the amendment to section 11 omit —
 - (a) the word "elected" in the first line, and
 - (b) the words "who has been guilty of any disgraceful conduct and" from item (i).
- (vi) New section 12-A is approved subject to the substitution of the words "president, district board" for the words "Local Government."
- (vii) The amendment to section 13 to be omitted.
- (viii) The amendments to sections 23, 31, 35 and 36 are approved

The Committee desire that a Bill on the above lines should be drafted and introduced in the August session of the Legislative Council.

Rules to regulate the control of officers of the Subordinate services in the Public Health Department.—The Committee approved the subsidiary rule under rule XV subject to the substitution of the following for the last sentence :—

"Provided that the Director of Public Health shall have power to punish without reference to the president of the district board any misconduct in a matter which does not come within the cognizance of the president.

23rd May 1925.

C. B. COTTERELL.

Proceedings of the Advisory Committee, dated 22nd May 1925.

PRESENT :

- (1) The hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government.
- (2) Mr. C. B. Cotterell.
- (3) M.R. Ky. B. Muniswami Nayudu Garu.
- (4) " R. Veerian Avargal.
- (5) " Diwan Bahadur W. Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar Avargal.
- (6) " P. C. N. Ethirajulu Nayudu Garu.
- (7) " Rai Bahadur T. M. Narasimhaachari Garu.

[30th October 1925]

Travelling allowance of presidents who reside at a place which is not the headquarters of the board.—The Committee recommended that in the case of presidents of district or taluk boards whose headquarters are different from the place of residence, the latter should be treated as headquarters for purposes of travelling allowance.

23rd May 1925.

C. B. COTTERELL.

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide item IV Communications to the Council at page 492 supra.]

G.O. No. 1460, Development, dated 9th October 1925.

2. The notification appended will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

3. The Secretary to the Legislative Council is requested to lay a copy of the notification on the table of the Legislative Council at its next meeting as required by the proviso to section 19 of the Act and to report in due course the exact date on which this was done.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Development)

V. PANDRANG ROW,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Industries.

" Secretary, Legislative Council, through Law (Legislative) Department.

" Law (Legislative) Department.

" Superintendent, Government Press, for publication of the notification in the *Gazette*.

APPENDIX.

Notification.

In exercise of the power conferred by clause (i) of sub-section (b) of section 19 of the Madras State Aid to Industries Act, 1922 (Act V of 1923), the Government in the Ministry of Development are pleased to make the following additions to the rules framed under the Act and published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* (Extraordinary) dated the 3rd March 1923, as amended by notification No. 306, dated 11th October 1923, published at page 1296 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 20th November 1923 :—

(a) In rule 11, the following shall be inserted as clause (iii) :—

"The value of the additional assets that will be created by the application of the loan granted by Government shall be the money expended on the acquisition of immovable property and machinery of a permanent nature and on the liquidation of encumbrances on existing fixed assets which contributes to the enhancement of the capital value of the concern."

(b) The existing clause (iii) shall be renumbered as clause (iv).

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Saturday, the 31st October 1925.

The House met at 11 o'clock, Mr. President (the hon. Mr. M. RUTHNASWAMY, M.A., Bar-at-Law) in the chair.

PRESENT:

Ramaswami Ayyar, K.C.I.E., The hon. Sir C. P.	Natesa Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C. Obalesappa, Mr. B.
Marjoribank, C.S.I., C.I.E., The hon. Mr. N. E.	Paddison, C.S.I., Mr. G. F.
Usman Sahib Bahadur, The hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad.	Pandurang Row, Mr. V.
Moir, C.S.I., C.I.E., The hon. Mr. T. E.	Peddiraju, Mr. P.
Raja of Panagal, The hon. the Patro, Kt., The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Sivagunam Pillai, The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N.	Prabhakaran Tampan, Mr. K.
Abbas Ali Khan, Mr.	Premayya, Mr. G.
Abdul Hye Sahib, Mr.	Raghuchandra Ballal, Mr. K.
Abdul Wahab Sahib, Mr. M.	Raja, Rao Bahadur M. C.
Abdulla Ghatala Sahib, Mr.	Raja of Ramnad
Adinarayana Chettiyar, Mr. T.	Rajan, Mr. P. T.
Ankinedu Prasad, Mr. S. R. Y.	Ramachandra Reddi, Mr. B.
Appavu Chettiyar, Mr. D.	Raman, Rao Bahadur P.
Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.	Rama Rao, Rao Sahib U.
Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. S.	Ramalinga Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur T. A.
Arumuga Nadar, Mr. P. K. S. A.	Ramalinga Reddi, Mr. C.
Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.	Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
Boag, Mr. G. T.	Rameswara Rao, Mr. G.
Chidambara Nadar, Mr. A.	Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
Devendrudu, Mr. N.	Ross, Mr. Thomas McKenzie.
Eljappa Chettiyar, Rao Sahib S.	Sagaram, Mr. P.
Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.	Saldanha, Mr. J. A.
Gangaraju, Mr. M.	Samuel, Mr. J. D.
Gopala Menon, Mr. C.	Sarabha Reddi, Mr. K.
Gopalan, Rao Sahib P. V.	Sarvarayudu, Mr. K.
Heggade, Mr. D. Manjappa.	Sesibhushan Rath Mahasayo, Srimun
Kesava Pillai, C.I.E., Diwan Bahadur P.	Satyamurti, Mr. S.
Khadir Mohiddin Elyas Khan Sahib, Mr.	Sesha Reddi, Mr. B. P.
Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P.	Seturatnam Ayyar, Mr. M. R.
Koti Reddi, Mr. K.	Sitarama Reddi, Mr. K.
Krishnama Achariyar, Rao Bahadur V. T.	Sitayya, Mr. M.
Krishnan Nayar, Diwan Bahadur M.	Siva Rao, Mr. P.
Krishna Rao Pantulu, Rao Bahadur A. S.	Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. R.
Krishnaswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur K.	Srinivasan, Rao Sahib Mr. R.
Kuppuswami, Mr. J.	Subbarayan, Dr. P.
Legh, C.I.E., Mr. E. W.	Subramania Pillai, Mr. Chavadi K.
Madanagopal Nayudu, Mr. R.	Sundaramurti, Rao Sahib P. V. S.
Madurai, Hony. Lt.	Suryanarayana-murti Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur K.
Mallesappa, Mr. T.	Tangavelu Pillai, Rao Sahib T. C.
Marthandam Pillai, Mr. P. N.	Veerian, Mr. B.
Maruthavanam Pillai, Mr. C.	Vellingiri Gounder, Mr. V. C.
Moidu Sahib Mr. T. M.	Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr. S.
Muttayya Mudaliyar, Mr. C.	Venkatapati Razu, Mr. P. C.
Muttayya Mudaliyar, Mr. S.	Venkatarama Ayyar alias Pantulu Ayyar, Mr. V.
Narasimhachari, Rai Bahadur T. M.	Venkataramana Ayyangar, Mr. C. V.
Narasimha Raju, Rao Bahadur C. V. S.	Venkataramam, Mr. B.
Narayanaswami Pillai, Mr. T. M.	Venkatareddi Nayudu, Kt., Rai Bahadur Sir K.
	Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur W.
	Wood, Mr. C. E.

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I

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[Order made by the President of the Madras Legislative Council under Standing Order No. 15 on the 4th December 1924—

1. Starred questions to be put at a meeting of the Council with their answers shall be printed and placed on the Council table an hour before the President takes his seat.

The Secretary shall call out the name of each interpellator in the order in which the names are printed, specify the serial number of his question and make a sufficient pause to give him or any other member a reasonable opportunity of rising in his place and putting a supplementary question. Supplementary questions must be put immediately after the principal questions to which they relate.

2. If a member responsible for a starred question happens to be absent when it is called, it will be open either to him or to any other member to put supplemental questions thereon after the other starred questions for the day have been answered, provided question-time is not thereby exceeded.

3. Questions, not starred, will not be called in Council, but they will be printed with their answers and placed on the table of the House along with the list of starred questions. Oral supplementary questions will not be allowed in regard to unstarred questions.]

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Agriculture.

Training of Indian scientific workers in the improvement of cotton cultivation.

* 736 Q.—MR. C. GOPALA MENON: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state the steps he has taken or proposes to take in the training of Indian scientific workers in the improvement of cotton cultivation especially in view of the recent legislations introduced for the general development of cotton growing in the Presidency?

A.—As stated in the answer to question No. 71 at the meeting of the Council on 18th August 1924, the Indian Central Cotton Committee award six scholarships annually to distinguished graduates of Indian universities. This Government do not propose for the present to take any special steps to train men for cotton work.

MR. C. GOPALA MENON:—“May I know whether any students from our province were selected?”

THE HON. DIWAN BAHADUR T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—“No, Sir.”

MR. C. GOPALA MENON:—“May I know what effect was given to the recommendation of the Indian Central Cotton Committee that for the development of cotton cultivation in the province scientific workers in the province should be encouraged?”

THE HON. DIWAN BAHADUR T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—“Research studentships were awarded, but accidentally they have all gone to students of other provinces.”

MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—“Arising out of that answer, may I know whether the hon. Minister enquired why all the scholarships went to other provinces and whether candidates with the requisite qualifications were not to be found in our province?”

THE HON. DIWAN BAHADUR T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—“If the province contained the best students the studentships would be given.”

MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—“Whose fault is it?”

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THE HON. DIWAN BAHADUR T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—“Best students did not apply.”

MR. C. GOPALA MENON:—“Was the Government consulted when the scholarships were awarded, or did they send any representation to the Central Cotton Committee at that time?”

THE HON. DIWAN BAHADUR T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—“No.”

MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—“Did the representatives of our province on the Central Cotton Committee press the claims of our province when the selection was made?”

THE HON. DIWAN BAHADUR T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—“The Cotton Committee selected the best candidates available.”

Promotion of technological research work in cotton.

* 737 Q.—MR. C. GOPALA MENON: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state whether he has in view any special schemes for the promotion of technological research work in cotton for this Presidency?

A.—The answer is in the negative.

MR. C. GOPALA MENON:—“As the answer is in the negative, may I know what the hon. Minister is going to do to put into effect the recommendation of the Central Cotton Committee that research laboratories should be started in every province?”

THE HON. DIWAN BAHADUR T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—“Since the Indian Central Cotton Committee is arranging the whole thing we are not doing anything.”

MR. C. GOPALA MENON:—“How many laboratories are there in India?”

THE HON. DIWAN BAHADUR T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—“Two, I think.”

MR. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—“Are they under Provincial or Imperial management?”

THE HON. DIWAN BAHADUR T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—“Imperial management.”

MR. C. GOPALA MENON:—“It was one of the recommendations of the Indian Central Cotton Committee that provincial laboratories should be established. May I know what action the hon. Minister is going to take on that?”

THE HON. DIWAN BAHADUR T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—“I want notice of the question.”

Fisheries.

Cess collection—Tanur fish-curing yard.

* 738 Q.—RAO SAHIB P. V. GOPALAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether there was any unauthorized cess collections from the curers of Tanur fish-curing yard, and if so, the total amount thus collected, giving the names of curers and the total collected from each curer;

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- (b) on what basis and as per whose order this cess was collected ;
 (c) in which books these accounts were shown and whether such books are available for audit purposes now ;
 (d) whether there was any fraud in the cess collection and when the same was discovered ;
 (e) whether there was any officer who checked this cess account periodically and if so why he failed to detect this fraud ;
 (f) who is responsible now for this fraud ;
 (g) whether Government will take steps to remunerate the curers who are thus put to loss ;
 (h) when the cess collection began and to what period was the collection going on ; and
 (i) whether the cess was collected with Government sanction and if not why sanction was not obtained ?

A.—(a) Yes ; the total amount collected was Rs. 10,096-8-1 ; a statement * showing the amount collected from each curer is laid on the table. In the statement the numbers of the ticket-holders are given instead of their names.

(c) The cess collections were remitted to the post office savings bank in the names of individual curers from time to time. Three account books were also maintained, one showing total daily collections, another showing collections and disbursements in respect of individual ticket-holder and a third showing disbursements to the contractor who undertook the construction of pucca sheds. The account books and the savings bank pass books are available for audit purposes.

(g) & (i) No, the collections were made without the knowledge or sanction of the Government.

(h) The collections began in August 1921 and continued until April 1924.

(b), (d), (e) & (f) The whole case including the responsibility of the officers concerned is under enquiry, and the Government will be able to give definite answers only after the enquiry is completed and final orders are passed on the case.

Rao Sahib P. V. GOPALAN :—" Sir, with reference to the answer to clause (c), I understand that there was a theft of account books of the Tanur fish-curing yard, and the matter was reported to the police. The Police submitted a report to the Fisheries department. Am I to presume that no such information has reached the Government ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—" No, the books that were stolen are quite different. They relate to another case and not to this one."

Rao Sahib P. V. GOPALAN :—" Sir, in answer to the clauses (g) and (i) it is stated that the collections were made without the knowledge or sanction of the Government. I see, Sir, that responsible subordinate officers of the hon. the Minister for Development have ordered the collection of this cess from the fish-curers. The sum amounts to more than Rs. 10,000, and has been deliberately misappropriated by these subordinate officers. Am I to presume

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that collection was made from these poor illiterate fishermen by the subordinates of the hon. Minister for Development with the idea of cheating them and not returning to them the money taken from them ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member is making a speech and not asking a question. I have been patiently waiting for his question and my patience has not yet been rewarded." (Laughter.)

Rao Sahib P. V. GOPALAN :—" Will the hon. Minister hold himself responsible for the cess collected by the subordinates ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—" The collection has been made without the authority of the Government."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—" Will the hon. Minister kindly see that this amount is refunded to the respective persons ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—" I am making enquiries."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—" Will the hon. Minister kindly refund the amounts ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—" When the main question is disposed of, the question of refunding will come in."

Rao Sahib P. V. GOPALAN :—" Supposing it is proved that the subordinate officers of the Development Department have wilfully done this, with the idea of cheating the curers, will the Government come to the rescue of the fishermen concerned ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—" It is a hypothetical question."

Rao Sahib P. V. GOPALAN :—" It is stated that the cess was collected from 1921 to 1924 and the misappropriation was not discovered till three years later. Is it due to the inefficiency of the subordinates of the hon. Minister for Development that this misappropriation was not discovered ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—" The question may be put after the matter is disposed of."

Rao Sahib P. V. GOPALAN :—" With reference to the answers to clauses (b), (d), (e) and (f), I learn that the sub-inspector concerned in this case was dismissed, and will the hon. the Minister tell me what further action was taken and against whom ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—" The answer already given contains the answer to this question also."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—" In view of the hardship caused to the poor people, will the hon. Minister kindly see that the matter is disposed of very soon and redress given ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—" It is receiving attention."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" With reference to the answer to clause (h), may I ask the hon. Minister to see for himself how for nearly three years these collections were going on in the name of the Government ? "

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The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—"I do not see what there is to be seen. The order appears to have been issued by the Assistant Director of Fisheries, not in his official capacity but in what capacity it is not possible to see. It is only when the whole matter is threshed out and all the materials are ready for disposal, I would be in a position to answer these questions satisfactorily."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"May I ask the hon. Minister how many possible capacities one could have, either it must be official or individual? I do not see what there is for my hon. Friend to investigate into."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—"May be as a trustee."

The RAJA OF RAMNAD:—"Is the collection due to any misunderstanding of the orders issued by the department?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—"It is said that it was intended for the good of the fishermen community of the place."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Sir, my question remains unanswered. May I ask the hon. Minister to see how it happened that for nearly three years this cess has been collected by the orders of this gentleman in some amorphous capacity and that it had not been discovered and censured?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—"It was not brought to our notice."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Is there no check or audit in the department?"

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"May I know whether the matter is under police or departmental enquiry?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—"The explanation of the officer concerned has been called for."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Sir, a great fraud has been perpetrated upon the public by this officer and may I ask why the hon. Minister has not arranged for a judicial enquiry or has not handed over the matter to the police and has simply called for the explanation of the officer concerned?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—"The fraud has not been established."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"Will the Government depute a Secretariat official to investigate the matter on the spot and send a report?"

Dismissal of an Assistant Inspector of Salt for misappropriation.

* 739 Q.—Rao Sahib P. V. GOPALAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether any Assistant Inspector of Salt working under the Fisheries department has been dismissed from service for misappropriation of Government money;

(b) what was the total amount thus misappropriated;

(c) when the misappropriation took place and when action was taken; and

(d) when the report regarding the misappropriation was sent by the Assistant Director (Coast) to the Director of Fisheries?

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A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Rs. 901.

(c) In November 1923 and July 1924. Action was taken as soon as suspicions were aroused that the amount had been misappropriated.

(d) On 26th September 1924.

Rao Sahib P. V. GOPALAN:—"Arising out of the answer to clause (c), will the hon. Minister be pleased to depute a special officer to investigate into the question and bring the whole matter to light?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—"The request will be considered."

Rao Sahib P. V. GOPALAN:—"Does the hon. Minister think that a dismissal is a sufficient punishment for a public officer who misappropriated a large sum of Government money?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—"The order of dismissal was passed by the Excise Commissioner."

Rao Sahib P. V. GOPALAN:—"Has not the hon. Minister anything to do with the Excise Commissioner?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—"He was a subordinate of the Excise Commissioner."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"Is there anything to prevent the Government from taking legal action against the officer?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—"That is under consideration."

Rao Sahib P. V. GOPALAN:—"When an Assistant Inspector of Salt misappropriates public money, amounting to a total of Rs. 1,000, am I to understand that the hon. Minister should shirk his responsibility and say that he has no control over the officer concerned, and that he belongs to the Excise Department?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—"I state facts, Sir." (Laughter).

Industries.

Statement of accounts of the Madras Court in the Wembley Exhibition.

* 740 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state when he proposes to publish the final statement of accounts of the Madras Court in the Wembley Exhibition?

A.—The final statement of accounts will be published as soon as it is received from the Accountant-General after audit.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I know when the final statement of accounts is likely to be expected from the Accountant-General? The Wembley Exhibition is long over." 11-1 a.m.

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—"It is due from the Accountant-General."

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Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—" May I know whether the expenditure is more or less than the estimate ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—" Considerably less "

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo:—" When were the accounts furnished to the Accountant-General for audit ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—" As soon as the Special Officer returned from the Exhibition."

Part taken by Madras in the International Exhibition of Arts and Crafts at Paris.

* 741 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state whether the Government of Madras were invited or offered to take part in the International Exhibition of Arts and Crafts at Paris this year ?

A.—The Government were invited in April 1924 but they declined to take part as in their opinion the small art workers of the Presidency would not be able to send their ware for exhibition without financial assistance from Government which could not then be guaranteed.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—" You will pardon me if I make a statement. To go from the Wembley Exhibition to the Paris International Exhibition was like going from the ridiculous to the sublime. May I know the reasons why the Madras Government declined to take part in this International Arts and Crafts Exhibition to which exhibition all European, American and South American countries have sent their exhibits and whether the Legislative Council or the Advisory Committee or anybody was consulted by the hon. the Minister before deciding not to take part in the exhibition ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—" In the first place, there was no time. We consulted our Director of Industries and he gave us to understand that it was not advisable to participate in the exhibition as the art and craft workers would require financial assistance from the Government which cannot be guaranteed by them."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—" May I know, Sir, if, besides this officer, anybody else was consulted, any non-official, any craft worker, the advisory committee or the Council ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—" There was hardly any time to make a reference."

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo:—" Was the Director of Industries a fit person to be consulted in this matter ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—" He is our expert in the matter."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—" May I know whether anybody was consulted about the extent of the financial assistance that would be necessary to enable the workers to send their ware to the exhibition ? "

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The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—" The whole question is mainly one of want of time. We had hardly any time to make a reference to anybody. If the matter comes up again, it will be considered."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—" May I point out that the answer given has no reference to want of time? You will notice that the answer is 'the small art workers of the Presidency would not be able to send their ware for exhibition without financial assistance'. If it is a question particularly of want of time, I fully sympathize with the hon. the Minister. I must demur, if because the art and craft workers want financial assistance, you do not take part in the exhibition. May I ask therefore the main reason, whether it is want of time or need for financial assistance ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—" Both put together."

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo:—" May I know whether the matter was placed before the Finance Member or the Finance Committee with regard to the financial assistance required ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—" There was no estimate of the financial responsibility that would be incurred."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—" How did the Government make up their minds then ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—" From our experience of the Wembley Exhibition, we were of opinion that this exhibition would require more money."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—" May I point out that whereas the Wembley Exhibition was a parochial affair, the Paris Exhibition is an international affair and India is very much more to gain ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—" Our opinions are different."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—" Does my hon. Friend think that the Paris Exhibition is not more important than the British Empire Exhibition of Wembley ? "

Education.

Admission of students in the several Government educational institutions.

* 742 Q.—Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Education, the hon. the Minister for Development, the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government and the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of applications received for admission in the several Government educational institutions—Arts as well as professional colleges in the Presidency, during the year;

(b) the number of students admitted;

(c) the number of applications received from (1) Brahmans, (2) Non-Brahmans, (3) Muhammadans, (4) Indian Christians and (5) Depressed classes;

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(d) the number of students selected from each of the above communities;

(e) whether the selection was made according to the merit of the students or on communal basis; and

(f) if the latter, how many students of the former type have been shut out from admission and the number in each community?

A.—(a), (b), (c) & (d) The particulars required are given in the statement^a appended.

(e) & (f) Admissions were made on merit alone to the College of Engineering, Guindy, the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, the Forest College, the Government College, Mangalore, and the Queen Mary's College, Madras. Communal considerations and merit were taken into account in respect of admissions to the following colleges:—

- (1) The Presidency College, Madras.
- (2) The Government College, Kumbakonam.
- (3) The Ceded Districts College, Anantapur.
- (4) The Government Victoria College, Palghat.
- (5) The Government Brennen College, Tellicherry.
- (6) The Teachers' College, Saidapet.
- (7) The Government Training College, Rajahmundry.
- (8) The Veterinary College, Madras.

In the Medical College, Madras, candidates who were not qualified under the special rules were rejected in the first instance, irrespective of the communities to which they belonged. Among the qualified candidates preference was given to the backward communities to the extent of two-thirds of the total number of candidates that could be admitted, the remaining one-third being selected according to educational qualifications irrespective of community. If selection had been made in this College solely in order of qualifications, three more Brahmans would have been admitted. In the Medical College at Vizagapatam, owing to the applications being almost equal to the vacancies no criterion was necessary.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"With reference to the answer to clauses (e) and (f), may I ask the hon. the Minister to throw some light without heat on the question . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I must ask the hon. Member not to introduce expressions which are not necessary to understand the question."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"There have been occasions when I should say this. I bow to your ruling, Sir. But I am asking him to throw some light on this sentence in the answer: 'communal considerations and merit were taken into account in respect of admissions'. May I ask, Sir, what are the main communal considerations and what relation they bear to the merit of the candidates admitted?"

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"The selection was entirely in the hands of the selection committees and the general considerations guided the judgment of the committees"

^a Printed as Appendix II on page 654 infra.

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Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Has the Government issued any orders or instructions to these selection committees as to the considerations they must bear in mind, when selecting from the applicants to these colleges those whom they desire?"

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"The selection was left to the discretion of the selection committees and no specific instructions were issued by the Government."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I take it that the selection committees when they made their selections did not think of the communal considerations and merit, but acted on their own responsibility without any instructions from the Government?"

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"They were guided by the general conditions of the country."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Does the Government approve of the considerations which these committees had in making the admissions?"

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"The Government approve of the discretion exercised by the committees."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"I am not asking about particular instances. But I wish to know whether the Government, after the examination of that policy, approve of the policy of restricting the admission to Government colleges maintained at the expense of the general tax-payer, on communal considerations?"

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"It is based more or less on the communal Government Order."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Does the communal Government Order refer to the admission of students to colleges also?"

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"It is based on the conditions of the country."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I know what is the relation between communal considerations and merit generally with regard to these admissions to Government Colleges?"

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"I am not called upon to answer general theories."

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Is it not a fact that after a resolution passed by this House unanimously, the Government Order was issued appointing these selection committees and that in pursuance of that Government Order and under the conditions of that Government Order these election committees are supposed to act?"

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"The committees were appointed in accordance with a resolution passed by this Council."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Regarding that Government Order with which he hon. Member from Chingleput is more familiar than the hon. Minister, may I ask whether that Government Order lays down any guiding principles to the admission of students to Government colleges?"

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"I shall be glad to communicate the Government Order to the hon. Member."

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Raja N. Hanuman
 Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Was the Government Order issued as a result of complaints that there was dissatisfaction ? "

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" Yes ; it was so. "

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know what was the dissatisfaction ? "

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" There was dissatisfaction throughout the Province. "

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" What was the dissatisfaction to cure which these committees were appointed and certain rules were laid down to guide their conduct ? "

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" I would ask the hon. Member to refer to the proceedings of this Council on this subject. "

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR :—" Taking into consideration the resolution passed by this Council, is it not the duty of the hon. the Minister to issue a Government Order containing instructions to regulate the admissions ? Has he done so ? "

Extension of accommodation in science sections in Ceded Districts College, Anantapur.

* 743 Q.—Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO : Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that plans and estimates have been sent up for extending accommodation in science sections in the Ceded Districts College, Anantapur ;

(b) whether they have been considered by the Director and the Financial Committee and the Government ; and

(c) whether the extended accommodation would be provided for, this year out of the moneys in the hands of the Government ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) & (c) The plans and estimates have been returned to the Director of Public Instruction for resubmission with certain further information required for their disposal. The question of the provision of funds for the work will be examined in connexion with the proposals for the budget for 1926-27.

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO :—" May I know what further information was required by the Government ? "

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" As regards structural alterations and the necessary accommodation. "

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO :—" I think the Principal was more aware of the requirements and was satisfied with them ; plans and estimates were prepared in accordance with those requirements and structural alterations were proposed to be made. "

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" The Director of Public Instruction is the best authority on the matter and the papers have been sent back to the Director for consideration. "

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Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO :—" The plans and estimates were returned to the Director of Public Instruction presumably by the Government. Therefore I raise the question whether the Director's opinion of the requirements was not final or whether other opinions came into conflict with that. "

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" The plans and estimates have to be approved by the Deputy Consulting Architect. "

Exemption from examination fees to candidates belonging to depressed classes.

* 744 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state whether there is any proposal by the Government to grant to candidates belonging to the depressed classes, on production of poverty certificates, the exemption from examination fees, so far as examinations on commercial and technical subjects are concerned ?

A.—No.

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—" May I know whether any concession is allowed in the matter of school fees in the Government School of Commerce with reference to the commercial and technical subjects as far as members of the backward and depressed classes are concerned as is being done in the ordinary schools ? "

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" Yes ; the concession is general and applies to all classes of schools. "

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—" Is it half the rate of standard fees ? "

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" Yes. "

Excise.

Closing of liquor shops on holidays.

* 745 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN : Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government propose to consider the advisability of closing all liquor and toddy shops on days declared as holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act ;

(b) whether any circular or Government Order was already sent giving instructions not to sell liquor or toddy either to women or children of tender age and restricting the quantity of liquor and toddy which elderly male members may take to their houses ; and

(c) if so, whether the Government will be pleased to lay a copy of such a circular or Government Order on the table of this Council ?

A.—(a) Under condition 10 (b) of the conditions of sale the Collector has power to notify at the time of auction that specified shops will be closed on specified festivals and that the hours of sale at specified shops which are in the neighbourhood of a market or shandy will be limited on market days generally or that they will be liable to limitation on such occasions by orders issued during the currency of the lease, if it is found that the shops promote drunkenness. He can also order the closure of specified shops in the neighbourhood of factories, mills, and

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other places where large numbers of operatives assemble, from 11-30 a.m. to 1-30 p.m. on week days, on the afternoon pay days and at all hours on Sundays except between 11-30 a.m. and 4 p.m. The Government consider that the existing restrictions on the sale of liquor are sufficient to check excessive drinking on Sundays and other holidays.

(b) Yes.

(c) The instructions are embodied in the notification laying down general conditions applicable to all abkari and opium licences published as Supplement to Part II of the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated 27th January 1925.

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—" May I know with reference to clause (b) to whom is circular or Government Order was sent ? "

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" To all Inspectors and Assistant Commissioners. "

Registration.

Punishment to clerks in the Registration Department, Guntur district.

* 746 Q.—Mr. P. ANJANEYULU : Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) how many clerks working in the Registration Department in the Guntur district were thrown out of service during the years 1924 and 1925, and why ; and

(b) how many acting clerks there are at present, and for how many years they have been acting, and why they have not been confirmed ?

A.—(a) None.

(b) There are at present 24 acting clerks attached to Guntur district.

The total acting service put in by them is as follows :—

1—One year and nine months.

5—Above one year but below one and a half years.

7—Above six months but below one year.

4—Above four months but below six months.

5—Above one month but below four months.

2—Below one month.

These acting clerks were not confirmed for want of vacancies. During the years 1924 and 1925, five permanent vacancies occurred and in two of these an Adi-Andhra and a Kamma were confirmed in 1924 in preference to their seniors, as these men belonged to communities which were unrepresented in the clerical establishment of the district. The remaining three vacancies were filled up according to seniority.

Local Boards and Municipal Councils.

Elections to taluk boards in the Presidency.

* 747 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether elections for memberships and presidentships of several taluk boards were recently held in this Presidency ;

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(b) how many taluk boards held such elections and how many members' seats and how many seats of presidents were concerned in the elections ;

(c) of these how many elections for members' seats and for presidents' seats were disputed in civil courts or appealed against to Government ;

(d) in how many cases Government have passed orders when suits were actually pending in civil courts regarding those very elections ;

(e) in how many cases magistrates have interfered and granted injunctions ;

(f) whether Government have investigated the causes of this unhappy state of affairs ; and

(g) if not, whether Government are about to make any inquiries and suggest suitable remedies ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b), (c), (d) & (e) The exact figures are not easily procurable. There have been several cases of suits being filed and injunctions granted.

(f) & (g) The Government are now considering the best means of making the procedure in the case of election petitions simpler and their disposal more speedy.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" May I ask the hon. the Minister to take the House into confidence and tell us what steps he has taken to facilitate the disposal of election petitions ? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" The matter will be placed before the Advisory Committee. It is being considered. "

Abolition of Desur union board, North Arcot district.

* 748 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the rate-payers of the union board of Desur in the North Arcot district sent a memorial to him expressing their desire to have their union board dissolved on financial and other grounds ;

(b) whether the Desur union board upon a reference from the taluk board has resolved at their last meeting that their union board must be dissolved ;

(c) whether the taluk board, thereupon, at their meeting dated 17th July 1925 arrived at the conclusion that the continuance of the union at Desur was undesirable and recommended its dissolution to the district board of North Arcot ;

(d) whether the district board of North Arcot considered the matter and arrived at any decision ; and

(e) when Government are passing their final orders thereon ?

A.—(a), (b), (c) & (d) The Government have no information. A report has been called for from the President, District Board, North Arcot.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" The Government say that they have no information. I have information in my hand . . . "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" Mr. President, Sir, I understand that the union has since been abolished and in the case of unions with less than 5,000 people the sanction of Government is not necessary. "

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Nominations to local bodies of Guntur district.

* 749 Q.—MR. P. ANJANEYULU: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the number and names of members nominated as members of municipal councils, taluk and district boards in the Guntur district in the year 1925;

(b) whether the principle of guarding the interests of minor communities was observed in these cases; and

(c) when recommendations were received from the president of the board or the Collector of the district, whether they were scrutinized by the hon. the Minister with a view to give effect to the above principle?

A.—(a) (1) Baba Sahib Bahadur—Narasaraopet Municipal Council.

(2) M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib Ravula Subba Rao
Pantulu Garu.

(3) Janab Southagar Khasim Beg Sahib Bahadur.

(4) M.R.Ry. Vuppala Subbarayudu Garu.

Chirala Municipal Council.

No nomination to the district board has been made so far. The Government have no information regarding taluk boards as nominations to taluk boards are made by the President, District Board.

(b) & (c) The answer is in the affirmative.

Mid-day meals to pupils of Corporation Model Schools.

* 750 Q.—MR. L. C. GURUSWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that mid-day meal to the pupils of five Corporation Model Schools has been stopped since April 1925;

(b) if the answer is in the affirmative why this has been discontinued; and

(c) whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table the strength of the five schools prior to the discontinuation of the mid-day meal and after?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) It is not open to a local authority to spend money from the Elementary Education Fund under its control on the feeding of poor pupils in elementary schools.

(c) The strength of the five schools was as shown below:—

Name of school.	Prior to the discontinuance of the midday meal.		After the discontinuance of the midday meal.	
	Number on rolls.	Number of attendance.	Number on rolls.	Number of attendance.
1. Mirsahibpet	304	255	286	195
2. Oobrapalayam	199	158	152	123
3. Thousand Light's ..	333	265	331	248
4. Cochrane Basin Road ..	230	186	208	164
5. Chetput	370	289	370	241

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Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"In view of the fact that provision for mid-day meals for these poor boys in elementary schools is considered necessary in civilized countries, may I ask the hon. the Minister to be so good as to inform us whether there is any intention to amend the law so as to give these local authorities the power to spend money from the Elementary Education Fund on this object?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"If the proposal comes from the local bodies, it will be considered."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"Have the Government ascertained what is done in the neighbouring State of Cochin?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"No."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTIYAR:—"May I know if the proposal has not come from the Corporation of Madras?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"Sir, I am not sure of it. If it comes it will be considered."

Election of the Chairmanship of Dindigul Municipality.

* 751 Q.—MR. MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Deputy Collector of Dindigul is still continuing as the chairman of that municipality since its disruption by the Government; and

(b) why the chairmanship of the municipality has not yet been thrown open to election?

A.—(a) & (b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to Notification No. 595 on page 254 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 26th May 1925, and to the notification by the Dindigul Chairman on page 286 of Part I-A of the *Gazette* for 16th June 1925.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I know, Sir, when this question of throwing open the chairmanship of the Dindigul Municipality was last considered, and whether the Government still consider that the circumstances of Dindigul are such that they cannot throw open the seat for election?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"The question is on the assumption that the chairmanship has not yet been thrown open for election. But the assumption is unfounded."

Alleged expenditure of the revenue collected by Perambalur and Kurumbalur Union Board Presidents.

* 752 Q.—MR. MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Presidents of Union Boards of Perambalur and Kurumbalur of the Trichinopoly district began to utilize the revenues collected for expenditure during the years 1923-24 without remitting them to the proper treasury;

(b) whether it is a fact that the president of the taluk board also gave his approval for this act of the union board;

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(c) what are the reasons for so doing ; and
 (d) whether it is a fact that the remittances in these union boards are being made only once in a month ?

- A.—(a) Yes. For a few months in 1924.
 (b) Yes. The approval was withdrawn as soon as the irregularity was pointed out.
 (c) The Union Boards had deficits. This is probably why they made use of collections.
 (d) In 1923-24 remittances were made mostly once in a month by these two union boards. The irregularity has been pointed out to them and they have been asked to remit their collections strictly according to rules.

Alleged writing off of a certain sum of money by Vellore Taluk Board.

* 753 Q.—Mr. MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Vellore Taluk Board had to write off a sum of Rs. 2,526 during the year 1923-24 ;
 (b) what are the reasons for writing off such large sum as that ; and
 (c) what action the Government have taken in the matter ?

- A.—(a) Yes.
 (b) The hon. Member is referred to paragraph 57 of the consolidated audit report for 1923-24 (G.O. No. 1603, L. & M., dated 11th May 1925) placed on the Editors' Table.
 (c) The attention of the taluk board has been drawn to the seriousness of the risk of loss involved by the omission to take agreements and to the liability of the persons responsible to be surcharged.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" May I know whether apart from the friendly warning referred to in the last part of the answer, there is any idea of making somebody responsible for the loss ? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" There is the audit objection."

Adoption of the revision of assessment under the Local Boards Act.

* 754 Q.—Mr. MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to place on the table of this House statistics of all cases in which the revision of assessment in accordance with the new Act was not adopted, though a notification under section 77 of the Local Boards Act was published by the district boards concerned ?

A.—The Government have no information.

Abolition of Kannamangalam Union Board, North Arcot district.

* 755 Q.—Mr. MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether there is a proposal that the Kannamangalam Union Board, North Arcot district, should be abolished ; if so, what are the reasons ?

A.—No such proposal has reached the Government.

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" Since giving the answer, Sir, I understand that the union has been abolished."

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Construction of a drama shed in Trichinopoly.

* 756 Q.—Mr. MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Municipality of Trichinopoly has passed a resolution recommending the construction of a drama shed ;
 (b) if so, the necessity for such a building ;
 (c) whether the municipality has ascertained the wish of the people in locating the building at the place now intended to be built on ; and
 (d) from what fund the municipality hopes to meet the expenses for the construction ?

- A.—(a) The Trichinopoly Municipal Council in its resolution No. 340, dated 17th June 1925, has sanctioned Rs. 5,000 for construction of a public hall, theatre and reading room.
 (b) The construction of the theatre is proposed both to provide dramatic entertainment for the public and as a remunerative enterprise to improve the resources of the Council without additional taxation.
 (c) The Government have no information.
 (d) Presumably from general Municipal revenues.

Members of the Tanjore Taluk Board.

* 757 Q.—Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to give—

- (a) the names of the elected members of the Tanjore Taluk Board and the communities to which they belong ; and
 (b) the names of the nominated members and the communities to which they belong ?

A.—A list* is laid on the table.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" With reference to the answer and the appendix referred to, may I ask the hon. Minister to be good enough to say why when 18 out of 15 elected members were Hindus, two other Hindus were nominated to the taluk board ? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" The president of the district board thought that it was necessary. Besides, it is not a case of nomination of unrepresented communities but one of reconstitution of the entire board."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know, Sir, whether different principles apply when taluk boards are reconstituted and when nominations are made to them ? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" Obviously so because in the newly constituted boards the whole population of the area has to be represented, while in ordinary nominations the claims of unrepresented communities have as far as possible to be considered, others coming through the door of election."

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—" May I ask the hon. Minister whether his answer is in regard to the Tanjore Taluk Board to which this question refers ? "

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The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" I am sorry, Sir. I thought it was question No. 758."

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—" Will the hon. Minister now answer my hon. Friend Mr. Satyamurti's question with regard to the old taluk board ?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" I have already answered that question. If it is nomination to an existing board, it is made by the president of the district board and not by the Government."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know, Sir, whether these presidents are not expected to follow the principle that nomination should be resorted to, only to give representation to communities otherwise incapable of being represented or are unrepresented ?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" What the Act lays down is that due regard must be had to the claims of the unrepresented interests and the discretion is left to the presidents."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I ask the hon. Minister whether he considers that the appointment of two Hindus to a taluk board of 20 of whom 13 are already elected Hindus, thus making the number of Hindus 15, is 'paying due regard' to the claims of communities otherwise unrepresented ?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" There is nothing wrong if the number of Hindu population in that particular area is more than that percentage."

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—" May I draw the attention of the hon. Minister to clause 5 of section 9 which says that in making such appointments, the appointing authority shall have due regard to the representation of Muhammadans, the depressed and backward classes and other minorities? Does the hon. Minister say that the two Hindus who were nominated belonged to the Muhammadan or depressed or backward classes ?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" There is nothing inconsistent about it. Due regard has been had to the claims of unrepresented minorities."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know whether there is any member of the depressed classes apart from the Indian Christian on the board ?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" I am not familiar with the communities of the south. I presume there is a representative of the community. But if my hon. Friend gives notice of the question, I shall ascertain whether there is a member of the depressed classes on the board or not."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" I simply want to ask one question, Sir. From the list given, there seems to be no Adi-Dravida at all. There is an Indian Christian who is an Adi-Dravida but we were told that unless a non-Christian Adi-Dravida is available a Christian Adi-Dravida would not be nominated. In this case was there no non-Christian Adi-Dravida available ?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" The question itself forms the answer, because the fact that an Adi-Dravida Christian has been appointed shows that there is no Hindu Adi-Dravida available."

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Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I ask the hon. Minister to say why one Kallar gentleman was appointed, when as many as seven Kallars were elected to the taluk board ?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" I have already answered that question. It is left to the discretion of the president. If the president finds that the number of Kallars in that particular area forms a large proportion of the whole population and the number of Kallars returned through the door of election is not proportionate it is open to him to nominate more Kallars."

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—" With reference to this answer, may I ask the hon. Minister whether it is a principle of nomination that if in a particular locality one class formed a large part of the population and another formed a minority, nominations could be made for the former ?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" It is a hypothetical case which I am not prepared to answer."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I ask the hon. Minister whether he is amending the Act by his ipsi dixits now, namely, that nominations are not to represent minorities, but to represent majorities which according to the opinion of the district board president are not adequately represented in numbers? In other words, if a community happened to form 90 per cent there should be the same percentage of representatives in the Board, and if they had only 75 per cent of the members, by election the other 15 per cent of that community must be nominated. Is that the policy of the Government ?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" That supplementary question does not seem to arise from the answer I have given. But for the information of the hon. Member, I have no objection to say that the matter is under consideration."

Nominations to the taluk board of Papanasam.

* 758 Q.—Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) on what principle the nominations to the new taluk board of Papanasam, which was formed by the bifurcation of the Kumbakonam taluk board, were made ;

(b) who were the twelve representatives of the Papanasam taluk in the old Kumbakonam Taluk Board and what are the communities to which they belonged and which of them were nominated to the new Papanasam taluk board and which of them were not and reasons for such nomination or exclusion in each case ; and

(c) who are the members nominated to the said board and what are the communities to which they belong ?

A.—(a) The principle adopted was to nominate as many of the members of the old taluk board as possible, due regard being had to the proper representation of the several communities.

(b) & (c) The appended statements^a furnish the information.

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Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—" With reference to the answer to (a) and the names of members in the appendix to the answer, may I know, Sir, why in the re-nomination out of the six Kallars who were there four were re-nominated and another was substituted by a new member? The principle enunciated is to retain as many of the old members as possible."

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" Sir, these nominations were made on the recommendation of the president of the district board. The change that was affected must have been due to the necessity of territorial representation. It might have been found that there was no Kallar from one area and it might have been found necessary to nominate a Kallar from some other village."

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" May I ask the hon. Minister whether two Brahman gentlemen have been nominated as they were already elected members of the board and the Government have been good enough to nominate two more Brahmans who were not elected members, making four Brahmans on the whole. I refer to Nos. 3 and 4, 10 and 11 in the appended list. May I know what the policy of the Government is in nominating 4 out of a total number of 12?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" As I have already stated, these nominations were made on the recommendation of the president of the district board. The president might have considered that Kumbakonam as is well-known has a large Brahman population and he thought that such representation was necessary."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" On a point of order, Sir. The question has been put and I am afraid it is not correct. The answer has also been made. The representation in the old Kumbakonam Taluk Board shows there were four Brahmans and only two of them have been renominated. The question presumed that there were four Brahmans nominated now. It is entirely wrong."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" What is the hon. Member driving at?"

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" I was pointing out, Sir, that the question has proceeded upon a mistake."

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—" And the answer as well, Mr. President."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" The answer went on to presume that the question was correct. The whole thing, I am afraid, has been misread and I now put the question to the hon. Minister whether he does not now say that only two of the old four Brahmans have been nominated. The question put was whether there were two elected Brahmans and two more have been nominated, whereas the fact is four were elected and two of them only nominated."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" It seems to me that the answer is in keeping with the question. The question seems to be mistaken and the answer also follows suit."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Are we not interested that wrong questions and wrong answers do not come in?"

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—" May I point out, Mr. President, that it is a mistake to say there are four Brahmans. No. 12 in the list appended, Mr. Krishnaswami Ayyar, is a Sourashtra. He is a weaver."

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The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" Sir, I protest against that statement. I hold the Sourashtras to be Brahmans."

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Sir, may I point out that there is a great deal of misunderstanding on the part of the Members on the other side. I did not refer to No. 12 in the list whom I know to be a Sourashtra."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" I did not refer to No. 12."

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I was referring to 10 and 11 who are 2 Brahmans who were elected members of the board and two more Brahmans have been nominated now as new members."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" That is wrong. In the list it is clearly seen that among the representatives of the Papanasam Taluk Board on the old Kumbakonam taluk board there are 4 Brahmans, ignoring No. 12. I do not go into that controversial question whether a Sourashtra is a Brahman or not. Nos. 3, 4, 10 and 11 are the 4 Brahmans on the old Board, we do not know whether elected or nominated. Only two of them are shown to have been appointed to the new Papanasam board. It is not right to say that there were two before and four now. It would be correct to say that there have been four before but only two now."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—" Mr. President, we shall leave Kumbakonam behind. I think we had enough of it." (Laughter.)

Election of President, Koilkuntla Taluk Board.

* 759 Q.—Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether any inquiry was held by the President, District Board, Kurnool, or by any Governmental agency regarding the two conflicting reports about the election of president by the Koilkuntla Taluk Board;

(b) whether there were any meetings of the said taluk board subsequent to the meeting at Nossam for the election of the president and if so how many;

(c) whether the business of the taluk board was transacted peacefully in the subsequent meetings, if any;

(d) the information, if any, to show that there was factious spirit among the members of the said taluk board; and

(e) whether the Government will be pleased to place on the table the correspondence between the President, District Board, and the Government regarding the election of the president of the said taluk board?

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

(b) In a report, dated 25th August, the President of the District Board, stated that three meetings were held.

(c) The Government have no information to the contrary.

(d) The existence of faction was evident from the election proceedings.

(e) No useful purpose will be served by laying the correspondence on the table.

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Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—"Sir, my question (a) was whether any enquiry was held by the President or by any Governmental agency and the answer is 'The answer is in the affirmative'. I wish to know who made the enquiry."

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"I should like to have notice of the question."

Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—"With reference to the answer to (d), may I know the reasons which led the Government to believe in the existence of factions?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"There were disturbances at the time of election. There was one election said to have taken place by one faction and there was another by another."

"Sir, in regard to the previous question, I said that I wanted notice. I may say that the Collector was requested to prepare and submit a report and that he reported to the Government."

Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—"With reference to (e), the Government say that they have no objection other than that stated in the answer. Some of us are of opinion that on the information that we got, the correspondence would serve a useful purpose. May I therefore ask whether the Government will be pleased to lay it on the table?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"The Government consider that it is not desirable to publish the correspondence."

Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—"The answer given is that no useful purpose will be served. Some of us are under the impression that a useful purpose will be served, namely, that the public will be satisfied. The ground taken in the last answer is that the Government do not think it desirable to publish it. I think a distinction has been made between the publication of the correspondence not being desirable, and its not serving any useful purpose. I want to know whether the Government wish to keep to the first answer which they gave or they want to shift their ground."

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"I do not think there is any inconsistency between the Government considering the publication as undesirable and their thinking that no useful purpose will be served by the publication. The one may be true as well as the other. As for the question of placing the record on the table of the House, I still maintain that it will not serve any useful purpose. If my hon. Friend requires it, I may repeat that I adhere to the same opinion."

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—"May I ask the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government why when there is the President of the District Board, the link between the taluk board president and the Government, the Collector should be asked to intervene?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"I think in this particular case, it was at the instance of the District Board President himself that the Collector took up the enquiry."

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Amalgamation and bifurcation of taluk boards in this Presidency.

* 760 Q.—Mr. K. RAGHUCHANDRA BALLAL: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the taluk boards of Mangalore and Karkal in South Kanara are proposed to be amalgamated; if so, what are the reasons for such amalgamation;

(b) what other taluk boards in South Kanara are proposed to be so amalgamated; and for what reasons;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Kumbakonam taluk board has been recently bifurcated; if so, what are the reasons for it;

(d) which of the taluk boards have been so bifurcated and which of them amalgamated in this Presidency in the last one year and for what reasons; and

(e) whether the opinions of the said taluk boards have been obtained before their amalgamation or bifurcation, as the case may be?

A.—(a) & (b) On an examination of the District Committee's report and of the normal budgets of the several taluk boards in the South Kanara district it was found that in order to secure the solvency of five taluk boards it might be necessary to reduce them to two by amalgamation as shown below :—

To amalgamate (1) the Kasargod and Uppinangadi taluk boards into one taluk board and (2) the Udupi, Koondapur and Karkal taluk boards into another taluk board.

An alternative suggestion is to relieve the taluk boards of a part of their expenditure by the constitution of union boards for the headquarter towns.

Both the suggestions are under consideration.

(c) & (d) The following taluk boards were either abolished, amalgamated or divided during the year ending September 1925 :—

I.—Taluk boards abolished.

District.	Name of taluk board.	Reasons for abolition.
Malabar	Wynad	Financial insolvency.
Bellary	Rayadrug	

II.—Taluk boards amalgamated.

District.	Name of taluk board.	Name of new taluk board.	Reasons for amalgamation.
Malabar	Chirakkal	Chirakkal	To effect financial solvency.
Do.	Kottayam		
Do.	Kurumbanad		
Do.	Calicut		

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III.—Taluk boards divided.

District.	Name of taluk board.	Name of new boards.	Reasons for division.
Kistna	Bezawada	Bezawada .. Nandigama .. Nuzvid ..	The area of more than one revenue taluk was under the taluk board and was too much for efficient management by one taluk board and its President. There was also a popular demand for the division.
Do.	Ellore	Ellore .. Yernagudem ..	
Tanjore	Kumbakonam.	Kumbakonam .. Papanasam ..	
Madura	Dindigul	Dindigul .. Nilakkottai .. Palni ..	

(e) The answer is in the affirmative.

Mr. D. MANJAYYA HEGGADE :—" With reference to clauses (c) and (d), may I ask the hon. the Minister whether the Government have ascertained the wishes of the representatives of the taluk boards regarding the amalgamation of the taluk boards? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" Yes, Sir, they have ascertained."

Alleged misappropriation of public funds by the Chicacole Taluk Board President.

* 761 Q.—Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI: With reference to the question and answers given on 19th August 1925 regarding misappropriation of public funds by the Chicacole Taluk Board President, will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether subsequently a reference has been made to the Law Officers of the Crown as suggested in the supplementary questions?

A.—The case was examined by the Law Department of Government where the facts were being first considered by the Government. No subsequent reference to the Law Officers of the Crown has been made. The taluk board money spent by the president to the benefit of his own property was spent with the sanction of the taluk board. There could be no criminal prosecution in such a case. The question of civil action was one for the taluk board.

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—" Will the hon. Minister suggest to the taluk board to take the particular action referred to in the answer? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" I think it is the look out of the taluk board itself."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—" May I know if the taluk board is the same taluk board as was guilty of this negligence pointed out by the auditor? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" I think there was a re-election and the taluk board has been reconstituted after that election."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—" May I know whether the same gentleman continues to be the president of the taluk board? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" I am not quite sure of that. If the hon. Member gives notice, I shall ascertain whether that gentleman continues to be president or not."

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Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTIYAR :—" May I know why this president and the taluk board were not surcharged for the money spent on the president's private land? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" It was not surchargeable."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Sir, with reference to the second sentence of the answer, may I know the reasons why no subsequent reference to the Law Officers of the Crown has been made? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" Because the Law Department was consulted and it was not found necessary to consult the experts."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I ask the Government therefore if the Government have been advised by their constituted legal advisors that no prosecution can lie in this case? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" That is what they were informed about."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I ask if the Advocate-General was consulted? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" It was not found necessary to consult the Advocate-General."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Who was the legal officer that was consulted? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" The Law Department."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Is that the Law Secretary? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" The whole Department. I cannot say whether it was the Under Secretary or the Secretary."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTIYAR :—" Does the Government think that this is an authorized expenditure under the Act? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" It is for the Auditor to consider."

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—" When the hon. the Minister found that the taluk board sanctioned unauthorized expenditure of money, did he take any action against the taluk board? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" I think it is for the Audit Department to consider whether it was authorized or unauthorized."

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—" Did the Inspector of Municipalities make any report about this expenditure? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" I think he has made a report."

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know what are the contents of the report? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" I cannot say that now."

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—" Was he of opinion that it was unauthorized expenditure? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" It is not a question of authorized expenditure or unauthorized expenditure. The Government consider that the action was wrong whether it was authorized or unauthorized."

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It was not merely on a technical ground but on equitable grounds that it is a wrong transaction. That was why the president was asked to hand over the lands to the taluk board."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"With reference to the two sentences of the answer, i.e., 'The taluk board money spent by the president to the benefit of his own property was spent with the sanction of the taluk board. There could be no criminal prosecution in such a case', may I ask if any lawyer was consulted and his opinion was taken, and he advised the Government that because of the fact that the money was misappropriated with the sanction of the board, there could be no prosecution?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"Yes."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I ask the name of that lawyer?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"I already said it was the Law Department."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"My question was whether the opinion of any lawyer was taken on this specific question, and the answer of the Minister was 'Yes'. I, therefore, asked subsequently the name of the lawyer. My hon. Friend again says 'The Law Department'. Is it the hon. the Law Member, or the Law Secretary? Who is this mysterious 'Law Department'? Is he a clerk on Rs. 50?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"I decline to answer that question. I said that the Law Department was consulted, and I presume that there are lawyers in the Law Department, and therefore it was that I said that a lawyer was consulted. But if the hon. Member wants to know who are the members of the particular department that advised the Government in the matter, I am not prepared to answer."

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo:—"I wish to know whether Mr. Todd, the Collector of Ganjam applied for sanction to prosecute this gentleman at any time?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"He has not."

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo:—"Was not the opinion of the Public Prosecutor of Ganjam taken on this question, and did he not say that the prosecution would lie?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"I cannot say that, Sir. It is a transaction between the Collector and the Public Prosecutor. The Government cannot be expected to know what took place between them."

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo:—"What action was taken on the report of the Inspector of Municipalities?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"The president was asked to hand over the lands to the taluk board."

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo:—"Did the Inspector of Municipalities suggest to the Government that the gentleman should be prosecuted?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"I am not prepared to answer that question, namely, as to what particular recommendation the Inspector made. The action was taken on the report submitted by the Inspector of Local Boards."

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Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo:—"May I know when the case was examined by the Law Department of the Government?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"I cannot carry these dates in my mind, Sir."

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo:—"He may state at least approximately, because the money was spent before the last general election, and now the Government say that the case was examined by the Law Department. I want to know when it was examined, whether it is on the receipt of the report of the Inspector of Municipalities or whether on the initiation of some private individual whoever he be, or whether on the initiative of the Department of Local Self-Government?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"All I can say is that this action was taken in due time."

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR:—"Was not this money spent with the sanction of the taluk board?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"Yes, it was with the sanction of the taluk board that it was spent."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"May I ask whether any money was paid to this president in exchange?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"Absolutely none."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTIYAR:—"Does the Government think that a taluk board which sanctions expenditure of its funds upon the private lands of its president should be allowed to continue?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"It is for the electors to decide that question."

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR:—"May I know who is to be prosecuted, whether it is the taluk board or its president?"

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo:—"May I know whether in connexion with this spending of taluk board money for the benefit of the president's property, whether any other charge or charges were reported by the Inspector of Municipalities and objections were made by the Audit Department?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"Sir, that question does not arise on the answer given."

Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"With reference to the answer that the lands were handed over by the president of the taluk board, may I know who has taken the initiative to have the lands conveyed to the taluk board?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"It was on the advice of the Government that the lands were conveyed to the taluk board."

Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"Are we to understand that the initiative has come from the Government?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"Yes."

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Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—" Have the Government any objection to lay the correspondence beginning with the initiative taken by the Government for the conveyance of the lands ? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" I do not think any useful purpose will be served by laying the correspondence on the table of the House."

Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—" Is there any objection for the Government to lay the correspondence on the table ? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" I think my former answer answers this question also."

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" Arising out of the answer of the Minister that he is not prepared to state the recommendations of the Inspector, may I ask him if the Inspector of Municipalities advised the Government not to prosecute the gentleman ? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" The answer was already given that I declined to answer it."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTIYAR :—" May I appeal in the interests of efficiency and the honesty of these taluk boards that such a course should be discouraged by the Ministry ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" That is a suggestion for action."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know whether the Government in making the suggestion that the lands be handed over to the taluk board came to any understanding that there should be no prosecution, and this is almost ' compromise ' money ? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" There is nothing of the kind."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know the reasons why the Government took the initiative in this matter by not launching the criminal prosecution ? Is it because the president is a Justice Party man ? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" Nothing of the kind."

Starting of a village panchayat or union board at Pakala.

* 762 Q.—Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the Government have issued any directions to start a village panchayat or a union board in Pakala and, if not, what steps the Government propose to take in the matter ?

A.—The answer is in the negative. The initiative in such matters should be taken by the Registrar-General of Panchayats or the district board.

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO :—" We are dealing with union boards suffering and asking for assistance on account of financial crises and some of them being abolished. But here is a case of the people wanting a union board. I want to know if the people of Pakala sent representations to the presidents of the taluk board and the district board to start a union board in Pakala and Government was addressed."

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" Representations should be made to the Registrar-General of Panchayats."

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Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO :—" My question is whether the Government have been addressed on the matter. I wanted information on fact but not procedure."

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" I think the matter is being considered by the Registrar-General of Panchayats."

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO :—" May I know if any orders were passed thereupon."

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" No. There have been no proposals before the Government."

Appointment of a headmaster to the Mettupatti Municipal School.

* 763 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received a copy of the resolutions submitted on or about the 3rd instant by the Dindigul Town Depressed Classes Society, Dindigul, condemning the action of the municipal chairman of the place in appointing a caste man, a raw hand, as the headmaster of the Mettupatti Municipal School in place of a trained Adi-Dravida teacher and requesting also to remove the alcohol shop from the market street of the town where the depressed classes live chiefly ; and

(b) if so, what steps the Government have taken on the resolutions ?

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

(b) Regarding the headmaster's appointment, no action was asked for in the resolution. The Government do not ordinarily interfere with the discretion of chairman in such appointments. A copy of the resolution regarding the location of liquor shops has been forwarded to the Commissioner of Excise.

Medical.

Muhammadans in the Medical Service.

* 764 Q.—Khan Bahadur HAJI ABDULLA HAJI QASIM SAHIB : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) (1) the number of Muhammadans in the Provincial Medical Service ; (2) the number of Muhammadans in the subordinate Medical Service ; (3) the number of Muhammadans in the Provincial Medical Service promoted to the post of District Medical Officers since 1920 ; and

(b) whether the Government propose to appoint a Muhammadan from the Provincial Medical Service as District Medical Officer at an early opportunity ?

A.—(a) (1) Six.

(2) Thirty-five.

(3) One.

(b) The matter will receive consideration.

Madanapalle Sanatorium.

* 765 Q.—Rao Sahib P. V. GOPALAN : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) what is the extent of land given free by the Government for the Madanapalle Sanatorium ;

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(b) what amount has been given by the Government for constructing buildings, etc., for this sanatorium from the year 1915 up till now ;

(c) what amount has been given by the Government from the year 1915 up till now for its maintenance and whether Government have undertaken to pay half the cost of maintenance of this sanatorium ;

(d) what is the total of contributions, etc., received from outsiders up to date except from the missionary associations ;

(e) whether it is a fact that patients sent to this sanatorium by 14 missionary associations are admitted free and in rare cases pay only Rs 7 per head per month, whereas others who go to this sanatorium not through the above missionary associations have to pay heavy charges for their boarding and lodging ; and

(f) whether Government will take steps to see that equal charges are demanded from all patients who go there whether through missionary medium or otherwise ?

A.—(a) Two hundred and sixteen acres.

(b) Rupees 83,409.

(c) Rupees 2,03,032 ; the Government have undertaken to meet half the cost of the maintenance of the sanatorium subject to a maximum of Rs. 37,500 per annum.

(d) A sum of Rs 57,719 has been received from outsiders. The charges collected from paying patients, etc., amount to Rupees 3,25,004.

(e) The missions co-operating in the Union Mission Tuberculosis Sanatorium are allowed one free bed and if they contribute more than Rs. 500 a year two free beds. Additional patients sent by the co-operating missions are admitted at a concession rate of Rs. 7 a month.

Other patients who are not indigent are charged a fee of Rs. 18 per mensem including charges for diet and medicine. They are also required to pay a retaining fee of Rs. 10. Poor patients are admitted free or at the concession rate of Rs. 7 per mensem. Patients admitted into the special wards are required to pay Rs. 50 to Rs. 150 a month according to the accommodation provided.

(f) The Government will consider the question.

Rao Sahib P. V. GOPALAN :—" Arising out of the answer to clause (e) may I know who decides generally the question as to whether a certain patient attending the sanatorium, is rich or poor ? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" It is the authorities of the hospital that have to decide, but it is open to any patient that goes to the hospital to take out a certificate from the proper authorities."

Rao Sahib P. V. GOPALAN :—" Are the patients sent out by these missionary associations Christians generally ? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" They may be Christians or they may be non-Christians. They are allowed a free bed and if they contribute more than Rs. 500 a year, two beds."

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Rao Sahib P. V. GOPALAN :—" Why should Christian patients alone be given free beds and charged a minimum of Rs. 7 and Hindus treated differently, when Christians and non-Christians are equally the subjects of His Majesty the King-Emperor ? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" It is not on the basis of their being Christians or non-Christians that these concessions are given. It is on the basis that because these bodies contribute towards the funds of the institution, they should be given the concession."

Grant to Mission Sanatorium, Madanapalle.

* 766 Q.—MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the grants made to the Mission Sanatorium at Madanapalle every year during the last three years and the amount proposed to be given to it this year ;

(b) the concessions, if any, allowed to the various Missions as regards admission, charges, etc., of patients who might be sent by them to the sanatorium ;

(c) the concessions, if any, shown as regards the admission, etc., of indigent patients—official and non-official—in view of the annual grants of the Government ; and

(d) whether patients suffering from an advanced stage of consumption are, as a rule, not admitted into the less costly wards while no such distinction is observed in the case of the more costly special wards ?

A.—(a) The following grants have been sanctioned to the Union Mission Tuberculosis Sanatorium during the last three years and in the current year :—

		Non-recurring.	Recurring.
		RS.	RS.
1922-23	...	20,000	25,000
1923-24	...	...	25,000
1924-25	...	...	25,000
1925-26	..	9,000	37,465

(b) The Missions co-operating in the Union Mission Tuberculosis Sanatorium are allowed one *free* bed and, if they contribute more than Rs. 500 per annum, two free beds. Additional patients sent by the co-operating Missions are admitted at a concession rate of Rs. 7 a month.

(c) All indigent persons who produce a certificate from a gazetted Government official to the effect that the person is known to be really indigent and unable to contribute anything towards the expenses of his stay in the Sanatorium are admitted free of all charges. The Medical Superintendent of the Sanatorium is also authorized to admit at his discretion free of charge or on a concession rate of Rs. 7 per mensem indigent persons who are unable to produce such certificate. The Government maintenance grant has been sanctioned subject to the condition that at least 10 beds are reserved for Government servants. No other special concession is shown to Government servants.

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(d) The rules for the admission of patients suffering from tuberculosis in an advanced stage are exactly the same for the cheaper wards as for the more expensive ones.

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noon.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"With reference to the answer in clause (c), that ten beds are reserved for Government servants, are they reserved free? Or, are the patients concerned to pay?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"I think they are required to pay the minimum charges."

Public Health.

Conference of District Health Officers.

*767 Q.—Mr. MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a conference of District Health Officers was held in Madras in the month of June 1925 and, if so, whether the Government will place on the table of this House the resolutions passed by them?

A.—No conference of Health Officers was held in June 1925. At the instance of the Director of Public Health a conference of Health Officers was held in his office from 11th to 14th March 1925. A copy of the resolutions^a passed at the conference is placed on the table.

Alleged prevention by caste Hindus of the depressed classes from taking water from the well near the Ramnad Railway Station.

*768 Q.—Mr. L. C. GURUSWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the fact that Adi-Dravidas are forcibly prevented by the caste Hindus from drawing water from the local fund well which was primarily constructed for the use of the former near the railway station at Ramnad?

A.—The well on the Railway Feeder road at Ramnad was not constructed for the exclusive use of the Adi-Dravidas. Representations were however made to the President, Taluk Board, Ramnad, by the Adi-Dravidas that this well should be reserved for their use. A petition was also presented to the President, Union Board, Ramnad, by the caste Hindus protesting against the use of this well by the Adi-Dravidas. In order to avoid trouble between the two parties a new well has been sunk by the union board for the exclusive use of the Adi-Dravidas near the original well and the inauguration celebrations took place on 3rd August 1925.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"With reference to the answer to this question, may I ask if this well was constructed for the exclusive use of the caste Hindus or whether it was constructed for the use of the public?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"I cannot say that offhand. There was controversy over the question, and the local board thought that they had better have an exclusive well for the depressed classes."

^a Printed as Appendix V on pages 656-661 infra.

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Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Arising from that answer, may I ask the hon. the Minister to examine whether this well was originally constructed for public use, and if so to see that no class of His Majesty's subjects is prevented from using that well?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"I understand the well is a very ancient one. So it will be very difficult to trace the origin and history of the well."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"Are others prevented from taking water from the well meant for the exclusive use of Adi-Dravidas?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"They can only do it at the sufferance of the Adi-Dravidas."

Alleged communal quarrels in Kilakkarai, Ramnad district.

*769 Q.—Mr. L. C. GURUSWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the troubles between the Muhammadans and the Fishermen at Kilakkarai, a union town in Ramnad district, where the former prevented the latter from drawing water from the public wells, and if it is a fact, what action the Government have taken in the matter?

A.—The Government have no information.

Draw-wells in Bellary district.

*770 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the number of villages and hamlets in Bellary district having draw-wells for drinking water are only about 220 out of a total of nearly 1,350 and very many of these draw-wells do not possess parapet walls, etc.; and

(b) the special steps, if any, he has taken to improve the drinking water-supply in the villages of the district apart from the allotment he may have made to the district in common with other districts?

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

(b) In connexion with the proposal to distribute a sum of Rs. 12.50 lakhs amongst the several district boards in the Presidency in the current year for improvement of village roads and water-supply, the Government are contemplating a grant to the Bellary District Board of Rs. 17,500 for rural water-supply or Rs. 6,200 more than the amount (Rs. 11,300) which the local boards in the district are able to provide for the purpose.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Should not Rs. 20,000 have been allotted for the four taluk boards at the rate of Rs. 5,000?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"The amount that could be found was allotted for the district. Generally speaking, the local boards have to contribute 50 per cent. But in the case of Bellary this was not insisted on. That was all the concession which the Government could make."

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Centage charges on major sanitary works.

* 771 Q.—Mr. K. SARVARAYUDU : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government and the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) what are the centage charges charged by the Public Works Department on major sanitary works (such as water-supply and drainage works) executed by them ;

(b) whether they are charged upon the cost of materials also ;

(c) what is the proportion of the cost of materials, such as cast iron pipes and machinery, to the total cost of a water-supply scheme ; and

(d) whether the centage charges can be reduced by 5 per cent of the present centage charges on the whole estimate by the employment of a separate staff by the local bodies ?

A.—(a) $15\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

(b) Yes.

(c) There is no uniform proportion ; it must depend on the circumstances of each scheme.

(d) The suggestion will be considered.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ May I know if the Government have decided the question of centage so far as the Coimbatore water-supply is concerned ? ”

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—“ The matter is under consideration.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ Also the question of handing it over to the municipality ? ”

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—“ That question has not arisen.”

Town-Planning.*Town-planning schemes for municipalities.*

* 772 Q.—Mr. C. GOPALA MENON : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) why no town-planning schemes for municipalities with a population of 40,000 and over on which local authorities have taken actions under sections 9 and 10 of the Madras Town-Planning Act have been approved ; and

(b) the circumstances that justify the sanctioning of the scheme No. 45 (vide answers to question No. 550 given on March 19, 1925) before the prescribed notifications were issued and the objections of the owners were considered ?

A.—(a) With the exception of the Madras City and Suburban Town-planning Trust, none of the local bodies referred to have so far submitted any scheme to Government for sanction under section 14 of the Madras Town-Planning Act, 1920. The two schemes submitted by the Trust, viz., “ the Mambalam Southern Section Town-planning Scheme ” and “ the Mylapore Eastern Section Town-planning Scheme,” were disallowed on financial grounds.

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(b) The scheme was not sanctioned under the Madras Town-Planning Act, 1920, and there was, therefore, no necessity to issue any notification under the Act. The objections of the owners were received and considered by the municipal council and the Government before the scheme was sanctioned.

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—“ With reference to the answer to clause (a) that the Mambalam and Mylapore schemes were given up on financial grounds, I should like to know from the hon. the Minister whether there is any likelihood of these schemes being taken up in view of the fact that the Local Self-Government department has got some money from the remission of the provincial contribution.”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ I do not think that any portion remitted by the Government of India could be made available for this purpose.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ I want to know whether Government used to require municipalities and local boards to submit schemes of town-planning within a certain date.”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ I should like to have notice of the question.”

The Mylapore Town-planning Scheme.

* 773 Q.—Mr. C. GOPALA MENON : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state the grounds on which the Mylapore scheme submitted by the Town-Planning Trust has been deferred ?

A.—In July 1923 the Madras City and Suburban Town-planning Trust submitted a scheme in respect of East Mylapore. As the Trust had no funds to meet initial outlay, the Government disallowed the scheme.

Appointment of an Assistant to the Director of Town-Planning.

* 774 Q.—Mr. C. GOPALA MENON : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether Mr. Dann, the Director of the Town-Planning, was doing private work while he also reported the work he had to do was so heavy as to necessitate the appointment of an Assistant to him ?

A.—The answer is in the negative.

Work done by the Town-Planning Trust.

* 775 Q.—Mr. C. GOPALA MENON : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to place on the table a report of the work done by the Madras Town-planning Trust since its creation and state—

(a) the need for its retention, and

(b) whether the Government have taken any steps to train sufficient number of Indians in town-Planning ?

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A.—(a) A report* of the work done by the Madras City and Suburban Town-planning Trust is laid on the table. The question of the future status of the Trust is under the consideration of Government.

(b) An Indian is at present being trained in town-planning as the Personal Assistant of the Director.

Mr. V. C. VELLINGIRI GOUNDER:—"May I ask when the hon. the Minister is going to bring an amendment to the Town Planning Trust Act? I remember reading in one of the reports submitted by the Committee that pending the amendment of the Act certain schemes have been held up."

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"I should like to have notice of the question."

The Mambalam scheme.

* 776 Q.—Mr. C. GOPALA MENON: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state the reasons for the Government still retaining some area in the Mambalam scheme under the jurisdiction of the Town Planning Trust even after the Corporation of Madras has been allowed to develop a part of it?

A.—The Corporation of Madras agreed to carry out only a portion of the Mambalam Town Planning scheme. As there is no chance of the Corporation agreeing to take up the remaining portion in the near future, the Government considered it advisable to allow it to remain under the control of the Madras City and Suburban Town Planning Trust.

Salt.

Removal of the salt factory at Surla to Sumadi in Ganjam district.

* 777 Q.—Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the reason or reasons for abandoning the salt factory at Surla in the Northern division; and

(b) why Sumadi was chosen in place of Surla for the salt factory?

A.—(a) & (b) The Surla factory has not yet been abandoned. It has not been found necessary to manufacture salt there on Government account since 1922, as the stock of salt was adequate. The stock in Surla has now been exhausted, but an adequate supply of salt was available at Sumadi, and it has not been considered necessary to lay in a stock of Government salt at Surla.

Mr. SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo:—"I want to know if there is any possibility of the Surla factory being renewed for the next season?"

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR:—"I am not sure, Sir. I will call for the information and communicate it to the hon. Member."

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Working of the salt factories in Naupada Circle.

* 778 Q.—Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether the salt factories in the Naupada Circle worked to their fullest capacity; if not, what prevents their being so worked;

(b) whether there was any proposal to improve and extend Bhavanapadu and Bajanapara sub-factories in the Naupada Circle;

(c) why the extensions leased out to Rao Sahib P. S. Venkateswarlu Nayudu and the Zamindar of Parlakimedi at Sumadi and Pundi, respectively, are not worked out to their fullest capacity; what reasons the Government assign to the recurring surplus stocks in the said two extensions;

(d) whether it is a fact that salt manufactured at present in the factories in the Naupada Circle is far in excess of the demand;

(e) whether it is a fact that the lessees in the Naupada Circle are not working factories to their maximum capacity because of the fear of a large surplus remaining over unsold;

(f) whether it is also a fact that large quantities of Government salt remained accumulated in the Ganjam factory for three years and had to be sold at very low rates;

(g) whether Government granted a lease of some 600 acres of land in the precincts of the Ganjam factory last year and whether the land so granted has been fully worked out; at what rate salt in the said factory was sold by the lessees as against monopoly salt and the relative quantities of each;

(h) whether it is a fact that leases for fresh land are proposed to be given in or near the Sumadi factory;

(i) whether sufficient labour is available at or near the Sumadi factory;

(j) whether the person to whom the lease of 600 acres was given in Ganjam last year is the proposed lessee for the extension at Sumadi and whether Government do not anticipate profiteering at his hands when they have no control on sales outside Madras; and

(k) whether new extensions proposed to be worked out will not prejudicially affect the interests of old lessees?

A.—(a) Owing to the accumulation of large stocks of salt during the years after the war, the factories in the Naupada Circle were not worked to their full extent. As the stock of salt is no longer in excess of normal requirements, licensees have every incentive to work their holdings to the full extent next season.

(b) No.

(c) The Sumadi factory has been worked to its full extent. The Raja of Parlakimedi did not work his holding in Pundi during the 1924 season. Apparently, he experienced some difficulty in disposing of his stocks, partly on account of the distance of Pundi factory from the railway station.

(d) No. The stock at present is just sufficient to meet the demand till the next manufacturing season.

(e) The Government presume that the licensees adjust manufacture to the demand.

(f) Yes. The stocks related to the 1920 and 1921 seasons and were of inferior quality.

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- (g) A lease was granted for working about 300 acres. This area has not yet been fully worked. The price of Excise salt at the Ganjam factory during 1924-25 varied from 4 annas to 7 annas a maund and that of Government salt from 3 annas to 4 annas. The accumulated old stock of Government salt of the 1920 and 1921 seasons which was of inferior quality, was sold in one lot at As. 2-8 and 3 annas a maund according to the year of manufacture. The total quantity of Excise and Government salt sold during 1924-25 was 112,162 maunds and 152,736 maunds, respectively.
- (h) Three hundred acres have been leased recently.
- (i) No labour shortage is apprehended.
- (j) The new Sumadi lessee is the person to whom 300 acres were leased in Ganjam factory. The Government have no reason to anticipate profiteering at his hands; there are several other lessees.
- (k) No. The new extensions are intended to make up the deficiency in output caused by the closure of some factories.

Disposal of surplus stocks of salt.

* 779 Q.—Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

- (a) what was the acreage under salt manufacture and the total output of salt in the various factories before the war;
- (b) how much new land was brought under cultivation and what was the total quantity of salt manufactured during the war; and
- (c) whether there were any surplus stocks in the post-war years and how they were disposed of?

- A.—(a) In 1913-14, the area licensed and the area under cultivation were 15,961 and 10,687 acres, respectively; the output was 94.81 lakhs of maunds.
- (b) Between 1914-15 and 1918-19 about 7,728 acres of new land were brought under cultivation. The total quantity of salt manufactured between 1914-15 and 1918-19 was 585 lakhs of maunds.
- (c) Yes. The Government are not aware of the arrangements made by licensees for the disposal of their stocks.

Forests.*Working of the Russellkonda Saw Mills.*

* 780 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

- (a) the latest returns of the working of the Russellkonda Saw Mills;
- (b) whether the Government propose to consult the Legislative Council before deciding to continue the working of the mills; and
- (c) if not, why not?

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- A.—(a) The hon. Member is referred to G.O. No. 1344, Development, dated 14th September 1925, placed on the Council Table.
- (b) & (c) The question of the future of the mill will be placed before the Forest Advisory Committee. The hon. Member's attention is invited to the undertaking given by me on the 25th August 1925 during the debate on the resolution recommending the appointment of a committee on the working of the mill.

Labour.*Unemployment in the Presidency.*

* 781 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether the Government have already taken steps or whether they propose to take steps either by appointing a suitable committee or through the Labour Department to examine unemployment in this province and to concert measures to reduce unemployment?

A.—No.

Deputy Collectors.*Confirmation of Messrs. Rama Rao and Upendra Pai.*

* 782 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

- (a) how long Messrs. U. Rama Rao and Upendra Pai have been acting as Collectors and why they have not been confirmed yet;
- (b) whether their non-confirmation is due to want of vacancies in the listed posts; and
- (c) whether, owing to their non-confirmation, deputy collectors in the ordinary scale are being deprived of their promotion to selection grade?

- A.—(a) & (b) Since 1st October 1920 and 14th March 1920 respectively. The question of their confirmation cannot arise until vacancies occur in listed posts.
- (c) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to clause (c) of question No. 272 given on 2nd March 1925. The fact that the employment otherwise of officers permanently holding listed posts has enabled acting promotion to be given to the officers named cannot rightly be deemed to have deprived any deputy collector of any promotion to which he is entitled.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"With reference to the answer to clauses (a) and (b), may I know whether they are likely to be confirmed in the listed posts?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"I am afraid I am not a prophet Sir."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"With reference to the answer to clause (c), are there any people in the selection grade in the place of these people, Messrs. Rama Rao and Upendra Pai?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"The answer is contained in the answer given on the paper"

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Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I do not find it, Sir. I say the fact that these people are allowed to act as Collectors without being confirmed is an injustice to other deputy collectors who have a chance of promotion to the selection grade. I want to know whether it is not a fact that officers of the provincial service are deprived of their selection grade appointments owing to this anomaly."

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"Where a person is not entitled to a thing, he cannot be rightly said to be deprived of it, if he does not get it."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"May I say that in the Police department such acting appointments do not stand in the way of the promotion of others?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question does not arise."

Addition to the permanent cadre of deputy collectors.

* 783 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : With reference to answer to question No. 215, dated 7th February 1925, will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the result of their examination of the question of addition to the permanent cadre of deputy collectors; and

(b) the number of officers who have been acting as deputy collectors for over five, four and three years, respectively?

A.—(a) The question is still under the consideration of Government.

(b) The number of officers who have been acting as deputy collectors for over 5, 4 and 3 years is 10, 10 and 5 respectively.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"With reference to clause (a), when are the final orders likely to be passed, seeing that as many as twenty people who have put in service of four years and more are still not confirmed?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"Very soon, Sir."

General.

Shooting of flying foxes, etc., in the Jains' quarters at Mudabidri.

* 784 Q.—Mr. K. RAGHUCHANDRA BALLAL : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the shooting of flying foxes which abound in the Jains' quarters at Mudabidri in the district of South Kanara has been prohibited by an order of the District Collector for many years;

(b) whether the Government are aware that in the town of Karkala there is a tank called 'Anekere' or Elephant tank with a Jain temple called 'Kerebasthi' in the centre;

(c) whether the Government are aware that the Revenue department by recently interfering with the said tank receives an income by annually selling the right to fish-catching operations in the tank;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Jains were protesting to the authorities from time to time against the said fish-catching operations as being a great sacrilege to their religion;

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(e) whether the Government are aware that in or about the year 1911 an All-India Jains memorial had been addressed to the Government praying to stop the said operations involving injury to life as being abhorrent to their religious sentiment;

(f) what orders were passed by the Government on the said memorial; and

(g) whether it is a fact that fishing operations are still carried on in the said tank in spite of protest made by the Jains?

A.—(a) & (b) Yes.

(c) The leasing of the right to catch fish which presumably is what is referred to as interference is not of recent date. The hon. Member is referred to the answer to the question No. 785.

(d), (e), (f) & (g) The hon. Member is referred to G.O. No. 3783 a, Revenue, dated 30th November 1910, which is placed on the Council table.

The Anekere or Elephant tank at Karkala in South Kanara.

* 785 Q.—Mr. K. RAGHUCHANDRA BALLAL : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) for how many years the right of catching fish in the Anekere or Elephant tank at Karkala town in South Kanara is being sold by public auction;

(b) what is the total amount realized by such sales all those years;

(c) how it is utilized, whether merged in the general revenue or earmarked for a particular purpose;

(d) whether it is a fact that the said Anekere or Elephant tank along with other properties appertained to the Kadim Warg of the late Bhairaya Raya Arasu of Karkal Aramane; and

(e) whether the Government have any objection to transferring the said tank from poramboke to "Ayan" and assign it to the present owner of the said Aramane?

A.—(a) The practice of catching fish in the tank is reported to have existed from time immemorial. The earliest reported date of leasing by Government that has been traced so far is 1894.

(b) —						Amount of rental.
Year.						RS.
1918	...	...	...	...	...	76
1919	...	...	...	...	...	155
1920	...	...	...	...	...	83
1921	...	...	...	...	...	152
1922	...	...	...	...	...	104
1924	...	...	...	...	...	75

The Government have not the figures for earlier years.

(c) The rentals are credited to Government.

(d) & (e) The Government have no knowledge of any such person and have no intention of assigning the tank to anybody.

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Mr. D. MANJAYYA HEGGADE:—"May I know why Government have no intention of assigning the tank?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"Because it is wanted for a public purpose."

Land Revenue.

Assignment of Government lands to ex-military men in South Kanara

*786 Q.—Mr. K. RAGHUCHANDRA BALLAL: Will the hon. Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) what is the total extent of Government lands assigned to ex-military men in South Kanara since 1920 up to now;

(b) what is the total extent of such lands occupied by those assignees up to now;

(c) what is the total amount of assessment payable on such assigned lands; and

(d) in how many cases such assignments were opposed by other pattadars, and with what result?

A.—(a) 315·98 acres have so far been assigned. It is not clear from the report available whether all this was assigned since 1920.

(b), (c) & (d) The Government have no information on these points.

The jamabandi system.

*787 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have come to any conclusion regarding the abolition of the present jamabandi system; and if so,

(b) what it is, with reasons therefor?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member is referred to B.P.^a No. 19, dated 21st March 1923, and G.O. No. 884, dated 13th June 1925, which are laid on the table.

Assignment of lands to ex-military men.

*788 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to refer to his answer to question No. 219 given on 7th February 1925 (Volume XXII, page 488) and to state—

(a) the area of lands assigned to ex-military men in the several districts of this Presidency; and

(b) how many applications are pending in each of the districts and what area is it proposed or decided to grant to the applicants?

A.—A statement^b, compiled from returns received from districts, of the required particulars is annexed. The district returns have not been prepared on uniform lines and the figures relating to some districts are therefore of doubtful accuracy. Instructions have been issued to secure uniformity and greater accuracy.

The extent of land that may be assigned to each soldier is subject to a maximum of 5 acres of wet or 10 acres of dry land.

^a Printed as Appendix VIII on pages 665-666 infra.

^b Printed as Appendix IX on page 667 infra.

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The Land Revenue Bill.

789 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) at what stage the Land Revenue Bill is now;

(b) when he proposes to introduce it in the Council; and

(c) the reasons for the delay?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The Government are awaiting the sanction of the draft Bill by the Government of India.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I ask when this Government applied to the Government of India for sanction and whether since the answer was sent to the Council office, the Government have heard from the Government of India and if not when they expect to get the sanction from the Government of India?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"I am afraid I cannot remember the date; but we have not received any communication."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Have the Government sent any reminder to the Government of India since they applied for sanction?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"I can now answer the first supplementary question, Sir. It was on the 17th of June last. No reminder was sent, Sir."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I know whether Government propose to send in a reminder seeing the urgency of the matter?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"I do not propose to send any reminder."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I ask the reason why they do not propose to send a reminder, if they want to expedite the matter?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"The matter is of such importance that the Government of India may be safely trusted to attend to it."

Bench Courts.

Clerical and menial establishments of bench courts.

*790 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) what arrangements exist for clerical and menial establishments of honorary magistrates and bench courts;

(b) whether these establishments are transferred at the will and pleasure of the subdivisional magistrate;

(c) whether the President of the Bench has any direct control over the establishment;

(d) what arrangements exist for the general comforts of the magistrates as to tiffin room, closets, etc., or whether their lot in these respects is thrown with the clerical establishments and the common public; and

(e) what orders Government propose to pass in order to provide for bench courts, establishments and comforts consistent with their status and dignity?

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- A.—(a) A copy of * G.O. No. 3663, Law (General), dated the 23rd December 1924, on the subject of establishments for benches of magistrates is placed on the table.
- (b) The Subdivisional Magistrate orders transfers if and when necessary.
- (c) The establishment is placed at the disposal of the president so far as the work connected with the work of the bench is concerned.
- (d) & (e) The courts are held generally in a public office under the orders of District Magistrates. The Government have no information as to the arrangements for tiffin and retiring rooms available for members of bench courts; but in cases in which owing to the want of such facilities inconvenience is felt, District Magistrates will no doubt consider any suggestions made to them by honorary magistrates.

Criminal Justice.

Crimes in Coimbatore.

* 791 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether the Government have in contemplation any measures to put down the increase of murders in the district of Coimbatore so as to save the law-abiding citizens from such dangers?

A.—The Government do not contemplate taking any special measures.

Elections.

Exemption for ex-political prisoners for election to the Legislative Council or the Assembly.

* 792 Q.—Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) how many ex-political prisoners have applied for exemption so as to enable them to stand for election to the Legislative Council or the Assembly; and

(b) what recommendation has been made by the Local Government in each case?

A.—(a) & (b) It is not clear what classes of persons the hon. Member has in mind. One application was received requesting that action might be taken under the proviso to rule 5 (2) of the Madras Electoral Rules and it was pointed out to the applicant that he was not subject to the disqualification imposed in rule 5.

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—“By this question I meant the class of persons referred to in the recent Government of India communiqué where they have extended the period of disqualification of ex-political prisoners to one year, and where as regards others the Local Governments have been invested with powers to exempt them to enable them to be included among the electors.”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—“We have received one application.”

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Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—“Has that application been granted?”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—“It is unnecessary because there was no disqualification in that case.”

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—“May I know whether the Government will be liberal enough and try to grant the exemptions for all applicants?”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—“The matter will be considered.”

Electorates for depressed classes regarding election to the Legislative Council.

* 793 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have taken or propose to take any steps to create electorates for the depressed or backward communities in respect of election to the Legislative Council;

(b) if so, what the steps are; and

(c) if not, why not?

A.—(a) The Government do not propose to take any action in the matter at present.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to paragraphs 1 and 2 of the answer to question No. 804.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—“With reference to the answer to clause (a) that the Government do not propose to take any action in the matter, may I ask whether Government selected any members of those communities other than the hon. Members of this House?”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—“Yes, Sir. The Government have selected some members of the community and what is more they have received reports of various meetings of which the proceedings have been transmitted to Government in which the signatories say that the time is not ripe for constituting an electorate.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—“May I know whether Government do not believe, in spite of those opinions, that election is better than nominations for those communities? Or rather, may I ask whether Government will confer upon them the privilege of election in spite of the opinion of those gentlemen?”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—“That will be noted, Sir.”

Bifurcation of Madras City for election to the Legislative Council.

* 794 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether Madras City has been divided or is proposed to be divided into two electorates for the purpose of election to the Legislative Council;

(b) if so, why the Legislative Council was not consulted before the bifurcation was effected; and

(c) if not, whether the Legislative Council will be consulted before any steps are taken in this matter?

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- A.—(a) The matter is still under the consideration of Government.
(b) & (c) The Legislative Council will be consulted before any change is introduced.

Electricity.

Licences to firms for development of electric energy.

* 795 Q.—Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

- (a) the names of individuals or firms to whom licences have been issued for the development of electric energy in the Presidency;
(b) the conditions under which such licences were issued in each case; and

(c) whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table of the House copies of the licences issued in each case?

A.—(a) A statement "is appended showing the licences that have been issued under the Electricity Act.

- (b) & (c) The licences embody the various provisions required by the Act. They have all been published in the Gazette and the Government consider that it would be waste to reprint the papers. If the hon. Member desires a copy of any particular Government Order it will be sent to him.

Concessions for development of hydro-electric energy.

* 796 Q.—Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

- (a) what concessions have been given and to whom for the development of hydro-electric energy in the province;
(b) the terms under which such concessions have been given; and
(c) whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table of the House copies of such concessions given for the development of hydro-electric energy?

A.—The only concessions now in force are those granted (1) to Mr. W. H. Perry to use the waters of the Kathuvadi Ar in the Salem district in the Kollimalais and (2) to Messrs. Alfred Dickinson and B. D. Richards on behalf of a Syndicate formed of Messrs. Dickinson and Richards, Messrs. Balfour Beatty & Co., Limited and the General Electric Co., Limited, London, to use the waters of the Pykara and Avarai Halla rivers in the Nilgiri. Negotiations for the purchase of the latter concession by the Government are approaching conclusion. Two other concessions were granted in 1920; one to Mr. A. H. Garrett to utilize water power from the Periyar lake—this was revoked in 1923, he failed to comply with the terms about forming a company and the other to Messrs. Tata Sons, Limited, Bombay, to utilize the waters of the Kundah river. This was transferred subsequently to the Nilgiri Power Syndicate, and has since lapsed as the syndicate was unable to develop the scheme. The terms

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these concessions were published at the time when they were given. Copies of the agreements will be furnished to the hon. Member if he wishes.

Concession to the Kunda river project.

* 797 Q.—Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state when, to whom and under what conditions a concession was granted for the development of the Kunda river project and whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table of the House a copy of the grant or concession?

A.—A concession to use the water in the Kunda river for the purpose of generating power for the supply of electric energy to Ootacamund, Coonoor, Coimbatore and Wellington was given in 1920 to Messrs. Tata Sons, Limited, Bombay. The terms are set out in G.O. No. 280 I., dated 13th September 1920, which has been published. A copy will be supplied to the hon. Member if he wishes. Subsequently the Government approved of the transfer of the concession to the Nilgiri Power Syndicate; and it has since lapsed as the syndicate was unable to develop the scheme.

Licence for power supply in Coimbatore and Nilgiris district.

* 798 Q.—Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state when, to whom and under what conditions licence was given for a power supply in the town of Coimbatore and the Nilgiris district and whether the Government will lay on the table of the House a copy of the licence?

A.—A licence to supply electric energy in Ootacamund, Coonoor and Wellington and within a radius of 5 miles of Coimbatore was granted in 1920 to the Messrs. Tata Sons. The licence was published in the Gazette. A copy of it will now be sent to the hon. Member if he wishes. The Government subsequently approved of its transfer to the Nilgiri Power Syndicate and it is still in force, the three years period under clause 7 having been extended up to 19th October 1925.

Conditions, etc., of the concession to the Pykara project.

* 799 Q.—Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

- (a) when, to whom and under what conditions a concession was given for the development of the Pykara project;
(b) for what period the concession was originally granted;
(c) whether the period for which the concession was granted has been subsequently extended; if so, when and for what period and under what circumstances;
(d) what was the consideration that passed to the Government for such extension;
(e) whether the concession has since been revoked or surrendered by the licensee; if so, under what circumstances it has been revoked or surrendered;

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(f) whether the Government have directly or indirectly given a contribution to the licensee for such surrender;

(g) whether the Government have come to any decision as regards the development of the Pykara project and if so, how they propose to finance the scheme;

(h) whether it is a fact that the South Indian Railway has agreed to take fifty per cent of the shares of any company floated for the purpose of developing the project; and

(i) whether this Government have applied to the Government of India or to His Majesty's Government in England through the Secretary of State or High Commissioner for the application of the benefits of the Trade Facilities Act to any company formed for developing the Pykara project?

A.—(a) A concession was given in June 1923 to Messrs. Alfred Dickinson and B. D. Richards on behalf of a syndicate formed of them, Messrs. Balfour Beatty & Co. and the General Electric Company, Limited, London, to make use of the water in the Pykara and Avarai Halla rivers for the generation of electric energy for industrial purposes. The terms were settled after prolonged negotiation with Mr. Richards and with the approval of the Government of India.

(b) The concession specified terms for the formation of a company and for the execution of works and also provided for an option of purchase by the Secretary of State after 40 years.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No; but negotiations for its surrender are in progress.

(f) No; but they propose to purchase the concession.

(g) The Government propose to develop the Pykara project themselves; they have not yet formulated a definite scheme for financing it.

(h) No.

(i) No.

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“With reference to clause (a) of the question, is it a fact that the concession is merely to use the electrical energy that may be generated at those places and does not give any right to a particular firm to carry overhead mains electrical energy to any particular station for lighting purposes?”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“It is not correct, Sir.”

Irrigation.

Extent of the Puduval cultivation lands of the Periyar system.

* 800 Q.—Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR: Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the total extent of Puduval cultivation lands in double and single crop areas of the Periyar system;

(b) the extent of such lands sold in auction after resettlement;

(c) whether all or any of the Puduval lands are cultivated;

(d) if so, whether they are penalized if no application for water is put in;

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(e) if penalized, whether it is not against the policy of the Government to allow cultivation in such lands for some time and then sell away for a good price; and

(f) the number of cases in which Puduval cultivation was penalized and the amount realized by the same?

A.—By ‘Puduval cultivation lands,’ the hon. Member is understood to mean ‘assessed waste (wet) lands’. On this assumption, the hon. Member's questions are answered below :—

(a) Single crop area	...	...	4,559.23 acres
Double crop area	...	...	629.31 "
(b) Single crop area	...	...	1,873.25 "
Double crop area	...	...	289.01 "
(c)			

	Extent cultivated.	Single crop area.	Double crop area.
		ACS.	ACS.
Fasli 1331	...	405.55	218.27
" 1332	...	750.48	185.14
" 1333	...	640.70	117.68
" 1334	...	489.32	62.50

(d) The answer is in the negative. The Periyar water-rate rules do not require that water applications should be put in for wet lands.

(e) Having regard to the answer to clause (d), this question is not understood.

(f) On lands cultivated without authority or in contravention of express prohibition—

	Number of cases.	Penalty.
		RS. A. P.
Fasli 1331	152	483 9 0
" 1332	93	780 12 0
" 1333	405	1,598 9 0
" 1334	516	3,381 12 0

Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR :—“With reference to the answer to clause (f), may I know whether there is any special reason for the increase in this unauthorized cultivations in last two faslis, 1333 and 1334?”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“It was found to be to their advantage to do so.”

Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR :—“In fasli 1331 the number of cases is 152 and the fine is Rs. 483-9-0. But in 1332 the number of cases is only 93 and the fine is Rs. 780-12-0. May I know the reason for this difference?”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“The former penalties were apparently considered insufficient to check the practice.”

[31st October 1925]

Acquisition of land under the Mettur project.

* 801 Q.—Mr. MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state what is the approximate number of acres to be acquired in connexion with the Mettur project in the districts of Trichinopoly, Salem, Coimbatore and Tanjore, and the approximate acreage in each of the firkas of the above districts?

A.—Approximate figures for the districts are as follows:—

Salem	...	...	...	...	7,500 acres
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	12,000 "
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	200 "
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	18,000 "

Figures for each of the firkas are not available.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"May I know whether in the Cauvery-Mettur project it is proposed to take up any other villages and whether there has been any change in the matter lately?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Notice, Sir."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"The notice is there in the question. I am asking whether those are the places."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"That is just the reason why I want to have notice."

Judicial and Executive Functions.*Separation of Executive and Judicial functions.*

* 802 Q.—Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state what action has been taken with regard to the separation of Executive and Judicial functions since the last discussion on this subject in the Legislative Council?

A.—The Government have again asked the Government of India when their orders may be expected; the orders are still awaited.

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I ask the hon. the Law Member what was the last occasion on which he reminded the Government of India?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Three months ago."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Is it because the Government consider in this case the matter is more important that they should address the Government of India an urgent reminder?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Personal equation, Sir."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Hear, hear."

Legislative.*Separate seats due to bifurcation of Kistna district.*

* 803 Q.—Mr. P. PEDDIRAJU: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether, in view of the bifurcation of Kistna district, the Government have considered the advisability of allotting separate seats for the new districts, and if so, how; if not, whether the Government will be pleased to consider the same at an early date?

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A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the notifications of the Government of India, Home Department, on the subject, Public No. F. 441-25 and No. F. 441-1-25, dated the 22nd September 1925, republished at page 1918 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 13th October 1925.

Representation of depressed classes in the Legislative Council

* 804 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether the Government consulted representatives of the depressed classes and prominent social workers and organizations on the subject of future representation of the depressed classes in the Legislative Council; if so, whether they propose to publish these views and give the public an opportunity to express their opinion before final orders on the subject are issued by Government; and whether the Government are contemplating to provide representation to labour either by nomination or election?

A.—Leading gentlemen belonging to the depressed classes were consulted on the question of the representation of the community in the Legislative Council. A conference was held at the Council Chamber recently to consider this question at which seven gentlemen representing the depressed classes were present, in addition to the Commissioner of Labour. The conference was unanimously of opinion that the present system of nomination should continue and that election was premature.

2. It may also be stated that at a meeting of the depressed classes held at Chintadripet on the 2nd April 1925, a resolution to the same effect was passed.

3. As regards the representation of labour, the subject is under correspondence.

Nominations to the Council are made by His Excellency the Governor.

Change of Business rules of the Madras Council.

* 805 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state, with reference to the change of Business rules of the Madras Council—rule 6—published in the last column of page 8 of the *Hindu* of the 9th September 1925—

- (a) who took the initiative in the matter;
- (b) whether the Local Government was consulted;
- (c) if so, what their opinion was; and
- (d) why the Legislative Council was not consulted?

A.—The rule was made by the Government of India and the Government are not therefore in a position to answer these questions.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"I realize that the Government of India have made these rules. And nobody else can do that. I am asking whether the officers concerned in the Madras Government have been consulted, and if so why the Legislative Council has not been consulted in the matter."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"I think some Government in the Northern India are responsible for the initiative in the matter. It was not done at the instance of this Government."

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Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ Was not this Government consulted ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ Yes.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ May I know what the opinion of the Government was and whether it was not due to the courtesy of this House to have been consulted ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ There is no question of courtesy here. The matter was very urgent.”

Juvenile smoking in the Presidency.

* 806 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN : Will the hon. the Law Member, the hon. the Home Member, the hon. the Member for Finance and the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the steps which the Government intend to take to put a check on the evil of juvenile smoking in this Presidency ;

(b) whether there is any proposal to levy a tax on tobacco and beedi factories or shop-owners ; and

(c) at what rate the beedi leaves are removed from the forests through the forest contractor or through other agencies either per bag or cart-load ?

A.—(a) The question whether any legislation should be undertaken is under consideration.

(b) The answer is in the negative.

(c) Beedi leaves are removed on lump sum contracts.

Marine.

Kodikarai port, Tanjore district.

* 807 Q.—Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) how long it is since the port at Kodikarai in Tanjore district has been closed ;

(b) the reason for closing the port ;

(c) whether any petition has been submitted to the Government in connexion with the matter ; and

(d) if so, whether any step has been taken by the Government on the petition ?

A.—(a) Kodikarai (Point Calimere) is still a port under the Indian Ports Act as well as under the Sea Customs Act.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR :—“ May I know whether there is any proposal to close this bridge ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ I think there is some misconception with regard to this matter. There is no such proposal with regard to any port. Probably what the hon. Member refers to is a regulation by the Ceylon Government closing traffic to certain ports in the north of Ceylon.”

Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR :—“ I got the information from some article that appeared in the *Swadesamitran*.”

[31st October 1925]

Panchayat Courts.

Housing of panchayat courts in the Presidency.

* 808 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) how many panchayat courts in the Presidency are held in the house premises of the Presidents or in rented buildings of the members of the court or in village chavadis or chatrams or in temple premises with the names and addresses of such courts ; and

(b) if the Government have no information, whether they will be pleased to call for the information ?

A.—The Government have no information in the matter, nor do they propose to call for it in view of the labour involved in it and in view of the orders contained in paragraph 2 of G.O. No. 2356, Law (General), dated the 26th September 1922, a copy * of which is appended.

Police.

Alleged search of the house of one Mr. Sitarama Ayyar of Conjeeveram.

* 809 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Police officers searched the house of Mr. C. S. Sitarama Ayyar of Conjeeveram on the 30th July last ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Police officers did not show any warrant or Magistrate's authority for conducting the search ;

(c) whether it is a fact that Mr. C. S. Sitarama Ayyar pointed out to the police the irregularity and protested against the search in absence of proper authority from a Magistrate ;

(d) whether it is a fact that the police carried out the search in spite of the protest ;

(e) whether it is a fact that the Police officer refused to give a receipt for a letter taken away by the police at the conclusion of the search ;

(f) whether any incriminating letter or other article was found in the premises at the time of the search ;

(g) what were the grounds on which the police thought that a search of Mr. Sitarama Ayyar's house was necessary ; and

(h) if the Government have no information, whether they will be pleased to call for the same ?

A.—(a) Yes. The house was searched in connexion with an alleged offence punishable under section 262, Indian Penal Code.

(b) An offence punishable under section 262, Indian Penal Code, is cognizable and the police had powers under section 165, Criminal Procedure Code, to conduct the search without a warrant.

(c) & (d) Do not arise.

(e) No.

(f) The Government understand that certain articles relevant to the case under investigation were seized.

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- (g) An envelope containing a mahazar purporting to have been signed by seven persons and bearing a service postage stamp already used was received by the District Magistrate of Chingleput. The District Magistrate forwarded the petition to the District Superintendent of Police for necessary action and expressed the opinion that the use of a stamp already previously made use of amounted to an offence under section 262, Indian Penal Code. Mr. C. S. Sitarama Ayyar admitted that he was the seventh signatory to the mahazar contained in the envelope bearing the used stamp, that he had written the original address on the envelope and that he had sent the mahazar in the envelope to be posted in the Post office opposite to his house by an unknown boy to whom he gave one anna for a postage stamp. In view of this admission and the District Magistrate's endorsement to the District Superintendent of Police, the police considered it necessary to search Mr. C. S. Sitarama Ayyar's house.

(h) Does not arise.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"If there were seven people that signed the mahazar why should this man alone be taken action against—I shall not say persecuted?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"It is this gentleman's antecedents, Sir."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"Did he not serve his full term, Sir? When was he liberated; why this persecution then? Is it for his past offence?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"The Government are tentatively of the opinion that he is a kind of lunatic. It may be that they might change their views in which case it would be necessary for them to push this matter further. But if he is a really a mad man who has not got his senses about him, it would be another thing."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"He is now engaged with something of the nature of a litigation against some foreign Government."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"That is probably one of the reasons why he is considered to be of unsound mind."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"I will elucidate the matter. He wants to proceed against the Swiss Government for not allowing his claim for a fabulous amount."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"But he is alleging that the Madras Government are impeding him in the prosecution of his just claims."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"The Madras Government is not acting as the Agent of the Swiss Government."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTIYAR:—"Is the Madras Government his ally then?"

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Representation of the depressed classes in the recruitment of police constables.

* 810 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) how many members belonging to the depressed classes were recruited in each district in the Presidency during the recent recruitment of police constables; and

(b) whether any announcement of the proposed recruitment of police constables is made beforehand either by means of tom-tom or in any other manner in the localities in which depressed classes live?

A.—(a) Fifty-eight were recruited during the years 1924 and 1925 in the Presidency as a whole—distributed among the districts as follows:—

District.	Number of constables appointed from depressed classes.	
	1924.	1925.
Ganjam	2	Nil.
Jeypore	2	9
Bellary	1	3
Anantapur	Nil.	2
Chittoor	Nil.	1
North Arcot	Nil.	2
Chingleput	Nil.	4
Tanjore	5	4
Trichinopoly	17	Nil.
Madura	Nil.	2
Salem	2	1
Coimbatore	1	Nil.
Vizagapatam	} Not known.	
Kurnool		
Godavari East		
Kistna		
Godavari West		
Guntur	} Nil.	
Nellore		
Cuddapah		
South Arcot		
Ramnad		
Tinnevely	} Nil.	
Nilgiris		
North Malabar		
South Malabar		
South Kanara		
Railway Police, Madras	} Do. Trichinopoly	
Do. Trichinopoly		

(b) No.

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UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.**Local Boards and Municipal Councils.***Representation of Indian Christians in the district board of South Kanara.*

811 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether Indian Christians are duly represented in the district board of South Kanara in proportion (1) to their numerical strength and (2) their educational progress;

(b) whether the number should be at least three out of 36 members, whereas at present there is only one;

(c) whether Government received in 1924 a representation from the Vice-President of the Catholic Association of South Kanara on the subject; and

(d) if so, what action was taken on it?

A.—(a) & (b) There are at present three Indian Christians on the South Kanara District Board (one elected and two appointed).

(c) & (d) No such representation is traceable.

Religious and Charitable Endowments.*Rules under section 67 of the Hindu Religious Endowments Act.*

812 Q.—Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether any rules have been made by the Government under section 67 of the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act, and if not, why there has been so much delay in the making of the rules?

A.—The draft rules framed by the Committee appointed for the purpose have been received and are under the consideration of Government.

Publication of draft rules under the Hindu Religious Endowments Act.

813 Q.—Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) when a committee was appointed by the Government to draft rules under the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act and when the committee began its work;

(b) whether the committee submitted to the Government a draft of the rules to be framed under the Act, and if so, when; and

(c) whether a draft of the rules has been or will be published?

A.—(a) 14th February 1925; the Government have no information.

(b) The rules were received by Government on 22nd July 1925.

(c) The rules will shortly be published.

Publication of by-laws made under section 15 of the Hindu Religious Endowments Act.

814 Q.—Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the Board constituted under the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act has made by-laws under section 15 of the Act, and if not, why there has been so much delay in the making of the by-laws?

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A.—The by-laws have recently been framed by the Board. They have now to be published for public criticism, suggestions, if any, considered by the Board and the by-laws as revised confirmed by the Government.

Salary of the officers and servants under the Religious Endowments Board.

815 Q.—Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state the number, designations, grades and scales of salary and other remuneration of the officers and servants of the Board constituted under the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act?

A.—The Government have not the information asked for.

Preparation of its budget by the Hindu Religious Endowments Board.

816 Q.—Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Board constituted under the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act has prepared and submitted to the Government any budget of its income and expenditure for the current year;

(b) whether the Government have made any grant to the Board for its expenses during the current year and, if so, of what amount and under what conditions; and

(c) whether the budget of the Board has been or will be published?

A.—(a) The answer is in the negative.

(b) The Government have made no grant to the Board.

(c) The answer is in the negative.

General.*Resolutions passed at the Maruthuvars' Second Conference.*

817 Q.—Mr. B. OBALESAPPA: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government, the hon. the Minister for Education, the hon. the Minister for Development, the hon. the Member for Revenue and the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether the Government have received the copy of the resolutions passed in the Maruthuvars' Second Conference held on 28th and 29th March 1925 at Madura, and if so, whether the Government have taken any steps regarding resolutions Nos. 5 to 16?

A.—Yes. The Government considered all the resolutions carefully but found no grounds in any case on which they could then usefully take action. The requests made in resolutions Nos. 10, 11 and 12 will, however, be borne in mind for further consideration when occasion arises.

Land Revenue.*Suspension of revenue payable by lands affected by floods.*

818 Q.—Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state what action has been taken on the resolution passed by this Council on 6th December 1924, moved by Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai and amended by Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar regarding the suspension of the revenue payable on lands affected by floods for a period of thirty years?

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A.—The hon. Member is referred to the statement of resolutions passed by the Council during last session and the action taken thereon by Government which has been placed on the table.

Remission on portions of fields.

819 Q.—Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether effect has been given to the resolution passed by this Council on 18th October 1924, moved by Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar, to amend the Board's Standing Orders regarding the remission on portions of fields, and

(b) if no effect has already been given, when the Government propose to do so?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to the statement of resolutions passed by the Council during the last session and the action taken thereon by Government which has been placed on the table.

Irrigation.

Abolition of the Uyyakondan channel advisory board.

820 Q.—Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Uyyakondan channel advisory board in the Trichinopoly district was abolished soon after its formation, and if so, what the reasons were that led to such abolition and whether the Government have any idea of restoring it in the near future?

A.—The hon. Member is evidently referring to the Uyyakondan Channel Committee which was formed in December 1924 under the orders of the Collector. The Committee was constituted to advise the authorities in all matters concerning the upkeep of the channel and distribution of water. As the Committee assumed functions outside the objects for which it was appointed, it was abolished by the Collector in April 1925. There is at present no idea of restoring the Committee.

Irrigation works after the floods of 1924.

821 Q.—Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to furnish a list of all the irrigation works contemplated, commenced, and also finished, after the floods in 1924 in

- (a) the Tanjore district,
- (b) the Grand Anicut,
- (c) the Cauvery and the Coleroon bridges, and
- (d) the Upper Anicut; and
- (e) the improvements of flood banks and the extension of padugais with estimated amounts allotted for them, and amounts spent up to 30th June 1925 under each head?

A.—The information will be collected and furnished to the hon. Member.

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Police.

Inconvenience caused by the diversion of traffic by the Superintendent of Police, Cuddapah.

822 Q.—Mr. ABBAS ALI KHAN: Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Superintendent of Police, Cuddapah, has to live in a rented house for want of a suitable Government bungalow;

(b) whether it is a fact that no carts, carriages, etc., are allowed to pass the road where his house is situate;

(c) whether it is a fact that the road past the District Superintendent of Police's bungalow is the main road leading into Cuddapah town;

(d) whether it is a fact that two constables are kept on duty day and night to divert the traffic;

(e) whether it is a fact that carts, carriages, etc., have to take a tedious and circuitous route to reach Cuddapah town from the railway station;

(f) whether it is a fact that representations were made to the Collector about the above facts; and

(g) what action the Collector has taken to remedy the state of affairs?

A.—(a) Yes. An official residence is now under construction.

(b) Vehicles of every kind are perfectly free at all times to pass along the road where the bungalow is situated.

(c) Yes.

(d) No. There is one constable on ordinary point duty, at the cross roads close to the bungalow.

(e) No.

(f) & (g) Some six months ago the experiment was tried of making jutka traffic between the railway station and the town take another route. The experiment was at once stopped, on the receipt of complaints by the District Magistrate that the diversion caused inconvenience. Since the District Magistrate's order all traffic except buses has been free to use either route without hindrance.

Location of the reserve police lines at Salem.

823 Q.—Mr. C. D. APPAVU CHETTI: Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government intend to remove the reserve police lines at Salem from their present position in Gogai to a more suitable site at Hastampatti; and

(b) if so, at what stage the proceedings are?

A.—(a) The Government are considering a proposal to remove the reserve police lines, Salem, to a more suitable site.

(b) The Chief Engineer (Roads and Buildings) has been asked to arrange to convene a Site Committee.

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II

[Note.—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

MOTION FOR THE ADJOURNMENT OF THE BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE IN
RE PUBLIC SERVANTS AND POLITICAL CONTROVERSIES.

* Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, I beg to move that the business of the House be adjourned to discuss a matter of urgent public importance viz., the growing tendency among public servants in this province of partaking in political controversies and expressing their opinions on matters of an acutely controversial political character or on questions of administrative policy as illustrated, among others, by certain speeches of the Collectors of South Arcot and Ramnad and the administration report of the Commissioner of Police and the immediate necessity of Government taking effective steps to arrest such tendency and prevent the recurrence of such activities."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Before I rule, will the hon. Member kindly make a statement as to facts and as to how recent the occurrences have been and what particular instances are adverted to?"

* Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, you will find I have referred to the administration report of the Commissioner of Police and the speeches of the two Collectors. I am afraid I shall have to go back a little and proceed with a history of the happenings for the last few months. The immediate necessity for the motion is the speeches made recently by the Collectors of South Arcot and Ramnad as I have mentioned in the motion itself. There is also the administration report of the Commissioner of Police published on Saturday last relating to the year 1924-25. Certain observations made in that report were published recently in the newspapers and I take it that it was placed on the Editors' table. The speech I mentioned was the speech of the Collector of South Arcot on the 24th of this month. I do not wish to refer to newspapers; but I take it that the speech is substantially correctly reported in the newspapers. The other speech is the speech of the Collector of Ramnad made on the 11th October."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"Will the hon. Member just read a few extracts, Sir?"

* Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"If the chair wants it, I shall do so."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Just a few illustrative extracts will do."

* Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I will just quote one or two paragraphs from the speech of the Collector of South Arcot. He says:

'The present system of communal representation cannot but be ephemeral and during its existence every member representing a particular community should feel that he is a citizen first and a member of the community next. He should have regard not only to the interests of his own electorate but also to the interests of the general body. This will soon result in the termination of communal representation which is a brake in the wheel of progress and lead to the formation of mixed electorate.'

"Again, Sir, the Commissioner of Police in his report says as follows:

'Political agitation was sporadic and less vigorous during the year. The Congress party was not much in evidence. The Swarajya party gained strength and was able to capture 7 out of 9 vacant seats in the Corporation. In the Legislative Council the few members of this party made themselves conspicuous.'

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(At this reference to the Swarajya party Mr. S. Satyamurti stood up and bowed.)

* Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"When the motion is allowed and when it is discussed I shall endeavour to comment on what the Commissioner means by 'conspicuous'. It is not now my purpose to applaud or to criticize. But my only purpose is to show that they are sentiments given expression to on matters which are considered to be of a political nature. Then the third speech is by the Collector of Ramnad in which he makes a criticism on the present educational policy and makes suggestions with regard to its improvement and so forth."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I have now to see whether the matter proposed to be discussed is in order. I rule it as bring in order and I now ask whether any member objects to the allowing of this motion."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I object to it so far as the inclusion of the Police Commissioner's report is concerned."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member cannot pick and choose from the statement. I now order that this be allowed."

The RAJA OF RAMNAD:—"Now that you are going to fix the time for the discussion to come up, may I submit that you may ask the matter to be taken up the next day?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"In these matters I think we should see what the convenience of the Government is. If they are interested in having it postponed I shall do so and if they have no objection I will take it up to-day."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"Sir, we too may want to look into the papers and to enable us to do so, the motion may be taken up to-morrow."

* Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasaya:—"May I point out that under the Standing Orders the motion must be taken up either the same day or the next day? In this case the next day happens to be a holiday."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"As a rule I am always prepared to allow such motions on the same day. I therefore direct that this motion shall be taken up at 2-30 p.m. to-day."

III

NON-OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES ACT, 1920,
AND THE MADRAS LOCAL BOARDS ACT, 1920.

* Mr. V. PANTULU AYYAR:—"In this House, on the last occasion, a proposal to refer this amending Bill to a Select Committee was opposed. I take it to mean that the Bill needs no alteration or amendment and can remain as it stands. I therefore thank the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government for expediting the consideration and passing of this Bill. I have to reiterate that the Act as it stands serves in unscrupulous hands as a weapon to manipulate the electorate in municipalities. The passing of this Bill will therefore be most useful and necessary to prevent corrupt practices

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as far as possible. It is urged that collections will be retarded if this Bill is passed. On the other hand, Government reports state that collections in municipalities are lax in spite of the existing provisions. That is conceded on all hands. This amending Bill, in my humble opinion, will do a good deal to expedite collections and also to improve the morale of the electorate. It is urged that if this Bill is passed large number of voters not qualified to vote, might get in. I would like to know whether the same is not possible under the existing provisions. This payment qualification does not at all act as a bar for one in the municipality to vote in Legislative Council elections. No one who was not really qualified to vote did vote during the Council elections. Therefore this contention of creeping in will not at all stand. It is said that an extra municipal body might be nominated for preparing electoral rolls and in that way the present grievance redressed. It is a good suggestion; but the amending Bill should be passed and an extra municipal body also appointed. I do not think that any case has been made out by the Opposition. Therefore I request this House to unanimously pass this amending Bill. The most enlightened and civic body in the Presidency, the Madras Corporation, a body consisting of diverse political parties, at the time of the presidency of the present the hon. Home Member, has also passed unanimously a resolution recommending a similar step to Government. It is, if my memory is correct, Dr. Natesa Mudaliyar, an hon. Member of this House, that gave notice of it and in the course of the discussion it was stated that out of 1,200 voters in a particular divisions, all eligible to vote, only the names of 500 found their way into the list. Is it not a regrettable affair, I ask? Some remedy should be immediately found to eradicate this evil. In a certain union in Tanjore district, it is I think Tiruvadi, out of 3,000 voters only 300 were admitted to the electoral roll. There are perhaps thousands of cases like this, known and unknown to the public. The Bill is most useful to prevent such irregularities and I recommend it to the unanimous acceptance of the House."

* Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo:—"I beg to second this. I think it very necessary that this Act should be amended on the lines suggested. I have my own experience as to how the voters' lists are prepared. Sir, I am a resident of Berhampur. Interested parties wanted to exclude me from the voters' list of the fourth ward; the elections were pending. The executive of the Berhampur municipality did not issue a notice to me as to how much tax I had to pay for the year. To satisfy technical matters, on the 30th March at 8 o'clock in the night, a notice was issued to me, so that I could not pay at the eleventh hour the amount due by me to the municipality, and I was thus excluded from the voters' list. If it was a matter of assessment only that was to be considered I would not have been thus excluded. I paid my tax immediately afterwards and made a complaint to the chairman. But nothing came out of it and I remained excluded from the list. This is only a solitary example of what happens in an elaborate degree in all municipalities. I therefore think that it is absolutely necessary that this Act should be amended on the lines suggested. We have not got this qualification of payment for the Legislative Council elections. If a man is assessed to a certain tax, whether he pays it or not, should not be a consideration and he should be allowed the franchise. I do not see any reason why in the case of municipalities this sound principle should not be

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accepted. We are following almost the basic principle of election to legislative bodies of the country and I do not know why in the case of municipalities this principle should be departed from.

"In many quarters it is said that a certain party wishing to retain power in its own hands has been manipulating the elections in a particular way. have no objection to their using right methods in this connexion. But to take power under the Act and then issue an order that payment is necessary before voters' lists are prepared, that is what I object to. Unless the Act amended on the lines suggested by the Mover of this Bill, I do not think people would be able to exercise their franchise.

"I may say for the information of this House that in the case of or ward, where there were nearly 1,000 voters, on account of this manipulation by the executive of the Berhampur municipality, only 180 or 190 were allowed to appear in the voters' list. When we want to democratise our institutions, when we want to extend our franchise, is it right to limit the number of voters by such means as this? Therefore it is highly necessary that this Bill should be accepted, and I second it very heartily."

* The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"Mr. President, before I begin to deal with the Bill, let me at first disown any compliment which the hon. the Mover has been pleased to pay me. He said that to expedite the passage of the Bill I did not want it to be referred to a Select Committee. I must once say it is not so. There has been some confusion with regard to the second stage of this Bill in this House. Some of the hon. Members were under the impression that the motion made on that occasion was a motion to leave to introduce the Bill, and the Deputy President who was then in the Chair thought that the 'ayes' were more because they were louder heard and that he had to declare the motion carried. I stood up to reply. He said 'I have already declared the Ayes have it'. Later on, one of the hon. Members asked for a poll. He said he declared the motion carried. The Bill was proposed to be referred to the Select Committee. At that stage I opposed the Bill. I said that I was against the introduction of the Bill itself. It was in that sense that I opposed the reference of the Bill to the Select Committee, and not in the sense that I wanted to have it expedited

"Now, Sir, coming to the merits of the Bill itself, I am afraid it is a mild dose of what is generally known in this country as the 'No-tax Campaign' which Mr. Gandhi himself thinks is practically impossible. My friend wants that those who have not paid their taxes should be brought on the electoral rolls. If that principle is conceded, then there would be no incentive for rate-payers to pay their taxes.

"Sir, with reference to the incident of a particular member having been served with a notice only at the fag-end of the term, it was quite open to him to have paid the tax much earlier, and if he did not know the exact amount it was open to him to make a reference to the authorities concerned. Instead of that he delayed payment till the last hour, and if he paid too late for admission to the electoral roll he has to thank himself. My objection to the introduction of this Bill is that if the amendment is introduced there would be no incentive for payment of taxes. The Mover of the Bill and the Seconder said that there was no such restriction in the case of the Legislative Council. The cases of the Legislative Council and that of the municipa

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paying the taxes? Was this provision introduced in the old Act merely to serve as an incentive for prompt payment of taxes? If anybody is interested in these elections, it is perhaps only the unfortunate candidates. It is quite unfair that merely because a man does not pay his tax before a certain date, he should be disqualified from voting. You ought not to penalize a man because he did not pay the tax. There is another thing which I wish to point out in this connexion and that is this: the section does not contemplate what is the maximum amount of taxes that is not paid by him that will disqualify him from voting. The proportion of disqualification is automatically increasing according to the wealth of the man who happens to be the tax-payer. If a man has got property assessable to the extent of Rs. 3,000, and even if he pays Rs. 2,990 and does not pay the remaining Rs. 10 he is disqualified from voting; whereas a tenant who occupies a house paying a rent of Rs. 10 is qualified to vote. I say this is simply unjust to the tax-payer.

"Then, Sir, my hon. Friend Sir K. Venkatarreddi Nayudu said that the chairmen and presidents of local boards commit certain errors in the preparation of electoral roll. I am not very much experienced with the administration of the local boards in the mufassal but I am told by my hon. Friend to the left that it is the Divisional Officer that is responsible for the preparation of the electoral roll in the mufassal."

Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU:—"In the municipalities the chairmen are responsible for the preparation of electoral rolls."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTIYAR:—"I am aware of that."

"Sir, apart from these arguments, I do not think any other serious argument has been advanced by the other side to oppose a measure of this sort. I must say that the argument used by my hon. Friend on a previous occasion that it would be possible for the chairman or president to put a large number of men who have no assessability qualification on the electoral roll was somewhat valid and I would have been glad if that had been pressed just now. To meet that argument the only thing that we can do is to appoint a revising authority and see whether those men whose names have been entered on the electoral roll have got the necessary qualification to be included in it. Instead of suggesting any such measure, I am entirely surprised that the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government should say that, with a view to expedite the collection of arrears in the mufassal, we should penalize those tax-payers by disqualifying them from voting. It is certainly not in the interests of democracy that we should insist upon non-payment of taxes being a disqualification for voting. There is difference between assessability and liability and I think some confusion is made between the two. There are coercive processes which the taluk boards and the municipalities can apply for the collection of arrears. If it was only to avoid payments in the mufassal falling into arrears that this measure was opposed by the other side, then I would beg of the hon. the Minister to note what took place in the Madras Corporation, namely, that Dr. Natesa Mudaliyar introduced an identical Bill, although it was withdrawn on account of other considerations. I therefore beg of the hon. the Raja of Panagal to kindly see that this Bill is taken into consideration and if necessary the motion for constituting a revising authority may also be considered now."

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Mr. R. MADANAGOPAL NAYUDU:—"Sir, my chief argument in opposing the motion is this: that as far as the mufassal is concerned, it has been clearly agreed that persons who are responsible for the preparation of the electoral rolls are chairmen of municipal councils and presidents of local boards unlike that in the case of Madras where the preparation of electoral rolls is in the hands of persons other than those interested in the election. Probably that explains the attitude taken up by some hon. Members towards this motion."

"Another argument is that the provision, as it stands, expedites the collection of taxes in the mufassal, so that on both these grounds, namely, to expedite the collection of taxes and also on the ground that the preparation of these electoral rolls in the mufassal is in the hands of those who are interested in the election, this motion ought to be opposed."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"I just want to say a few words. I thought the arguments were all on one side and the conclusions were on the other. I do not see at all any distinction between the Madras Corporation and the mufassal municipalities. If the object in both the cases is the same, namely, that an amendment of this sort would result in the falling off of arrears, I do not see why one rule should be made applicable to the Madras Corporation and another to the mufassal as proposed by Mr. Madanagopal Nayudu."

Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU:—"May I point out that the electoral roll is prepared in Madras by the Commissioner, whereas in the mufassal municipalities it is prepared by the chairmen."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"I was exactly saying that."

"Sir, it is admitted that the municipal chairmen are very much interested in these elections. Therefore it only follows that we have to avoid the fraudulent preparation of electoral rolls, and it is very necessary that the rule should be taken away. This is the first time I hear that a person should be penalized because he does not pay his taxes promptly. Sir, we will take the case of a municipal chairman. Is it possible for him to scrutinize the collection just before the end of the year? I do not know whether confusion is made between the preparation of electoral roll and payment of money. It is really penal to say that if a person does not pay before the 31st March his name will not be included in the electoral roll. We cannot expect the municipal bill collectors to be so very careful as to collect all the money before the end of the year. The reports of the Municipal Administration show that year after year the arrears are growing in spite of the present Act. Therefore the amendment does not at all affect in any way the people who honestly pay their taxes in time but only those, who, either on account of negligence on the part of bill collectors or some other causes, are not able to pay in time. As for Sir Reddi Nayudu's theory of universal suffrage, I would ask him whether there is no next stage to it. However, so far as we are concerned, the Legislative Council is based on the same principle as municipalities and local boards, and the Government of Madras are equally anxious to collect as much money as they can; and yet we are not told that we should include in the electoral roll of the Legislative Council only the names of persons who pay taxes before the end of the year."

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council are altogether different. In the case of the Legislative Council, the revenue is collected under a different system, and the Government can take care of themselves even if the members who are eligible for the franchise do not pay before they are brought on the electoral roll. They have other means whereby they can enforce the payment. In the case of the local bodies, their finances are in a precarious condition. If this concession is shown to them, the dues cannot be collected and the administration would be brought to a standstill. In these circumstances, I am afraid I cannot accept the amendment and there is no use in the Bill being referred to a Select Committee. I oppose the motion that the Bill be taken up for consideration at all."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"I am very sorry to find that the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government has characterized this Bill as an attempt to bring in no-tax campaign. I do not know how he got it in his mind. So far as this question is concerned, it has been before the public for some years and it has nothing to do with the so-called no-tax campaign. I may point out that the circumstance brought to our notice regarding the case of legislative council does not apply at all here. Even in the case of electoral rolls of the legislative council, the municipality has a hand in it. I do not find any distinction which can be drawn on that footing. The other point which the hon. the Minister has made in opposing this motion, that there would be no incentive for payment of taxes and that these local bodies are crippled in their finances and would be placed in a very disadvantageous position, does not deserve any consideration. While every one is anxious that all possible steps should be taken for the payment of taxes, we must also see that on the strength of these rules mistakes are not committed in the electoral rolls. The hon. the Minister is aware that in the case of the various local bodies there are a large number of irregularities and defects which have crept in in the preparation of the electoral rolls. They have taken into consideration the fact that the municipal executive have got so many facilities for the purpose of bringing into the rolls persons whom they like and excluding those whom they do not like. Measures should be taken to see that electoral rolls are prepared in a most careful manner. One of the means suggested is to dispense with this restriction regarding payment of tax. So may I point to the hon. the Minister that this is not the stage for raising objections, because it is likely we may get into the question more carefully and provide additional safeguards for the purpose of securing prompt payment of tax. My recollection is that suggestions have been made as to payment being insisted on just before the nominations are made or elections take place. There will be other safeguards provided for the purpose of securing prompt payment of tax or to exclude defaulters altogether. But exclusion on the mere ground that there has been no prepayment of tax would lead to irregularities and give rise to many complaints. Therefore I think the hon. the Minister will do well to reconsider his position and allow the Bill to go forward. No doubt he can bring forward such further amendments as are necessary in the interests of safeguarding payment of tax. With these words I support the motion and request the hon. the Minister who cannot be unaware of these irregularities not to throw out the motion."

Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU:—"Mr. President, Sir, I must confess that I was not impressed with the arguments of those who want

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this Bill to be got through. Irregularities, no doubt, have occurred and if they have occurred the responsibility is on both sides. There are chairmen and presidents of boards who manage to exclude the names of their opponents from the electoral rolls by inventing some property or conveyance in the possession of a voter and saying that he did not pay tax on that whether that person really possessed the conveyance or not. On the other hand there are chairmen and presidents who manage to put on the electoral roll tens and hundreds of voters by paying themselves the small tax in their names though those persons never actually pay and are entitled to become voters. Sir, the real basic principle is somewhat different. It is this: In our country we have not yet got universal suffrage. The right to vote is only placed on the liability to pay taxes and that right nobody can claim without paying the tax. The mere liability is a very easy term indeed. One who is liable to pay the tax must also be prepared to pay it. If people are allowed to exercise their right of voting, not because they have paid their taxes, but because they are under an obligation to pay them, then it will be very convenient for them to avoid their liability. You will therefore see that if this Bill is allowed to be passed it will strike at the very root of the system of franchise given to this country. By all means, if you can, have universal suffrage which will have nothing to do with taxation. But so long as you recognize the principle that the right to vote is dependent upon the payment of taxes, the collection of taxes must be first and foremost before the right to vote is given."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTIYAR:—"In supporting the motion for taking the Bill into consideration, I must say that I am entirely surprised at the arguments used by the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government and his supporters in opposing the motion. The fact that they could not bring forth stronger arguments than the ones they have used is a sufficient proof of the necessity for introducing this measure. Added to this, I may say this, namely, that it has been my misfortune recently to note that in the electoral roll of the constituency of the City of Madras the name of the hon. the Raja of Panagal was excluded on account of this disqualification. The principle of the payment of taxes and the principle of having the right of franchise should be dissociated from each other. A man derives the right of franchise on account of certain conditions. They may be assessability of certain income, or payment of certain taxes, or enjoyment of certain rights such as the occupancy right of certain houses. In the City of Madras, and in the local boards in the mutassal, not only the tax-payers are entitled to vote but also those who merely own houses of a certain value. But in the case of those who delay payment of certain fees when they are assessed, the misfortune is they are disqualified to vote. The delay may be due to various causes. One of the causes may be the ordinary inertia and the unwillingness for prompt payment. To put a stop to this there are coercive measures just as they exist in other branches of administration. As the revenue could be collected under the Revenue Recovery Act by coercive processes, there are processes under the Local Boards Act to collect arrears of taxes also.

"Sir, it is said that if this disqualification is removed, there will not be any incentive for prompt payment of taxes. I am simply surprised at this argument. Is our electorate so fond of exercising their votes without even

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"In a debating society we generally say that no one can vote unless he has paid all his subscriptions before the date of election. If that rule is adopted, all the members will pay or the candidates who contest the elections will pay for them. But as it is on the 31st March, no one thinks of the election that is to come and hence there is no anxiety to pay the taxes. If my suggestion is adopted, then more money will be paid and paid more regularly. As a compromise the Act may be so amended that the electoral roll shall contain all those persons who own properties assessable to a particular amount and that their names shall be removed if they had not paid all the taxes before the date of the election. If the real object of the Ministerial Party is to facilitate collection, that will be achieved by this rule. I do not think, Sir, that people should be deprived of the franchise simply because they did not pay their taxes before a certain date. I appeal to the hon. Minister to see why he should take one view for the Madras Corporation and another for the municipalities. I thought that Government would probably bring some consolidated amending Bill and that this will also be included."

Rao Bahadur K. KRISHNASWAMI NAYUDU (*in Tamil*):—"I beg to oppose the amendment, Sir. The present restriction helps the municipalities to collect the taxes easily. The voters think that unless they pay their taxes they would not be entitled to vote at the next election and pay their dues regularly. The municipality in sending its administration report to the Government says that it has collected 90 per cent of the taxes and the Government remark that it is not very satisfactory. If this amendment is accepted, then the municipality will not be able to collect even that amount and when it sends its administration report Government will remark that the affairs are very unsatisfactory. The rate-payers will have no inducement to pay. On this ground I oppose the motion."

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"Mr. President, I rise to support this motion. The chief argument advanced by the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government against this motion is that it is one of the inducements to the voters to pay their taxes in time. The hon. Member, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, pointed out that this has not induced the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government to pay his taxes and get himself enrolled as a voter. Are we then to presume that the average voter has more interest in Local Self-Government politics than the hon. the Minister to pay in time and get himself enrolled? I might also say that I am one of those who have been penalized for not paying the municipal taxes in time. But does it mean that the municipality is not going to collect the taxes from me? Surely the taxes will be collected one day or other. The mere fact that the tax is not paid within a certain time must not disenfranchise a voter. On the other hand, the arguments advanced in favour of this motion are sufficient to convince us that this restriction should be removed. If there are likely to be some irregularities and if the Bill is liable to be misused, such things will have to be considered. The hon. Member from Godavari pointed out that some unscrupulous chairmen would include in the list those persons who are not liable to pay and that the candidates for the election will pay for the voters on condition that they cast their votes in their favour. Of course, these things will have to be provided against."

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Khan Bahadur P. KHALIF-UL-LAH SAHIB:—"Sir, from the little experience that I have of the municipalities and their administration I should like to say a few words in this connexion in support of this motion. The main object of the present provision in the Act is to induce the rate-payers to pay their taxes before the 31st of March. If that is the main object, I would say that the present provision fails in achieving it in more ways than one. It is a well-known fact that the collection of taxes is supervised by the representative of a particular ward. The representative wants to retain his seat on the council and therefore he does not want to displease the leading men of the ward by pressing them to pay their taxes regularly. Otherwise they would begin to contest his seat. In this way he is chiefly responsible for the non-collection of taxes. By this I do not mean to say that all the municipal councillors in all parts of the Presidency actually do so; my only contention is that some interested people will play this game while I do not shut my eyes to others who do not take any interest whatsoever in the taxes being paid regularly. Mischief is done in another way also. Unscrupulous people use this provision as a means to create rotten boroughs. Just on the last day for the payment of the tax a number of petitioners come in with eight annas each for paying their profession tax whether they are called upon to pay or not, and ask to be included in the list of voters. No sooner than the election is over these voters disappear from the list of tax-payers altogether. In these two ways I know that this provision is working real mischief in the municipal administration. On these grounds I think that it is very necessary that it should be amended."

* Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, we have just had the pleasure of listening to the arguments to show why this provision would do more harm than good. On the last occasion when the Bill was before the House I gave certain reasons why this Bill should be rejected. The large number of speeches that have been made have confirmed me in that belief. The Mover of this Bill and every one in this House are agreed that there is some great injustice done and that there is something rotten in the State of Denmark. We have to admit on the floor of the House that the best thing is not done in the interests of the municipalities. It is not a matter of pleasure to any hon. Member of this House to be told that there is a single instance of an honorary worker like the chairman of a municipal council who so manages his affairs that he purposely includes voters who have no right to be there and excludes those who have a right to be there."

"It is plain therefore that chairmen of municipal councils include some voters and exclude others. These are facts which cannot be ignored. 1-11 p.m.
Therefore in all humility I would say that we have to admit them. But having admitted them, what is the remedy that is sought to be suggested? My hon. Friend, Mr. Pautulu Ayyar, suggests that the basis for the inclusion of names in the list should be merely assessability to some tax or other. If this is so, any person whom the chairman or his executive officers consider can be assessed to a tax can be automatically included in the list and the tax may be collected thereafter. My hon. Friend, Mr. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib, has given us an instance how these things are mismanaged—an instance which I am fortunate not to have heard till he mentioned it. He stated that on the 31st October a number of people without any profession and who probably

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had no profession tax to pay came up voluntarily to the chairman or the executive officers of the municipality and offered to be assessed to the extent of 8 annas and got themselves enrolled as voters. It is absolutely unjustified. When things like that are happening, how can my hon. Friend prevent in any way such irregularities creeping in in the municipal elections? By this amendment he will only aggravate the evil. Not merely you will have the case of people paying eight annas and getting enrolled, but you will also have the other process going on, viz., that some chairmen who are prone to be of this nature will include in the list a large number of people, hundreds of them, whom they consider for the time being assessable and afterwards excuse them as having been wrongly included under that category. They will bring in several others. It will have a very undesirable effect. The real remedy for all these things is to have an extra municipal body to prepare the voters' lists and a revising authority who should go carefully into the question of the eligibility of some members and the non eligibility of others. That would be the best form of amending the Act if an amendment is necessary. I have myself noticed that in certain municipalities these irregularities are occurring. But what I do contend is that the remedy which is sought to be attempted now is not a remedy at all. It will aggravate the disease. Instead of bringing in a few people, you will bring in large numbers of people who are by no means entitled to vote at all. That will be aggravating the very evil which you are trying to remedy. In the Select Committee what can we do? The object of the Bill is there. The principle of the Bill is there. We cannot remedy these things in the Select Committee. I appeal to my hon. Friend to withdraw his motion; if he presses it, we are bound to vote against it."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"Mr. President, Sir, there are two aspects of the problem. One is that it will in some way mitigate the corruption in the preparation of voters' lists which, it is admitted on all hands, exists to an undesirable degree; and the second is the question of principle whether the franchise of a citizen is to depend upon the fact whether he actually pays the tax or not to which he is assessed. As regards the first contention that it will in some way mitigate the corruption, I agree with the hon. Member from Chingleput that it may shut the door of corruption in one quarter, but it will open other doors and windows at the same time. A real remedy must be found in the two measures adumbrated, viz., in taking away this power of preparing the rolls from a person who is bound to be an interested party and giving it to a member of the permanent Civil Service of the country or Judicial Service, and secondly, in constituting a revising authority. Having conceded that, I must dispute the proposition of the hon. Member from Godavari that the actual payment of the tax should be a condition precedent to the exercise of the franchise to which one is entitled. He thinks that the alternatives are universal franchise or the actual payment of the tax. I am sure that on reflection my hon. Friend would admit that this dilemma is perplexing."

"Let us take the case of the Members of the Legislative Council. This particular disqualification, viz., that your name shall not be entered in the electoral roll unless you pay the tax with which you are assessed and which Government can recover from you by other coercive processes, does not

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apply to the voters' lists for the Legislative Council, for the Legislative Assembly and for the Council of State. So, it comes to this that we have discovered a special type of disqualification to be applied only to the mufassal municipalities of South India and to no other chamber or deliberative body of any kind either in India or elsewhere in the world. May I ask the hon. the Raja of Panagal to tell me whether he finds this disqualification in any municipal law of the West?"

* The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"It is so in the case of Western local bodies."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"My information is quite to the contrary. It is so absurd on the face of it. My hon. Friend says there are facts and if they are circulated we shall adjourn the consideration of this debate."

"We want to discuss the question of the principle. If the position of the Government is 'pay the money and vote', I can understand the franchise being given on the actual payment of the tax. The Government have the power to recover the dues from you in so many other ways and this disenfranchisement for non-payment of taxes is the most novel measure that could be thought of. Are you going to make your franchise a kind of substitute for the bill-collector? My hon. Friend says it is a convenient measure. Is he going to sacrifice the spirit of the Bill? This limitation on the franchise must first be removed. I do not know why we are maintaining it. I entirely agree that the remedy suggested is not going to better the state of things from the point of view of corruption. But on principle, the franchise and your system of revenue collection should be absolutely distinct."

"My hon. Friend from Godavari started on the right principle, viz., we have not got universal suffrage. Our rights depend on our liability to pay taxes, I admit. But from that principle to jump to the conclusion that the actual payment of tax should be insisted upon before the right to vote is given is to take a step not at all warranted by the necessities of the case. I think the Bill embodies the right principle though it will not put down corruption. I must vote for the Bill."

* Mr. V. PANTULU AYYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, in spite of his demur, I must still thank the hon. the Minister for not having opposed at least the consideration of the Bill. I am not frightened by his vaguely connecting my motion with the no-tax campaign. My bringing this Bill forward has suggested that idea to the hon. Minister. I cannot see any connection between the two. It is claimed for the present provision that it will certainly expedite collection, but that it will place a great obstacle in the way of the municipal authorities. But no support of facts and figures, which the hon. the Minister could very easily have given, has been advanced to support this contention. Further, elections for every ward of the municipality are not held every year but once in three years only. Therefore it will be only once in three years that the collection would be expedited even according to Government point of view with which I do not at all agree. The present provision, I must say, really retards the collection of taxes. The hon. Member from Trichinopoly has said that the municipal authorities enrol as voters people who pay profession tax and do not really collect taxes from them out of

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many dubious motives. As he has himself said, it is very easy to pay a profession tax of eight annas and be enlisted as a voter. This method will not hasten collection; nor will it help the preparation of correct electoral lists. I welcome the suggestions of the hon. Member from Chingleput that extra municipal authorities should be authorized to prepare and to revise the electoral rolls. But that should be done in furtherance of this amending Bill. Otherwise there is no necessity. As has been stated, if there are defects in the rolls prepared for a corporate body like the Madras Corporation where the Commissioner is entrusted with the work, it will be much more so in the case of municipalities where the preparation entirely rests with the municipal executive interested in the preparation of electoral rolls. I think the hon. Members who opposed this motion have not given any facts or statements that this Bill is really detrimental to the proper administration of municipalities. So I have again to urge that this Bill may be favourably considered by this House."

* The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"Mr. President, Sir, I do not think I have very much to say at this stage of the discussion. I would like to dwell on one or two points which have been raised by some speakers. The last speaker stated in his reply that the preparation of electoral rolls for each division of a municipality is to be made once in three years. That is not so. The rolls are prepared every year. Casual vacancies may occur and elections may have to be held every year. Sir, it has been stated already that the remedy suggested is not likely to cure the evil and it has to be sought elsewhere. This amending Bill cannot in any way remedy the evil. If mistakes are made in the matter of payment of taxes, mistakes can be made as well in the matter of determining the assessability. This amending Bill will not serve the purpose for which it is intended. It will at the same time lead to slackness in the matter of collection of taxes which, as I have already pointed out, proves as a serious handicap to the administration of municipalities."

"One of my hon. Friends said that the practice in the West is otherwise. I should like to know from him whether payment is not insisted upon before the names of voters are brought on the electoral rolls. Other hon. Friends also referred to the practice prevailing in the City Corporation. So far as that body is concerned, as has been observed by some speakers on this side, the lists are prepared by the Commissioner. Besides, the Madras electorate is considered to be a much more enlightened body than the mufassal electorates. For these reasons, I feel myself unable to favourably consider the motion."

The question that the Bill be taken into consideration was put and declared lost. A poll was demanded.

(At this stage, some hon. Members were seen walking into their blocks.)

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"On a point of order, Sir, when you have begun to put the question, is it open to hon. Members to go into their blocks?"

Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU:—"The question has not yet been stated, Sir."

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* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"I am asking for a ruling. I am not concerned about any particular person. My point is whether it is open to hon. Members to walk into their respective blocks after you, Sir, have risen and put the question to the House."

* The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"May I point out, Sir, that before you began to state the question those hon. Members had come in?"

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"I want the ruling of the chair."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The rule is that hon. Members ought to be in their places by the time the question is put, and if any hon. Member was not in his place when the question was put, I am afraid he is not entitled to vote on that particular question."

"The question before the House is that the Bill of Mr. Pantulu Ayyar be taken into consideration."

(Mr. Qadir Mohiddin Sahib who was entering the Chamber at this stage was asked to stay out till the division was over.)

The House divided thus:—

Ayes.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. Narasimha Raju. | 17. Mr. P. Peddiraju. |
| 2. Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddi. | 18. " G. Rameswara Rao. |
| 3. Rao Bahadur A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu. | 19. " B. P. Seshu Reddi. |
| 4. T. A. Ramalinga Chettiyar. | 20. " M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar. |
| 5. Mr. J. A. Saldanha. | 21. Rai Bahadur T. M. Narasimha Chari. |
| 6. " P. Siva Rao. | 22. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. |
| 7. " P. C. Venkatapati Raju. | 23. " Abdul Hye Sahib. |
| 8. " A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | 24. Khan Bahadur P. Khalif-ul-Jah Sahib Bahadur. |
| 9. " S. Satyamurti. | 25. Mr. T. M. Moidu Sahib. |
| 10. " T. Adinarayana Chettiyar. | 26. " M. Sitayya. |
| 11. " A. Chidambaram Nadar. | 27. " R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 12. " M. Gangarazu. | 28. " Sami Venkatachalam Chettiyar. |
| 13. " K. Koti Reddi. | 29. " C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. |
| 14. " C. Maruthavaram Pillai. | 30. " B. Venkataratnam. |
| 15. " S. Muttayya Mudaliyar. | |
| 16. " V. Pantulu Ayyar. | |

Noes.

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|---|---|
| 1. The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar. | 21. Mr. N. Devendrudu. |
| 2. " Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks. | 22. Rao Bahadur K. Krishnaswami Nayudu. |
| 3. " Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 23. Mr. J. Kuppaswami. |
| 4. " Mr. T. E. Moir. | 24. " R. Madanagopal Nayudu. |
| 5. " Diwan Bahadur T. N. Sivaganam Pillai. | 25. Honorary Lieutenant Madurai. |
| 6. " Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. | 26. Mr. T. Mallesappa. |
| 7. " the Raja of Panagal. | 27. " C. Muttayya Mudaliyar. |
| 8. Mr. E. W. Legh. | 28. " K. Prabhakaran Tampan. |
| 9. " G. T. Hoag. | 29. " B. Ramachandra Reddi. |
| 10. " V. Pandrang Row. | 30. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. |
| 11. " Abdulla Ghatai Sahib. | 31. Mr. P. T. Rajan. |
| 12. " S. Arpudaswami Udayar. | 32. Rao Bahadur P. Raman. |
| 13. Rao Sahib T. C. Tangavelu Pillai. | 33. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. |
| 14. Mr. G. F. Paddison. | 34. Mr. K. Sarabha Reddi. |
| 15. Sir K. Venkatarreddi Nayudu. | 35. " K. Sitarama Reddi. |
| 16. Rao Bahadur C. Natesa Mudaliyar. | 36. " Chavadi K. Subrahmauya Pillai. |
| 17. Mr. P. K. S. A. Arumuga Nadar. | 37. Diwan Bahadur K. Suryanarayanamur Nayudu. |
| 18. " A. V. Bhanaji Rao. | 38. " W. Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar. |
| 19. " A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar. | 39. Mr. Abbas Ali Khan. |
| 20. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ettirajulu Nayudu. | |

Ayes 30. Noes 39.

The motion was lost.

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IV

DISCUSSION REGARDING RESUMPTION OF OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Sir, since this morning a suggestion has been made that Monday should be available for the further discussion of the Andhra University Bill. I understand that my hon. Colleague, the Education Minister, has consulted the Members of the Opposition and generally speaking, the feeling of the House is that Monday may be utilized for official business. If that is so, I am to represent to you, Sir, that His Excellency has no objection."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"May I ask, Sir, whether another day will be given for non-official business?"

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"I am afraid that will be possible only in December."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"Will the Bill be over on Monday, Sir?"

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"The Andhra University Bill is not expected to be over on Monday, or Tuesday or even on Wednesday. Subsequent to it there are other Bills and other items of Government business. The suggestion now is in effect that there will be only one non-official day for this meeting and that an extra non-official day will be given in December."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I know, Sir, whether the hon. Members whom the hon. the Leader of the House was good enough to consult were informed that the House would have to sacrifice one non-official day? I thought the arrangement was to take the non-official business to a subsequent day, in order to facilitate the discussion on the Andhra University Bill. But if it is a case of sacrificing a day of non-official business, I for one will be against the suggestion."

* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"Of course, in the beginning I was under the impression that a non-official day will be allotted on some other convenient day. But subsequently I was made to understand by the hon. the Leader of the House that it might not be convenient for the Government to have another non-official day during the next meeting on account of other engagements but that a day in December will be allotted. And I think we have to adjust ourselves in these matters, and, when the Government say that they cannot have another convenient day for non-official business, naturally we have to yield."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"In view of the agreement of the Leader of the Opposition to the suggestion I think we may take it as being generally agreed to that Monday will be an official day, and that, in view of the non-official day which has been cancelled, an extra day will be given at the December meeting."

The House then adjourned for lunch.

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After Lunch (2-30 p.m.)

V

ELECTION OF A MEMBER FOR THE SELECT COMMITTEE TO AMEND STANDING ORDERS NOS. 3 AND 49.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I have to inform the House that Mr. S. Arpudasmami Udayar is the only candidate nominated for election to the Select Committee to consider the amendments to Standing Orders Nos. 3 and 49. I hereby declare the abovementioned gentleman duly elected under regulation 2 (4) of the Regulations for the holding of elections by means of the single transferable vote."

II.—MOTION FOR THE ADJOURNMENT OF THE BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE IN RE-PUBLIC SERVANTS AND POLITICAL CONTROVERSIES.

* Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, this afternoon, I wish to have the indulgence of this House for the discussion of a question which I believe is one of supreme importance to the general political progress of this Presidency. I am acutely conscious of the fact that the debate I propose to raise this afternoon concerns a question which is of fundamental importance to those who follow political thought and who take part in political activities. I am fortified in raising this debate by the feeling, shall I say, the conviction, that all sections of the House including the Treasury Bench will be with me at least on this occasion. What happened the other day, the debate that took place a couple of days back, the speeches that were made on that occasion, the splendid speech that we had the opportunity of listening to from the Treasury Bench on that occasion, give me the consolation that to-day I shall have the support of all sections of the House in the few observations that I am going to make. I have raised, Mr. President, the question of the conduct of public servants in regard to political matters, and what part they can take in discussing political questions of a controversial nature. Mr. President, let me at the very outset make my position perfectly clear. I do not wish to lay an embargo on the intellectual activities of any public servant. I am aware that there are public servants in this Presidency who are so well qualified by intellectual attainments and by the necessary equipment of experience and knowledge that they can contribute very usefully to any political question that may be discussed. I am aware, Sir, that by the very fact that they have got the administrative experience behind them, they are in a position to come into contact with various schools of thought and various classes of people. They are in a better degree than some of us even, in this House qualified to give expression to opinions on political matters, but that is not going to be the question at issue. I am also aware, Mr. President, that not merely on the specific questions that they have got to deal with in their capacity as officials, but on all questions of an administrative character, on all questions which generally concern the welfare of this country, the officials, some of them at least, have got very useful views, useful if they are given out to the country. But that again, I submit, Mr. President, is not the question that I am going to raise. May I also say that I do not seek to put an embargo on officials giving private expression to their views on any matter whatsoever. Man, Mr. President, cannot be obliged to conceal his thoughts

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to that extent, and official position will be an intolerable thing indeed if even in private conversations, even in private talks, an official could not give free expression to his views. I do not propose to go to the extent of saying that there should be an embargo on the officials' activities in the matter of giving expression to certain opinions in private. I am only concerned with one aspect of the case, and I want to make it perfectly clear to hon. Members of this House, and that is, how far an official is justified in giving expression to his views publicly—I emphasize the word, publicly—to give expression to his views on questions of a political nature and on matters which are acutely of a political and controversial nature. That is the position which I want this House to advert to this afternoon. Mr. President, after what has been said the other day I think all Members of this House must be agreed on this fundamental position that public servants of the Government ought not to give expression to their opinions on political matters whatever their nature may be; whether it is in favour of one section or of another, whether it is in favour of the established order of things or against it, I believe there ought to be a strict limit to the public expression of their views which these officials can give. I am not aware of the mysterious code or regulation which governs the public servants of this Presidency. I dare say hon. Members on the Treasury Bench will enlighten me and other hon. Members on the subject, but I know that it is well understood in all countries, at least in the British Dominions and in the British Empire, that public servants ought to have a limit placed on their activities in so far as they relate to political matters. I am aware that there are countries like France and Germany and probably some of the States in the United States of America in which a certain amount of laxity is given to public servants, where public servants are at liberty to take part in political agitation and where they can act as political agents of the particular Ministry or the particular Opposition. In France that is an evil which has been commented on by several students of the constitutional history of France. In Germany to a certain extent that evil is recognized. Not only that, in these two countries, Mr. President, public servants are to a certain extent given the right of being elected to the Senate and to the Legislative Councils. That is the reason why that amount of liberty is given to these public servants. ('Hear, hear'). In the German Reichstag, 75 members out of a total of about 500 are elected members and are public servants. The right to election is given to public servants both in France and in Germany. In France there is a peculiar process by which public servants can stand for election to the Senate or to the Legislative Assembly, and the moment they are elected, they get themselves 'detached' temporarily from official life. The moment they cease to be members, they are re-integrated, to use a French phrase, into the public service. That is the reason why that amount of laxity is given to officials in these two countries. But nowhere within the British Empire is this protection given to any set of public servants—the right to come in by election to the Legislative Councils or Assemblies. I have been referred to the Montagu-Chelmsford Report which, I was told, gives a certain amount of right to public servants to take part in political controversies. I have carefully read through the report and the only relevant passage that I could find is one at page 259 of that report. Say the learned authors of that report:

'We do not think this condition of silence can altogether be maintained.'

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"They were writing about the Civil Services.

'With coming changes there must be a greater liberty of action to the European public servant not only to defend his position when attacked . . .

"Mark the strict limitations by which that right is circumscribed. I do not lay emphasis on the word 'European' but am merely repeating what is contained in the book. It goes on:

'They ought not to leave the task of political education solely to the politician. He also must explain and persuade and argue and refute. We believe he will do it quite effectively. The matter is however, by no means, free from difficulty. There are obvious limitations to the discretion which should be granted and these will be considered by the Government of India.'

"I do not know, Mr. President, what rules the Government of India has framed for the conduct of public servants in respect of this matter. I do not know whether the Local Government has framed any particular set of rules for the conduct of these Government servants. But it seems to me from what has been happening during the last few years and especially during the last few months, a spirit of indiscipline among public servants is abroad. I am speaking with a certain amount of responsibility and I am aware that words can easily be uttered which may not be easy of justification, but I have watched the trend of events in that respect, and I have regretted it very much that the conditions are such that those strict limitations which public servants were observing in years past are fast slipping down. I am not here to allocate the blame or to say who is responsible for this growing indiscipline. But whether it is due to the new constitution, the new situation, whether it is due to the Montagu-Chelmsford Report or whether it is due to conditions which prevail in this House and elsewhere—(Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddi:—'The non-co-operation movement')—I think every one who has followed the political activities of this Presidency and watched our public services will realize that in respect to some of them at least, this spirit of indiscipline, if I may use the expression, is prevailing to a certain extent. To-day I propose to place before this House a few illustrations of that spirit of indiscipline. I dare say hon. Members will be able to supplement those illustrations as I do not seek to exhaust the category of such illustrations; I have been absent from this Presidency for some months and I have only a scrappy knowledge of what has been going on in this country during the interval. But to the extent I have been able to collect instances, I am going to place them before the House and ask them whether they are going to suggest that they are illustrations which should be brought under that category of indiscipline, or whether the hon. Members are going to approve of such cases as are mentioned in the instances I am going to place before you. May I in the first place refer to the administration report of the Commissioner of Police of this City. This is an official document prepared, I take it, under deliberate conditions with all the formality which surrounds the preparation of such documents, and I am surprised to find statements therein which I do not think a public servant is entitled to make. I have read one portion of it in the morning and I propose to read the relevant extracts now. Says the Commissioner of Police in his Administration Report for the year 1924:

'Political agitation was sporadic and less vigorous during the year. The "Congress Party" was not much in evidence. Beyond some attention paid to propagation of khadder and boycott of foreign cloth, no appreciable progress was made by the City Congress Council

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in the carrying out of the "Constructive Programme." The "Swarajist Party" gained strength and was able to capture 7 out of 9 seats in the Corporation. In the Legislative Council, the few members of this party made themselves conspicuous.

"Now, I ask, Mr. President, is it the part of the Commissioner of Police to make observations upon the work of members of this honourable House? Where are we drifting to? Is the Commissioner of Police for the City of Madras, within whose police jurisdiction I take it we are assembled, to take that liberty to make a reference to the work of the members of this Legislative Council? I do not know whether my hon. Friends of the Swarajist Party take it as a compliment or as the reverse of it. I can only think that the words of the Commissioner of Police are intended to be the reverse of a compliment. Whatever that may be, even supposing that the Commissioner of Police intended to pay a handsome compliment to the members of the Swarajist Party, I ask, is this situation going to be tolerated, is this observation of the Commissioner of Police making remarks on the conduct of the Members of this honourable House going to be tolerated? The other day we had an adjournment debate on the remarks made by an Indian Civil Service official upon the observations made by an hon. Member of this House, and both sections of this House joined in condemning that practice. What else is this but the repetition of that practice in words more deliberate, on an occasion much more serious, in a document much more formal? I ask again, is there anybody on the Treasury Bench prepared to justify the statement of the Commissioner of Police that certain Members of the Legislative Council made themselves conspicuous. Then, Sir, the report proceeds:

'A new party styled the "United Nationalist Party" consisting of Swarajists, Independents and anti-Ministerialists was formed to work in unison and make a common cause in the Council.'

"Another handsome compliment paid to the hon. the Leader of the Opposition. Fancy, for a moment, the Commissioner of Police for the City of London paying an address of tribute to the Right Hon'ble Mr. Asquith, or the Right Hon'ble Stanley Baldwin, or to say that the Conservative Party has done good work in Parliament, or that the several wings of the Labour Party have been united, or that the half a dozen wings of the Liberal Party which has been torn into fragments are going to unite, or that Mr. Lloyd George is working in unison with the other sections of Parliament; I cannot see such a thing being tolerated. It is unfortunate; in this country we cannot afford to have that spirit of joke, that spirit of fun with reference to this; the Commissioner of Police will be the last person who should make such jokes. It is all right in England, but here, unfortunately, statements are made in a much more serious fashion, not in a spirit of joke, and therefore I do not think we can treat them as mere jokes. Proceeding again, the Commissioner of Police says:

'The demand for a further instalment of reforms, Indianization of services and equality of treatment of Indians abroad was persistent and widespread. The Unity Conference at Delhi helped to bring together the various parties and the new Ordinance in Bengal gave an unexpected impetus to the cry for unity. No real advance was however made, the agitation being more or less confined to the Press. The "Labour and Kishan Party" dwindled as its organizer got into trouble, being involved in the Bolshevik Conspiracy case.'

"What is Hecuba to him or he to her that he should weep for her? I ask, what has the Commissioner of Police to do with the Unity Conference at

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Delhi, or the Unity Conference with the Commissioner of Police, or what has he to do with the lack of unity that is prevailing in this House? Let us proceed again:

'Relations between Hindus and Muhammadans in the City were cordial. There was an absence of communal disturbances.'

"That is the only relevant portion which is legitimately within the scope of the Commissioner of Police. Then he says:

'The Non-Brahman movement showed signs of decay (laughter). An attempt was made to revive it, but unsuccessfully' (loud laughter).

"Mr. President, I am thankful that we have made a discovery through that Administration Report that the Commissioner of Police and perhaps the entire Police Department from the topmost officer right down to the lowest policeman have got certain ideas about the Non-Brahman movement and that they show signs of satisfaction that the Non-Brahman movement is decaying and is incapable of being revived. Regarding that I am not going to quarrel with the Commissioner of Police. That particular statement, as I said, is educative enough to those like me who belong to the Non-Brahman movement to realize that the Commissioner of Police has got such good ideas about the Non-Brahman movement and such good wishes for it. Then he proceeds:

'A futile attempt was made to offer "Satyagraha" by a political agitator. It has neither the support of the Congress nor of the public. Two prosecutions were launched under section 124-A, Indian Penal Code, but, on the accused making a statement that they did not mean any ill-will or disaffection to Government by their speeches, the charges against them were withdrawn.'

"Now, Sir, I consider that it is most improper for any public servant in a document which will see the light of day and which is going to be published to the public at large to make observations on politics or politicians and especially on Members of this House. I consider it highly improper that the Commissioner of Police, whose ambit of activities extends within the few square miles representing the City of Madras, should make observations on things and matters which are not within his jurisdiction and have no direct connexion with him. I am prepared to make one further concession. If the Commissioner of Police had sent a confidential report to his superior authorities, I will not quarrel with him what statement he makes in that confidential report. I do not want that a sort of inquisitorial arrangement should be made by which even confidential reports should be scrutinized and expurgated. I do not want that public servants in intimate relations with their superiors should have a fear persistently before them that a word here or a word there may be misunderstood by politicians on the one side or the other and that they will be criticised. I know the difficulties of public servants. But I do realize that public servants who make statements fully conscious that those statements will see the light of day, must take the responsibility of having made the statements and must feel that they ought not to have made those statements if they were objected to. Either the Commissioner of Police ought not to have made those statements, or, if there is an alternative, I may suggest to the Treasury Bench, that Government ought not to have published that Administration Report in the form in which they have published it. They ought to have expurgated, they ought to have cut out those portions which they deem ought not to see the light of day. There

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are only two possibilities. If you want to save your public servants from being charged for taking part in party politics, if you want to safeguard the position of the public servants, if you want them to keep undisturbed and untrammelled by the cross-currents of political activities, of party politics, you ought to see that either a definite line is drawn wherein they can make their statements in the administration reports, or you ought to protect them by not publishing such portions as you think would wound the feelings of one section or another. Therefore, it is as much a matter of regret that the public servant should have made that statement as that the Government should have allowed that statement to go forward to the public in the way in which it has been put by the Commissioner of Police. Now, Sir, I have done with the Commissioner of Police.

"Let me take up another illustration of what I characterize as the growing spirit of indiscipline that is coming over our public servants. May I assure you, Mr. President, if such assurance were necessary, that in making this motion I have not tried to prejudice myself against this or that public servant? I am conscious it is not a task which is pleasant to me—that I have to mention the names of certain public servants as having infringed the very wholesome rule of not trenching on party politics. But if I have to mention the names of public servants, it is because they have forced me to do so, and not because I want to drag in their names. The Collector of South Arcot, in a speech which he delivered on the 24th of October in opening the district board hall at the instance of an hon. Member of this House, made the following remarks:

'The present system of communal representation cannot but be ephemeral and during its existence every member representing a particular community should feel that he is a citizen first and a member of the community next. He should have regard not only to the interests of his own electorate but also to the interests of the general body. Such a spirit will soon result in a termination of communal representation which is a brake in the wheel of progress, and lead to the formation of mixed electorate.'

"I shall read further so as to do justice to the particular gentleman:

'In this connexion, I would request you, gentlemen, to study carefully the speech recently made by the present Home Member before the District Board, Tanjore. He said that if India is to progress towards her goal, as she certainly will, she must give the go-by to the communal electorate and trust the mixed electorate.' (Mr. S. Satyamurti: 'Hear, hear.')

"Now, Mr. President, it is not a question of sentiment whether you applaud or reprove the gentleman. I am perfectly willing to concede that when a public servant enters into controversial matters raging between different political parties, one party is bound to support it in its sentiment and another party is bound to oppose it also in its sentiment. But I trust that all sections of the House will agree in condemning the gentleman for ever having made a statement on such an acutely controversial subject as the question of communal electorates and mixed electorates. Is that not a political question, a burning question of the day? The Commissioner of Police referred to the breaking of the Unity Conference. Some hon. Members of this House were present, and I was myself present, at that Unity Conference. Can they deny that this Unity Conference actually broke up on this very question of communal representation, on this question whether Muhammadans should have communal or separate electorates? If you agree that this question of communal representation is a burning political topic of the day, I ask you how any public servant could be within his bounds in making this statement

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as regards his opinion on this burning topic of the day? I say again it is not a question whether you applaud the sentiment or whether you reprove it. This is a question of the limitation which must be set before public servants. If they were to take part in these controversial topics, are they doing anything which conduces to the discharge of their duties smoothly? Can they remain free from public criticism? Does not such a public servant add trouble to the execution of those official duties? Will not his official work suffer by the sort of statement he has made? Will not the official prestige to a certain extent be lowered? If he were to say something about communal electorates to-day, let me tell this House that there will be some other public official who will say something about some other thing on a matter which will be found to be equally thorny. There might be yet another who will give vent to similar views which may not be quite palatable to another section of this House as it is not palatable to one section of the House to-day. It is not a question of the merits of the sentiment; but it is an absolutely different thing. The unalterable position is whether such sentiments could be given expression to by a public servant and whether a public servant can so express his opinion publicly at a public meeting. I would not have taken objection if he had said that in the course of a friendly talk, in the course of a social conversation. But this is in a quite different category; he was addressing a public gathering and there to give expression to his views in such a manner on a matter of controversy about communal electorates is really objectionable. This is a matter which is neither good to the public servant himself nor to the administration which is in his charge.

"Then, Sir, there is another reference which I desire to put in a different category. Here it is not a question of party politics at all affecting one party or another. And if I make any reference to that speech it is only because I wish to put all the facts that I have before the House in this connexion. I referred this morning to the speech made by Mr. Ramamurti, the Collector of Ramnad . . ."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"To prevent the debate from acquiring a more bitter character than it has already acquired, I would ask the hon. Member not to refer to the names of persons involved but to describe them by their official designation."

*Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I am sorry for the slip, Mr. President which I have myself avoided from the beginning. Another gentleman, the Collector of Ramnad district, made a speech on the educational reconstruction of the Presidency which is not a subject of party politics and which is not a political question. But I want to base my argument on this particular speech on an entirely different footing. The gentleman made a certain speech on the existing scheme of secondary and primary education and said that it was wrong and also stated that he had a better scheme which ought to be worked out."

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR:—"Will the hon. Member quote the words on which the charge is based?"

*Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"It is not on any word or any particular set of words that I base my charge; but I base my charge on the whole text of it. It is really difficult for me to pick out particular words here and

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there. I have given the date of the speech to the Treasury Bench and it is a speech covering over three columns. I do not propose to read the whole of it. But I daresay that it is amply clear from the speech that the gentleman was giving his views on the scheme of secondary and primary education which ought to be inaugurated in the Presidency and on certain other connected matters. For instance, he says :

"If, for instance, no foreign cloth can be imported into India, there is an industry as ample and lucrative as agriculture secured to India. Till a few centuries back, we were exporting cloth and not importing it. India is certainly not clothing itself anything like generously now. If, with a period of a gradual rebuilding of the spinning and weaving industry and a gradual increase of import duties, the Indian cloth market is secured to India, the problem of unemployment and of famines will have been solved in a great measure."

"Delectable sentiments indeed and sentiments with which I entirely agree. Then he makes observations about secondary education. He says :

"Our secondary education is a school for the inferior mental artisan. If a person with that education is left on Robinson Crusoe's island, he would die from helplessness in a few days."

"The point is this. If public servants were to give expression to policies on matters which are not their immediate concern, it will certainly hamper the occupants of the Treasury Bench. Just fancy an inspector of education attending a police sports and giving a dissertation as to the manner in which the administration ought to be conducted! Supposing he were to say that the entire Police Department ought to be recast, that it ought to be worked on other lines, not according to the present lines, but according to, say, some Grecian or German theories."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—"May I ask with reference to this particular speech given expression to by the officer under reference, the hon. Member infers any condemnation of the present idials or whether there is any specific condemnation of the present system?"

* Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"I can only say that if the whole speech is read together, it surely suggests a condemnation. I ask if the Treasury Bench feels that it is a proper thing to do, I have no quarrel with those persons and it is a matter between the Government and the public servants concerned. I am sure that it would be administratively inconvenient and would certainly lead to a great deal of confusion. It will be a very evil thing if one set of public servants give expression to their sentiments on administrative policies without leaving them to those who are their chiefs and who are actually responsible for those policies. I do not want to pursue that matter further."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"May I ask what the definition of a public servant is?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member will have ample opportunities of knowing it when he makes his speech himself."

* Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"Mr. President, I must at this stage place another matter before your consideration. I was wondering why this spirit was growing among the public servants of our country and why they are not more careful than they ought to have been and why they gave expression to what they strictly ought not to according to the regulations laid down for their conduct in public affairs. Under the regulations, a certain etiquette is required of them and they ought to strictly observe that

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in their relationship with the public. May I make one suggestion that occurs to me? They do so because some of the Members of the Treasury Bench have not themselves been cautious enough to observe these etiquettes, so that they have allowed the impression to go abroad that others might be more lax in observing them. Mr. President, the other day a debate was raised on one of the occupants of the front bench and I am sorry I did not have the opportunity of taking part in it because of the closure that was applied. It seems to me that I may refer to certain aspects adverted to on that occasion. In connexion with political agitation some Member of the Treasury Bench is said to have taken part."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I do not think the hon. Member is in order in referring to the Treasury Benches. His resolution deals with the conduct of public servants and the type of public servants to whom it refers is given in the motion itself. The occupants of the Treasury Bench are not included in that. Those referred to in this resolution by the hon. Member are permanent public servants and they do not include hon. Members of the Treasury Bench."

* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—"May I ask whether Members like the hon. Mr. Moir are not permanent public servants?"

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"My observations are relevant on two grounds. I suppose it will be agreed that so far as the Reserved half is concerned they are as much public servants as any other officer. There can be no dispute about that."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I know the Reserved half of the Treasury Bench are public servants. But they do not belong to the class of public servants mentioned in the motion. The classes of public servants mentioned in the resolution must belong to the class to which the administrative officers, such as, Collectors and others, belong. There is a well-known law of construction that when a general class is mentioned, that class is indicated by the illustration which is appended to the description. The hon. Member in his motion thought only of the administrative officers like the Collectors and others and I do not think he is quite in order in referring to the occupants of the Treasury Bench."

* Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"I bow to your ruling, Sir. My only idea in referring to the Treasury Bench was to point out that they were setting bad examples to those administrative officers to whom reference is made in the motion. I only wanted to refer to the root cause of the whole trouble. From that point of view my observation should be relevant. If you allow the Treasury Bench to associate themselves with party politics or with political agitation in the country, or if they allow such an impression to go abroad, for instance, if you allow one of the occupants of the Treasury Bench to say that he views with favour the Commonwealth of India Bill, or if a Member of the Executive Council becomes a member of the executive committee charged with the duty of organizing branches and carrying on agitation for the Commonwealth Bill."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I am afraid although the hon. Member has stated that he would bow to my ruling, yet he is not really keeping strictly to the subject matter of the resolution. I would request him to observe the ruling that has been given."

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15 p.m. *Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I do not want to pursue the matter further. I only thought that I could bring in some illustrations but as said I shall not refer to them. I daresay others will speak as to whether these public servants have trespassed the strict limitations imposed on them by the Government Servants' Conduct Rules. If you are going to have democracy established in this country, if you really want a parliamentary system of Government introduced under better auspices, nothing will debar such a realization more than allowing these public servants to interfere with our politics in this way. There can be nothing which undermines the position of public workers in this country and nothing will seduce adherence from public causes more than the fact that public servants, at this transitional stage, should be allowed to throw their power and official influence and official prestige against those whose ways they do not like. Public servants ought to eschew this question from their sphere of activities as far as possible and I hope the evil will increase unless such a thing is taken note of at the earliest stage when signs and tendencies are seen and unless you curb it at once. Mr. President, we are in difficult times. The diarchic system is so fully condemned and condemnation is showered on its head so much that I do not want to add further. Surely even the diarchic system is not so much responsible for this state of affairs. There is no use of saying that all the evils are due to diarchy. I think public servants ought to be told at the very earliest moment that the rules which they must observe should be strictly observed in future. I have not brought this motion in condemnation of any person. I do not wish it to be understood that this motion is a censure on any one. I believe that this motion, more than any other adjournment motion in the past, cannot be interpreted to be a censure of the Government. If the Government are willing to have it understood that their servants shall not take part in these political controversies, and if they by their own conduct observe that they do not give the impression that they are encouraging such conduct, then my motion would have done a useful purpose."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—" May I ask the hon. Gentleman whether he does not propose to except from this limitation those members of the public service who happen to be political heads of departments like the Executive Councillors ?"

*Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" That is a very large question. If the hon. the President had allowed me to complete my argument, I could have thrown some light on that question, but I am not competent to do so now because he has shut out one part of my argument. So far as the Executive Councillors are concerned, there may be a necessity for giving them a certain amount of laxity which cannot be given to other public servants. But, at the same time, I am fairly of opinion that even with reference to Executive Councillors, there are limitations, there are conventions to be observed. There is no doubt about that. In some cases I am of opinion that such conventions have not been observed."

*Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" On a point of order, Sir. If these statements are going to be made in spite of your ruling, that Executive Councillors have broken certain conventions and such things, may I know if others who want to speak in defence of that position, will be allowed to do so ?"

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The same principle that prevented the attack will also prevent the defence." (Laughter).

* Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I think that all sections of the House ought to be agreed in reaffirming the elementary principle I have tried to lay down in this adjournment motion, namely, that public servants ought to eschew these political controversies and ought to keep themselves out of the least suspicion that they throw their weight on one side or another in these political controversies."

Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU :—" I second the motion."

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" Mr. President, Sir, I first heard of this matter of urgent public importance referring to this growing tendency only this morning, and I have done my best to make myself further acquainted with the speeches that the gentlemen referred to are supposed to have delivered. I am quite unable, upon the basis of newspaper reports of speeches, to proceed to enunciate canons of behaviour and to offer any opinion as to whether these officers violated them. I prefer to confine myself to the particular conduct which has been attacked and to see how far it amounts to the charge of interference in party politics. I do not wish to say very much about the first gentleman, the Commissioner of Police, because whatever may be thought of the statements made by him, it is, I believe, well known, that similar reports have been made every year, for years past, without comments or exception taken by anybody.

" As regards the two Collectors, one officer in opening a district board hall, appears to have—if he has been correctly reported, which I do not know—made some remarks upon the application of the communal principle in local bodies. How that comes to be a matter of party politics is beyond my comprehension. I do not agree that the principles on which the members of local boards should be elected, and the functions of members of district boards are matters of party politics on which an opinion may not be expressed by an official.

" The other gentleman has made a longer speech. I confess I have read it two or three times but I am very doubtful whether I understand it. It seems to me that he is there expressing—if he has been correctly reported—certain views on secondary and university education, and surely it seems quite a harmless thing to do. This case is not quite parallel to that of a sub-inspector criticising police methods, because he is not an educational officer who is in any way criticising the orders issued by his superiors. He has merely enunciated some general theories about education, which, I believe, is quite a popular pastime with a great many people."

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—" May I ask the hon. Member whether he has read the earlier speech by the same Collector condemning local self-government ?"

* The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" That, Sir, is not quoted and I have not continued my researches further (laughter) into matters to which my attention has not been drawn. On this occasion I find it very difficult to see not only any tendency, but any growing tendency of any kind. That one officer should give some general good advice upon the way in which members of the district and taluk boards should do their work and that another should enunciate certain theories about education seem to me to be entirely harmless proceedings."

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* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"In the year 1918, in the Administration Report, at page 55, that is, in the pre-Reform days, we find that the Commissioner of Police dealing with politics has referred in detail to what took place in the preceding year in the matter of political movements:

'There was much political activity during the year. There were some one hundred and ten political meetings in addition to sessions of the Special Provincial Congress, South Indian Liberal Federation and Presidency Association.

'Labour movements also were active and several Labour unions were formed and so on and so forth.

"Similarly in the year 1919, that is also before the Reforms, dealing with the question of politics and the Viceroy's visit and things of that kind, we find him saying as follows:—

'During the year two political conferences (the Nationalist Conference and the Non-Brahman Conference) and 112 political meetings were held. Political activity was greater during the first half of the year than the second when many of the leading politicians had gone to England. An Anti-Rowlatt committee was formed and the "Satyagraha" movement was initiated. This culminated in "Satyagraha Day" on 6th April when enormous mass meetings were held on the beach. Government ordered the forfeiture of the Nationalist Press and British India Press . . .

"So on it goes from year to year. And so far as I can see, for the last 20 or 25 years, the Commissioner of Police has been giving a kind of resume of what occurred to him as the main characteristic of political activity in the city. That seems to have been what in the ordinary language is called mamool.

"In 1921 he says: Political agitators have been active throughout, the first item in their programme being the boycott of the Duke in which they were sadly disappointed. Next, their attempts to lure away students from schools and colleges proved equally futile. Then they undertook to educate the masses on the subject of non-co-operation, boycott of foreign cloth, introduction of charkas and handlooms and establishment of arbitration courts were vigorously advocated, but their exhortations were not of much avail. The Ali Brothers and Mr. Gandhi were invited to Madras by the local Khilafat agitators to give an impetus to the movement and they, as usual, made violent and inflammatory speeches. Picketing liquor and foreign cloth shops has not been started in the city. In the latter part of the year, vigorous attempts were made to form a National Volunteer Corps for carrying on the propaganda work in connexion with the boycott of the Prince."

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—"May I ask the Leader of the House whether there are any references to the conduct of Legislative Council Members in those years?" (Laughter.)

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—"Were not the Legislative Council Members of those years too respectable to be commented upon by the Police?" (Renewed laughter).

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"Then, in 1922 the activities of the Non-co-operation and Khilafat agitators began during the

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year with the boycott of the Prince but without success. The lawless conduct of a set of miscreants set up by them, which was quickly put down, resulted in the unfortunate death of two persons caused in self-defence, etc.

In 1923 :—"The year was generally quiet and uneventful. Political agitation, though not dead, was comparatively dull. Endeavours of the Khilafat party to rouse excitement fell flat on the general mass of Muhammadans. The general elections of the Legislative Council and Assembly passed off smoothly. Attempts to revive labour agitation were only spasmodic. There were little or no fluctuations in the economic conditions or prices, etc.

"My hon. Friend the member from Chingleput has read certain portions of the report of this year and specially commented upon them. Let me refer to that alone. 'The Congress party was not much in evidence. Beyond some attention paid to propagation of khaddar and boycott of foreign cloth, no appreciable progress was made by the City Congress Council in the carrying out of the "Constructive programme". The "Swarajist Party" gained strength and was able to capture 7 out of 9 vacant seats in the Corporation. In the Legislative Council, the few members of this party made themselves conspicuous.'

"Now, I submit that if these statements are read in conjunction with previous statements made by the Commissioner, it is not uncharitable to assume that what he was attempting to do was only the chronicling of certain facts. I would go further and say—whether the Commissioner of Police ought to do it in these days or whether he ought not to do it or whether the matter ought to be published or not, is a subject to which I shall advert a little later—the only reasonable and charitable construction on the statements made by him is that these statements have been made by him in pursuance of the previous procedure, namely, to summarize what occurred to him to be the political activities of the preceding year. These ought to be taken merely as statements of actual facts and not as involving or necessarily connoting any comment unless the hon. Members can inevitably infer any comment from that. The fact that the Swarajists made themselves conspicuous may perhaps be proved by the number of questions and interpellations sent in and the number of resolutions moved, by the number of pages in the local Hansard which cover their speeches. I submit in dealing with the conduct of an official who does not presume either to condemn or to advocate a particular political party but merely gives a chronicle to Government of what he considers to have been the main political features or the main political activities no other inference could charitably be drawn.

He proceeds. "Now the non-Brahman movement showed signs of decay. An attempt was made to revive it but unsuccessfully. That, I submit, is open to the same comment. Of course in passing, I may say here that it is perfectly true and I think it is also well-known to everybody that not only the Commissioner of Police but every district officer is charged with the duty of reporting not only to this Government but indirectly to the Central Government and also to the Government in England what may be called the main details of political activity. Most of the reports which come to us, as has justly been observed, are confidential reports and will not see the light of day. Now, Sir, in writing the administration report, the Commissioner of Police

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has merely followed the previous traditions. This may be right or this may be wrong, and it will be an evil day if for instance the Members of this Government were to accept the political *ipsi dixit* of the Commissioner of Police as correct. When he says that a certain political movement showed signs of activity and a certain other movement did not show signs of activity. It is only the opinion of that officer or it is the inference which he seeks to draw from certain facts which he says have come to his notice. I submit that the only way in which you can view this matter is that he discharged his duty which he thought was incumbent upon him to do as he did in previous years with reference to the activities of political parties and narrated what to him appeared to be facts. It may be that it is open to very careful consideration by Government whether hereafter this practice ought to continue and whether we should publish the statements made by the Commissioner or expurgate them. I think a case may be made out for not publishing the statements made with reference to any political party. Realizing as I do the increasing growth of democratic practices at the present moment when rival parties are trying to carry on the Government each trying for its pre-eminence and political supremacy, and the difference between this and the state of things which prevailed in the pre-Reform days, it may be that I may conclude that no opinion should be published and commented upon. The gravamen of the charge against the Commissioner of Police is that he has succumbed to the 'growing tendency among public servants in this Province of partaking in political controversies and expressing their opinions on matters of an actually controversial political character'. I submit if the statements made on other political parties since 1918 and also the development which has taken place in 1924-25 among the rival political parties in this Presidency are taken into account, the reference to the party in power is by no means condemnable though it may not be a tactful reference. Apart from that, I do not think any departure has been made by him from the traditions which he has been following in previous years. He has purported to do his duty. He has criticised other political parties in the past. Therefore it was right on his part to criticise this political party also. Whether the criticism is right or wrong, it is not for us to say anything. The question we ought to consider is whether the Commissioner of Police had any political animus when writing this report. Mr. Patrick Hannington sent his report on the 16th February 1925 and that fact ought to be noted. It will be known that he has gone on long leave preparatory to retirement sometime after sending us this report. He had absolutely no political intention in sending us this report. Only he thought that he had an obligation to send us a report. I submit that the main point to be considered is whether public officers have made statements displaying political animus or likely to arouse political controversies. If they have discharged what they even mistakenly considered to be their duty, I think no vote of censure is called for in any form. I submit that the action of the Commissioner of Police cannot be said to indicate in any way any growing tendency on the part of public servants of partaking in political controversies.

"I submit with some amount of confidence that the Police Commissioner in this case merely did what he conceived to be his duty and his right of bringing to the notice of the Government what he considered to be the actual facts. Whether such recital of facts ought to be allowed in future is

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another matter and it will be considered separately and it must be considered with reference not to one but to all parties. I submit no case has been made out for the adjournment motion."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"My hon. Friend from Chingleput who made this motion has covered such a large ground that, in the debate or in the matter which he was addressing himself to on the motion, it is perfectly possible that issues not wholly relevant to the point and indefinite in the main may be raised to cloud the main issue. I desire to begin by saying that the hon. the Finance Member's illuminating and helpful speech on the adjournment debate which took place the other day over the hon. the Minister for Education's speeches at Tellicherry and Mangalore makes my task very easy this afternoon. I begin as he began by saying that we unreservedly accept the principle laid down by my hon. Friend the Mover, namely, that public servants ought not to interfere in controversial politics, so as to give their approval or disapproval of any set or sets of politicians. But I may also add, as the hon. the Revenue Member added, that I am clear in my mind, except to a very limited extent which I shall presently state, none of these speeches or writings to which my hon. Friend has referred has violated the principle which he has laid down and which we all unreservedly accept. But, Sir, while my hon. Friend made his speech he said that he objected to public servants giving their opinions on political matters. I trust I am doing him no injustice when I claim that he is in the wrong. If I am wrong I suppose he will correct me, but I cannot go to the extent of saying that public servants should on no account give their opinions on political matters. Mr. President, I certainly concede that public servants can give expressions of their opinions on public questions, so long as it is made perfectly clear to all whom it may concern that those opinions are expressed by them *qua* public servants. But when they over-step that limit and begin to criticize or praise a certain political party which advocates certain opinions or which does not advocate certain other opinions, their action is open to objection and that is the line which they ought not to cross. My hon. Friend read an extract from the Montagu-Chelmsford Report. He was good enough to state that he expected that the spirit of the recommendations made in that Report would govern not only European but also Indian public servants. If that is so, Mr. President, these recommendations go right against the teeth of the contention of my hon. Friend from Chingleput. I do not agree with the recommendations contained in the Montagu-Chelmsford Report on that matter, and it will be an evil day for the political development of the Madras Presidency and India also, if public servants are let loose to speak upon controversial political matters to uneducated people. It has been stated that they can 'argue, and refute'—those are the words used by the distinguished authors of the report—but I do not think that that forms part of the Government of India Act. I have always challenged the provisions contained in that Report, and I trust my hon. Friend will support me when I say that no public servant should argue with political parties or refute their arguments. Mr. Montagu wanted to introduce Diarchy and for that reason he wanted to placate the Civil Service. He therefore agreed to give them increased emoluments and as a sort of protection against what they considered attacks on them and their privileges, he recommended that they might take part in political controversies. Mr. Montagu

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succumbed to both, so that with one hand he gave us the reforms and with another he gave freely to the Indian Civil Service all the emoluments they asked for and also this protection by way of defending themselves against the attacks of politicians. But I do not think that this House ought to accept this attempt on the part of public servants to arrogate to themselves the functions which rightly belong to the politicians and not to the permanent servants of the Crown. The task of political development, say Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelemsford, ought not to be left to the politicians alone. I say emphatically that it ought to be left to the politicians alone. A man who wants to politically educate his countrymen cannot serve God and Mammon at the same time. He cannot be free to carry out the policy, whatever it is, of the Government of the day and at the same time seek to carry on political propaganda according to his lights. The thing is impossible. Supposing, Mr. President, I am a public servant when the Justice Ministry is in power. To-morrow it may be that some party other than the Justice party may be in power, and so long as I am a permanent servant of the Government, I am bound to carry out its policy and not to reason why. It seems to me—and I have said it again and again—that in all democratic countries and in countries which ought to have any healthy political development, this is the principle they ought to follow. I therefore suggest that my hon. Friend should not have made use of that quotation from the Montagu-Chelmsford Report. I am afraid, Mr. President, that my hon. Friend lost his ground when he referred to the 'growing tendency in this Presidency among permanent servants of the Crown to take part in politics.' I see no signs of that tendency whatever. I see no signs, except in certain quarters, to which I shall presently refer, on the part of the permanent servants of the Crown to do more than what they have been accustomed to. There has been a change in one quarter and that is among those who work this diarchical form of Government. Our Ministers are not wholly elected leaders of this House, as they are in the British House of Commons. That is a vital distinction which we must always bear in mind. I think, unlike the Ministers of the House of Commons, our Ministers depend for their continuance in office upon the votes of nominated Members and of the official block. So long as they continue to be Ministers depending on the votes of the nominated Members and on the votes of the official block, they have to remember that they cannot enjoy the same amount of freedom as Ministers in free parliaments have. This morning when we voted upon a particular motion, we had a clear elected majority and the Ministers, for what reason I do not know, defeated us. My Friends, the Ministers on the other side, on the strength of the votes of the Reserved half, which consists of 8 permanent servants of the Crown, voted against us and if one nominated Member did not vote along with them, we would have won. Therefore you cannot arrogate to yourselves all the privileges of Ministers of a free House. While at the same time you want to defeat us continually by the votes of the nominated Members and those of the Reserved half, you cannot have the privileges of real ministers. You cannot have cake and eat it. You must make up your minds as to whether you want to depend upon the votes of the nominated Members or upon the votes of elected Members. But so long as the Ministers are depending upon the votes of the nominated Members and of the permanent servants of the Crown in this House, they cannot enjoy these privileges. I suggest that

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their example in this direction has been of a character which is too well known to anybody who has been in touch with the public life of this Presidency for the last five years."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"May I ask the hon. Member for the University to confine himself to the point at issue, namely, the speeches or writings made by public servants of this Government?"

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"I am leading up to that." (Laughter)

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member must be a little quicker in leading up to that"

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"I am slow, Sir, I am sorry, in the arguments. That is my nature. I shall try to be as quick as I can in view of your suggestion." 3-45 p.m.

"My point is this. My hon. Friend refers to the 'growing tendency' among the public servants. I say there is no general growing tendency whatever among them. On the other hand, there is a growing tendency in certain quarters, thanks to the example set by the hon. Ministers. There are certain public servants who are egged on to do that. In order to prevent that, the remedy lies entirely in the hands of my hon. Friend the Mover of this motion. He is an important member of his Party; he has got ideas; he knows what happens in other countries; he edits a paper called the "Radical". It is up to him to persuade his Party to stand merely upon the merits of its work for the country and not to seek to use its official influence for the purpose of coming into or continuing in power."

* Mr. A RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, my party has never used official influence for the purpose of coming into or continuing in power."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"That is exactly my trouble. If I could be fortunate enough to carry conviction to my hon. Friend, things would change quickly. Therefore I am trying to suggest to my hon. Friend the reason why there is a growing tendency among certain classes of public servants to take such part in politics: it is because of the bad example that is set to them by those who must set a better example."

"With regard to the Police Commissioner's report, I agree entirely with the hon. the Law Member's suggestion that these remarks ought to be expunged."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"I did not and do not mean to suggest that they should be expunged. I only stated that Government will not publish them."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"That is as good as being expunged, so far as I am concerned. If these remarks of the Police Commissioner are to repose in the shelves of the Government offices and take the room of other and more valuable documents, I have no quarrel. Mr. President, as a humble member of the Swarajya Party I certainly do not want any compliment for my party from the Police Commissioner. It will be a disastrous day for us when the permanent servants of the Crown publicly and in their official capacity utter praise or words of compliment upon any Member of this

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House. We stand here by the vote of our constituencies. Nobody except perhaps yourself, Sir, and that, to a certain extent, may pass any judgment whatever on what we do here and what we do not do here.

"Coming, Sir, to the speech of the Collector of South Arcot, I venture to suggest to my hon. Friend the Mover in all humility that there is nothing in the speech to which reasonable exception can be taken. The Collector of South Arcot was asked to open a district board hall. I wish he had not been asked. (Laughter.) I add, I wish no Collector is asked to perform such functions. He, then, began to lecture to them on their future work. In the course of that he said that communal electorates are only ephemeral, that people ought to think more of their country than of their communities. What is the acute political controversy in this, Mr. President, I am not able to see."

* Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"He said that communal representation acted as a brake on the general progress of the country."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Communal representation acts as a brake on the general progress of the country" is a statement which my hon. Friend himself made in Birmingham in England in my presence, which I had the pleasure of hearing along with so many English friends."

* Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"I emphatically deny having made such a statement. My position has always been that if we want to facilitate political progress in this country it can only be done by and through communal representation in the present stage of the country." (Hear, hear.)

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"I recognize, Mr. President, that six thousand miles over the sea makes a difference in the perspective of my hon. Friend. (Laughter.) May I ask my hon. Friend whether he contemplates for ever and ever the existence of communal representation in this Presidency and in India? We are looking forward to the time when communities will learn to trust one another and will have confidence in one another. What did the unfortunate Collector say more than this that communal representation ought to go, because it acted as a brake on the political progress of the Presidency? Moreover, Mr. President, I have no doubt in my mind whatever that in the Madras Presidency, speaking of the party to which my hon. Friend belongs, communal representation is more a nominal thing. There is no such thing as a non-Brahman electorate. Only a certain number of seats are reserved for the community."

"Coming to the third speech, the speech of the Collector of Ramnad, I agree with the hon. the Revenue Member and think that I could not make very much out of it after reading it twice. He spoke on what he considered to be a sound system of education."

"It seems to me that in these three instances my hon. Friend has chosen the wrong instances if he really wanted to convince the House that there has been a breach of the well known constitutional maxim, that permanent servants ought not to dabble in controversial politics. I therefore suggest to my hon. Friend that he will be well advised to withdraw the motion. If he does not withdraw the motion, I think, Sir, those who have felt that this motion is intended more to draw the attention of the individual servants

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of the Crown than to assert the principle which we all accept, will at best be compelled to remain neutral. I would like once more to appeal to my hon. Friend to withdraw the motion."

* Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—"Mr. President, I am much indebted to the hon. Member for the University who has covered the entire ground which I wished to cover in the course of a few remarks of mine. I am in entire agreement with the principle which this debate is intended to emphasize, viz., that public servants should not take an active part in the politics of the day and that the field of politics should be left entirely to the politicians. The permanent servants should eschew politics altogether. They have various other works to attend to. We have various difficulties to encounter in our affairs, and I do not think it is fair that those difficulties should be increased by the public servants taking part in the controversial politics of the day. If this privilege of criticizing the actions of political parties is to be conferred on these permanent servants of the Crown, I should like to know whether the Government are prepared to confer upon them the privilege of criticizing their action too. I am sure Government will be slow to confer upon them this right of criticism at any rate; they must not criticize the action of the Government although in their demi-official correspondence they might draw the attention of the Government to mistakes, omissions and other flaws in their actions."

"So far as the report of the Commissioner of Police is concerned, I see there is nothing objectionable to warrant criticism at the hands of the House. What his predecessors had been doing all these years he has also done this time. If the Commissioner of Police is to be castigated for this, then the person most responsible for such a growing tendency on the part of the permanent servants is Professor Rushbrook Williams who writes his opinions on all matters connected with India and submits it as a document to the Parliament. Three parties have come for a certain amount of comment at the hands of the Commissioner, the Congress Party, the Swarajya Party and the Non-Brahman movement with its Justice Party. The remark that the last-mentioned party shows signs of decay was not perhaps palatable to the other side of the House and therein they have my sympathy. But is the remark so bad as to draw upon his devoted head the wrath and ire of the hon. Member for Chingleput?"

"Let me take the House through the speech made by the Collector of South Arcot. I happened to be present on that occasion. He was invited by my hon. Friend, the President of the District Board, Mr. Sitarama Reddiyar. The speech was well conceived, well expressed. So much so, it produced a great effect upon all the members of the board. I carefully read his speech when it appeared in the Madras dailies. It seemed to me that he was not doing anything injurious in any way to the Ministerialist Party. It is admitted, on all hands, that communal representation is only a temporary expedient and it is only in that spirit that he gave expression to these views to which no rightminded person can seriously take exception. As for the question of communal electorate, he was probably in a reminiscent mood and he echoed only what the hon. the Home Member said a few weeks ago. If at all he erred, I should congratulate him upon having erred in such good company. The other portions of the speech are purely of an advisory

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character and there he exhorted the audience with reference to the part that they were expected to play and the direction in which they should educate the electorate with a view to ensure progress. It seems to me that he only played the rôle of a regular reformer and a faithful friend and ally of the bureaucracy.

1 p.m. "So far as the Rainnad speech is concerned, I have read it carefully; there is nothing in it and the hon. the Mover himself has not taken any objection to any portion of that speech. I am in entire sympathy with him when he says that these district officers should be placed under some restraint and must be made to work under certain limitations and that they should not let loose their tongues. But I am only sorry that, in order to substantiate the proposition he has been contending for, he has got hold of weak instances. Apart from the question of the weakness of the instances, I think that it is much better that the district officers are made conscious of their limitations. It is much better that they should confine themselves to their legitimate work instead of entering into thorny and controversial subjects. While I am prepared to agree with my hon. Friend so far, I venture to submit that so far as these three individual cases are concerned, they cannot be brought up as instances to substantiate his proposition."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"Mr. President, Sir, if the intention of the present motion is to lay down the doctrine that permanent officials shall not take part in politics, I agree most entirely and will give all the support I can. But I think the motion is unfortunately worded and, to say the least of it, it is conceived in a spirit which is not in accord with the historical development of this question. The motion refers to the growing tendency amongst officials to take part in controversial politics and the hon. Member who moved the motion referred more than once to the growing spirit of indiscipline amongst the officials. So far as I can see, there has been no growing tendency to take part in politics or no growing spirit of indiscipline at all. On the contrary the whole movement has been condemned everywhere.

"Before the Reforms we had the bureaucracy in its full and almost undiluted form and by bureaucracy is meant a form of Government in which both the Government and the administration proper are in the hands of some people who are permanent officials. It is only as a result of the reforms that some differentiation is taking place between Government on the one hand and administrative officials on the other. Under the old system, the Government and the officialdom were practically identical terms and the officials had all the power and all the privileges that are claimed by Members of Government in constitutionally governed countries like England. So, what is happening is officials are being deprived of the power and privileges they had and you see a process of attrition; and therefore I should not consider it quite accurate to say that by taking part in politics they are developing a new tendency. On the contrary they are persisting in the old but the bad habit from the point of view of reforms and of the ideals of Government which it is the object of these new councils to perfect. Sir, in a large measure we ourselves are responsible for the continuance of the state of affairs in which the official in India is something more than an official and is a part of the Government. The Montagu-Chelmsford Report gave

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full licence to the officials to conduct the political education of the people. The Report gave it; I do not say the Act gave it. I entirely agree with the hon. Member for the University in condemning the spirit of that recommendation. I would rather think that they should take no part in it but should leave it entirely to politicians. But in a bureaucracy you cannot deprive the officials of such a privilege. Bureaucracy is a form of government and every form of government must defend itself against attacks; and so far as this form of government lasts it is but natural and inevitable that officials should have the power of defending themselves.

"View it from the historical point of view. The government themselves encouraged the officials to fight the non-co-operation movement. In Northern India they were encouraged to start aman sabhas and in Punjab judar sabhas. In Madras many Collectors were asked to hold darbars to point out how wrong the Congress policy was and to explain to the people the benefit of the present system of government, and why it ought to be maintained. Did we then protest against it? Not merely that; even to-day we find a large number of officials appointed to this Legislative Council. How are they to discharge their functions as Members of the Legislative Council without saying a word that may savour of controversial politics. In the mufassal also some of them are on the district educational councils which ought to be entirely non-official if you are going to develop the principle of constitutional government like other countries. I therefore feel that the responsibility for the present state of affairs does not rest with the particular officials concerned but that it is partly a legacy of history which we ourselves are not able to shake off completely and to free ourselves from, and that it is partly due to things which we ourselves, the Members in this Council, the elected Members, invite or encourage. I do not wish to refer to the following fact in any spirit of carping controversy. But hon. Members on both sides of the House will remember that during the 'no-confidence motion' a reference was made to the electioneering activities of more than one official. One of the officials referred to was a member of the Public Works Department. What I am trying to point out is that though in the press also more than one reference was made to these irregularities there was no enquiry held nor any action taken by which officials can be made to understand most clearly that they must not intrude or trespass into the political field; and my hon. Friend, Mr. Krishna Rao Pantulu for one, is fond of tabling resolutions for the formation of committees of officials and non-officials—officials still—to enquire into this or that grievance. Have you ever heard of a committee of officials and non-officials moved for in the House of Commons? If they want a committee, it is either a Royal Commission or a Committee of the Houses of Parliament. So viewing it from the historical point of view, the only point of view from which justice can be done to the subject, I find that the responsibility for the state of affairs which is undoubtedly undesirable and deplorable has to be shared by existing facts.

"Coming to the matter more directly under discussion, my sympathies are all with the contention of the hon. Member from Chingleput. But what is the spirit of the resolution? It is that officials shall be forbidden from taking part in politics. I am perfectly willing to make an exception in favour of political heads, viz., Executive Councillors. If they are officials,

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they are sitting here as political heads and it would not be possible to prevent them from entering into politics. But as regards the subordinate officials I think they ought to be told most distinctly that politics is not and should never be their sphere; and if the Government wants to fight any political movement it should be through non-official agencies and not through official authorities. I am not convinced, in one particular, of the defence put up by the two official Members who spoke. With reference to the report of the Commissioner of Police for Madras it may be that he was only carrying out a routine. I read the report casually and I find that the statement referred to appears in a paragraph entitled 'Political and Miscellaneous'—politics being a miscellany so far as this officer is concerned (laughter)—while it is the very life-breath of our nostrils as Members of the Legislative Council. I take it that the hon. Member conceded the undesirability of incorporating such remarks in the published documents of the Government. I take him to mean that they may be treated as confidential matter which need not be included in the published reports. Viewing the question in a fair spirit and trying to find an answer in the proper manner I confess that these things ought not to be published. The Commissioner of Police was merely chronicling facts. Facts appertain entirely to the region of ancient history. In politics there are no facts but only impressions. A fact by itself may not have as much effect as an impression. It may lead to other impressions. If the impression is spread in an official document that a party is growing weaker it has demoralizing influence on that party and makes people think whether they are sitting on the same side or not (laughter), in the same way about the Congress or about any other movement. When the Commissioner of Police—an officer in whose veracity most people would trust, he being a disinterested party—refers to my hon. Friends, the Swarajist Members, as a few people who have made themselves 'conspicuous', without saying in what way, naturally people would put the worst possible construction upon it seeing that it appears in a police report. (Laughter.) Description and prescription cannot be separated in politics. To a very great extent, however accurate figures may be, we politicians do not want facts. We want to be able to put our own version of the facts. (Laughter.) Blue books and statistics may be excellent in economics; so far as politics is concerned, bother us not with them. It is in the same spirit that I feel bound to view the speech of the Collector of South Arcot. I am not concerned here with the merit of the statement he made. In my private judgment it may be an admirable one. It is a question whether an official would be at liberty to dabble in politics, not bad politics. Whatever we may say about communal representation and about the fact that even the Justice party has agreed that it must be a temporary measure, still when an official gets up and before the elite, as we have been told, of South Arcot delivers himself of the sentiment that it is ephemeral, it may have a very deep impression; and, very well, its objectionable nature will be all the greater. When the leaders of the Justice party talk about the communal representation being temporary, they may mean a small matter of 500 years. (Laughter.) Whereas when the Collector of South Arcot speaks of the thing as ephemeral, people would naturally think what it really means, a thing of the hour, a thing that will perish within an hour.

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"That raises again this irrelevant issue, namely, that we are entering into the merits of the question. The point is it is best for officials not to utter any sentiments by which one party or the other would feel that they have not been either helped or hindered by that statement. That need not be his intention. His motive may be service of the country even which is none of his business, his business being solely service of the Government and not of the country. (Laughter.) And so, I feel most reluctantly obliged to concur in the view that that speech had better not been delivered in that precise form. It is another thing for the Home Member to talk about the undesirability of separate electorates. He is not a permanent member of the Civil Service. Even were he, he is talking as a political head. A political head must be allowed to talk and talk he must, it follows as an analytical statement.

"As regards the educational reviews of the Collector of Ramnad when two such mighty intellects as the hon. the Revenue Member and the hon. Member for the very University of Madras (laughter) could not make anything of it, I mean to prescribe to myself the wholesome lesson of not attempting to read it at all. (Laughter.) Sir, I also feel, if I may be allowed to give any advice in this matter, that on some satisfactory assurance from the Treasury Bench coming that this question of principle, of constitutional right and expediency raised on this motion, that, in fact, the whole subject of how far subordinate permanent officials carrying on the administration as distinct from the Government of our Presidency would be permitted to take part in politics, would receive adequate attention, I would advise the hon. Member for Chingleput to ask the leave of the House to withdraw the motion. I assure my hon. Friends on the Treasury Benches that nobody is actuated by any motive of malice or hostility to any particular official concerned. In fact, my whole speech was based on the feeling and on the ground that the evil that we are fighting against is a historical evil, a legacy of the past. Its continuance would be disastrous to the future progress of democracy and constitutionalism in our country. We therefore request the Treasury Benches to consider this matter and tell us whether they are not prepared to use their influence and prevent subordinate officials from taking part in politics. If they will meet us even halfway, we have no desire to press this motion to a division."

Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU:—"Mr. President, Sir, I think the House can congratulate itself upon the manner in which this debate is being conducted. If I may say so, with great respect, the speeches delivered to-day have run on a very high level. And for once I must congratulate the Government in particular for having secured such a large number of supporters from the Opposition Benches. Not merely this, Sir. We find that the public servants who cannot be said to have direct representatives in this House, though no doubt the Treasury Benches and hon. Members behind them are under a sense of responsibility to defend them and I hope they will defend them when occasion arises, have found so much support from the Opposition Benches. It is a matter for congratulation, surely that so many Members, Member after Member, from the Opposition Benches should rise and try to defend both the Government and their officials. There is only one distinction, Sir, that I wish to make. I do

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not expect that it is the intention of the Opposition, for, in fact, some of them have supported the view which I am going to give expression to, namely, that the Members of the Government cannot be treated as public servants. A distinction is also sought to be made between the permanent members of the service occupying the place of Members of Government and others who have become Members of Government from the non-official world. Even there, Sir, I should say that no such distinction should be maintained. They are not the *servants* of Government but they are the *Members* of Government. I should naturally expect that it is not merely desirable but necessary on the part of the Members of Government to approach the public, whenever occasion arises, to use every opportunity possible to explain their policy and demand the adherence and support of the public for the policy which they urge. It is quite necessary that they should make people know what their policy is, what their views are, so that the people's representatives at least might be able to meet them, to support or attack them if necessary.

"Having made that distinction, Sir, we next come to the stage of a public servant taking active part in public meetings and defending the policies of the Government. The hon. Member for Chittoor thought that the present state is a legacy from the past. I am afraid his knowledge at any rate in this particular matter, however accurate it may be in other fields, is somewhat inaccurate. For, I was present in the House of Commons or at least in the Chamber attached to it before the Joint Committee and one of the complaints made by a distinguished Britisher, General Booth Tucker, was that public servants in India were not merely hard of hearing but also dumb. He urged that in the best interests of Government it was essential that the public servants in this country should speak out their minds and should support the policy of the Government wherever possible, or at any rate remove the misapprehensions on the part of the people. I mention that not because I support that position but to say that even at that time it was complained that the public servant in this country had no voice. But when the report came to be written by the Joint Committee, though a reference has been made to this portion of the evidence given by General Booth Tucker, the Committee did not themselves recommend any particular course. I have not got the report just now and I am only speaking from memory. The Joint Committee did refer to this incident, but they did not recommend any particular course in the matter. Now, Sir, occasions may arise when in the best interests of the country, for the good of the people themselves, it might be necessary for officers in the districts to explain to the people—I wish to draw a distinction between explaining and criticising or taking part in politics—the policy of the Government. Occasions might arise when, in the best interests of the country, some explanation might have to be given by the public officers of the highest degree and distinction, so that any bar that they should be completely excluded in the guise of their not taking part in politics might not be wise. Be it not taken that I am advocating that they should be allowed to interfere in public in the controversial political matters of the day. But where the policy of the Government is misunderstood in the country, or is misread by the people, where things are said which the Government never meant and things from which consequences might follow which might not be in the best interests of the people, it is the

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duty of the public servants of the country to come forward and *explain* to the people—I lay emphasis on the word *explain*—and remove the misapprehensions if they can.

"Having said that much about the history of the matter we now come to the actual issue of the debate of this evening. Hon. Members of the Opposition have managed to express themselves in a way which cannot but remind one of the old saying: 'not guilty but do not do it again'. Well, Sir, one Member stated that he did not see anything wrong in these things. Another said, 'Never mind, but this ought not to be allowed.' Now, Sir, if I should take a different opinion from the hon. Members that have spoken, I wish it to be clearly understood that I am not saying anything personal against the officers concerned. In fact, Sir, I have never even spoken to them. Having said that, I am constrained to observe that the observations made by these gentlemen are not after all so very free from blame as is sought to be represented to this House. I do not for a moment mean to say that they intended that certain consequences would follow. I am not going to suggest in the least that they had any motives which prompted them to give utterance to these expressions; but certainly some of the observations are calculated to be, if I may be permitted to use the word, mischievous. Take the case of communal representation. It is undoubtedly admitted that it is a very controversial subject. When we are almost within sight of the elections, to be told that communal representation is undesirable, that is an ephemeral thing and that people should seek to avoid it as far as possible, that, Sir, is a matter which would affect the elections. I shall explain how presently. I was only taking care to guard myself against imputing any personal motive to the officer concerned or that he intended it. But it is possible that a consequence which I am going to refer to presently may follow. It is not an extraordinary thing for the Hindus, at any rate in this province, to go about and ask for votes on the ground of their being Brahmans or non-Brahmans. On that one single issue alone we have known a number of candidates canvassing votes. Now, Sir, when an officer in the position of the Collector of a district with all the authority of the representative of the Government of the district says that it is a bad thing, would it not be difficult for some of the candidates and their supporters to go about and canvass their votes on the above plea? It may be that the plea is wrong. But that is a different matter. We are not now on the merits of the question, but we are on the question of the impression which the statement coming from such an officer will create in the public mind, upon the voters of the district generally, upon those people who have to come before him on various matters both criminal and civil, and revenue as well. Is it desirable in the circumstances? Take again the other case. No doubt we have heard from two master minds that that was an unintelligible speech. I do not know whether that statement was made because hon. Members really read it so many times as not to understand it or for some other reason. But I must confess that it is not so very meaningless as that. Giving it my own construction, a thing which we politicians have been always doing, it is a plea not for the economic redemption of this country from foreign economic domination, but for the advancement of the charka and of hand-spinning in this country. And we all know that on that question there is a difference of opinion in this country, and even in this very House. Two

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and a half years ago I distinctly remember the debate that was conducted on the question of the charka. It may be that the officer was perfectly right in his sentiment. But when once political sections in the Legislative Council are of different views as to the charka, the introduction of the charka in the schools, hand-spinning and hand-weaving and all that kind of thing, when there has been so much controversy going on, the question is whether it is open to a public officer of the position of the Collector of a district to advance and advocate it, when he it remembered there are certain political issues behind it. I can understand it at a time when the charka did not play an important part in the political world, at a time when a great leader in this country did not make it the mark of his flag even as the Union Jack is on the British flag. But when a great deal of controversy was carried on throughout the country and that practically is being carried on from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin and political sections are divided on the question, to say that it is a small matter is something which we cannot understand. To say that there is nothing in that speech, I should think, with all respect to those master minds, that something is wrong somewhere.

30 "I do not wish to lower the level of the debate, but one thing I may say. It is quite possible that the gentleman concerned never thought that he was giving expression to something that would attract public attention. It may be that he himself is unconscious of the consequences that might flow from his utterance. But when it comes from a man of his position, certainly a public body like this cannot ignore the consequences. To-day it may be quite all right, and my hon. Friends on the Opposite Benches do not see anything in that speech as also in the speech regarding the charka. It reminds me of what was said by a friend of mine who came to me when I was on the Treasury Bench . . ."

Mr. ABBAS ALI KHAN:—"I was present at the meeting when the speech was delivered by the Collector of Ramnad, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Is the hon. Member making a personal explanation or raising a point of order?"

Mr. ABBAS ALI KHAN:—"I rose to make a correction, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Order, order. He must wait for his turn."

Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU:—"About three years ago when the 'no-tax' campaign and the 'non-co-operation' movement were at their height and when I had occasion to meet a few friends in the course of a tour of mine, one of them, when I asked him to suggest measures to stop that kind of thing, told me 'First stop it in the Fort, and we shall look to the country afterwards.' He meant that it should be first stopped in this building or behind these walls. Well, Sir, the idea was that among the Government servants themselves there may be persons holding high offices who held the same views as those held in the country, and so he said 'there is no use of my baranguing to the people in the vernacular and telling them that the view they were holding was not the right one.' At any rate this gentleman who spoke had some inkling into what was going on in their minds, at least in thought, among Government servants. I am not going into the truth of it. It may be a right belief or it may be a wrong

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idea; it may be a joke; it may be a fact. But what I am saying is this. When an ordinary person of that kind could form the opinion that 'it was in the Government itself there were officials who hold such views, and anything said by me would be of no use,' may I express the opinion that when a gentleman of the position of a Collector gives expression to these views, the people would be led to believe all that to be right and that it is the policy of the Government? If the Government were going, say, to introduce the charka into the schools and if they wanted to say through their officers to the public that charka is very good, I can understand that. Now, my hon. Friends on the other side very conveniently do not see through these speeches; they do not see anything objectionable in them. Perhaps I may put it in another way. Suppose the matter went the other way, and the Collector of a district goes about and says what a well-known Congressman, a gentleman who was once President of the Congress itself, a gentleman who is much respected in this country, said, i.e., that the Congress is dead, and suppose that one among the people afterwards went about and told the country that the Collector of the district said that your Congress is dead, would my hon. Friends on the Opposition Benches express the same indifference as they have done now about the Police Commissioner's report or the statements given expression to by the Collectors? (A voice: 'They do not care. The officials often say so.') Well, I can only say we shall wait for that time. On the other hand I think if any Collector says that the Congress or the Swarajya party is dead, I am perfectly certain that we would have heard different language and far greater criticisms than we have heard to-day. Well, Sir, anyhow, we are all of one mind, and I do not know if my hon. Friend from Chingleput would take the trouble of pursuing the matter further, for it is not our desire to take these officers to task personally. We wanted to bring to the notice of this House certain state of affairs going on in the country which may not be conducive to the welfare of the people themselves. We fear that from the fact of officers being allowed to express themselves like this in the beginning, a practice might grow up which might work great mischief in the years to come. We must check it at once and in time. If you nip it in the bud, this would stop. We all should not to be continued. It is not, I think, should be taken against any particular officer."

Mr. ABBAS ALI KHAN:—"Sir, this resolution leaves an unhappy and delicate position. While listening to the speech of my Friend from Chingleput, I must say I felt that his remarks about the speech of the Collector of Ramnad were not justified. I was one of those who heard that speech of the Collector of Ramnad very carefully. The Collector of Ramnad is, I may say, a most cultured gentleman and a profound scholar with original and refreshing views, and he is very popular in the Madura town and so for every lecture we indent upon the kind services of this gentleman. At this particular meeting at which he made the speech in question, he was presiding over a meeting of the Madura College Students' Association and the audience was purely of Madura students and he advised the students. 'You are spending all your money, wasting all your energy to get after a mirage of a university degree; you become mental artisans and intellectual coolies, and thereby you degrade yourself and the country. So many of you after spending so much of your time, money and labour seek after

[Mr. Abbas Ali Khan]

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humiliating appointments and hang on the doors of the officials for that purpose. If you are really patriotic and anxious to be useful to yourselves and the country, then you must become mental artists and intellectual artists. Your business ought to be to go to the villages and banish ignorance, hunger and poverty which are staring in the face of the ryots of the villages, but not to hanker after these small and miserable appointments.' These are indeed very elevating and noble sentiments addressed to the youth of India and I personally came out of the lecture hall a very different man. (Laughter). So much as regards the speech of the Collector of Ramnad and I may add that I hold no brief for him. I may also say this that while we here are seeing a growing tendency on the part of officials and other people to interfere with party politics, they see a growing tendency on the Members of the Legislative Council to discuss their actions here on the floor of this House. That charge will be levelled at us, and many Collectors and other officials resent the very merciless way in which we attack them in this House. My hon. Friend from Chingleput, though he represents that district, resides in Madras and does not feel the pinch or the sting to which we are subjected. (Hear, hear.) For every little thing said here the officials become so touchy, especially after the Reform scheme under which we see the intelligentsia attacking the officers vigorously and the Treasury Bench sits quiet; and the officers feel that they are not sufficiently represented in this House to defend them from attack.

"As regards the speech of the Collector of South Arcot, I may say that I have never met that gentleman at all, but he has given expression to the view I myself hold. What are those views? One is that all the unfortunate communal differences and troubles in Northern India are due to this unfortunate communal representation and separate electorates. I have no objection to the reservation of a certain number of seats, but what I say is that that must be done on a different principle. I say there can be no co-operation unless the Muhammadan has the confidence to come forward boldly to the Hindu and say 'Here are my views on such and such a question and I seek your franchise.' Then the people will be able to distinguish between man and man, and you will get a better class of representatives than you get now. That is my sentiment, and I do not cast any reflection on anybody. I only give out my views. It is this view that was stated most explicitly by the hon. the Home Member the other day. Supposing I hated non-co-operation and was a supporter of the Government and rightly or wrongly I was convinced to that effect, would there be any chance of my being elected? Is it not a fact that the Muhammadans are being always told in season and out of season that the Khilafat and the Non-co-operation movement are interlinked? Therefore I submit that what he has given expression to is only the bare truth, and it is what all educated Muhammadans feel in this country, and that is, that it is a mistake to have formed an exclusively Muhammadan electorate. As regards the remarks in the administration report by Mr. Hannington about the Ministerialists and the Justice party, I say they must be thankful to him, for at the very early stage he has pointed out this thing: 'There is decay in your party. Take care, the Ides of March are coming. They are not far off. Therefore take that warning and hold meetings everywhere.' As a matter of fact, they are doing it, and only the other day Sir K. Venkatarreddi Nayudu addressed a big meeting in

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the town. So instead of thanking Mr. Hannington for showing them the way, I do not think we can find out fault with him for saying 'Your tongue is decaying, the Swarajists are more active', etc. So, I submit that this leaves us in a very embarrassing position and, though according to the principle that permanent officials should not take part in politics or criticize or actively participate in party politics, the fact that the names of these three officers, are there leaves us in a very delicate and anomalous position. I therefore appeal to my hon. Friend from Chingleput to withdraw his motion and save us from this awkward, difficult and delicate situation."

* Diwan Bahadur ~~Mr.~~ KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Sir, the hon. the Law Member in referring to the report of the Commissioner of Police for the City of Madras was justifying his conduct by quoting from the previous reports. He drew the attention of the Council to the remarks in the administration reports of the Commissioner for the years 1918 and 1919 specifically and said that there were remarks more or less similar to the present remarks in other administration reports as well. But I wish to say this. I have had the privilege of being a Member of the Madras Legislative Council since the year 1903 up to the present day, with the exception of the period during which I was absent from the district which I have the honour to represent in this Council now. And during the whole of that period I did not find even a single remark in any administration report by any officer about a particular Member or group of Members of this House ('Hear, hear'). Now, in the administration report which forms the subject of discussion to-day, pointed reference has been made to particular parties, and by implication, to individuals also. It is stated with reference to one party, that is, the Swarajya party, that that party made itself conspicuous—he does not say how—in this House. With reference to the Ministerialist party, he says that in his opinion it is breaking down. These, I submit, are aspersions which as the responsible head of a Government department, he ought not to have made. I believe that the hon. the Law Member sees the wisdom of not publishing to the world remarks like these which may be contained in future administration reports. Then, again, there is this necessary difference between the former conditions and the present conditions. Now, though very unsatisfactorily, we the Members of this House after the Reforms possess some powers which the former non-official Members of the Madras Legislative Council did not possess. Though not to the extent we desire, we do now possess some powers which we did not possess before. And when the party now in power, that happens to be the Justice party, is carrying on the administration within certain defined limits, I think it ought not to lie in the mouth of any subordinate of this Government of which that party forms an integral part, to cast aspersions against that party.

"Then, with reference to the remarks made by the Collector of South Arcot, there was one observation which was made by my hon. Friend from Cuddalore, Mr. Srinivasa Ayyangar, and which makes me think that the remarks were very inappropriate. For, he said that he was present at that meeting—not only he but the elite of the Cuddalore town—and that the Collector's remarks made on that occasion made a very good and a very deep impression upon the audience, and also, as I understood my hon. Friend, an impression to the effect that his remarks were right. Now, that is

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p.m.

[Mr. M. Krishnan Nayar] [31st October 1925]

exactly the danger of public servants in the position of Collectors of districts making observations upon political matters. I am sure, Sir, among other Collectors, among other heads of departments and among other responsible and important officials of this Presidency, there are persons who hold views which are completely and directly opposed to the views of the Collector of South Arcot. Now, what would be the case if to-morrow those officers who differ from the Collector of South Arcot begin to air their views, and if those views are again contradicted by officers who hold the same views as those of the Collector of South Arcot? I submit there will be a regular pandemonium in the whole province. Such a state of affairs ought not to be tolerated for one moment. As I said, and as many others said, the object of this motion which has been brought forward by my hon. Friend from Chingleput is not to condemn or censure any particular official, but the object is simply and solely to draw the attention of the Government to the evil of Government servants being allowed to make remarks like these.

"With reference to the liberty that should be allowed to the Members of the Treasury Bench, one hon. Member who preceded me said that their case should be differentiated from the case of the other officers. I entirely associate myself with this observation, and that for this reason. Members of this Council who are non-officials certainly have the power of defending themselves against any aspersions made against them by other persons; they have also the liberty of expressing their views and trying to induce the public to accept them. I submit these opportunities which are allowed to non-official Members should not be disallowed to Government officers who also are Members of this Council, simply because they also have the additional position of being Government Members. It is only right and proper that all the Members of this House, whether official or non-official, should have the same privileges and should have the same powers. The officials of the Government who are Members of this House, unlike the other officers of Government, lay down policy and they very often have to defend those policies in the country, so that it is but proper that those officers of the Government who are Members of this Council should have the same privileges as the non-official Members.

"With reference to the remark made by Mr. Abbas Ali, namely, that the remarks made by the Collector of Ramnad were correct and that he fully and entirely approved of those views, may I remind my hon. Friend of this, viz., that we are discussing not the correctness or otherwise of the remarks given expression to by those officers but we are only discussing his question whether they ought to have allowed themselves to express any opinion on political matters."

Mr. ABBAS ALI KHAN:—"I did not say that the Collector of Ramnad was correct or that I entirely approved of his speech. I only said that he remarked to the students that there would be an opportunity for improving their lot if they did not hanker after Government appointments and petty jobs."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"May I request Mr. Krishnan Nayar to bring his remarks to a close, as the hon. Member for Government wants to speak?"

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* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I shall not take more than a minute, Sir. Mr. Abbas Ali himself said that he came out of that meeting a better man, a saner man, a wiser man. It is with reference to that observation that I was making those remarks. He entirely approved of the remarks made by the Collector of Ramnad, and with reference to the observation made by the Collector of South Arcot, he said that he was also opposed to communal representation. We are not concerned with the correctness or otherwise of the observations made by the Collectors concerned. But we are concerned with the question whether it is really within their province to make these observations. With these remarks, I have great pleasure in supporting this motion if it is pressed to a division."

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR:—"Mr. President, we had a somewhat wide discussion on what originally promised to be a somewhat narrow issue. Of that I do not complain. But it is not my intention to follow hon. Members of this House and go into wider questions which do not seem to me to be altogether relevant to the resolution before the House. Although it is perhaps permissible on a motion of this kind to cover a somewhat wide range of subjects, I would point out to the House that the position is very different for those officers who are being arraigned, on account of their conduct, before this House, and it is well I think that we should remember that if our officers working it under somewhat difficult circumstances at the present situation should feel that this House would be likely to pass condemnation upon them, it would be a matter which might have very serious and regrettable results. I feel sure that the House in any decision it comes to on this matter will remember the responsibility that it itself has to the officers under the Government.

"Now, Sir, several Members have said that they had no intention of calling for any specific action against any particular officer. But what is the ground on which this motion is placed before this House, and not only placed before this House but placed as a matter of urgent public importance? What is the ground for the specific charges against three officers holding high and responsible positions? What the Government are asked in effect to do is to accept two propositions, one that their officers have departed from the rules of official decorum by which their conduct should be actuated and secondly that they (Government) themselves have failed to take appropriate action. The charges which have been brought to-day against the officers of Government are of two classes, one those raised by the hon. Member for Chingleput and the other those raised by the hon. Member for the University. I do not propose in the least to deal with the allegations of the hon. Member for the University against the Government. It was unsupported by any particular case anywhere, and therefore I do not in the least feel called upon to repudiate his allegations that members of the services and of particular departments of Government might have been utilized or might have allowed themselves to be utilized for political propaganda. I propose to confine myself entirely to the charges against those three specific officers. The first is directed against an officer who held the high and responsible position of the Commissioner of Police. A somewhat greater emphasis was laid by hon. Members on that case. But in my opinion and in that of my hon. Colleagues, he has not in the slightest degree broken any rules of official

[Mr. T. E. Moir] [31st October 1925]

decorum. The Commissioner of Police is responsible for submitting a report to Government. He is not in the least responsible for what the Government choose to do with that report. Government may either publish it or they may not. But if in the publication of that report there was any indiscretion of any kind, that indiscretion should lie entirely on the shoulders of Government (hear, hear), and I think that in this case I have the House with me when I say that an officer under the Government cannot be charged for any action of the Government itself.

"I turn now to the speech of the Collector of South Arcot. I am not going to rely, as was done by the mover of the motion, on the report of the newspaper. Probably it was an abstract. But it is said that it is a verbatim report. Now, I will ask the House what is there in this sentiment regarding communal representation to which exception could be taken? What is the ground on which exception could be taken to those remarks?"

* Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"That he should have made those remarks."

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR:—"The ground is that they were embarrassing to the Government. That seems to be the gravamen of the charge against the Collector."

* Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"If, Sir, I may explain, that was my point with reference to the other Collector, the Collector of Ramnad, that his observations about the educational policy might be embarrassing to the Government. So far as the Collector of South Arcot is concerned, my charge is that he ought not to have given room for saying that he had taken part in acutely controversial political questions."

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR:—"The hon. Member takes the position that those remarks should never have been made because they deal with an acutely controversial political question. Does the House really accept that position? Is the liberty of an officer to be so curtailed that he should not even mention the words, 'communal representation' or 'diarchy'? When the Collector of South Arcot was making those remarks in his speech, he was dealing with a question of local self-government. He made some remarks relating to an administrative machinery of local self-government, remarks which the hon. Member for Chingleput himself could not have taken serious objection to, because the particular occasion on which he was invited was to open some hall or some local fund building referred to the subject of local self-government."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I am sorry to interrupt the hon. Member. It is now 5 o'clock. Under the Standing Orders, the debate automatically lapses at 5 p.m. The House will therefore now adjourn and meet again at 11 a.m. on Monday."

The House then adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. on Monday, the 2nd November 1925.

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council

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APPENDIX I

[Vide answer to question No. 738 asked by Rao Sahib P. V. Gopalan at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 31st October 1925, page 548 supra.]

Particulars of cess collected in Tanur North Yard.

Ticket number.				Amount of cess collected.			Ticket number.				Amount of cess collected.		
				RS.	A.	P.					RS.	A.	P.
3	..	..	..	50	1	0	307	..	..	..	218	2	9
10	..	..	..	87	4	5	313	..	..	..	103	4	6
11	..	..	..	43	12	6	318	..	..	..	132	4	1
26	..	..	..	176	12	11	319	..	..	..	74	1	2
30	..	..	..	50	13	11	327	..	..	..	96	0	7
48	..	..	..	197	8	5	329	..	..	..	251	13	9
68	..	..	..	161	9	4	335	..	..	..	71	10	6
86	..	..	..	86	5	4	340	..	..	..	91	13	5
87	..	..	..	160	0	11	341	..	..	..	124	8	10
101	..	..	..	61	8	9	344	..	..	..	81	11	1
120	..	..	..	181	4	11	345	..	..	..	697	8	7
125	..	..	..	113	11	0	346	..	..	..	111	11	3
156	..	..	..	193	4	11	349	..	..	..	69	8	5
138	..	..	..	125	8	11	350	..	..	..	207	7	6
173	..	..	..	76	15	7	351	..	..	..	93	13	8
177	..	..	..	70	7	8	354	..	..	..	57	9	8
182	..	..	..	237	6	6	358	..	..	..	287	3	3
206	..	..	..	143	3	5	362	..	..	..	188	12	2
210	..	..	..	137	11	3	363	..	..	..	139	6	10
212	..	..	..	97	0	8	364	..	..	..	99	13	8
214	..	..	..	139	13	4	365	..	..	..	498	6	4
243	..	..	..	220	2	5	367	..	..	..	116	11	10
244	..	..	..	85	7	11	369	..	..	..	95	13	3
257	..	..	..	76	7	2	370	..	..	..	23	2	5
259	..	..	..	77	15	10	371	..	..	..	44	12	3
260	..	..	..	325	14	6	373	..	..	..	229	18	3
269	..	..	..	226	2	4	378	..	..	..	541	10	4
270	..	..	..	156	3	7	379	..	..	..	387	13	5
293	..	..	..	63	14	1	276	..	..	..	200	0	0
294	..	..	..	111	5	11	374	..	..	..	70	6	3
300	..	..	..	429	14	4	376	..	..	..	75	0	0
303	..	..	..	149	1	10	342	..	..	..	200	0	0
Total ..											10,096	8	1

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APPENDIX II

[Vide answer to question No. 742 asked by Rao Sahib U. Rama Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 31st October 1925, page 554 supra.]

Admissions to Government Colleges during 1925-26.

Number and name of the institutions.	Total number of applications for admission.	Number of students admitted.	Number of applications received from						Number of students selected from						
			Brahmins.	Non-Brahmins.	Muham- madians.	Indian Christians.	European and Anglo- Indians.	Depressed classes.	Brahmins.	Non- Brahmins.	Muham- madians.	Indian Christians.	Europeans and Anglo Indians.	Depressed classes.	
<i>Government Arts Colleges.</i>															
1. Presidency College, Madras ..	1,589	466	889	550	64	86	..	..	196	155	24	37	..	..	..
2. Kumbakonam College ..	219	194	181	37	1	..	..	..	132	35	1	..	..	..	..
3. Rajahmundry College ..	392	213	266	109	13	3	..	..	134	66	10	..	..	..	..
4. Ceded District College, Anantapur ..	169	133	107	43	14	3	..	..	77	38	13	3	..	..	..
5. Victoria College, Palghat ..	93	56	45	47	..	1	..	..	18	37	..	1	..	..	..
6. Government Muhammadan College, Madras.	24	18	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..
7. Queen Mary's College, Madras ..	109	91	..	33	3	35	..	..	17	29	2	23	20	..	..
8. Brennen College, Tellicherry ..	82	76	15	58	7	..	..	..	14	63	7	..	..	..	..
9. Government College, Mangalore ..	137	117	93	31	6	7	..	..	78	29	5	..	..	..	..
10. Government College, Coimbatore ..	99	74	63	30	1	4	..	..	57	29	1	4	..	..	..
<i>Government Professional Colleges.</i>															
11. Teachers' College, Saidapet ..	204	110	126	41	5	29	..	..	68	35	5	29	3	..	..
12. Training College, Rajahmundry ..	120	54	109	5	1	5	..	..	49	2	4	3	..	..	..
13. Lady Willington Training College, Madras (a).	28	28	5	9	..	10	..	..	5	9	..	..	3	..	..
14. College of Engineering, Guindy ..	93	45	47	21	6	15	2	..	22	12	4	4	1	2	..
15. Law College, Madras ..	914	914	631	208	11	18	1	..	631	208	11	18	1	45	3
16. Agricultural College, Coimbatore ..	68	25	40	19	..	6	..	..	14	5	..	3	..	..	..
17. Veterinary College, Madras ..	110	24	51	36	6	17	..	..	12	15	5	2	..	..	..
18. The Madras Forest College ..	Nil.	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	15	5	1	..	..	..
19. Medical College, Madras ..	140	93	..	39	1	30	5	..	47	30	1	17	5	..	..
20. Medical College, Visagapatam ..	35	32	22	5	1	7	..	..	19	5	1	7	..	..	..

(a) Includes depressed classes.

(a) One of the applicants was a Buddhist and the pupil was admitted.

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APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 757 asked by Mr. S. Muttayya Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 31st October 1925, page 553 supra.]

List of Members—Tanjore Taluk Board.

Serial number and name	Date of election or nomination.	Community.	Sub-community.
<i>Elected Members.</i>			
1. M.R.Ry. T. V. Umamaheswaram Pillai Avargal, President.	15th June 1925.	Hindu ..	Agambadia.
2. " M. R. Kanagasabapathi Vandayar Avargal, Vice-President.	Do.	Do. ..	Kalla.
3. " A. Ponnuswami Nadar Avargal ..	1st April 1924.	Indian Christian.	Nadar.
4. " J. Kumaraswami Pillai Avargal.	15th June 1925.	Hindu ..	Vellala.
5. " N. S. Sarangapani Ayyangar Avargal.	Do.	Hindu, Brahman.	Vaishnavite.
6. " S. Ponnuswami Pillai Avargal ..	Do.	Hindu ..	Vellala.
7. " A. Singaravelu Pillai Avargal ..	Do.	Do. ..	Do.
8. " K. Nallamuthu Nattar Avargal ..	Do.	Do. ..	Kalla.
9. " V. Panohanada Nattar Avargal ..	Do.	Do. ..	Do.
10. " V. Saminada Thinnapiyiar Avargal.	Do.	Do. ..	Do.
11. " V. Ayyakannu Merkondar Avargal.	Do.	Do. ..	Do.
12. " K. Thangamuthu Sholangathavar Avargal.	18th June 1925.	Do. ..	Do.
13. " V. Guruswami Sastriyar Avargal.	20th June 1925.	Hindu, Brahman.	Saivaite.
14. " M. Natesa Ayyar Avargal ..	Do.	Do. ..	Do.
15. " G. Nallaperumal Nattarayar Avargal.	Do.	Hindu ..	Kalla.
<i>Nominated Members.</i>			
16. M.R.Ry. A. M. Jesudasan Avargal ..	24th May 1924.	Indian Christian.	Adi-Dravida.
17. " S. A. S. Rm. Ramanatham Chettiyar Avargal.	2nd April 1925.	Hindu ..	Nattukottai Chetti.
18. Reverend Gnanadiokam Avargal ..	15th June 1925	Indian Christian.	..
19. B. Rajamhammad Rowther Sahib Bahadur.	Do.	Muhama- madan.	..
20. M.R.Ry. A. A. Sadasiva Kandiar Avargal.	27th June 1925.	Hindu ..	Kalla.

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APPENDIX IV

[Vide answer to question No. 758 asked by Mr. S. Muttayya Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 31st October 1925, page 565 supra.]

Representatives of the Papanasam Taluk on the old Kumbakonam Taluk Board.

Name.	Community.
1. M.R.Ry. S. Govindaswami Sinthurayar Avargal ...	Kallar.*
2. " K. Narayanaswami Nayagar Avargal ...	Do.*
3. " C. S. Krishnaswami Ayyar Avargal ...	Brahman.*
4. " T. L. Subba Ayyar Avargal ...	Do.*
5. " A. Veerayya Vandayar Avargal ...	Kallar.*
6. " A. Venkatachala Thevar Avargal ...	Do.*
7. " S. V. Rajaratna Mudaliyar Avargal ...	Vellala Mudaliyar.
8. " T. Somasundara Kottaiundar Avargal ...	Kallar.
9. " M. Saravana Pillai Avargal ...	Vellala.
10. " V. Krishnaswami Ayyar Avargal ...	Brahman.
11. " V. S. Venkatarama Ayyar Avargal ...	Do.
12. " A. R. Krishnaswami Ayyar Avargal ...	Hindu, Sourashtra.

*The persons whose names are shown with asterisks were appointed members of the Papanasam Taluk Board.

Members of the Papanasam Taluk Board.

Name.	Community.
M.R.Ry. A. Veerayya Vandayar Avargal ...	Kallar.
" A. Venkatachala Thevar Avargal ...	Do.
" C. S. Krishnaswami Ayyar Avargal ...	Brahman.
" T. L. Subba Ayyar Avargal ...	Do.
" K. Narayanaswami Nayagar Avargal ...	Kallar.
" S. Govindaswami Sinthurayar Avargal ...	Do.
" N. Raju Naicken Avargal ...	Nadar.
" R. Muthia Moopanan Avargal ...	Suruthimar.
" R. C. Nagaraja Moopanan Avargal ...	Do.
" A. V. Narayanaswami Pillai Avargal ...	Tholuva Vellala.
Janab M. E. Abdul Rahim Sahib Bahadur ...	Muhammadan.
Rev. Father Arulswami ...	Indian Christian.

APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No. 767 asked by Mr. Muhammad Ghose Mian Sahib at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 31st October 1925, page 578 supra.]

Resolutions passed at the Health Officers' Conference held in the office of the Director of Public Health on 11th to 14th March 1925.

1. (a) This conference requests that the remaining portions of the Public Health Code be issued as early as possible and that the relationship between the Health Officer and municipal council and the chairman be defined therein.

(b) This conference is desirous that a definite ruling should be issued to the effect that District Medical Officers should look after the duties of Health Officers during the absence of the latter on leave for short periods.

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2. (a) This conference is of opinion that definite powers should be given to the officers of the Public Health Department for the supervision of sanitation and management of epidemics in a union.

(b) This conference is unanimously of opinion that the minimum tour of District Health Officer should be reduced to 45 days in a quarter.

(c) This conference submits that, as in a large number of instances the advance tour programme now required under the rules could not be carried out, the rule may be modified to the effect that District Health Officers shall give not less than a week's notice of their tours to presidents of district boards and other officers concerned, emergencies excepted.

3. (a) This conference is of opinion that the Health Officers should be delegated the powers to carry out the provisions in the sections in the Local Boards and District Municipalities Acts.

(b) Health Officers should be authorized to meet expenses up to Rs. 50 at a time in connexion with the equipment of the vaccinators, general sanitation, etc. This expenditure should be incurred in the first instance from the permanent advance and subsequently recovered from the local bodies concerned.

(c) District Health Officers should be delegated the power of fining the Health Inspectors up to the maximum of Re. 1.

This conference is emphatically of opinion that District Health Officers should be delegated by the taluk boards similar powers to fine vaccinators.

(d) This conference is of opinion that District Health Officers should be delegated powers of transfers of Health Inspectors within the district.

4. (a) This conference requests that the service of Health Officers previous to their present appointments should count towards (leave) pension.

5. This conference is of opinion that every Municipal Health Officer should be given conveyance allowance.

6. The attention of local bodies should be drawn to the fact that as the District Health Officers are employed to the local fund works they should be exempted from payment of tolls.

7. This conference is of opinion that every Health Officer should be supplied with a microscope and other suitable accessories.

8. This conference is of opinion that the office establishment of every District Health Officer shall consist of not less than two clerks, a typist and three peons, one of whom should be a provincial servant and that the clerks of District and Municipal Health Officers should possess the minimum educational qualifications prescribed for clerks in Government offices.

9. This conference is of opinion that District Health Officer should be given a permanent advance of not less than Rs. 100 by the district board and each Health Inspector should be given a similar advance of Rs. 15 by the taluk board.

10. This conference is of opinion that every ^{district board} ~~municipality~~ should allot not less than Rs. 200 every year towards providing a library.

* Having Health Officer.

[31st October 1925]

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11. This conference is of opinion that a sufficient stock of medicines, disinfectants, etc., should be kept in District Health Officer's office, and issued from time to time to Health Inspectors in such quantities as may be found necessary.

12. (a) This conference is of opinion that only Medical Officers of Health should be entrusted with the medical inspection of pupils in the educational institutions situated in their jurisdiction and requests that the Director of Public Health be kind enough to commend it to the Director of Public Instruction.

(b) This conference is of opinion that school-sites and buildings proposed for the location of schools should be inspected by Health Officers and a certificate obtained and that the fees paid to them should be on the same scale as in the case of District Medical Officers.

13. This conference is of opinion that pending the appointment of Health Officer in every municipality the functions now exercised by District Medical Officers in connexion with the Public Health administration of municipalities to be transferred to District Health Officers.

Vaccination.

14. (a) This conference is of opinion that a uniform scale of pay should be fixed for vaccinators employed by the local boards in the different districts and that the scale mentioned in rule 83 of the Public Health Code should be substituted by the revised one.

(b) This conference is of opinion that there should be a first-class vaccinator in each Health Inspector's range.

(c) Lady vaccinators should be employed wherever necessary.

(d) This conference is of opinion that vaccination should be declared compulsory throughout the Presidency.

(e) It is the opinion of this conference that re-vaccination should be compulsory in all secondary schools.

(f) The District Health Officer should be given the discretion to authorize a vaccinator to inspect cases operated by the Reserve vaccinators.

(g) The Reserve vaccinator of every local board should be a qualified Sanitary Inspector who has undergone vaccination training.

15. (a) This conference is of opinion that in those municipalities where a Sanitary Inspector has not been appointed for the inspection of vaccination the Health Officer should verify a minimum of 50 per cent of the vaccinated cases and the rest inspected by the Sanitary Inspectors.

(b) Where a Sanitary Inspector specially employed for the inspection of vaccination the minimum number of cases to be inspected by the Municipal Health Officer should be fixed on the merits of each case.

16. The conference suggests the following changes in the equipment prescribed for vaccinators:—

(i) The vaccine carrier should be sufficiently large to hold 12 lymph tubes (the present carrier holds only 4).

(ii) A box should be substituted for the haversack.

(iii) Soaps and towels should be increased.

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17. It is the opinion of the conference that all vaccinators should be supplied with uniforms.

18. This conference is strongly of opinion that the views of the Health Officers should be given due consideration in fixing the vaccination off-season.

Propaganda.

19. This conference is of opinion that the Pongal days are unsuitable for holding the National Health and Baby Week, and suggests that the celebrations should be held simultaneously in all the districts of the Presidency during the week preceding Dasara (one against the proposal and the rest for).

13TH MARCH 1925.

Health Inspectors.

20. This conference is of opinion that it is absolutely essential that a Reserve Health Inspector should be appointed for each district and that he should be a Sub-Assistant Surgeon.

21. Pending the appointment of additional Provincial Health Inspectors, the Local Fund Inspectors should work directly under the Health Officer.

22. This conference is of opinion that Health Inspectors who have passed the efficiency bar should be eligible for the selection grade and submits that G.O. No. 1196, P.H. of 1923, be modified.

23. This conference does not favour a reduction in the minimum tour prescribed for Health Inspectors, but is of opinion that the restriction regarding the distance from headquarters should be completely removed.

24. This conference is of opinion that District Health Officers should be authorized to waive the minimum tour of Health Inspectors in special cases.

25. This conference is of opinion that fixed travelling allowance of the Health Inspectors should be increased to Rs. 30 or that travelling allowance should be granted according to the Travelling Allowance Rules.

26. This conference is of opinion that in instances where suitable accommodation for the office of Health Inspector is not available in any building belonging to the Government or the local board, a monthly rent not exceeding Rs. 5 should be granted.

27. This conference is of opinion that Health Inspectors should have police powers as far as administration of Nuisance Act is concerned just as Sanitary Inspectors of many municipalities possess such powers.

Municipal Sanitary Inspectors.

28. This conference requests the Director of Public Health to address the Chairmen of Municipal Councils to fix the pay of the Municipal Sanitary Inspectors on the same scale as that of the Provincial Health Inspectors.

Village Officers.

29. This conference is of opinion that instructions to village headmen for the proper maintenance of birth and death and unprotected registers should be printed in the registers themselves in the local vernacular.

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Propaganda.

30. The following methods are suggested for improving propaganda work :—

(a) (i) Dramatisation; (ii) Harikathas; (iii) coloured lantern slides; (iv) supply of epidioscope (get particulars from Health Officer, Ootacamund); (v) collection of funds in villages and fairs and festival centres where magic lantern lectures are delivered and utilization of these funds for the purpose of other slides; (vi) itinerating health exhibitions; (vii) supply of a portable set of pictures and posters on all subjects by the Madras Health Council; (viii) the size of posters to be larger than the present size; (ix) coloured posters are preferable; (x) publication in local newspapers of bulletins on health subjects; (xi) hookworm and child welfare films should be taken to all the districts by rotation; (xii) formation of an organization in Madras for the preparation of cinema films on public health subjects; (xiii) adaptation of Dr. Lakshmipathi's slides for propaganda work; (xiv) revision of the slides on plague and malaria; (xv) preparation of slides in which advantages of hygienic habits are compared side by side with the evils caused by the unhygienic habits; (xvi) training of teachers and Deputy Inspectors of schools in health propaganda work; (xvii) attendance of Health Inspectors or District Health Officers at the meetings of Elementary Teachers Association; (xviii) in connexion with the propaganda, District Health Officers should be paid actual costs of photographs taken by them on public health subjects.

(b) & (c) Alteration in the National Health and Baby Week date—vide previous resolution.

31. This conference is unanimously of opinion that every Health Inspector and District Health Officer should be supplied with a magic lantern and a complete set of slides for carrying on propaganda work effectively and they should be authorized to incur the recurring expenditure in connexion therewith.

32. This conference is of opinion that hygiene should be made a compulsory subject in secondary schools.

Vital Statistics.

33. This conference is of opinion that registration of births and deaths should be made compulsory throughout the Presidency.

34. This conference requests that portions of the Board's Standing Orders and circulars issued by the Board of Revenue in connexion with the public health administration and vaccination and vital statistics should be supplied to District Health Officers.

Epidemics.

35. This conference is of opinion that a copy of the epidemic report submitted by the village officers to Tahsildars should be sent to the Health Inspectors also (Board's Standing Order under revision).

36. It is the opinion of this conference that every Health Inspector should be supplied with No. 1 Cholera Medicine Chest and the District Health Officer with a modified No. 2 Chest.

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37. In view of the fact that there are certain villages in every district which get infected with cholera almost every year, this conference is of

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opinion that in those villages which have been known to have infected during the last five years, anti-cholera medicines (pro diarrhoea mixture, Pot. Permanganas Crystals and pills) should be stocked with the village officers.

General Sanitation.

38. In view of the fact that as in numerous instances local bodies (Local Boards and Municipal Councils) and the Government (especially the Labour Department) initiate and carry out sanitary works without consulting the Public Health Department, this conference is emphatically of opinion that all such proposals should be referred to the Health Officers for opinion before the works are started. Board's Standing Orders relating to assignment of sites should be modified.

39. This conference is of opinion that a District Sanitary Board consisting of the President, District Board, District Health Officer and District Board Engineer should be constituted in each district for the scrutiny of proposals and estimates for sanitary works and in such cases where these proposals and estimates refer to a Taluk Board area, the President of that Taluk Board should be co-opted as a member of the District Sanitary Board.

40. This conference is of opinion that every local board should provide a lump sum in the budget for the improvement of rural water-supplies.

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 775 asked by Mr. C. Gopala Menon at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 31st October 1925, page 582 supra.]

A report of the work done by the Madras City and Suburban Town-Planning Trust.

(From 1921 to 1925 up to September.)

Constitution of the Town-Planning Trust.—(1) In 1920, as soon as the Madras Town-Planning Act became law, the Government ordered the constitution of the Madras City and Suburban Town-Planning Trust under section 46 of the Act. The strength was fixed first at 15 and in 1921 it was raised to 18. Finally in 1922, the strength was increased to 21. Mr. Molony was placed on special duty to investigate and report on the possibilities of town-planning in Madras and its suburbs. The Trust has been taking up consecutively each of the proposals made by Mr. Molony.

(2) *Sub-committees.*—The Trust has appointed four sub-committees for different areas—

Name of the area.	Number of members.
(1) Mambalam	7
(2) Nungambakam	5
(3) Mylapore	4
(4) Ambattur	3

Powers to prepare schemes for respective areas and also powers to dispose of building applications under section 17 of the Act have been delegated. These committees met from time to time, generally once a month.

[31st October 1925]

2. *Activities of the Trust and the sub-committee under it—(1) Meeting of the Trust.*—The first meeting of the Trust was held on 11th January 1922 under the chairmanship of Mr. A. R. Cox. The Trust has had 38 meetings on the whole from its inception up to August 1925 (inclusive), viz.—

						Meetings.
1922	...	...	...	...	...	11
1923	...	...	...	...	...	9
1924	...	...	...	...	...	11
1925 (end of August)	..	...	...	...	...	7
Total	...	...	...	...	...	38

Particulars.	Years.				
	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
Building applications disposed ..	..	43	108	113	74
Government references ..	..	10	20	14	12
Suggestions to local bodies ..	..	..	..	..	1
Other matters dealt with (currents).	369	331	127	61	58

3. *Schemes.*—From the date of its inception the Trust has taken up the following schemes under Town-Planning Act :—

- (1) Mambalam Southern Section Scheme.
- (2) Mylapore Eastern Section Scheme.
- (3) Mylapore Western Section Scheme.
- (4) Nungambakam Scheme.
- (5) Ambattur Scheme.
- (6) Scheme for S. No. 47/1 of Puliyur.
- (7) Nungambakkam Western Section Scheme.

Of these Nos. (1) and (2) were submitted to Government under section 14 (3) on 12th July 1923 and No. (6) under section 12 on 15th January 1925. No. (1) Mambalam Scheme was not sanctioned by Government, as Government observed that the Trust had no funds for the purpose and it was decided to transfer the scheme to some competent agency for execution, viz., Corporation of Madras. In the first instance therefore the development of a portion, i.e., 600 acres of the area, was excluded from the jurisdiction of the Trust and the Corporation of Madras was asked to prepare a scheme for the sanction of Government. The scheme submitted by the Corporation in respect of this portion of the area has been sanctioned by Government in their Order No. 387, L. & M., dated 3rd February 1925. This scheme is largely based on the proposals of the Trust.

No. (2) Mylapore Eastern Section Scheme was submitted, but it was not sanctioned by Government under section 14 (3) of the Act. The reason for the scheme being disallowed was that the Trust had no funds and the scheme would consequently not be a self-supporting one.

No. (6) scheme for S. No. 47/1 of Puliyur (Mambalam) was sanctioned by Government and it is being introduced.

Nos. (3), (4) and (5) did not go beyond the stage of publication of notices under section 10 (3).

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No. (7) Nungambakam Western Section Scheme—Notification under section 10 (1) was published on 17th June 1923 and the time for submitting objections and suggestions expired on the 27th August 1925 under section 10 (2).

Under the Act the Trust should have proceeded to operate under section 11, etc., in regard to schemes No. (3) Mylapore Western Section Scheme, No. (4) Nungambakam Scheme and No. (5) Ambattur Scheme, but it did not do so as one of the trustees moved a resolution, on 17th January 1924 when the Ambattur draft scheme was on the agenda of the meeting, that it was useless for the Trust to make schemes if Government was not prepared to provide funds and staff to carry out the schemes. The Trust resolved that all the schemes then under its consideration should be postponed until Government sent a reply to the resolution. Government thereupon appointed a committee to report on certain points. A report was submitted by the committee. The Government have deferred final orders on the report of the committee pending the amendment of the Act. The Trust also appointed a committee to report the steps to be taken in respect of the Nungambakam, Mylapore and Ambattur Schemes. The committee has not yet met.

4. *Building applications disposed of.*—The following table shows the number of times the committees have met during the years 1921—25 :—

Sub-committee.	Years.				
	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
Mambalam	..	..	6	5	4
Nungambakam	..	..	2	7	6
Mylapore	..	..	3	4	2
Ambattur	..	..	1	..	..

The total number of building applications disposed of so far is as follows :—

Committee.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
Mambalam	..	41	51	15	10
Nungambakam	..	..	43	80	57
Mylapore	..	2	14	18	7
Ambattur	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	43	108	113	74

5. Government reference, important reference of Government and the Trust decision—

In the year 1922 the Government invited the remarks of the Trust about the water-supply scheme for Saidapet town, but no definite recommendations were made by the Trust at the time.

(2) The Trust favoured the proposal of the Madras Port Trust to utilize for harbour purposes 43 acres of sand accretion to the south of the Harbour, which seemed to them in the interest of the trade of the Presidency.

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(3) The Government enquired in 1923 whether the Trust was agreeable to the inclusion in their jurisdiction of a portion of area west of the Railway line in Mambalam. The Trust resolved to take up this area for development if so desired by Government.

(4) The Government consulted the Trust regarding the proposal of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway in regard to the acquisition of the Perambur tank for the extension of their workshops. The Trust raised no objection to this as it was not likely to conflict with any of their future town improvements.

(5) The Government consulted the Trust in 1923 on the proposed extension of the Port from the existing southern boundary as far south as the Cooum river. The Trust did not favour any scheme to extend the Port area unless adequate facilities were provided to give the citizens of Madras access to and enjoyment of the foreshore.

(6) *Suggestions to local bodies.*—Suggestions have been made in regard to the Railway remodelling and other schemes. The question of extending Alwarpet Street to the Mount Road in Mylapore Western Section area has been suggested to the Corporation of Madras.

(7) Besides the above schemes, the Trust have also had some routine work, such as accepting resignation of trustees. In disposing of building applications, the Chairman inspects the sites proposed for building personally in some cases.

(8) The preparation of notices and agenda for the Trust meetings, maintenance of building application registers, minute books of the various committees and other clerical work, such as fair copying of proceedings, etc., are done by the Collector's office clerk. The Director of Town Planning is the technical adviser of the Trust.

APPENDIX VII.

[Vide answer to question No. 784 asked by Mr. K. Raghuchandra Ballal at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 31st October 1925, page 587 supra.]

G.O. Mis. No. 3783, Revenue, dated 30th November 1910.

The Government have given their careful consideration to the request of the Jain community that fishing in the Anakere tank at Karkal should be prohibited and to the objections urged against it by the fish-eating classes of Karkal. They observe that fishing in the tank has always been allowed hitherto, that no suggestion of any necessity to put an end to it was put forward at the time when the Jains sought permission to restore the temple, which had been in a deserted and ruined condition from time immemorial, that restoration was permitted purely as an act of grace and that the number of the Jains in Karkal is very small compared with that of the communities who depend upon the tank for their supply of fish. In these circumstances, the Government regret that they are unable to comply with the request of the Jains.

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APPENDIX VIII

[Vide answer to question No. 787 asked by Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 31st October 1925, page 588 supra.]

I

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement),
No. 19, dated 21st March 1923.

M. E. COUCHMAN, Esq., I.C.S.,
Commissioner of Land Revenue.

N. MACMICHAEL, Esq., I.C.S.,
Commissioner of Land Revenue and Settlement.

The Board has had under consideration for some time past the question of expediting the conduct of jamabandi and getting the work started earlier in the year.

2. The object of jamabandi is primarily to see that all the items of revenue due to Government have been rightly charged and to this end to scrutinize the village and taluk registers and accounts. Jamabandi is also the occasion for seeing that all the officers from the Tahsildar downwards and even the Revenue Divisional officers have done their duties and that orders regarding the several items of revenue were passed during the course of the year by officers competent to pass them. There are already instructions that orders on relinquishments, transfers, darkhasts, unauthorized occupation or cultivation or use of Government water and claims for remission should be passed in the ordinary course before jamabandi. In some areas, however, it is apparently still the practice to reserve till jamabandi matters on which orders ought to have been passed much earlier in the year and then to allow time for the preparation of the village accounts based on those orders. This practice should be stopped. In the south-west monsoon areas it ought to be possible to get orders on almost all fluctuating items by the end of December or early in January, so that jamabandi can be begun and finished much earlier than is usually the case. The Collectors of these districts should see that cases of encroachments, water-rate, etc., are disposed of as they arise and not postponed till jamabandi. Procrastination is the main cause of late jamabandi.

3. Another cause of late jamabandi is the delay in the distribution to karnams of forms for the preparation of the jamabandi accounts. Such a delay prevents the preparation of the adangal at the very beginning of the fasli and consequently leads to late azmoish, late report of fluctuating items and late passing of orders thereon. Collectors should pay special attention to this important question of distribution of forms and bring to the personal notice of the Superintendent of Stationery any instance of delay in the original distribution.

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Though according to the instructions in the Manual of Village Accounts, most of the village accounts are to be deposited at the taluk office, only at the time of the jamabandi of the succeeding fasli, it is the practice in many districts for the taluk establishment to retain them on completion of the jamabandi of the current year, and hand them back to the karnams only at the taluk office at the jamabandi of the succeeding fasli. The reason for this practice is the omission of the taluk office to post the taluk manual registers at the jamabandi of the year. Collectors should see that the correct procedure is adopted.

4. A late jamabandi can generally be avoided by a judicious decision as to the date on which the accounts should be closed, so that the main fluctuating items of revenue are not omitted from the accounts. It may be that the orders passed prior to the jamabandi will occasionally have to be revised on hearing the parties and on personal inspection by the jamabandi officer. But such necessary alterations must be very few and can be carried out in all the accounts in no time. Items to be brought to account subsequent to jamabandi should be entered as supplemental items and the accounts finally closed under the orders of the Divisional Officer in the usual course.

5. It is also important that the jamabandi officers who are also Sub-divisional Magistrates should, as far as possible, avoid posting judicial work to days on which jamabandi is proceeding. The examination of the work of the taluk staff, the necessary local inspections, the hearing of ryots' grievances and the scrutiny of the accounts are quite sufficient to occupy the time and energies of the jamabandi officer to the exclusion of other work.

6. If the above instructions are strictly followed, the actual jamabandi of an ordinary taluk subsequent to the check of village accounts at taluk headquarters can be begun at a much earlier date than is usually done and should be completed in about a fortnight.

(True extract)

S. WADSWORTH,
Secretary

To all Collectors.

Copy to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

II

G.O. No. 884, dated 13th June 1925.

The Government desire to draw the attention of all Revenue officers to the instructions issued by the Board of Revenue in its Proceedings No. 19, dated 21st March 1923. The Government fully agree in those instructions and having regard thereto consider that paragraph 3 of Board's Standing Order No. 12 requiring that jamabandi be held at not less than three centres in each taluk is out of date and should be amended. Jamabandi as described in the instructions issued should ordinarily be conducted at taluk headquarters.

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APPENDIX IX.

[Vide answer to question No. 788 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 31st October 1925, page 588 supra.]

Statement showing the extent of land reserved and assigned to soldiers and the number of applications pending up to 30th June 1925.

Number.	District.	Extent reserved up to 30th June 1925.	Extent assigned up to 30th June 1925.	Number of applications pending on 1st July 1925.
		ACS.	ACS	
1	Arantapur	4,380.38	650.54	34
2	Arcot, North	(a) ..	5,242.45	297
3	Arcot, South	(b) 840.91	(g) ..	175
4	Bellary	3,351.98	1,519.65	42
5	Chingleput	11,654.59	1,529.02	12
6	Chittoor	222.21	35.26	7
7	Coimbatore	20,849.00	1,117.00	87
8	Cuddapah	1,262.31	176.96	24
9	Ganjam	5,051.02	1,216.90	158
10	Godavari, East	(c) ..	44.20	27
11	Godavari, West	(d) ..	5.10	90
12	Guntur	267.21	165.48	58
13	Kanara, South	405.86	315.98	13
14	Kistna	(d) ..	2,514.47	109
15	Kurnool	1,997.99	222.21	35
16	Madura	(e) ..	1.56	..
17	Malabar	25,895.30	264.81	97
18	Nellore	(f) 16,865.02	537.22	84
19	Nilgiris, The	1,350.61	29.90	8
20	Ramnad	1,136.45	327.93	28
21	Salem	893.31	158.44	93
22	Tanjore	3,500.09	576.51	125
23	Tinnevely	1,597.21	480.19	74
24	Tiruchinopoly	630.61	3,618.82	59
25	Vizagapatam	844.85	164.56	34
	Total ..	102,996.91	20,465.16	1,770

- (a) Lists of lands to be reserved are being revised.
 (b) Lists of lands reserved not received from several taluks.
 (c) Lists of lands reserved have been called for from Tahildars.
 (d) Steps are being taken to reserve land.
 (e) No lands reserved. Collector has been instructed to reserve them.
 (f) Shows extent reserved both for ex-Army men and depressed classes.
 (g) Extent assigned not reported.

Notes.—The statement does not include grants of land made under the orders of the Government of India to soldiers who rendered distinguished services in the Great War. Definite orders for the reservation of land for ordinary combatants were issued in October 1924 in response to complaints that their darkhasts were frequently rejected on the ground that the land applied for was not available for assignment.

[31st October 1925]

APPENDIX X

[Vide answer to question No. 790 asked by Mr. J. A. Salôanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 31st October 1925, page 590 supra.]

G.O. No. 3663, Law (General), dated 23rd December 1924.

READ—the following papers :—

I

G.O. No. 1389, Law (General), dated 1st June 1922.
 „ No. 2621, Law (General), „ 5th October 1922.
 „ No. 2266, Law (General), „ 15th September 1923
 „ No. 2448, Law (General), „ 8th October 1923.

II

Memorandum No. 4813/B-2, Law (General), dated 11th October 1924.

[Establishment—Bench Courts.]

The clerks and peons employed in bench courts fall under the following classes :—

(i) Full-time clerks on Rs. 35—60 and Rs. 20—35 and full-time peons on Rs. 12—18.

(ii) Part-time clerks and peons drawn from existing Government offices who do bench court work in addition to their legitimate duties on payment of allowances of Rs. 3 and Re. 1 respectively.

(iii) Part-time clerks and peons who belong to some non-Government office, e.g., a union office, a municipal office, or who are schoolmasters, pensioners, etc., and do the work for bench courts on payment of the same rates of allowance as in the case of class (ii) above.

(iv) Clerks and peons who are outsiders and are part-time in the sense that they have not got full work for the day and who draw salaries rising from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 and Rs. 5 to Rs. 8 respectively.

The employment of clerks and peons of class No. (iv) is not in accordance with the latest orders of Government (G.Os. Nos. 2266, dated 15th September 1923, and 2448, dated 8th October 1923). With a view to obviating the difficulty in securing the services of part-time clerks and peons on allowances of Rs. 3 and Re. 1 and to minimising the instances in which full-time clerks and peons of class No. (i) may have to be employed for this kind of work, the Government propose to increase the rates of allowances for part-time clerks and peons of class No. (ii) to Rs. 5 and Rs. 2-8-0 and to authorize the employment of clerks and peons of class No. (iv) on salaries ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 and Rs. 5 respectively. In this connexion the question has arisen as to whether some of these part-time clerks and peons may not be paid by the presidents of the benches concerned out of contingent allotment. In the case of clerks and peons of classes (i) and (ii) above, the pay and allowances may, of course, be drawn on the establishment pay bills. The Accountant-General is requested to advise Government whether in the case of classes (iii) and (iv) the payment may not be made from contingencies.

V. T. KRISHNAMA ACHARIYAR,
 Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Accountant-General, Madras.

[31st October 1925]

III

Letter from the Accountant-General, to the Secretary to Government, Law (General) Department, dated Madras, the 23rd October 1924, No. T.M./25-3-2565.

With reference to Government Memorandum No. 4813/B-2, dated 11th October 1924, regarding the incidence of the payment made to outsiders for their part-time services as clerks or peons of bench courts, I have the honour to state that the fixed allowances drawn by Government servants for their part-time duties as clerks or peons of bench courts should be debited to the primary unit 'Pay of Establishment' of bench courts—vide second sentence of article 182 (b) of the Audit Code. The same classification will have also to be adopted when such allowances are drawn by non-Government servants employed part-time in bench courts even though the allowances granted to them may have been augmented on account of their holding no full-time substantive post under Government.

Order—No. 3663, Law (General), dated 23rd December 1924.

In supersession of all previous orders on the subject, the following revised instructions are issued for the guidance of District Magistrates in submitting proposals for the grant of clerical and menial assistance to benches of magistrates :—

(1) Wherever possible, the work of bench courts should be done by clerks and peons deputed from existing Government offices at the same station.

(2) It is better to strengthen an existing Government office for this purpose than to employ clerks and peons solely for bench court work.

(3) Assistance should be sought in the first place from the office of a local stipendiary sub-magistrate and, if there is none, from a local sub-registry office, or any other Government, union or municipal office. In cases in which none of these courses is feasible, the District Magistrate should make the best part-time arrangement he can, employing a Government pensioner or any other person who may appear to be suitable.

2. Clerks.—(i) The allowance admissible to part-time clerks taken from Government or other offices will be fixed at Rs. 5 a month.

(ii) Where there are no Government or other offices and the arrangement No. (i) is not possible, part-time outsiders may be employed as clerks on Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 a month according to the quantity of work done by the bench court.

(iii) Where arrangements (i) and (ii) above are not practicable, full-time clerks may be appointed on Rs. 35—35—1½—50—1—60 or Rs. 20—1—35 a month according as the bench court may or may not require clerks possessing the minimum general educational qualifications.

Peons.—(i) The allowance admissible to part-time peons in Government or other offices will be fixed at Rs. 2-8-0 a month.

(ii) Where arrangement (i) is not possible, part-time outsiders may be appointed on not more than Rs. 5 a month.

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(iii) Where arrangements (i) and (ii) are not practicable, full-time peons may be employed on * Rs. 12 to Rs. 18 per mensem.

* First three years	..	..	12
Next three "	..	..	13
" four "	..	..	14
" four "	..	..	15
" five "	..	..	16
" six "	..	..	17
Over 25 "	..	..	18

3. The allowances fixed for part-time clerks and peons drawn from Government offices shall be admitted only when it is proved that the clerk or peon has more than a full day's work by

being employed on bench court work.

4. Full-time clerks and peons should be proposed only in cases in which the District Magistrates have personally satisfied themselves that no other arrangements are practicable.

5. The specific sanction of Government should be obtained in each case.

6. District Magistrates are requested to review the existing arrangements in their districts and introduce, wherever possible, part time arrangements in lieu of the full-time clerks and peons now employed.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

V. T. KRISHNAMA ACHARIYAR,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Hon'ble the Chief Justice (with C.L.)
 „ all District Magistrates.
 „ the Finance Department.
 „ the Revenue Department.
 „ the Board of Revenue, (Land Revenue).
 „ the Accountant-General (through Finance).

APPENDIX XI

[Vide answer to question No. 795 asked by Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 31st October 1925, page 592 supra.]

List of Licences granted for the supply of electric energy.

Name of the licence.	Individuals or firms to whom granted.	Number and date of the order granting the licence.
The Madras Electric Licence, 1905.	The Madras Electric Supply Corporation, Limited. (At first granted to Messrs. Crompton & Co and subsequently transferred by them to the Madras Electric Supply Corporation.)	G.O. No. 1569 W., dated 21st August 1905.
The Madras Port Electric Licence, 1909.	The Madras Electric Supply Corporation, Limited.	G.O. No. 786 W., dated 3rd August 1909.
The Madras Cantonment Electric Licence, 1910.	The Madras Electric Supply Corporation, Limited (Licence granted by the Government of India)	G.O. No. 64 W., dated 22nd January 1910.

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List of Licences granted for the supply of electric energy—cont.

Name of the licence.	Individuals or firms to whom granted.	Number and date of the order granting the licence.
The Nilgiri Hydro-Electric Licence, 1920.	The Nilgiri Power Syndicate (At first granted to Messrs. Tata Sons and subsequently transferred by them to the Nilgiri Power Syndicate.)	G.O. No. 311 I., dated 19th October 1920.
The Bellary Electric Licence, 1921.	Bellary Electric Supply Corporation. (At first granted to Messrs. G. Ramachandra Chetti and others and subsequently assigned by them to the Company.)	G.O. No. 931 W., dated 5th July 1921.
The Cochin Electric Licence, 1921.	The Crompton Engineering Company, Limited (Madras).	G.O. No. 966 W., dated 12th July 1921.
The Ootacamund Municipal Electric Licence, 1921.	The Municipality of Ootacamund.	G.O. No. 1749 W., dated 6th December 1921.
The Madura Municipal Electric Licence, 1923.	The Municipal Council of Madura.	G.O. No. 387 W., dated 10th April 1923.
The Trichinopoly District Hydro-Electric Licence, 1923.	Mr. H. W. Perry of Trichinopoly.	G.O. No. 254 I., dated 11th September 1923.
The Devakottai Electric Licence, 1924.	The Sri Meenakshi Electric Supply Corporation, Limited, Devakottai.	G.O. No. 823 W., dated 22nd July 1924.
The Kanadukathan Electric Licence, 1924.	The Kanadukathan Electric Supply Corporation, Limited.	G.O. No. 942 W., dated 26th August 1924.
The Trichinopoly-Srirangam Electric Licence, 1925.	The Trichinopoly-Srirangam Electric Supply Corporation, Limited.	G.O. No. 963 W., dated 7th July 1925.
The Rajahmundry Electric Licence, 1925.	The Rajahmundry Electric Supply Corporation, Limited.	G.O. No. 1360 W., dated 25th August 1925.
The Karaikudi Electric Licence, 1918.	M.R.Ry A. V. R. R. M Chokkalingam Chettiyar (Licence subsequently revoked).	G.O. No. 1544 W., dated 24th December 1918.
The Bezwada Electric Licence, 1921.	Messrs. Best & Co., Limited (Licence subsequently revoked).	G.O. No. 1212 W., dated 30th August 1921.

APPENDIX XII

[Vide answer to question No. 808 asked by Mr. R. Veerian at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 31st October 1925, page 599 supra.]

G.O. No. 2356, Law (General), dated 26th September 1922.

2. The Government wish it to be understood that no expenditure should be incurred in connexion with buildings or rents on account of village courts. They consider that a chavadi, any public place or the verandah of any big house, or a mahal or shed may be used for holding the court. The records of the court may be kept in safe custody in his house either by the village munsif or where he is not the president, by the president of the court.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Monday, the 2nd November 1925.

The House met at 11 o'clock, Mr. President (the hon. Mr. M. RUTHNASWAMY, M.A., Bar.-at-Law) in the chair.

PRESENT:

- | | |
|--|---|
| Ramaswami Ayyar, K.C.I.E., The hon. Sir C. P. | Pantulu Ayyar, Mr. V. |
| Marjoribanks, C.I.E., C.I.E., The hon. Mr. N. E. | Peddiraju, Mr. P. |
| Usman Sahib Bahadur, The hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad. | Premayya, Mr. G. |
| Moir, C.S.I., C.I.E., The hon. Mr. T. E. | Qadir Muhi-ud-din Elyas Khan Sahib, Mr. |
| Raja of Panagal, The hon. the | Raghuchandra Ballal, Mr. K. |
| Patro, Kt., The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. | Raja, Rao Bahadur M. C. |
| Sivagnanam Pillai, The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. | Raja of Ramnad. |
| Abbas Ali Khan, Mr. | Rajan, Mr. P. P. |
| Abdul Wahab Sahib, Mr. M. | Rajappa, Mr. P. S. |
| Abdulla Ghatala Sahib, Mr. | Ramachandra Reddi, Mr. B. |
| Adinarayana Chettiyar, Mr. T. | Raman, Rao Bahadur P. |
| Ankinedu Prasad, Mr. S. R. Y. | Ramachari, Rao Sahib K. V. |
| Appavu Chettiyar, Mr. D. | Ramalinga Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur T. A. |
| Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B. | Ramalinga Reddi, Mr. C. |
| Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. S. | Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Mr. A. |
| Arumuga Nadar, Mr. P. K. S. A. | Rameswara Rao, Mr. G. |
| Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V. | Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A. |
| Boag, Mr. G. T. | Sagaram, Mr. P. |
| Devendrudu, Mr. N. | Saldanha, Mr. J. A. |
| Gopala Menon, Mr. C. | Samuel, Mr. J. D. |
| Gopalan, Rao Sahib P. V. | Sarabha Reddi, Mr. K. |
| Grieve, Mr. R. G. | Sarvarayudu, Mr. K. |
| Heggade, Mr. D. Manjappa. | Sasibhushan Rath Mahasayo, Sriman. |
| Kesava Pillai, C.I.E., Diwan Bahadur P. | Satyamurti, Mr. S. |
| Koti Reddi, Mr. K. | Sesha Reddi, Mr. B. P. |
| Krishnama Achariyar, Rao Bahadur V. T. | Setaratnam Ayyar, Mr. M. R. |
| Krishnan Nayar, Diwan Bahadur M. | Sitarama Reddi, Mr. K. |
| Krishna Rao Pantulu, Rao Bahadur A. S. | Sitayya, Mr. M. |
| Krishnaswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur K. | Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. R. |
| Kuppuswami, Mr. J. | Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R. |
| Legh, C.I.E., Mr. E. W. | Subbarayan, Dr. P. |
| Madanagopal Nayudu, Mr. R. | Subramania Pillai, Mr. K. Chavadi. |
| Nadurai, Honorary Lieutenant. | Suryanarayana-murti Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur K. |
| Mallesappa, Mr. I. | Symons, Major-General T. H. |
| Marakkayar Sahib, Mr. V. Hamid Sultan. | Tangavelu Pillai, Rao Sahib T. C. |
| Marthandam Pillai, Mr. P. N. | Veerian, Mr. R. |
| Maruthavanam Pillai, Mr. C. | Vellingiri Gounder, Mr. V. C. |
| Moidu Sahib, Mr. T. M. | Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr. S. |
| Moosa Sait Sahib, Mr. M. | Venkatachala Padayachi, Mr. K. |
| Muttayya Mudaliyar, Mr. C. | Venkatapati Raju, Mr. P. C. |
| Narasimcharlu, Rai Bahadur T. M. | Venkataramana Ayyangar, Mr. C. V. |
| Narasimha Raju, Rao Bahadur C. V. S. | Venkatarama Sastri, Mr. T. R. |
| Narayanawami Pillai, Mr. T. M. | Venkataramatnam, Mr. B. |
| Natesa Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C. | Venkataramatnam Nayudu, Kt., Diwan Bahadur Sir R. |
| Nabesappa, Mr. B. | Venkatareddi Nayudu, Kt., Rai Bahadur Sir K. |
| Nadison, C.S.I., Mr. G. F. | Vijaraghava Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur W. |
| Nandrang Rao, Mr. V. | Wood, Mr. C. E. |

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I

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[Order made by the President of the Madras Legislative Council under Standing Order No. 15 on the 4th December 1924—

1. Starred questions to be put at a meeting of the Council with their answers shall be printed and placed on the Council table an hour before the President takes his seat.

The Secretary shall call out the name of each interpellator in the order in which the names are printed, specify the serial number of his question and make a sufficient pause to give him or any other member a reasonable opportunity of rising in his place and putting a supplementary question. Supplementary questions must be put immediately after the principal questions to which they relate.

2. If a member responsible for a starred question happens to be absent when it is called, it will be open either to him or to any other member to put supplemental questions thereon after the other starred questions for the day have been answered, provided question-time is not thereby exceeded.

3. Questions, not starred, will not be called in Council, but they will be printed with their answers and placed on the table of the House along with the list of starred questions. Oral supplementary questions will not be allowed in regard to unstarred questions.]

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Bench Courts.

Communal representation in the Bench Court at Virudhunagar.

* 824 Q.—Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) how many Nadar representatives are in the Bench Court at Virudhunagar; and

(b) whether communal representation has been given according to the numerical strength of each community in the town?

A.—(a) One.

(b) Communal representation according to the numerical strength of each community has not been found possible. All the important castes are now represented on the Bench Court.

Mr. R. VEERIAN:—"With reference to clause (b) may I know whether there is any representation of the members of the depressed classes on the Bench Court?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"There is one Muhammadan, one Pillai, one Panicker, one Chetti and one Kone."

Mr. R. VEERIAN:—"There is a place which I see is vacant on the annual list. May I request the hon. the Law Member to see that a member of the depressed classes is appointed to that vacancy?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"The question is noted."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I know from the hon. the Law Member, if it is the policy of the Government that even on Bench Courts there ought to be communal representation?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"No, Sir."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Are not the places filled in by election?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Not always."

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Mr. R. VEERIAN:—"May I know the extraordinary qualifications that are required for those places?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"No extraordinary qualifications are required for any place."

Civil Justice.

Abolition of the post of the Official Referee.

* 825 Q.—Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether the Government have examined the question of the abolition of the post of the Official Referee in the High Court and reverting to the old system of appointing Commissioners in each case as suggested by His Excellency in his message certifying the grant; if so, what is the result of the examination of the question?

A.—As a result of an examination of the question in consultation with the hon. the Judges of the High Court, the Government have decided to place the subject once again before the Legislative Council in the shape of a motion for a supplementary grant for the salary, etc., of the office for the rest of the year. This course has been decided on, as the hon. the Judges have introduced changes in the rules which have removed most of the complaints against the system which were adverted to when the matter was last discussed in the Council. The hon. the Judges have pressed for the retention of the office.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I ask the hon. the Law Member whether apart from the opinion of the hon. the Judges to whose opinion we are bound to give weight, any professional opinion has been taken on this matter?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Yes, Sir. The opinion of a large number of individuals, which I shall refer to when I come to the discussion has been taken."

Criminal Justice.

Adoption of special steps on the murders in Karkal taluk.

* 826 Q.—Mr. D. MANJAYYA HEGGADE: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state with reference to question No. 320 by Mr. K. Raghuchandra Ballal, M.L.C., regarding the large number of murders committed yearly in the Karkal taluk and the adoption of special steps thereon, and to the answer given to it on the 21st August 1925, whether any fresh inquiry has been held in the matter; and if so, with what results?

A.—The Government have called for a report.

Electricity.

Licence for the supply of electric energy for Trichinopoly district and Namakkal taluk.

* 827 Q.—Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have decided to grant licence for the supply of electric energy for the whole of the Trichinopoly district and the

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Namakkal taluk of the Salem district to the Trichinopoly Electric Power Company, Limited; if so, whether the Government have contemplated the possibility of State ventures in this direction being curtailed in their work and usefulness by the existence of such licence;

(b) whether the Government have considered in this connexion the recommendation of Mr. Forbes that licences should not be granted where State ventures are in contemplation; and

(c) whether the attention of the Government has been specifically drawn to the pre-emptive clause in the licence by which the option of purchase is given to the Government on the expiration of 50 years from commencement of the licence and whether the Government consider that this period is a reasonable period from the point of view of public interest?

A.—The hon. Member presumably refers to the licence already granted in 1923, published in the Gazette in September 1923. The points noticed in the question have engaged the consideration of the Government and the policy which they propose to pursue has been thus expressed in their last review of the Electrical Inspector's annual report: "The general policy which the Government propose to pursue . . . will be to grant licences for distribution only and not for generation and transmission, and to secure the co-ordination of electricity supply by the creation of high tension transmission lines from central and efficient stations under their own control."

Irrigation.

Exclusion of Nellore district from the Tungabhadra project.

* 828 Q.—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are contemplating to exclude Nellore district from the Tungabhadra project scheme; and

(b) if so, for what reasons, and whether the Government will be pleased to reconsider the matter?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to the answer given to a similar question No. 405 asked by Mr. Krishna Rao in which it was stated that a revised scheme was under consideration and it was not possible at present to say how Nellore would be affected under it.

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI:—"May I know at least whether there is any likelihood of Nellore being affected favourably?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"I do not know at present. Just now there is a Committee appointed called the Ceded Districts Irrigation Committee. That point is now under consideration. The Government in their deliberations will not only be guided by the opinion of the districts concerned but also by the engineering possibilities."

Improvement of irrigation in the Nellore district.

* 829 Q.—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether any action has been taken by the Government on the resolution of this Council, dated 12th December 1923, recommending 'to the Government to take steps for the improvement and extension of works of irrigation in the Nellore district' and what progress, if any, has been made by the Government in relation to that?

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A.—The hon. Member is referred to the answer to Mr. Krishna Rao's question No. 475.

Basavanna channel extension scheme.

* 830 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the extent of the poramboke and Government unoccupied land fit for cultivation and commanded by the new Basavanna channel extension scheme, Hospet taluk, Bellary district;

(b) whether any proposal has been received that a portion of the said land should be kept apart for conducting agricultural experiments thereon; and

(c) whether any, if so, what extent has been or will be so reserved for experimental purposes?

A.—(a) An extent of 368 acres of Government waste land is to be brought under wet cultivation.

(b) & (c) the Collector suggested that a block might be reserved for a sugarcane farm; but the Engineers advised that there would not be water for any second crop, or duffasal crop, and the Collector's proposal could not be accepted.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I see from the answer given that an extent of 368 acres of Government waste land is to be brought under cultivation. But I am suggesting that it would be wrong for the Government to give it to private owners and I would ask that the Government reserve some lands for the future."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"That suggestion will be borne in mind."

Extension of the channel from Hagari to Budimepalli.

* 831 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the ryots of Kannepalli, Kalyandrug taluk, Anantapur district, have been petitioning from the year 1919 and onwards that the channel from Hagari to Budimepalli might be widened and extended to irrigate the lands further down and if so, the action taken by the Government thereon; and

(b) whether the owners of the land required for the channel have agreed to give it free of compensation?

A.—(a) Yes, the matter had to wait till the question how much water would be available was fully investigated. A preliminary report with an approximate estimate for Rs. 35,000 has recently been received, and is being scrutinized by the Chief Engineer.

(b) Some of them have declared their willingness to give up their land free.

Irrigation facilities in the Bezwada taluk.

* 832 Q.—Mr. K. SARVARAYUDU: Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the ryots of Patamata, Kanur, Enikipad Prasadampad, Ramavarappad and Gunadala, etc., dry villages in the Bezwada taluk, Kistna district, have been incessantly petitioning to the loca

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authorities and the Government complaining of constant submersion of their lands which are all dry and their consequent unsuitability for dry crops and requesting the Government to afford irrigation facilities so as to save themselves from poverty, indebtedness and starvation;

(b) whether the Government are aware that some of the ryots in the aforesaid villages have been forced to leave for the Nizam's Dominions in search of livelihood and some more are intending to follow a like course owing to the impoverished condition of their lands;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Engineering authorities held out promises by means of endorsements on their petitions that the question of conversion of their dry lands into wet would be favourably considered on the raising of the height of the shutters over the Kistna anicut;

(d) whether it is a fact that during the last Revenue Settlement 30 years ago the lands of these villages were assessed to higher rate in view of their conversion to wet within a short time;

(e) in view of the assessment to a higher rate, whether the Government will be pleased to state the reasons why they have bestowed no thought to the conversion of these lands into wet; and

(f) now that the height of the shutters on the Kistna anicut has been raised from 3 feet to 6 feet, whether the Government will be pleased to state if there is any proposal at least now to convert the aforesaid lands into wet as promised before; if not, whether they will be pleased to investigate this matter with a view to such a conversion?

A.—The Government have no information but a report has been called for.

Legislative.

Pay and service of the Council dubash.

* 833 Q.—Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the present pay of the Council dubash;

(b) whether the annual increment mentioned in the budget has been given to him regularly;

(c) how long he has been in the service; and

(d) the pay of his predecessor in office?

A.—(a) Rupees 32 per mensem,

(b) Yes,

(c) Thirty-five years of which he has been Council Dubash for a year and a half, and

(d) Rupees 50 per mensem from the date of his appointment as Council Dubash on 1st January 1921 till the date of his retirement on 31st March 1924.

Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"With reference to clause (d) may I know why it is not paid to the present man?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"The opinion of the hon. the Deputy President will be taken into consideration in deciding the question as and when it arises."

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Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"That is not my point. The answer to clause (d) is 'Rupees 50 per mensem from the date of his appointment as Council Dubash on 1st January 1921 till the date of his retirement on 31st March 1924.' This was with reference to the last man. The present man is paid Rs. 32 and he has grown very old. I want the hon. Member to consider his age and be pleased to generously consider his condition."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"The suggestion that has now emanated will be considered."

Marine.

Indian Chamber of Commerce, Tuticorin.

* 834 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state when the Government propose to provide for the representation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Tuticorin, on the Tuticorin Port Trust Board?

A.—On the information available as to the activities and stability of the Chamber, the Government are not prepared at present to provide for its representation on the Tuticorin Port Trust.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"In view of the fact that the number of memberships of this Indian Chamber of Commerce and its balance sheet and its activities is circulated to some of us, as I presume must have been circulated to the hon. the Law Member also, and in view of the strong feeling that while the European Chamber of Commerce is represented in the Indian Chamber of Commerce the latter body should have representation on the Port Trust may I ask the reasons why the Indian Chamber of Commerce is not represented on the Port Trust?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"I yield to none in the feeling that if the European Chamber of Commerce be represented on the Trust the Indian Chamber of Commerce also should have similar representation. But if there are considerations which weigh with the Government in regard to the decision as to this Chamber I trust the House will take it from me that they are not capricious. I am perfectly willing to show the papers to any hon. Member that may want to see them; but the matter need not be discussed here."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"Is the hon. the Law Member aware that the hon. the Minister for Education has written very appreciatively of this Chamber?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"So, I am told."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"With a view to enable the Indian Chamber to come to the standard, may I ask the hon. the Law Member to be good enough to make a statement this morning or at any later time if he cannot do it now, as to what are the activity and stability which would be expected from the Indian Chamber, before they can have representation?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"If any chamber is keeping itself in touch with the merchants of the locality and represents them

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in matters concerning them this Government, will have undoubtedly no objection to consider the practicability and the necessity for giving them representation."

Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU :—" In view of the statement of the hon. the Law Member in connexion with the amending Bill, will the hon. the Law Member state whether he will indicate the time limit after which he would be satisfied that he can reconsider the question ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I do not want that it should take any time at all. If within three months or six months the Chamber puts itself in touch with the merchants in the locality and they as a body are willing that they should be represented by the Chamber I shall have no objection to place the matter before my colleagues and take necessary steps."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I ask the hon. the Law Member whether as a matter of fact there was not an amending Bill to give representation to the Chamber and that Bill was rejected by the House ? "

Police.

Stationing of Police in Valuthur and Chakrapalli villages.

* 835 Q.—Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

- (a) whether Government are aware that 12 Reserve Police constables and a Head constable were stationed in the villages of Valathur and Chakrapalli for one month from the 15th July ;
- (b) the reasons why it was done ;
- (c) at whose cost they were so stationed ; and
- (d) whether representations have been received by the district authorities about the harassment caused to the villagers and what action has been taken ?

A.—(a) A party of 1 head constable and 10 constables from the Armed Reserve was sent to Valuthur on two occasions and was stationed there from the 10th to 12th June 1925 and from the 16th July to 12th August 1925.

(b) & (c) The party was deputed at Government cost to assist the Sub-Inspector and the summary Amins, as a breach of the peace was anticipated in connexion with the execution of warrants issued by the Subdivisional Magistrate, Kumbakonam.

(d) Yes. The representations were enquired into and found to be exaggerated.

Alleged supersession of an Adi-Dravida constable.

* 836 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN : Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that one Veeraswami, constable No. 574, Adi-Dravida Holey, Kanarese-speaking sect, attached to the Town police station, Tiruppattur, has put in a service of about 27 years ; and

(b) whether it is a fact that his juniors belonging to non-depressed classes were given chances to act as head constables in long vacancies ?

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A.—(a) Yes.

(b) It is a fact that his juniors have been promoted for outstanding merit over him ; he has however acted as head constable on six occasions and is now acting in a permanent vacancy.

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—" With reference to clause (b) the latter portion of the answer says ' he has however acted as head constable on six occasions and is now acting in a permanent vacancy.' May I know with reference to that why he has not yet been confirmed ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Because no opportunity has arisen."

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—" But he has acted on several occasions ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" He will be confirmed, I take it, when occasion arises."

Press and Publications.

Alleged invidious distinction among printing presses.

* 837 Q.—Mr. K. SARVARAYUDU : Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government are making an invidious distinction among printing presses into co-operation and non-co-operation presses ;

(b) if so, what are the principles upon which this distinction is made ;

(c) whether the Government are aware that the Director of Public Instruction has refused to place certain books before the Text-Book Committee on the ground that they have been printed in certain presses though the authors are staunch co-operators and the books are innocent in themselves ;

(d) if mere printing of a good book in certain presses was considered to be a disqualification for approval irrespective of its merits, whether the Government have ever notified to the public a list of the prohibited presses for their guidance ;

(e) how many books were disapproved in this way during the past five years ; and how many authors of those books are co-operators and how many are non-co-operators ; and

(f) whether the Government will be pleased to give a full list of all the books disapproved during the past five years on different grounds together with the names of the authors and of the presses that printed them ?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government reserve to themselves the right of selecting the presses to which they put out printing work, and they do not usually give work to presses whose proprietors avowedly will not co-operate with them and object on principle to have any dealings with them.

(c) The Government understand that all books received by the Director of Public Instruction are referred to the Text-Book Committee.

(d) No.

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- (e) One hundred and four books have been removed from the list approved by the Text-Book Committee during the last five years. The Government have no information as to their authors.

(f) The Government are not prepared to publish the list.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" With reference to the answer to (a) and (b) of this question, may I ask whether there are several presses in the Presidency whose proprietors did not co-operate with them and objected on principle to have any dealings with them ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Some, Sir."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" With reference to answer (d) of this question, the answer is 'No'. May I ask the Government to state the reasons why the Government have not notified to the public a list of the prohibited presses, so that the authors may not be penalised unconsciously, because they give their works to be printed by a press which is objectionable to the Government."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Because the Government did not consider it expedient."

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo :—" The Government say 'they do not usually give work to presses whose proprietors avowedly will not co-operate with them,' etc. May I ask how they have come to know that they will not co-operate if Government work was given to them ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" The Government have various sources of information."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Apart from the Criminal Intelligence Department, is there any other means of information which the Government have, to decide the question raised by my hon. Friend as to whether a particular press will or will not co-operate ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" In a few cases, also the public activities of the proprietors concerned."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—" I am asking whether the Government have classified the presses into co-operating and non-co-operating and whether any press would come into the category of non-co-operating if it prints any matter relating to the non-co-operation movement unless it is Sir Sankaran Nayar's book."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I do not quite follow. How is printing Sankaran Nayar's book an act of non-co-operation ? "

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo :—" Government say that they 'object on principle to have any dealings with them'. I wish to know whether they have any instances in writing with regard to the intentions of those presses or if they merely depended on police reports."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I may say that this subject was taken up in June 1922. It may be that conditions have changed after 1922 to render a revision necessary. If the Government do at any time come to the conclusion on the materials before them that the proprietors of these presses or any presses generally are perfectly willing to co-operate with the Government and do not object to have any dealings with them, they would not penalise the private opinions of the proprietors."

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Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" May I ask whether the Government revises this 'black' list from time to time ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" If by black list is meant the list of proprietors who at any time will not co-operate with them, such a list has not been revised since 1922."

Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU :—" May I know whether the only test in the matter is whether they are willing to do any Government work or not or whether the Government will also take into account the circumstance like this, for instance, where there is a press which deliberately publishes material which cannot be said to be conducive to the welfare of the country or which published works continuously and deliberately with the object of undermining the influence of Government and things like that, will such considerations also be taken into account ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" The hon. Member has summarised what I would have said."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Arising from the somewhat unexpected answer of my hon. Friend the Law Member, who I expected would not have walked into the parlour of my hon. Friend below the gangway, may I ask the hon. the Law Member whether the Government really intend to use their power of patronage in order to penalise opinions ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I think I have made it clear that they do not. It is a different thing to penalise opinions from penalising persons whose object is to subvert the Government."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—" Adverting to the answer to clause (e), I wish to know whether the Government removed from the list any book approved by the Text-Book Committee, and who revises the list, and if so, whether after consulting the authorities concerned, and whether they have stated the grounds on which they superseded the judgment of the Text-Book Committee ? "

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" The Director of Public Instruction scrutinises the list."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—" In the previous clause it was stated that all the books received by the Director of Public Instruction are referred to the Text-Book Committee. I would like to have some light on the relation of the Director of Public Instruction to the Text-Book Committee, whether he refers the matter to them and then sits in judgment over them."

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" The Text-Book Committee has got several branches. Each subject is dealt with by a sub-committee in which the Director of Public Instruction also may sit when a book is approved, and each sub-committee considers whether for the particular branch it is suitable or not."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Sir, I am sorry to pursue the matter, but it is a matter concerning the liberties of the citizens. I am asking the hon. the Law Member to say whether presses which according to him indulge in activities tending to subvert the Government do not come within the law, and therefore can very easily be prosecuted, and whether apart from the power vested under the criminal law to prosecute such presses, the Government are going to

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penalise them in a roundabout way, by withdrawing their patronage from them and even from the authors who unfortunately get their books printed there; secondly, whether my hon. Friend the Law Member confines that penalty only to presses which are engaged in activities tending to subvert the Government or also to those, as put in more comprehensive terms by my Friend below the gangway, which are calculated to diminish the influence of the Government."

Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU :—" I did not use the word 'influence'."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" No Government could legitimately penalise opinions as such; we do not propose to penalise those who differ from us in opinions as to politics or other matters. The only presses sought to be dealt with in this way are presses which in the year 1922, when the question was reviewed, were avowedly what may be called non-co-operating, who made it part of their policy not to have anything to do with the Government of the country and which were regarded as having the tendency to subvert the Government. That is the only class which the Government have in view, and I may reiterate what I have already said, that it is not the policy of the Government merely to penalise opinions which may not square with their opinions for the time being."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—" May I ask, with reference to this answer, whether the hon. the Law Member proposes to distinguish between the presses to which patronage need not be given and the authors who may get their works printed in some of the presses without knowing that they have been included in this prohibited list? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I may say I am only speaking for myself. When I say 'Yes' I am only concerned with the question of presses and the authors who print books in certain presses are dealt with by the Director of Public Instruction and the Text-Book Committee, and what their policy in this particular matter I cannot venture to say anything about."

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—" May I ask whether the Government do not consider three years period as sufficiently long for revising their opinion? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I may say, Sir, that it is open to any press referred to here to apply to Government and I may assure the hon. Members of this House, that on such application Government will go into the matter and apply the principles which have been enunciated."

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—" May I point out to the hon. the Law Member that it may be necessary to exclude some presses in case of revision; does he expect such presses to apply? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" The answer is implied in the question."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" How are these presses to know whether they are on the list of the hon. the Law Member? "

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Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—" Are these presses communicated with? Do they know that they are put on this list? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I dare say, yes."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—" I do not mind how they (Government) answer provided we do get an answer. But surely, when the hon. the Law Member asks these presses to apply to him, they ought to be told what exactly the position they occupy in the estimation of the Government, and will the hon. the Law Member communicate to them or invite applications to ease their present situation? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I shall consider the matter."

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasaya :—" Apart from the question of presses publishing certain journals in which some political views are expressed, were there not some presses which were penalised because of the fact that they did some work for the non-co-operators in the way of printing forms, notices, balance sheets and other things? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Notice, Sir."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—" Mr. President, may I request the hon. the Minister for Education to say whether any book by any author has been excluded though approved by the Text-Book Committee on the ground of its having been printed in any of these presses? "

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" I am afraid I am not able to give an answer off-hand."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" With reference to the answer to clause (e) of this question which my hon. Friend referred to, may I ask the hon. the Minister for Education to be good enough to call for the information? With reference to answer to the second part of clause (e), we are anxious to know whether any of these books were excluded for the simple reason that their authors happen to be non-co-operators."

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" I cannot answer again off-hand."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I ask the Government to be good enough to call for the information? "

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" I must ask for notice."

Public Works.

Scheme for making the Cooum a tidal river.

* 888 Q.—Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state in what stage the scheme for making the Cooum a tidal river is at present; whether the work of canalising the river has been taken up and if so, to what extent the work has been carried out and when it is expected to be finished?

A.—Estimates for two schemes have been prepared—one for training the mouth of the river to cost 1.73 lakhs and the other for training the river between the Commander-in-Chief Bridge and the Napier Bridge to cost 1.33 lakhs. An estimate for a third connected

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scheme for dredging estimated to cost roughly two lakhs has also just been received. The provision of funds for any or all of these schemes will have to wait for next year. All that is being done this year is to repeat the measures that were taken in 1924 to keep the bar open during the summer months.

Railways.

Special Leper railway station near Chingleput.

* 839 Q.—Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether Government have considered the advisability of asking the railway authorities to open a special Leper railway station close to the settlement in Chingleput at which place alone patients can embark or disembark on their railway journeys?

A.—The answer is in the negative.

Agency.

Cutting of certain varieties of timber in unreserved forests in Gudem taluk.

* 840 Q.—Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a rule that no person is allowed to cut specified varieties of timber in unreserved forests in Gudem taluk without the previous sanction of the Government;

(b) whether the said rule stands in the way of podu cultivation in the Gudem agency;

(c) whether the Government have got any objection to mark certain areas for podu cultivation and remove the present disability of previous application to cut specified varieties of trees in such areas;

(d) what is the extent of land comprised within the triangle with Chintapalli, Lotu Gedda and Lambasingi as the vertices of the triangle, and Gudem, Abulu and Peddavalasa, the other triangle;

(e) whether these two areas are not fit for cultivation and whether they are not levelled plateaux; and

(f) whether the Government have any objection to throw open the said areas for cultivation without the necessity of obtaining previous sanction for cutting specific varieties of timber?

A.—(a) Yes. A notification prohibiting the felling of reserved trees was published by the Collector in the Forest Supplement to the *Vizagapatam District Gazette* for September 1910. But hillmen are allowed to remove reserved species from podu lands for their domestic use.

(b) No. Since 1922 hillmen have been allowed to fell trees of all species for carrying on podu cultivation.

(c) Podu cultivation is permitted on the lower slopes of the hills and the flat areas where the tree growth is not required for the protection of water sources.

(d) The extent of land is approximately 34 and 17 square miles, respectively.

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(e) The two areas form part of the main agency plateau over which chains of low hills run. Roughly one quarter of these areas may be said to be flattish or gently undulating country.

(f) There is no objection to podu cultivation on the lower one-third slopes of the hill and on the plain forests where the growth is not required.

Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"With reference to clause (a), is there any notification to the effect that the hillmen can remove reserved trees for their domestic purpose?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"Notice, Sir."

Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"With reference to the answer to (b), may I know, Sir, whether this was notified and if not, whether they have any objection to notify it?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"If it has not been notified Government will have no objection to notify it."

Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"With reference to (f), have Government demarcated these areas, and if not whether they will be pleased to demarcate them so that hillmen may carry on podu cultivation in those areas?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"The matter will be considered, Sir."

Forest fees in the Agency.

* 841 Q.—Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the forest fees in the Agency with respect to the forest produce, are not collected in the weekly shandies;

(b) in so levying whether the produce from the private lands is not also subjected to the payment of forest fees;

(c) what is the rate of fee levied on tamarind; and

(d) whether there is any enhancement in the rate of forest fees collected in the Krista Devipeta shandy and, if so, why?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Produce removed from private lands is exempt from payment of seigniorage fees.

(c) The seigniorage levied on tamarind containing seed is one anna and for tamarind without seed is two annas per maund.

(d) No.

Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"With reference to (a) and (b), what is the method adopted to discriminate whether the produce is got from Government forest areas or from private lands? The levy of the fees is in the shandi admittedly. How is the Forest department or the lessee going to discriminate between the forest produce and the private produce in the shandi?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"The produce from private land is covered by a transit permit."

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Civil Service.*Recruitment in England for the Reserved and Transferred departments.*

* 842 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the number of officers recruited in England for each of the Transferred departments in each of the years 1923, 1924 and 1925, and the number of those expected to be recruited there in the remaining part of the year 1925 and in the year 1926; and

(b) what are the corresponding numbers in each of those years for each of the Reserved departments?

11-30 A.M. A.—(a) & (b) The required information is given in the appended statement.^a

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"With reference to the statement contained in the appendix on page 32 that the Master Fisherman is going to be re-engaged in 1925, may I know whether it will be on the same terms or on different terms from those which were offered to him before his services were dispensed with?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—"He will be paid a little more."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"If an officer's services had been dispensed with in 1924 and his services were entertained again, not under the old terms but on different terms, his pay in 1925 should be less than what it was in 1924?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—"That is a hypothetical question."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"His services were dispensed with in 1924. Supposing his services were not dispensed with and he continued in 1925 also I want to know what his pay would then be, greater or lesser?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Probably the hon. the Minister wants notice of the question."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"If he wants notice that is another matter. But he said that my question was a hypothetical one. I say it is not a hypothetical question but one proceeding on facts, and if I had the necessary materials I myself could work it out."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"Is it for operating the second-hand trawler that this gentleman was engaged?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—"We have not yet purchased. Negotiations are going on."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"Why should he be entertained even before the trawler is purchased and is he going to be deputed to England?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—"He is in England."

^a Printed as Appendix I on page 774 infra.

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Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"I want to know whether this Master Fisherman had anything to do with the purchase of the trawler which we are told is not even fit to leave the port?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—"I want notice."

Collectorates.*Increments to unpassed clerks in the Revenue department.*

* 843 Q.—Khan Bahadur HAJI ABDULLA HAJI QASIM SAHIB: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue and the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether the proposition statement of ministerial establishment in the Revenue department sanctioned in G.O. No. 1105, Revenue, dated 16th June 1922, and communicated with B.P. Mis. No. 1489, dated 14th August 1922, included the posts of unpassed clerks;

(b) whether the Government will be pleased to call for and place on the table of the House—

- (1) G.O. No. 711, Finance, dated 11th July 1922;
- (2) " " 722, Law (Education), dated 13th July 1922;
- (3) " " 782 " " 27th June 1922;
- (4) " " 1105, Revenue, dated 16th June 1922;
- (5) B.P. Mis. No. 1489, dated 14th August 1922;
- (6) " " No. 109, Routine, dated 4th September 1922;
- (7) G.O. No. 1525, Law (Education), dated 8th December 1922;
- (8) B.P. No. 2871, Routine, dated 18th July 1923;
- (9) Answer to question No. 759 (a) of Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar, M.L.C., at the Legislative Council meeting held in March 1924;
- (10) G.O. No. 164, Law (Education), dated 4th February 1925;
- (11) Proceedings of the High Court, Madras, on Accountant-General's letter No. T.M. 25-9/4095, dated 20th/21st March 1923;

(c) the probable expenditure that will have to be incurred per annum for the grant of increments to unpassed permanent clerks in the Revenue department and to number of exemptions recommended by the Collectors since 1923, for the unpassed men and the numbers of exemptions granted and rejected by the Board of Revenue;

(d) whether, with reference to answer to question No. 531 (e), it is a fact that the memorials and representations made by certain clerks of South Kanara district protesting against the order of recovery were either withheld by the Board of Revenue or returned to the clerks by the district authorities and the refund of the increments already drawn insisted on and recovered;

(e) if the Government have no information whether they will be pleased to call for the same from the concerned officials;

(f) whether there is still a difference in the matter of the grant of increments to unpassed men in various departments of the Government including the High Court;

(g) whether it is a fact that the Board of Revenue still returns the recommendations of the Collectors insisting on them to satisfy themselves personally regarding the drafting capacity, ability, etc., of the unpassed men before allowing them the grant of increments; and

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(h) what is the necessity to impose a restriction as the one contemplated in B.P. No. 2871, Routine, dated 18th July 1923?

- A.—(a) The proposition statement in the Government Order quoted above is a statement of the number and designation of the appointments sanctioned on each scale of pay and has no reference to the qualification of the persons who are to hold the appointments.
- (b) The whole question of the grant of increments to unpassed men has been dealt with finally in G.O. No. 164, Law (Education), dated 4th February 1925, which has been published in the Gazette. The Government do not propose to place on the table the prior correspondence or orders other than those already published.
- (c) The Government are not in possession of the information asked for.
- (d) & (e) Nine memorials have been submitted to Government.
- (f) The orders in G.O. No. 164, Law (Education), dated 4th February 1925, apply to all departments alike.
- (g) The hon. Member is referred to the answers to question No. 312 asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 4th March 1925.
- (h) An unpassed man is either exempted for the purpose of holding a post on a certain pay or he is exempted from the operation of the Public Service Notification. In the latter case, there is no bar to his rising to another post for which he is considered to be fit. Where he has been exempted for a particular pay, he cannot rise to a higher pay without special sanction.

Increments to School Final men ineligible for Special Tests Examinations.

* 844 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government are aware of cases of School Final men declared ineligible by the Commissioner of Government Examinations to appear for Special Tests but who have been drawing increments of pay and who have been subsequently permitted to appear for Special Tests?

A.—The Government are not aware of any such case, but the case is a possible one under the terms of article 4 and its proviso of the Special Test Notification.

General.

Alleged demolition of a building by Revenue authorities in Tiruppur municipality.

* 845 Q.—Mr. MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Muslims of Khadirpeta suburb within the local limits of Tiruppur municipality had constructed a building for the purpose of saying Ramzan prayers ten years ago; for what reason the Revenue authorities demolished the building; and what the Government propose to do in the matter?

* Printed as Appendix II on pages 776-777 infra.

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- A.—The answer to the first clause of the question is in the negative. The facts are that on one cent of land classed as poramboke cart-track within the Tiruppur municipality, some Muhammadans unauthorizedly constructed three years ago a temporary shed consisting of bamboo posts and mats for celebrating the Muharram festival and subsequently, in 1924, added a mud-wall about eighteen inches high all round the shed. This encroachment was removed on 18th July last by the encroachers in the presence of the Revenue Inspector after proceedings had been taken under the Land Encroachment Act. The Muhammadans subsequently applied for the grant to them of this site for constructing a building for religious purposes and for use as a musafarkhana and a school for boys and girls. The application has been refused as the land is wanted by the Municipal Council and the Muhammadans have been advised to select another site which they have agreed to do.

Land Revenue.

Penal assessment on ryots in Penukonda division and Sirikolam.

* 846 Q.—Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

- (a) what was the amount of penal assessment levied in the Penukonda division in the last jamabandi for tank-bed cultivation and in what villages was it levied;
- (b) whether any appeals were filed by the ryots in that connexion; if so, with what results; and
- (c) what the amount was that was first imposed on the ryots of Sirikolam in Hindupur taluk and to how much was it subsequently reduced by the Government?

- A.—(a) The Government have no information as to the amount of penal assessment levied in the Penukonda division for tank-bed cultivation.
- (b) No appeals were received by the Government from the ryots beyond the communication sent by the hon. Member who has now put the question enclosing a petition addressed to him by certain ryots of Honnampalli, hamlet of Sirikolam. The hon. Member has been informed of the orders passed by the Collector in that connexion.
- (c) The amount of penalty levied by the jamabandi officer in the Sirikolam village was Rs. 2,082-6-0 and this was subsequently reduced to Rs. 148-8-0 by the Collector.

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO:—"The answer given to clause (a) is that the Government have no information. I know that the matter is one of such detail that I do not expect the hon. the Revenue Member to carry the information in his pocket. But in view of the fact that the people are not willing to make appeals, I would request the hon. Member to call for the information so that justice might be done to them."

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"I am unable to accept the premises of the hon. Member. Some people apparently did appeal to the Collector."

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MR. G. RAMESWARA RAO :—" I put it to the hon. the Revenue Member that I made local inquiries and I found that people were quite unwilling to make appeals and it is therefore that I request the hon. the Revenue Member to call for the information."

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" I cannot admit that position."

MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I can also endorse the remarks of my hon. Friend Mr. G. Rameswara Rao."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Will the hon. Member ask a question please ? (Laughter.)"

Opportunity for depressed classes to represent grievances to Collectors, etc.

* 847 Q.—MR. R. VEERIAN : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether any announcement is made among the ryots and other citizens, including the members living in depressed class quarters beforehand when the District Collectors, Revenue Divisional officers, Tahsildars, etc., go on circuit or jamabandi in their districts so as to give them an opportunity to represent their grievances in person ?

A.—If the hon. Member means to ask whether there are standing rules or orders requiring the local publication beforehand of the intention of the officers in question to visit any place, the answer is in the negative. Under present conditions, there is no reason to suppose that such visits are not, as a rule, generally known in the locality.

Loans.

Loans to sufferers in the Mappilla rebellion.

* 848 Q.—MR. K. PRABHAKARAN TAMPAN : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the loans given to the sufferers in the Mappilla rebellion in Malabar have all been written off as was proposed ;

(b) the names of all persons with their full names, villages and taluks, who were given advances of Rs. 1,000 and above with their respective amounts ;

(c) the amount realized in all in the shape of interest on the loans ;

(d) whether it was only the principal that was ordered to be written off or the whole, including the principal and the interest accrued on it ; and

(e) whether he will be pleased to lay on the table a copy of Government Order issued on the subject ?

A.—(a) The loans have been written off excepting portions of the loans issued to the Kerala-Calicut Estates and the Edavanna Rubber and Tea Company amounting to Rs. 90,363 and Rs. 63,535, respectively.

(b) The following is a list of individuals to whom loans exceeding Rs. 1,000 were granted :—

Name.	Amount.
	RS.
(1) K. Moosa Kutti, Ernad	5,000
(2) K. K. Chathunni Nayar, Calicut	1,300
(3) K. Govindan Nayar, Calicut	2,000

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Name.	Amount.
	RS.
(4) P. Kannan Nayar and Krishnan Nayar, Calicut.	3,000
(5) C. Imbichi Kelu and others, Calicut	1,500
(6) C. Sankaran Nambudiri, Calicut	1,890
(7) P. Narayanan Nambudiri and four others	2,500
(8) M. Vasudevan Nambudiri, Calicut	1,500
(9) Damodaran Bhattathiripad, Ponnani	1,500
(10) A. Valia Kuttiassan, Calicut	1,200
(11) T. N. Kesavan Moosad, Ernad	3,000
(12) M. Mammadkutti, Ernad	2,500
Total	26,890

The following loans were made to companies :—

(1) Kerala-Calicut Estates	(1) 1,60,000
	(2) 74,950
	(3) 36,562
(2) Edavanna Rubber and Tea Company	65,000
(3) Pullengode Rubber Company	30,000
(4) Kuttiadi Rubber Company	40,000
(c) The Government have no information.	
(d) The recovery of the principal only has been waived.	
(e) Yes. ^a	

Advance of loans in Anantapur district.

* 849 Q.—MR. G. RAMESWARA RAO : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the total amount of loans advanced during the last decade under the Land Improvement Act, and Agricultural Loans Act, in Anantapur district ;

(b) whether any portion of it was written off, and, if so, for what reasons ;

(c) whether any portion of it was recovered from the officers who issued the loans, and, if so, how much and for what reasons ; and

(d) whether all the wells dug with the aid of the loan were successful ?

A.—(a) The amount advanced during the decade ending 1923-24 was Rs. 13,03,360.

(b) A sum of Rs. 112 was written off ; but the Government are not aware of the circumstances in which it was written off.

(c) & (d) Information on these points cannot be gathered without special enquiries.

Minor Irrigation.

Pay, etc., of the Minor Irrigation establishment.

* 850 Q.—MR. CHAVADI K. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the scale of pay of minor irrigation clerk-draftsman was fixed in 1914 as Rs. 25-1-35 when the initial pay of

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ordinary clerks was only Rs. 20 and now that the initial pay of the ordinary clerks has been raised to Rs. 35, 35-1½-50-1-60 whether the pay of the minor irrigation clerk-draftsman has been proportionately raised; if not, why not;

(b) whether it is a fact that the minor irrigation supervisor's post has been abolished, and that the supervisors in districts where they now exist are allowed to continue only until they retire;

(c) whether it is a fact that the qualifications and pay of minor irrigation clerk-draftsman are to be raised like that of minor irrigation overseers; if not, why not;

(d) in how many districts there are no minor irrigation supervisors; whether there is any check exercised by superior officers over the estimates submitted by minor irrigation overseers in the above districts; if so, by whom; and

(e) whether there is any idea to amalgamate the existing minor irrigation establishment with the Public Works Department; if so, when it will be carried into effect?

A.—(a) The pay of minor irrigation clerk-draftsman which was fixed at Rs. 25-1-35 in 1914 was raised to Rs. 35, 35-1½-50-1-60 with effect from 26th February 1924 in the case of those who have passed the examination prescribed in G.O. No. 699, Revenue, dated 7th March 1917.

(b) Yes; but recently the Government have directed that the reduction of establishment previously sanctioned by them, be held in abeyance pending the examination of the question whether there is scope for more expenditure on minor irrigation works except when the Collector is satisfied that the reduction will not affect the amount that it is practicable to spend within a year.

(c) There is at present no proposal to raise the qualifications of either the minor irrigation overseers or the clerk-draftsman.

(d) Minor irrigation supervisors are now employed in only six districts, viz., Cuddapah, Kurnool, Chittoor, South Arcot, Tinnevely and Salem. In districts where there are no supervisors the estimates are checked in the Taluk, Divisional and Collectors' offices.

(e) There is no proposal to amalgamate the Minor Irrigation staff with that of the Public Works Department.

Number of irrigation tanks in each district.

* 851 Q.—Mr. V. C. VELLINGIRI GOUNDER: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of irrigation tanks in each district classed minor, major, restored, and not restored;

(b) the number of tanks restored by Government with contributions by ryots or pending restoration as such; and

(c) the number of tanks, if any, constructed by private people?

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A.—The particulars asked for have not been compiled save to the extent contained in the annual Public Works Department Administration Reports and the annual reports on the upkeep of minor irrigation works, which are published papers and to which the hon. Member is referred.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"With reference to the answer given to this question, may we have a list of such of those tanks which are not in good order and which are expected to be repaired in the near future"?

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"There is no return or report which contains the particulars which the hon. Member wants."

Depressed Classes.

Access to Melarkode Post office in Palghat.

* 852 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that the Melarkode Post office in Palghat firka is located in the midst of Agraharam and hence there is no free access to the depressed classes; and

(b) if they have no information, whether they will be pleased to call for the information?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to question No. 611.

Mr. R. VEERIAN:—"Sir, may I know whether it is on account of *mamul* or otherwise the members of the depressed classes are not allowed to have free access to post offices which are located in the midst of Agraharam."

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I want notice of that question."

Mr. R. VEERIAN:—"May I know whether they can forcibly enter such streets simply to go to post offices for transacting their business?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"The Government are taking action in the matter."

Mr. R. VEERIAN:—"May I know who prevented these Adi-Dravidas from entering the Agraharams? I want to know whether members of other castes hold any copper plate or pattyam or title-deed for the sole possession of these pathways."

Emigration.

Recruitment of labour for Assam Tea Estates.

* 853 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of licences issued so far in the Presidency for recruitment of labour to the Assam Tea Estates;

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(b) the number of licences cancelled out of them, together with reasons; and

(c) the number of recruiting agents prosecuted for irregularities in recruitment?

A.—(a) The number of licences issued to garden sardars during the year ending 30th June 1925 was 9,296.

(b) Twenty.

One—for irregular recruitment;

Two—after conviction for irregular recruitment;

One—for participating in the offence for which the above two licences were cancelled;

One—for recruiting outside the jurisdiction;

Four—for conviction and for assuming false names;

Seven—for conviction; and

Four—on account of undesirable character.

(c) Two.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I suppose the agents may be prosecuted for assuming false names?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I suppose so."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"And also for irregular recruitment?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"These are questions asking for legal opinion."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Out of 20 cases where recruiting has been carried on irregular lines only two have been prosecuted. I want to know the reason why the remaining 18 were not prosecuted. Is it because their cases were not considered as offences?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I suppose the authorities thought that there was no chance of conviction."

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo:—"May I know whether in the 20 cases mentioned in (b) a sardar who recruited a school boy is also included?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I want notice of the question."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"In view of the information contained in answer to clause (b) of this question, may I ask the hon. the Home Member to be good enough to say whether Government made any independent enquiry, before they issued licences to these garden sardars or simply accepted the suggestions sent from Assam, with a view to their being appointed as sardars by the Local Government?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I am unable to say anything at the present moment. I shall look into it."

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Forests.

Havoc caused to cattle and crops by wild beasts and pests from reserved forests.

* 854 Q.—Mr. D. MANJAYYA HEGGADE: Will the hon. the Home Member and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the great havoc committed to the crops and cattle of ryots living in the vicinity of the Government reserved forests by wild beasts and crop pests descending from those forests; and

(b) whether they have taken any steps to avoid such danger and what steps they propose to take for this purpose?

A.—(a) The Government are aware that a certain amount of damage to crops and cattle is caused by wild animals in the vicinity of forest reserves. The Government do not understand to what crop pests the hon. Member refers.

(b) Rewards are granted by Government for destruction of tigers, panthers, leopards and cheetahs. No rewards are now offered for destruction of pigs.

The Arms Act Committee (1922) recommended the free issue of crop-protection licences and this Government requested the licensing authorities to give full effect to the recommendation.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"With reference to the answer given to this question, may I know if the licensing authorities have given effect to the recommendations of the Arms Act Committee?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Yes, they have given effect."

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo:—"May I know why no rewards are offered for destruction of tigers, etc.?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Because the authorities thought it unnecessary."

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo:—"Will they not cause damage to the crops?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"In the opinion of the authorities it is otherwise."

Panchama Colony on the disafforested Malagavalli Reserve.

* 855 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) with reference to 8 (5) on page 7 of G.O. No. 1846, Law (General), dated 7th November 1921, what exactly is the relation of Rev. A. E. Smith of the London Mission Society to the Panchama Colony on the disafforested Malagavalli Reserve, the major part of which consists of Panchama non-Christian families; and

(b) whether there have been frequent complaints from the Panchama non-Christians of alleged acts of high-handedness on the part of the agents of the Mission?

A.—(a) The Rev. A. E. Smith of London Mission Society is connected with the Madiga Colony merely as a philanthropist for the uplift of the depressed classes.

(b) No.

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Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"With reference to the answer given to this question, is it consistent with the avowed policy of religious neutrality of the Government to entrust this colony to the Rev. A. E. Smith whose duty it is to convert as many Panchamas as he can?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I do not think that the Government entrusted this missionary with any such duties."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"With reference to this question and the answer given in clause (a), may I ask what exactly are the duties of the Rev. A. E. Smith of the London Mission in connexion with that colony? The answer is 'He is connected with the Madiga Colony merely as a philanthropist.' Has he got only powers of supervision or can he issue certain orders or convert certain members of that colony?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I think he only supervises them."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"The answer given to clause (b) is 'No'. Am I to understand that Government have no information on this point or that no complaints were made either to the Government or to their district agents?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"The Government have received no complaints."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"What precautions are taken by Government to see that this agent does not overstep the limits of pure 'philanthropy'?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I am afraid, Sir, it is a hypothetical question."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"I submit it is not. Sir, this gentleman who has come from England or America to convert as many people as he can, can by making small offers induce these simple folk to embrace his religion. If he were to do so, is it purely 'philanthropy'? What precaution has been taken by the Government to see that such a thing does not occur?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I shall consider the suggestion made by the hon. Member."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"May I ask why this gentleman was entrusted with this work and, whether any attempt was made to get any of the Hindus or the Panchamas to take up this work?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Because other men were not forthcoming this gentleman was entrusted with this work."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"May I ask whether the hon. the Home Member is aware that the entrusting of this work to a Missionary has resulted in a lot of feuds and factions among other villagers?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I am not aware of it."

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Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO:—"In view of all these things, will the Government be pleased to make enquiries in the matter?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Most certainly I shall do so."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"May I know what part this Missionary gentleman took in regard to a dispute that arose in a village?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"As I have promised I shall look into the whole matter."

Mr. R. VEERIAN:—"May I know why the most reproachable term 'Panchama' is used in this question?"

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Because I could not make a distinction between the words 'Madiga' and 'Malla' I used the word 'Panchama'."

Mr. R. VEERIAN:—"When there is a specific Government Order preventing the use of that word, why no regard is given to the Government Order?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Government Orders bind only Government servants."

Mr. R. VEERIAN:—"The Government Order says that that word should not occur in any Government record."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"This is not a Government record. This is a Council record."

Mr. R. VEERIAN:—"Does not Council form part and parcel of Government?"

Alleged forest grievances of certain villagers in Anchetti.

* 856 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the memorial, dated 14th February 1925, submitted by Mr. R. Varadappa Chettiyar and all the residents of the twelve villages, Anchetti, P.O., via Denkanikota, Salem district, has already been received by the Government; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by the Government to remove the alleged forest grievances stated in the petition?

A.—(a) A memorial, dated 14th July 1925, was received on 22nd July 1925.

(b) The District Forest Officer, North Salem, is preparing a revised grazing scheme for Anchetti and other ranges which will meet the requirements of the villagers concerned.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"With reference to the answer given to this question, may I know when the scheme is likely to be given effect to considering that this is a very old matter?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I do not know when it will be given effect to. I shall call for papers and see that effect is given to it as early as possible."

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Jails.*Transportation of Mappilla prisoners to the Andamans.*

* 857 Q.—**MR. S. SATYAMURTI**: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether he has made any personal inquiries as to the desires of the Mappilla prisoners regarding their transportation to the Andamans; and

(b) whether all propaganda, direct or indirect, to induce them to go to the Andamans has been stopped?

A.—(a) The hon. the Home Member spoke to the Mappilla prisoners and their families before they left Madras on the 9th July 1925 and was satisfied that they were willing to go to the Andamans.

(b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to clause (e) of question No. 442-A given at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 25th August 1925.

Local Boards and Municipal Councils.*Repairs to the roads in Malabar damaged by floods.*

* 858 Q.—**RAO SAHIB P. V. GOPALAN**: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state with reference to my question No. 1523, dated 6th December 1924, and the answer given by the Government to clause (f)—

(a) whether Government have received the amounts of the sanctioned estimates which the President of the Malabar District Board has been instructed to prepare and get sanctioned by the district board; and

(b) whether the Government have considered the question of giving to the Malabar District Board specific grant for this road and, if not, whether the same was due to non-receipt of information asked for from the President of Malabar District Board and, if he has not done so, whether Government will call for the information?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) An advance lump grant of Rs. 80,000 was given to the Board in 1924-25 for the repair of damage to trunk roads. It is understood that out of this amount the Board allotted a sum of Rs. 11,750 for special repairs to the Nadghani Ghat road. The Government are now considering a further grant of Rs. 45,000 for this road in the current year, and hope to provide for its complete restitution in 1926-27.

RAO SAHIB P. V. GOPALAN :—" I see an advance lump grant of Rs. 80,000 was given to the Malabar District Board in 1924-25 and the Board allotted out of this sum of Rs. 11,750 for special repairs to the Nadghani ghat road. On the 6th of December 1924 in answer to a question of mine the Government told me that traffic was not possible on the Nadghani ghat road and I know even now it is in the same condition. Am I to understand if the District Board persistently neglect to do its duties the hon. the Minister has no control over the Board and will he assure us that things will be done better hereafter at least?"

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The hon. the **RAJA OF PANAGAL** :—" I can only say that the amount was placed at the disposal of the District Board. The Board on account of their own reasons did not spend the whole amount for the particular road. Government have however proposed to give another Rs. 45,000 this year."

District Board Engineers.

* 859 Q.—**MR. MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB**: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) when the services of the Engineers under the district board and municipalities were provincialized; why under such circumstances the rules of transfer as obtaining among Government servants cannot also be enforced with regard to them; and

(b) what is the total service of the District Board Engineers of Trichinopoly and Salem respectively?

A.—(a) The services of District Board Engineers only have been provincialized. The date of provincialization is 1st March 1924.

The Government do not know what rules are referred to.

(b) District Board Engineer, Trichinopoly—15 years and 7 months.

District Board Engineer, Salem—19 years and 4 months.

MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" With reference to the answer given to this question, may I ask how is it that this District Board Engineer has been considered to be indispensable for the district board of Salem even after 19 years of continuous service?"

The hon. the **RAJA OF PANAGAL** :—" There was no complaint against the Engineer from the board, nor was there any request made from any other board for his services."

MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Is the hon. the Minister aware that there is any amount of dissatisfaction among the public over this matter?"

The hon. the **RAJA OF PANAGAL** :—" It has not come to the notice of Government."

MR. G. RAMESWARA RAO :—" Is it necessary that there should be a specific complaint? Is it not the duty of the Government to see that an executive officer is not be employed in the same district for a number of years, either as Collector or as Deputy Collector?"

The hon. the **PRESIDENT** :—" That question does not arise."

MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" May I ask the hon. the Minister, whether he is aware that the present gentleman has acquired properties in the district where he considers himself a permanent citizen and is it not better that he is given some transfer after so many years service in the same place?"

The hon. the **RAJA OF PANAGAL** :—" The Government have no information as regards his possession of property in the district."

SRI MAN SASIBHUSHAN RATH MAHASAYO :—" May I know the policy or rule by which these officers are transferred? Or, if there is no rule, are they transferred only when specific complaints are brought against them?" 11-45 a.m.

The hon. the **RAJA OF PANAGAL** :—" There is no such rule that a particular engineer should not be in a place for more than a particular period."

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Alleged nomination of one Mr. S. Joseph to Suramangalam Union Board.

* 860 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) why the nomination of one Mr. S. Joseph to the Suramangalam Union Board, Salem district, to represent the depressed classes was cancelled some months back ;

(b) whether any remarks were made by the President of the Suramangalam Union Board when reporting the matter of cancellation of Mr. Joseph's nomination to the President, Salem Taluk Board ; and

(c) if so, whether he will be pleased to lay his remarks on the Council table ?

A.—The information is being called for.

Lavish expenditure of municipal funds at Hindupur.

* 861 Q.—Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Rate-payers' Association, Hindupur, has sent up a list of cases in which the municipal funds have been excessively spent to the detriment of the interests of the rate-payers ;

(b) whether any inquiries have been made into the matter and if so, by whom ; and

(c) what the probable amount of avoidable expenditure that has been incurred comes to and how the Government propose to set matters right ?

A.—(a) The Government have received from the Rate-payers' Association a representation on the subject of municipal contracts.

(b) A report on the subject was obtained from the chairman.

(c) The Government do not consider it necessary to interfere in the matter.

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO :—“ With reference to the answer to clause (b), may I point out to the hon. the Minister that the complaint itself is against the chairman himself and will the hon. Minister therefore be pleased to make an enquiry through the agency of an independent officer ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ The request will be considered.”

Proceeds of the sale of tangedu bark at Hindupur.

* 862 Q.—Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) what the amount was for which *tangedu* bark within the municipal limits of Hindupur was sold in each of the last three years ; and

(b) who the man that purchased it this year is ?

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

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO :—“ Sir, every year the bark used to be sold for Rs 300 and this year it was sold only for about Rs. 3 and may I point out that there is corruption in the local body ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ It is a matter for consideration by the local board.”

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Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO :—“ Can I not expect the Government to intercede and put an end to the corruption I have pointed out ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ It is the duty of the audit officer to point it out.”

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO :—“ I do not think the audit officer can do this ; he is only to check the vouchers and he cannot enquire into the misconduct or corruption of the body.”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ I do not think Government can interfere unless misconduct or corruption is pointed out.”

Allotment to the Anantapur Taluk Board for sinking wells.

* 863 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether a sum of Rs. 2,000 was allotted to the taluk board of Anantapur for sinking wells for the benefit of the depressed classes ; and if so, when and by whom it was received on behalf of the taluk board ;

(b) whether the said sum was duly credited to the account of the taluk board and such sums as were required were drawn from the treasury from time to time ; and, if not, with whom was the amount, how much and for how long ; and

(c) whether the entire sum has been duly accounted for, with the necessary vouchers by the officer or officers concerned ?

A.—(a) The Labour Commissioner sanctioned a grant of Rs. 1,955 for the construction of wells for Madigas and Malas in Kalyandrug and Anantapur taluks, and requested the President, District Board, Anantapur, to draw the amount and to arrange for the completion of the works before 31st March 1924. The District Board President deputed the President of the Anantapur Taluk Board for the purpose. The President, Taluk Board, drew the sum from the treasury on 31st March 1924.

(b) No. The amount was kept in the personal custody of the President of the Taluk Board instead of being credited in the Taluk Board accounts. Five wells appear to have been constructed and an unspent balance of Rs. 440 was refunded on 13th June 1925.

(c) The President of the District Board has instructed the District Board Engineer to inspect the well works.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ May I know the reason why the president of the district board himself did not draw the money as requested by the Commissioner of Labour ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ I do not know the facts of the case. If the hon. Member gives notice, I shall enquire into the matter.”

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—“ May I know why the amount should not be entrusted into the hands of the Collector of the district ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ Because the work concerns the local board ”

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Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Is it permissible for the president of the taluk board to keep this money in personal custody ? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" It is irregular. "

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" In view of the hon. Minister's answer that it is irregular and also of my humble judgment that it is a case of temporary misappropriation, may I ask the hon. the Minister whether he has taken any action or whether he proposes to take any action ; and if not, why not ? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" The president of the district board has instructed the District Board Engineer to inspect the works and when that report is received Government will consider whether it is necessary for them to take any action. "

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasaya :—" In view of the fact that the president has been keeping the money of the board in his personal custody and not in the account of the board, will the hon. Minister consult the law officers as to the fitness of the case for criminal prosecution ? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" The report has not yet been received. "

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" So far as clause (c) is concerned, the answer of the hon. Minister is satisfactory. In view of the answer given to clause (b), which shows that a sum of Rs. 440 has been kept in the personal custody of the president of the taluk board from 31st March 1924 to 13th June 1925 without being necessary for the work on hand, will the hon. Minister consider the desirability of taking criminal action against this gentleman ? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" Part of the suggestion is under consideration. The other part will be considered when the report is received from the president of the district board. "

Alleged refusal of certain bus-owners to carry the members of depressed classes.

* 864 Q—Mr. R. VEERIAN : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that Nallipalayam Thandapani Motor Service and other such motor services licensed by the Salem District Board having their head offices at Salem refuse to take the depressed classes into their buses particularly the Nallipalayam Thandapani Motor Service since they have openly printed on the back of their tickets that no accommodation could be given to ' Panchamas ' ; and

(b) if they are not aware of the fact whether they will be pleased to call for the information ?

A.—(a) & (b) A copy of the report received from the President, District Board, Salem, has been furnished to the hon. Member and is now placed on the table.

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—" May I ask the hon. Minister to take similar action against owners of other buses plying for hire in other district boards also ? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" That question does not arise out of the answer given to this question. "

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The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—" With reference to the fine imposed on the bus-owner by the president of the district board, may I ask whether it is open to the president of the board to fine the owner without prosecuting him in a magistrate's court ? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" I myself had a doubt in the matter ; but it is for the aggrieved party to test it in a court of law. "

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" On a point of order, Mr. President, before I put my question, may I request you to be good enough to rule whether it is open to the hon. Members on the Treasury Benches to say that a ' question does not arise ' ? They may submit to you, Sir, that the question does not arise and it is for you to rule whether it does or does not arise. It seems to me that they are usurping your functions, when they say that the question does not arise. "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" That is a submission to the Chair. "

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" It is not. "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" When hon. Members on the Treasury Benches say that a particular question does not arise, they mean that the question does not arise so far as they are concerned. But so far as the House and the questioner are concerned, they cannot say anything till the Chair has ruled. "

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" The phrase ' does not arise ' occurring in the Standing Orders, can be used only by you, Mr. President, and if hon. Members of the Treasury Bench think that a question does not arise, they should address the Chair, as we humbler folk do and get a ruling from the Chair. Now that you have ruled, I pass on to the question. "

" Mr. President, in view of the question raised by my hon. Friend Mr. Veerian, may I ask the Government why they should not issue a general circular to all the district boards in the Presidency to see that when issuing licences to bus companies, the companies should not expressly or impliedly make any discrimination between passengers on account of caste or colour ? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" There have been no complaints except in this case in which the president of the district board himself has taken action. Government expect other presidents also to take similar action when such instances are noticed. "

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—" A few months ago I brought to the notice of the hon. Minister an instance of the bus-owner plying between Tiruvannamalai and Chengam who refused to take two Adi-Dravidas though they had tickets with them owing to communal distinctions but no steps were taken and the matter was coolly dropped altogether. Why so ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" We are now dealing with buses somewhere else. "

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—" The hon. Minister asked me to bring specific instances and when I mentioned one instance the hon. Member said that things could not be rectified all of a sudden. May I know, Sir, whether anything would be gained by bringing again more instances to the notice of the hon. Minister and get the same reply as now ? "

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The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" If my hon. Friend thinks that this is the instance which I wanted, I am afraid he has quoted a wrong one. I asked for instances in which the board did not take action. This is a case where the board has taken action and therefore Government cannot interfere."

Medical.

Government Ayurvedic dispensaries.

* 865 Q.—Mr. D. MANJAYYA HEGGADE : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether there are Ayurvedic dispensaries established or aided by the Government in this Presidency; and

(b) if the answer is in the affirmative, how many such Ayurvedic dispensaries there are in the rural parts of the South Kanara district; if not, why not?

A.—(a) & (b) There are at present no Ayurvedic dispensaries either maintained or aided by the Government. A proposal to attach a hospital to the School of Indian Medicine from next year is under consideration.

Mr. D. MANJAYYA HEGGADE :—" What kind of aid do the Government propose to give to start such dispensaries ? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" The only aid that Government propose to give is the aid to the hospital that is proposed to be attached to the Government School of Indian Medicine."

Opening of rural hospitals.

* 866 Q.—Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the number of rural hospitals opened during 1924-25 and in the current year up to date; and

(b) whether the grant allotted for rural medical relief for 1924-25 from Provincial Funds was fully utilized and if not the reasons for not fully utilizing the said amount?

A.—(a) The reports received from all except four local boards show that 101 dispensaries were opened during 1924-25 and that 61 have since been opened in 1925-26 up to date. The Government have so far sanctioned the opening of 229 dispensaries.

(b) The grant was not fully utilized. The actual expenditure was only Rs. 2,098. The grant was intended for the payment of subsidies for 220 dispensaries from 1st October 1924. But only 101 dispensaries could be actually opened during the year, as in most cases it was not possible for local boards to secure the practitioners required until nearly the close of the year.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Though several such dispensaries have been opened by the local bodies, many have not been supplied with medicines. May I know what the practitioners are to do without medicines ? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" The supply of medicines is the concern of the local body and the question must be put to the president of the local board."

[2nd November 1925]

Building a compound wall around the Leper settlement.

* 867 Q.—Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether Government have considered the proposal to build a compound wall around the Leper settlement or to fence it so as to prevent the free egress or ingress of leper patients?

A.—Yes. An estimate has been sanctioned for the purpose.

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" May I ask the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government when this is proposed to be constructed ? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" I can only say that it will be taken up for execution as early as possible."

Number, rank and quarters of medical officers attached to the Government Mental Diseases Hospital, Madras.

* 868 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state the number and rank of medical officers attached to the Government Mental Diseases Hospital at Madras, which of them live on the premises and the rent received for the quarters occupied by each of them?

A.—The information asked for is furnished below :—

Number and rank of Medical Officers attached to the Madras Mental Hospital.	Whether living on the premises.	Rent recovered for the quarters occupied.	Rent recovered for the electric installation.		
		Per mensem.	Per mensem.		
		Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.
One Superintendent—Civil Surgeon's grade.	Yes.	95	23	0	6
One Deputy Superintendent—Military Assistant Surgeon.	Do.	58	10	0	0
One Assistant Surgeon—Civil Assistant Surgeon's grade.	Do.	20	2	8	0
One Sub-Assistant Surgeon—Civil Sub-Assistant Surgeon's grade.	Do.	15	1	8	0

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know, Sir, whether the nature of the duties of these officers is such as to necessitate their residing within the premises itself ? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" It depends on the accommodation available."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" If accommodation is available ? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" If accommodation is available it is desirable that they should live on the premises."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Why then should they be asked to pay the rent ? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" Because they are given their pay."

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Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Is there not a rule that if the nature of the duties of an officer requires that he should stay on the premises he should not be asked to pay rent?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"In this case the Committee that was appointed recommended that they should pay rent."

Public Health.

Working of the Act dealing with adulteration of foodstuffs.

* 869 Q.—Mr. C. GOPALA MENON: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Act dealing with adulteration of foodstuffs has been in force in the Presidency;

(b) if so, the number of cases prosecuted under the Act in the last three years (1) in the Presidency and (2) in the City of Madras;

(c) whether any prosecutions under the Act have been launched in regard to adulteration of milk in the Madras City; and

(d) if not, whether the Government propose to put into effect the provisions of the Act especially as the milk supplied in the City is very much adulterated and affects the health of the children?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) Section 1 of the Madras Prevention of Adulteration Act, 1918, extends to the whole of the Madras Presidency; the remaining sections of the Act have not yet been applied to any area in the Presidency.

(d) The Public Analyst has submitted draft rules prescribing standards of purity for milk and milk products. These rules are now being examined by the Government. The question of extending the provisions of the Act to any part of the Presidency is under consideration.

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"May I know why the Act has not been put into operation even though it was passed seven years ago?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"Rules are being framed just now. Government will consider the desirability of applying the Act either to the whole or a part of the Presidency."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"May I know if seven years were required for the framing of the rules?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"We had to appoint an analyst and only after receiving his report could we frame rules."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"When was this analyst appointed?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"If the hon. Member wants the details I must ask for notice. We had to advertise, get applications and appoint the analyst."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"Did it take seven years to advertise for and appoint this analyst?"

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The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"It had also to depend upon the availability of funds."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"Am I to understand that during the last seven years no funds were available to appoint this analyst?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"The funds available were utilized for other and more urgent purposes."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"Does the hon. Minister consider the enforcement of this Act not an important matter?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"I was only speaking comparatively. This is important no doubt, but there were others more important."

Religious and Charitable Endowments.

Religious endowments in Malabar according to Mr. Graeme's pymash of 1817.

* 870 Q.—Mr. K. PRABHAKARAN TAMPAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the number of public temples and religious endowments in Malabar according to Mr. Graeme's pymash of 1817;

(b) the number of temples to which notices of demand for funds and accounts were now sent by the President of the Hindu Religious Endowments Board;

(c) whether in sending such notices the Board has made any discrimination between public and private temples; if so, on what basis; and

(d) whether there has been a single instance of a private temple to which notice of demand was not sent?

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

(b) 904.

(c) The Board has sent demands only to temples which appeared *prima facie* to be public. It will examine on its merits the claims of any temple to come under the category of private.

(d) The Board reports that there are numerous temples in Malabar to which demand notices were not sent as the temples were evidently private.

Education.

Abolition of the Physical Education Institute, Guntur.

* 871 Q.—Mr. P. ANJANEYULU: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Physical Education Institute at Guntur was recently closed;

(b) if so, the causes that led to it;

(c) for how many years it was working and with what results;

(d) whether there is any such institute in the whole of Northern Circars now;

(e) if not, whether the hon. Minister is aware that there is a great need for such an institute;

[2nd November 1925]

(f) whether there are any representations made, or memorials submitted on the subject; and

(g) if so, the Government have passed any and what orders thereon?

A.—(a) & (b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 635.

(c) Five years. The reports on the working of the Institute showed that it was not up to the mark.

(d) No.

(e) The Government will enquire.

(f) & (g) The Government received representations on the subject and will consider.

Teacher-managers of aided elementary schools.

* 872 Q.—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have arrived at any decision regarding the representation of teacher-managers of aided elementary schools in the District Educational Councils;

(b) whether the Government have any information regarding the working of the Teacher-Managers' Associations in the Presidency, and if so whether they are satisfied with their working; and

(c) if no such information is available, whether the Government will be pleased to call for such information from the District Educational Officers of the several districts?

A.—(a) As stated in the answer to clause (c) of question No. 583 asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 20th March 1925, the question of giving representation on the District Educational Councils to associations of teacher-managers in the mufassal will be considered if and when they are properly organized.

(b) Reports were received in 1924 on the working of associations of teacher-managers in the districts of Tanjore, Chingleput and Godavari. These did not show that the organizations were representative enough to justify their recognition for the purpose in view. The question of according representation to the District Educational Council, Ganjam, to the association of teacher-managers in the district is now under consideration.

(c) The Government see no need to call for any such reports till the associations concerned address the Government in the matter.

Constitution of the Text-Book Committee.

* 873 Q.—Mr. K. SARVARAYUDU: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) the names of persons constituting the present Text-Book Committee;

(b) their qualifications; and

(c) the principles upon which members have been selected to the Committee?

[2nd November 1925]

A.—(a) & (b) The Text-Book Committee consists of—

President.

Mr. R. G. Grieve, *Ex-Officio*.

Members—Elected.

1. M.R.Ry. C. Ponnuswami Nayudu, M.L.C., Madras.
2. Mr. Thomas Harris, B.A., L.T., Headmaster, Voorhees College, Vellore.
3. M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur M. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar, B.A., B.L., President, District Board, Bellary.
4. " V. R. Harihar Ayyar, B.A., L.T., Headmaster, High School, Gopalasamudram.
5. " V. Mahadeva Ayyar, B.A., L.T., Senior Assistant, Native High School, Kumbakonam.
6. " G. Gurabotham, B.A., L.T., S.P.G. High School, Nandyal.
7. Mr. C. A. Steele, District Educational Officer, Salem.
8. M.R.Ry. P. J. Devasahayam, B.A., L.T., Principal, London Mission High School, Coimbatore.
9. " L. R. Natesa Ayyar, B.A., L.T., Assistant, National High School, Trichinopoly.
10. " K. T. Chandu Nambiyar, B.A., B.L., Malabar.
11. " D. C. Pattabhiramayya, B.A., L.T., Assistant, Hindu High School, Masulipatam.
12. " T. V. Jagannadha Rao, B.A., L.T., Assistant, Kallikota College, Berhampur.
13. " M. P. Mariadoss Pillai, B.A., L.T., Headmaster, Board High School, Panruti.
14. " V. Narasimharayudu, B.A., L.T., District Educational Officer, Vizagapatam.
15. " Amembal Srinivasa Pai, B.A., B.L., South Kanara.
16. " V. C. Srinivasa Acharya Avargal, District Educational Officer, Guntur.
17. " G. Jagannadhaswami, M.A., L.T., Headmaster, P.R. College, Coenada.

Members—Nominated.

1. Mr. F. W. Henderson, M.A., Professor, Madras Christian College.
2. M.R.Ry. S. E. Ranganathan, M.A., L.T., Junior Professor of English, Presidency College, Madras.
3. " I. Kankabalam Pantulu Garu, M.A., L.T., Headmaster, Raja's College, Parlakimedi.
4. " K. Chinnathambi Pillai, B.A., L.T., Pachappa's College, Madras.
5. " T. K. Venkatarama Ayyar, M.A., L.T., District Educational Officer, Chittoor.
6. " T. Ekambaram, M.A., L.T., Lecturer, Teachers' College, Saidapet.
7. " M. C. S. Anantapadmanabha Rao, M.A., L.T., Professor, Presidency College, Madras.
8. " M. K. Dandekar, B.A., Principal, Government Institute of Commerce, Madras.
9. " L. T. Anantanarayana Sastriyar, Headmaster, School of Commerce, Calicut.
10. Mr. C. R. Porrett, Teachers' College, Saidapet.
11. M.R.Ry. C. Namasivaya Mudaliyar, Tamil Pandit, Queen Mary's College for Women, Madras.
12. " T. Rajagopala Rao, B.A., L.T., M.R.A.S., Madras Christian College.
13. Srimati G. Parukutti Amma, B.A., L.T., Headmistress, Secondary section, Presidency Training School, Egmore.
14. M.R.Ry. N. Kuppuswami Sastriyar, M.A., Professor of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology, Presidency College, Madras.
15. Sriman B. Sivaram Katho Mahasaya, B.A., L.T., Agency Educational Officer.
16. Miss C. Gordon, Kindergarten Lecturer, Teachers' College, Saidapet.
17. Muhammad Abdul Huq Sahib, Professor of Arabic, Government Muhammadan College, Madras.

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Members—Nominated—cont.

18. Khan Sahib Khaja Khan Sahib Bahadur, Retired Assistant Inspector of Schools.
 19. M.R.Ry. Madhusudan Panigrahi, B.A., Pleader, Berhampore.
 20. " Diwan Bahadur S. Bhavanandam Pillai, I.S.O.
 21. " P. L. Narasimha Rao Pantulu, Pithapuram.
 22. " R. Raghava Ayyangar, Samasthanam Vidwan, Ramnad.

(c) The principles of constitution of the committee are embodied in rule 9 of the rules relating to the committee which is as follows:—

Rule 9.—The Committee shall consist of not more than 40 members exclusive of the President, of whom 18 shall be elected by District Secondary Education Boards as shown below and the remaining 22 shall be nominated by the Director subject to the approval of the Government:—

District Secondary Education Boards.	Number of members to be elected.
Ganjam	1
Vizagapatam	1
Godavari	1
Kistna	1
South Arcot	1
Tanjore	1
Trichinopoly	1
Madura	1
Ramnad	1
Tinnevely	1
Coimbatore	1
Salem	1
Malabar	1
South Kanara	1
Guntur and Nellore	1
Bellary and Anantapur	1
Kurnool and Cuddapah	1
North Arcot and Chittoor	1
Total	18

Note.—Where two districts are mentioned the elections will be held alternately by the District Secondary Education Boards of those districts. The first election under these rules will be held by the Guntur, Bellary, Kurnool and North Arcot Boards.

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"With reference to the answer to clause (c) may I know why it is not possible to give each district an opportunity of electing one member and why it is necessary to club two districts together as in the cases of Guntur and Nellore, Bellary and Anantapur, etc. ? Out of 18 members elected, 14 districts elected one member each and the other districts were grouped together and elections for these districts would be held alternately. May I know the special reasons why they are grouped together ?"

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The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"It depends on the number of schools that are in the district."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"May I know whether the number of high schools in the Guntur and Nellore districts put together is not larger than that in a single district ?"

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"To give figures I want notice."

Adi-Dravida students of the Government Training School, Calicut.

* 874 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Adi-Dravida students of the Government Training School, Calicut, are lodged in an out-house;

(b) whether the solitary Adi-Dravida student now in the hostel was permitted to dine with the Tiyyas;

(c) whether this permission has since been revoked, and if so, why;

(d) whether the Director of Public Instruction has now ordered that 'if any student complained against the internal management of the hostel, he would be dealt with very severely either by suspension or by dismissal'; and

(e) whether this order has the approval of the hon. Minister?

A.—(a) No.

(b) Yes.

(c) A cosmopolitan section was formed which students joined of their own accord, the Adi-Dravida student being one of them.

(d) The warning administered by the Director of Public Instruction to the students was not against their preferring any complaint at all about the internal management of the hostel but against their adopting measures which are subversive of discipline in respect of matters regarding which representations should in the ordinary course have been made to the constituted authorities for supervision and management of hostels

(e) The Director of Public Instruction, as the head of the Department, is ultimately responsible for the maintenance of discipline in public institutions and hostels attached to them. The Government do not see any inappropriateness in the warning issued by the Director. The order was not previously approved by the Minister.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"With reference to the answer to clauses (d) and (e), may I ask the hon. the Minister to say whether he approves of the order in the terms, which I quote from clause (d) of my question, 'if any student complained against the internal management of the hostel, he would be dealt with very severely either by suspension or by dismissal' ?"

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"If the complaint is not made to the constituted authorities, viz., the hostel superintendent or the Principal in the first instance."

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Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know if this punishment will be dealt out to these students, only if they complain to the wrong authorities and not against the internal management of the hostel ? "

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" The internal management is within the jurisdiction of the warden of the hostel and ignoring him and his authority, if a complaint is made to another outside authority it is a breach of discipline."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Will the hon. the Minister be good enough to say whether he considers suspension or dismissal of a student, simply because he prefers a complaint over the head of the hostel warden, is a proper punishment for such a trivial offence ? "

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" I consider it an offence because in a hostel where there are 50 or 100 students, strict discipline is absolutely necessary."

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—" With reference to the answer to clause (a) I know as a matter of fact that the Adi-Dravida student was allowed to live only in an out-house and sweep his own room. May I know if there is no common servant for all students and if the hon. Minister has seen this personally ? "

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" I am informed that the facts given out by the hon. Member are not accurate. The boy is not asked to sweep his own room or do anything of that kind."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—" May I know whether these students have no right of appeal to higher authorities if it is necessary ? "

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" They have a right of appeal."

Rao Sahib P. V. GOPALAN :—" May I know from the hon. the Minister for Development whether it is not a fact that the headmaster of the Fisheries Training school ill-advised this poor Adi-Dravida boy to put in petition to the Director of Public Instruction, the District Educational Officer and the Headmaster of the Training School, preparing the petitions in his own handwriting and whether he would take any disciplinary action against this subordinate of his ? "

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" I do not know whether anybody instigated the Adi-Dravida boy. If it is so, it is reprehensible."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" With reference to clause (c) of my question, the answer is that 'a cosmopolitan section was formed which students joined of their own accord, the Adi-Dravida student being one of them.' May I ask the hon. Minister to say whether the cosmopolitan section now continues or has been dissolved and if so, why ? "

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" This section happily continues."

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—" With reference to the answer to clause (c), may I know whether any order has been issued by the Director of Public Instruction that all classes of students should not live in a common house or that Adi-Dravida students should live in a particular out-house or outside the hostel ? "

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The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" There is no such order making any distinction between castes and sub-castes in the cosmopolitan section; all are equally treated and no distinction is observed."

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—" May I request the hon. Minister to place the remarks made by the educational officer on the table of this House ? "

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" I am informed that the Adi-Dravida boys and Tiyya boys are living together, living like a happy family."

Excise.

Formation of Excise Advisory Committees.

* 875 Q.—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) in how many and which districts Excise Advisory Committees have been formed during the current year;

(b) what the functions of such committees are; and

(c) whether any such committee has been formed in the Nellore district?

A.—(a) The Government have no information. A new advisory committee was formed during 1924-25 in the West Godavari district.

(b) The hon. Member is referred to paragraph 3 of the Press Communiqué issued in G.O. No. 652, dated 29th June 1917, now laid on the table.

(c) The Government have no information.

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—" May I ask the hon. the Minister for Education, with reference to a statement he made some time ago, what steps he has taken for the formation of excise advisory committees with unofficial majority ? "

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" Steps have been taken; the scheme is almost ready and will be placed before this House. Further action will be taken afterwards."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—" How long has this scheme been under consideration ? "

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" The matter is in a stage preliminary to publication or preliminary to the Government passing orders. As has been promised, the papers will be placed on the table of the House at its next meeting if possible."

Closure of toddy and arrack shops in Anantapur taluk.

* 876 Q.—Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that the Board of Revenue received a memorial from the residents of Illur, Kallumadi and Tharimela of Anantapur taluk requesting that toddy and arrack shops in those villages may be permanently closed;

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(b) whether the Government have consulted the local Exoisse officers and the Collector on this point;

(c) whether the Government have passed orders thereon, and if so, to what effect;

(d) whether the Government propose to fix any minimum limit for the sale of toddy or arrack shops generally on the basis of the last three years; and

(e) whether the Government are aware that there are several other villages which are pressing for total prohibition?

A.—(a) to (c) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to clauses (c) and (d) of Legislative Council question No. 566.

(d) No.

(e) The Government have no information.

Alleged restrictions on the use of ganja for medicinal purposes.

* 877 Q.—SRIMAN SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether Exoisse Rules prohibit or impose any restriction on the use of ganja by the Kavirajs and Vaidyas in the preparation of certain medicines;

(b) if any physicians have been so far prosecuted for preparing medicine having ganja as one of its ingredients; and

(c) what latitude is allowed to the physicians in the matter of using ganja in the preparation of medicines?

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

(c) The limit of private possession of ganja is 8 tolas in the Agency and 4 tolas elsewhere. Ayurvedic doctors are permitted to possess licit ganja for use in medicines in excess of these limits provided a special licence is obtained.

Location of the toddy shop of Veeranam village, Salem taluk.

* 875 Q.—MR. R. VEERIAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that a toddy shop is located within a few yards from the depressed class quarters of Veeranam village, Salem taluk; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to shift the toddy shop to a far away place?

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

(b) No such proposal is before the Government.

Agriculture.

Cotton-growing in this Presidency.

* 879 Q.—MR. C. GOPALA MENON: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the cotton produced in this Presidency shows any improvement in area, quality and price since the Provincial Agricultural Department has bestowed their attention on the development of cotton;

(b) what is the present average yield of cotton in this Presidency as compared with a decade ago; and

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(c) how does our present yield compare with American and Egyptian cottons?

A.—(a) *Area*.—The area under cotton fluctuates with the season and prices. There has however been a continuous increase in (1) the area under irrigated cotton (mainly Cambodia) and (2) the area under improved varieties of cotton introduced by the Agricultural Department as can be seen from the figures already furnished to the hon. Member on 6th December 1924 in reply to question No. 1454. The following figures for 1924-25 show a further increase:—

Area under irrigated cotton	Estimated area under improved varieties.			
	N. 14.	H. 25.	Company cotton.	Cambodia.
* 245,214	20,180	179,570	139,300	100,700

* Actuals except for Trichinopoly for which final figures have not yet been received; the figures for this district are estimates.

Quality and price.—The hon. Member is referred to pages 87, 96 and 103 of the Popular Account of the Madras Agricultural Department, a copy of which was supplied to him by the Director of Agriculture in 1922. The figures given there include the profit due not only to increase in yield but also to improved quality.

(b) The average yields per acre of cotton in 1916-17 and 1924-25 are given below:—

Variety.	Average yield per acre in lint.	
	1916-17.	1924-25.
	LB.	LB.
Irrigated Cambodia	...	250
Cocanadas	75	75
Northerns and Westerns	50	50
Uppam	55	75 † and 65 ‡
Tinnevellies	90	110
† In Coimbatore.		‡ In other districts.

(c) The average yield per acre of cotton in lint in the Madras Presidency, America and Egypt is 82,200 lb. and 450 lb. respectively.

Government Agricultural Colleges and Schools.

* 880 Q.—MR. K. RAGHUCHANDRA BALIAL: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) how many agricultural colleges and schools have been maintained by the Government in this Presidency and where those are located; and

(b) why there are no such institutions on the West Coast?

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- A.—(a) There is an Agricultural College at Coimbatore and there are Agricultural Middle Schools at Taliparamba in Malabar district and Anakapalle in Vizagapatam district. The Government have recently sanctioned the opening of an Agricultural Middle School at Kalahasti.
- (b) There is an Agricultural Middle School on the West Coast.

Mr. V. C. VELLINGIRI GOUNDAR :—“ May I know the reasons why the Government have sanctioned the opening of another school at Kalahasti? The Director of Agriculture recommended that no further schools should be opened till the existing schools show satisfactory results.”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—“ The Government thought otherwise.”

Mr. V. C. VELLINGIRI GOUNDAR :—“ Do the Government think that their opinion is weightier than that of the Director of Agriculture?”

Separate kitchen and dining hall for Nayar students in Taliparamba Agricultural school.

* 881 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that all the Nayar students insisted on a separate kitchen and dining hall for themselves when the hon. the Minister recently visited the Taliparamba Agricultural school hostel and that the hon. the Minister assured them that he would soon make such arrangements;

(b) whether it is a fact that all Nayars resented the idea of food being taken from the kitchen where meals were prepared for them to a separate dining hall for Tiyyas, Ezhavas, etc.;

(c) whether it is a fact that in the hostel attached to the Government Fisheries Training School at Calicut students of various castes, viz., Nayars, Tiyyas, Mukkuvans, Mappillas, eat in the same dining hall; and

(d) if the Government have no information with reference to clause (a), (b) and (c), whether they will be pleased to call for the information?

A.—(a) & (b) The Nayar students expressed a wish that a separate kitchen and dining hall should be provided for students other than Nayars. Certain temporary arrangements have been approved accordingly.

(c) They used to; but at present there are no Nayar or Tiyy students in the hostel.

(d) The question does not arise.

Rao Sahib P. V. GOPALAN :—“ Whenever and wherever students of different communities mingle together, will the hon. the Minister be pleased to consider the proposal of having separate dining rooms for them?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—“ It has been in other colleges also.”

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—“ With reference to the answer to clauses (a) and (b) may I know what is the difficulty in having one common dining hall having separate compartments?”

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The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—“ Following the precedent elsewhere, this example has been followed.”

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—“ Is it not possible to have one common dining room having separate accommodation by means of tatties?”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The question does not arise.”

Co-operative Societies.

Selection of honorary Assistant Registrars of Co-operative Societies.

* 882 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that he said at Lalgudi that he is going to appoint as honorary assistant registrars only those men who are selected by the co-operative unions for the purpose;

(b) whether he has issued G.O. No. 619, dated 27th April 1925, asking the Registrar to circularise the co-operative unions asking them to express their opinion on the matter;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Government Order or circular states that it is not convinced that the resolution of the Provincial Co-operative Conference of December 1924 on the subject of honorary assistant registrars truly reflects the opinion of co-operative unions in the Presidency;

(d) whether it is a fact that Government received many resolutions from co-operative unions protesting against or dissociating themselves from the above resolution of the Provincial Co-operative Conference;

(e) if so, whether he will be pleased to give a list of such unions, giving the date of such resolutions and also stating whether they were received direct by the hon. Minister or through the assistant registrars;

(f) whether he will be pleased to place the G.O. No. 619 referred to above on the table of this House;

(g) how many co-operative unions have signified their desire for honorary assistant registrars and how many unions have selected their own men; and

(h) whether any honorary assistant registrars were appointed since 1st April 1925?

A.—(a) The statement was that, as far as possible, nominations would be made in conformity with the wishes of unions.

(b) The Registrar was asked to submit a special report on the present position of honorary assistant registrars after taking necessary steps to ascertain the wishes of individual unions.

(c) & (f) The order ^a is laid on the table of the House.

(d) Yes.

(e) A list ^b is furnished.

(g) 210 and 26 respectively.

(h) None.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ With reference to the answer to clause (b), may I know how many of these 210 applications were stimulated by the department itself?”

^a Circulated separately.

^b Printed as Appendix VI on pages 782-783 infra.

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The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—" It is an insinuation."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" May I know whether there are a number of unions which are moribund ?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—" Notice, Sir."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" May I know if the hon. the Minister is aware that there are a number of moribund unions which have not met and asked for honorary assistant registrars and whether such unions have to get on without the help of the honorary assistant registrars ?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—" I have no information about moribund societies."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Does the hon. the Minister think that such of the moribund unions that have not asked for honorary assistant registrars will have to get on without them ?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—" It is not known which of the unions are moribund."

Fisheries.

Admission of pupils to the Fisheries Training Institute, Calicut.

* 883 Q.—Rao Sahib P. V. GOPALAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state whether it was not decided to take all the candidates for admission as pupil teachers in the Fisheries Training Institute at Calicut from fisher communities alone; and, if so, what was the necessity for issuing notices to such a large number of non-fishermen applicants and thereby causing them unnecessary loss and inconvenience ?

A.—The decision was that qualified candidates from among the fisherfolk always be given preference in the matter of admission. The Government understand that the Director, following the practice in other similar schools, held an examination and required all the applicants, whether fishermen or non-fishermen, to sit for that examination.

Rao Sahib P. V. GOPALAN :—" Is it a fact that 24 applications were received from the fisherfolk for admission in the training school ?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—" Twenty-seven applications were received."

Rao Sahib P. V. GOPALAN :—" Were only 14 applicants admitted ?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—" Thirteen were found incompetent."

Rao Sahib P. V. GOPALAN :—" Whether it is not a fact that applications were invited from more than 400 persons including fisherfolk when only 18 pupils were wanted causing great loss, troubles and inconvenience to those who had to appear before the Director, but to go away disappointed ?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—" I have no information."

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Rao Sahib P. V. GOPALAN :—" May I know whether it is not an institution meant only for the amelioration of the fishermen community ?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—" Mostly."

Rao Sahib P. V. GOPALAN :—" When it was specifically stated that this institution was meant purely for the fishermen community, may I know why applications were called for from non-fishermen ?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—" Sufficient number of qualified students did not come from the fishermen class."

Rao Sahib P. V. GOPALAN :—" Were they not duly qualified from the educational point of view or from the Director's point of view ?"

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—" May I know whether they were not qualified as fishermen or from an educational point of view ?"

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I enquire what is meant by fisherfolk. I find from history that men who were formerly fishermen have now ceased to be so and those who were not fishermen before have become so now. May I know if the school is meant for fishing caste only ?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—" Preference is to be given to fisherfolk. The hon. Member has given me some information which will be useful to me."

Industries.

The staff of the Government Ink Institute.

* 884 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) how many members are appointed at present on the whole, including factory hands and clerical staffs, in the Government Ink Institute, Madras; and

(b) how many members belonging to the depressed classes there are now in service among the clerical staff and factory hands ?

A.—(a) Twelve.

(b) None in the clerical staff; one among the factory hands.

Trade.

Amendment of the Trade Facilities Act, 1921.

* 885 Q.—Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development, the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the fact that the Trade Facilities Act, 1921, has been amended by the British Government and the period of its application has been extended by another year ?

A.—Yes.

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UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.**Electricity.***Appointment of the Electric Engineer, Public Works Department.*

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

(a) the qualifications, academic and practical, of the present officiating Electric Inspector to Government;

(b) when the present officiating Electric Inspector to Government was appointed as Electric Engineer, Public Works Department, from the Ordnance Department, whether applications were invited by advertisement or other means; if not, how the Government came to the conclusion that the present officiating Electric Inspector was the best man suitable for the post of Electric Engineer, Public Works Department;

(c) whether the claims of the men who were in service in the Public Works Department, Electrical Branch, before the present officiating Electrical Inspector was appointed as Electrical Engineer, were considered at the time of making the appointment; and

(d) as the contract between the Government and the present officiating Electric Inspector ends in March 1926, whether the Government will consider the advisability of appointing an Indian as Electrical Engineer, Public Works Department, provided a qualified Indian is available?

A.—(a) Mr. Henshaw is an Associate Member of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers and a Member of the Institution of Engineers (India). He had the full course of training in the Manchester School of Technology with special service in the Manchester Corporation Electricity Department. He had three years practical experience in England and eight years in India in the Ordnance Department before being appointed to the Madras Public Works Department.

(b) The vacancy was not advertised but four applications were received. Mr. Henshaw was chosen as he was considered suitable.

(c) Presumably.

(d) The Government have confirmed Mr. Henshaw as Electrical Engineer.

Irrigation.*Girisola channel scheme.*

887 Q.—Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the amount spent up to date on the Girisola channel scheme in the Ganjam district;

(b) whether any scheme of irrigation is now under investigation in the district of Ganjam; and

(c) if yes, the name of the place or places?

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A.—(a) Nil. It is still under investigation.

(b) & (c) The following schemes are under investigation:—

- (1) Alipur channel.
- (2) Girisola channel.
- (3) Goruz Tompara reclamation.
- (4) Rushikulya reservoir.

Alleged danger to Sendamangalam village by not closing the breach in the Tambravarani.

888 Q.—Rao Bahadur CRUZ FERNANDEZ: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware of the danger to which the village of Sendamangalam and the lands therein and those of Authoor are exposed by not closing the eastern breach yet; and

(b) whether the Government propose to take immediate action to resume the work ordered to be stopped and to safeguard the interests of the village of Sendamangalam?

A.—The Government have called for a report.

Closing of the eastern breach in the Tambravarani near Sendamangalam village, Tinnevely.

889 Q.—Rao Bahadur CRUZ FERNANDEZ: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that a breach occurred in the right bank of the river Tambravarani near Sendamangalam village in Trichendur taluk in 1920 and that the same was repaired by Government and the bank extended to the east to protect the village and its wet lands;

(b) whether it is a fact that the said bank breached again in two places in the floods of 1923 and that the lands protected by it were silted to a depth of three feet in certain places;

(c) whether it is a fact that the western breach alone was closed by the Public Works Department and the bank protected with rivetment at a cost of Rs. 40,000;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Government have informed the villagers of Sendamangalam, in their Memorandum No. 1045/24, dated 25th November 1924, that an estimate for Rs. 15,470 has been sanctioned for closing the eastern breach;

(e) whether it is a fact that the work of closing the eastern breach has been ordered to be stopped all of a sudden even though materials have been collected for Rs. 4,000; and

(f) if so, what is the reason for such sudden change?

A.—(a) A breach occurred at the site in November 1920, and it was proposed to put in a bund for a length of 1,000 feet; the Government do not know whether the work was carried out.

(b) & (d) The flood bank near the village breached during December 1923 and estimates have been sanctioned for closing the breaches and for repairs to flood damages. In April 1924 a petition was received from the ryots concerned stating that there were two breaches in the flood bank caused by the floods.

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of December 1923 and that 400 acres of land were silted up. The Superintending Engineer reported thereupon that an estimate of Rs. 15,470 for protecting the right margin of the river below 13/4 M. had been sanctioned by him and sent to the Executive Engineer for execution.

(c), (e) & (f) The Government do not know but have called for a report.

Closing of the breaches in the Tambravarani river.

890 Q.—Rao Bahadur CRUZ FERNANDEZ: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the ryots of Sendamangalam village, Trichendur taluk, Tinnevely district, have petitioned the Government recently in regard to the closing of the breaches of the Tambravarani near their village; and

(b) if so, whether any action has been taken by Government on their memorial?

A.—A petition was received in August last and it was forwarded to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation for necessary action.

Railways.

Construction of a railway flag-station at Dharmadom in Malabar by the South Indian Railway.

891 Q.—Mr. MUHAMMAD MOOSA SAIT: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it has been decided to erect a railway flag-station at Dharmadom, between Tellicherry and Etakkat Railway station (South Indian Railway), Malabar;

(b) whether the Government are aware that the site now proposed is in close proximity to a Jammath mosque and burial-ground;

(c) whether the Government have received representations, or whether objections have been raised, before the land acquisition officer to the effect that the Mappilla community would be seriously aggrieved by the erection on the present site; and

(d) why the Government left the first place (from Survey No. 12-A to 12-D) which is suitable and comfortable for the South Indian Railway Company and for the people also?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Yes, the distance between the mosque and the station is over 100 yards.

(c) The Government received and considered a memorial from some of the residents of Darmadom and were satisfied that there was no real objection to the position of the station; the noise in a flag-station having only four trains a day will be insignificant; the approach road does not pass over the mosque burial-ground, and it is already a public foot-path.

(d) Because the site now chosen is the only possible one having regard to the grading of the line.

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Land Revenue.

Income from certain revenue divisions of Ganjam.

892 Q.—Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state the income from each of the following revenue divisions of Ganjam and Vizagapatam districts on each of the heads of revenue from Land Revenue, Excise, Stamps, Forests and Registration and Irrigation works for each of the years 1922, 1923 and 1924:—

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------------|
| (1) Gumsur, | (5) Khond division, |
| (2) Chatrapur, | (6) Oriya division, and |
| (3) Berhampur, | (7) Savara division? |
| (4) Chicacole, | |

A.—The information asked for is not on record and could not be compiled from any existing returns.

Reclamation of silted lands in Tanjore.

893 Q.—Mr. C. MARUTHAVANAM PILLAI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) what is the nature of the action, if any, taken with regard to the adjournment motion of Mr. S. Muttayya Mudaliyar on the situation in Tanjore district passed in this Council on 6th February 1925; and if no action has been taken, the reasons for the same;

(b) in how many cases remissions were granted in the Tanjore district in the light of G.O. Mis. No. 1931, Revenue, dated 16th December 1924; and what is the total amount of remissions so granted; and

(c) the total number of petitions received and the total amount of loans granted therefor by the Special Deputy Collector for Tanjore district with regard to the reclamation of lands silted up or otherwise damaged by the floods in 1924?

A.—(a) The Collector was asked on 14th February 1925 to report whether there were any areas in which postponement of collection of kists would be necessary and if so, to submit proposals to Government. He replied that the provision in paragraph 16 of Board's Standing Order was sufficient to meet all cases.

(b) The Government have no separate figures for the number of cases or the amounts remitted under G.O. No. 1931, Revenue, dated 16th December 1924. The total amount of remission granted in the district, which includes also the amount granted under the Government Order up to 1st September 1925, was Rs. 4,01,444.

(c) No Special Deputy Collector was appointed for the disposal of loan applications in the Tanjore district but a special staff, consisting of a Tahsildar and 14 revenue inspectors, was employed for the purpose.

The total number of loan applications received and the total amount of loans disbursed under the Land Improvement Loans Act up to 1st September 1925 was 869 and Rs. 75,190 respectively. This does not include loans for reclamation of silted lands advanced to Co-operative Societies.

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Srirangam Temple.*The Srirangam Temple Repair Committee.*

894 Q.—Rao Sahib T. C. THUNGAVELU PILLAI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) when the Srirangam Temple Repair Committee will finally meet and submit their recommendations;

(b) whether the Government are aware that the delay in submitting the report would cause unnecessary additional expenses by way of repairs which are urgently needed; and

(c) whether the Government as a temporary measure will, till the final submission of the report by the Committee, allot a certain sum for the speedy execution of the repairs of the said temple?

A.—(a) The committee will meet again as soon as the information which it was directed to gather has been collected.

(b) The Government are not aware that the delay in making the report need prevent those responsible for the temple making any urgent repairs that may be necessary.

(c) The question assumes that Government have admitted liability for the repairs. This is not the case.

Forests.*'Reserve' and 'Unreserve' forests in Salem district.*

895 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the information which had been called for by Government regarding the 'Reserve' and the 'Unreserve' forests in Salem district (vide answer to my interpellation No. 1274, Council Proceedings, dated 3rd December 1924) has been received;

(b) if so, whether Government will be pleased to lay it on the table of this House; and

(c) if the information called for has not yet been received, whether Government will be pleased to call for it?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The information has been received and is appended.*

Salt.*Sale of copies of the Board's Standing Orders, etc., to the public.*

896 Q.—Mr. MUHAMMAD MOOSA SAIT: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have made a rule that copies of the Salt Manual should not be sold to the public;

(b) whether the Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue in two volumes are being sold to the public, if so, at what price;

(c) whether the Government cannot order that in future the copies of the Salt Manual also may be sold to the public; and

(d) if there are any objections to selling them to the public, what they are?

* Printed as Appendix VII on pages 783-784 infra.

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A.—(a), (c) & (d) The Salt Manual has been compiled for the guidance of departmental officers and contains departmental orders and other matters with which the public are not concerned. For these reasons the Manual has not been sold to the public. If and when a new edition is prepared the question of publishing matters of public interest in a separate volume will be considered.

(b) Yes; at Rs. 7 for the two volumes.

Local Boards and Municipal Councils.*Removal of teachers in elementary board schools in Anantapur taluk.*

897 Q.—Mr. B. OBALESAPPA: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that several teachers in the elementary board schools in the Anantapur Taluk Board were removed by the new taluk board president soon after he took charge; if so, how many were so removed and out of them how many were trained teachers;

(b) what were the grounds, if any, for removing them; and

(c) how the vacancies so created were filled up, i.e., whether with trained or untrained teachers with better qualifications?

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

Kallar community in the local bodies of Tanjore district.

898 Q.—Mr. P. S. RAJAPPA: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) in how many taluk boards and municipal councils in the Tanjore district the Kallar community is not represented; and

(b) why they have not been nominated to such local bodies?

A.—(a) & (b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the letters from the President, District Board, and the Collector of Tanjore, copies* of which are laid on the table.

Arian Tidal burial and cremation ground, Kadambadi.

899 Q.—Rao Sahib R. SRINIVASAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) why the pathway to Arian Tidal burial and cremation ground in Kadambadi, Negapatam, Tanjore district, has not been completed though the depressed classes paid Rs. 60, as required by the Collector (Memorandum of the Sub-Collector, Negapatam, No. R.O.C. 1026-P., dated 18th August 1917, sent to Rajarathnam and others, referred to, to trace records);

(b) whether it is not a fact that a large portion of the burial-ground was encroached upon by the adjoining cultivators;

(c) whether the Government will restore the full extent of the ground granted; and

* Printed as Appendix VIII on page 784 infra.

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(d) why the Negapatam municipality has not built bridges over the two channels that have to be crossed for the corpses to reach the burial-ground though several applications were made for the last 7 or 8 years?

A.—The Government have no information.

Medical.

Importation of medicines for the Government Medical Stores.

900 Q.—Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that medicines imported for Government Medical Stores are exempt from customs duties;

(b) whether the hospitals and dispensaries in charge of local boards are required to buy medicines from the Government Stores alone;

(c) whether medical institutions of the latter sort are not allowed to buy their requirements in open market;

(d) whether Government supplies medicines to the institutions above named at actual cost price, or if the supply is at a higher rate, how is the rate arrived at; and

(e) whether the local boards have to pay dearly for medicines required by them under the circumstances?

A.—(a) No.

(b) Yes.

(c) No.

(d) Medicines are supplied to local fund medical institutions from the Medical Stores Depot at stock book rates plus customs duties plus packing and transit charges plus 10 per cent for incidental expenses and excise duties.

(e) No.

Aid to Ayurvedic Institutions.

901 Q.—Mr. D. MANJAYYA HEGGADE: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the Government give aid to institutions imparting instructions in Ayurveda and other systems of indigenous medicines; if so, what are those institutions?

A.—The Government do not give aid to private institutions imparting instruction in Ayurveda and other systems of indigenous medicine. The Madras School of Indian Medicine is a Government Institution maintained entirely by the Government.

Public Health.

Pay and travelling allowances of health inspectors under the taluk boards.

902 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that health inspectors under the taluk boards are given less pay and lower travelling charges than are given to the health inspectors of the Provincial service;

(b) whether it is a fact that these two sets of health inspectors do the same kind of work and generally have the same qualifications;

(c) what is the reason for not giving the health inspectors working under taluk boards the same pay and allowances as are given to those in the Provincial service?

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A.—(a) The information available shows that this is the case.

(b) Some do the same work, some do not.

(c) The taluk boards fix the pay of their Health Inspectors. If they pay them less than Provincial Health Inspectors are paid it is presumably for financial reasons.

Religious and Charitable Endowments.

Nominations to committees under schedule III, rule 2, of the Hindu Religious Endowments Act.

903 Q.—Mr. P. N. MARTHANDAM PILLAI: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the principles which guide the Local Government in the nomination to the various committees made under schedule III, rule 2, of the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act;

(b) whether in so nominating the advice of the president or the commissioner in charge of the division, or the whole board, is sought; and

(c) whether the references made to the president are intended for the board as a whole, or to the president irrespective of the board?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) Appointments to the various committees are generally made on the recommendation of the Hindu Religious Endowments Board.

Education.

Alleged misconduct of the District Educational Officer, Coimbatore.

904 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Bhavani, presented a bill for about Rs. 70 for supplies made to the District Educational Officer, Coimbatore, during his camp at Bhavani in July last;

(b) whether it is a fact that the services of the Deputy Inspector were dispensed with a week after the presentation of the above bill;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Deputy Inspector was restored on the intervention of the Director of Public Instruction;

(d) whether it is a fact that the first assistant, Government Training School, Coimbatore, was suspended by the District Educational Officer in August last for no reason whatever and whether he had to cancel his own order of suspension at the instance of the Director of Public Instruction;

(e) whether it is a fact that the District Educational Officer made some serious allegations against the District Munsif of Udamalpet to the District Judge of Coimbatore, using very discourteous language about the District Munsif and whether the District Educational Officer had subsequently to withdraw the allegations and to apologise to the District Judge; and

(f) whether it is a fact that the District Educational Officer refuses to grant leave of any kind to his subordinates and that in several cases the Director of Public Instruction had to interfere in favour of the subordinates?

A.—(a) No.

(b) No.

(c) The officer is an officiating officer who was retained in service as it was found possible to provide for the permanent incumbent elsewhere.

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- (d) The order of suspension was cancelled as stated but it is incorrect to state that there were no grounds for disciplinary action.
- (e) The Government have enquired into the matter and find that the allegations made are opposed to facts.
- (f) The Government have no information, but understand that no cases have been brought to the notice of the Director of Public Instruction.

Special teaching grant for schools.

905 Q.—MR. D. MANJAYYA HEGGADE: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

- (a) whether the Government have ordered that the increases to the salary of teachers given on the strength of the special teaching grant should be made permanent and added to their salary;
- (b) whether the Government intend to sanction the special teaching grant this year also; and
- (c) if the answer is in the negative, how the additional expenditure which the schools have been called upon to meet is to be made good?

- A.—(a) No.
(b) Yes.
(c) Does not arise.

Alleged instructions regarding the use of note-books, etc., instead of slates in secondary standards.

906 Q.—MR. MUHAMMAD MOOSA SAIT: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

- (a) with reference to the article under the headline, "The Education of Children, The Parents' Outcry" published at page 3 of the *Daili Express* dated 6th August 1925, whether it is a fact that the Director of Public Instruction has issued instructions to the heads of the educational institutions not to permit students to use slates in class rooms in the secondary standards for working sums in arithmetic or writing of dictation, but to insist on the use of note-books and pencils or pens for such purpose;
- (b) if so, when the substitution of note-books for slates was first enforced;
- (c) whether the Government ever received petitions complaining against the teachers for compelling the students to use only note-books instead of slates;
- (d) whether the Minister had any occasion to make enquiries on matter similar to those referred to in the article during the last two or three years and
- (e) if so, what steps have been taken on similar complaints to alleviate the suffering of the poor parents and students?

- A.—(a) No.
(b) Does not arise.
(c) No.
(d) No.
(e) Does not arise.

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II

THE ANDHRA UNIVERSITY BILL—cont.

[Note.—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The House will now resume discussion of the Andhra University Bill."

Clause 3.

Amendment No. 18.

* MR. T. MALLESAPPA:—"Sir, I move the following amendment standing in my name:

'For the word "Bellary" occurring in line 4, substitute the words "the Telugu-speaking taluks of Adoni, Alur and Rayadrug of the Bellary district".'

"The object of this amendment is to include only the Telugu-speaking three taluks of the Bellary district within the scope of this Act and exclude the remaining six Kanarese-speaking taluks. In the course of the discussion on the amendment moved by the hon. Member for the University, the hon. Minister told us the other day, that if the whole district was excluded the Telugu portion therein would suffer. Thereby he has admitted that it would be unfair to include the remaining large Kanarese area within the operation of the Bill. As the Bill is based on a linguistic basis, it should be applied only to the Telugu-speaking areas and should not be thrust down the throats of the Kanarese people of the remaining six taluks who are not at all willing to be within the scope of this Bill as they have nothing to gain but much to lose by inclusion within the University area. And therefore I request hon. Members to support my amendment."

* MR. J. A. SALDANHA:—"I beg to second the amendment. In doing so, I might remark that the basis of the amendment is the inclusion of the Kanarese-speaking taluks of the Bellary district within the jurisdiction of the Andhra University. There is a certain misconception of history and of facts in this position. The misconception lies in this that the Telugu language can take within its protecting wings the Kanarese language as if it were the younger sister or the daughter of the Telugu language. In fact, statements have been made on the other side that the alphabet of both the languages are more or less the same and both the languages belong to the same dialect. I hope to show to the House that all this is not founded on facts. The Kanarese language, it should be borne in mind, is a distinct language by itself and has a separate history from most ancient times. Kanarese, like Tamil, Malayalam and Telugu, belong, it is true, to the same family of Dravidian languages; it may be considered to be a sister to Telugu language. Besides, Kanarese as a distinct language is well known to have existed even at the commencement of the Christian era and as is remarked by Mr. Rice appears to have had a literature more ancient than that of the Andhra or the Telugu language. 'The oldest work,' says Mr. Rice in his 'Mysore' volume I, page 493, 'of which manuscripts were composed in the Kanarese language, belong to the 9th century, but we have evidence of earlier literature; in fact, there is reason to believe that Kannada or Kanarese was the earliest to be cultivated of all the South Indian languages.' Having

[Mr. J. A. Saldanha]

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regard to this fact, the people who speak Kanarese and whose mother tongue is Kanarese have reason to feel proud of its history and its literature. They are naturally very sensitive, keenly sensitive, in a matter like this that the six taluks of the district where Kanarese is spoken should not be included within the protecting wings of the new Andhra University."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I am sorry to interrupt the hon. Member. Is he not repeating the arguments that were used on the previous motion for the omission of Bellary? Will he kindly restrict himself to new arguments that may be adduced in support of this motion?"

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"I am only quoting authorities to refute a statement made by the other side of the House. I only want to fortify myself with quoting the authority of Mr. Rice in support of the arguments for the exclusion of Bellary or the Kanarese-speaking portions of the district."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"Sir, I have made my attitude clear to the House that I do not want to impose the University against the will of any district or any taluk. It was therefore that power was taken for exemption of deserving cases from the provisions of the Act. I submitted also that, as the Presidency is now constituted, we have to take the districts as a whole and we cannot bifurcate a particular district; nor is it within the power of the House to do so. In considering the question of exclusion, we have to see that it is the educational efficiency and the educational facilities that must assume predominance, not so much the territorial or the political aspect of it with which this Bill has nothing to do. I submit to the House, therefore, that this question may be viewed from the point of view of purely the educational interest or the educational efficiency. Under the existing conditions, as I said, no area could be left out of the jurisdiction of the Bill. But when the Bill comes into operation or even before that, power is given in the Act itself—in sub-clause (2) of clause 1 for which the hon. Member for the University has given an amendment and also in an amendment made by this House to the first clause—to exclude any district or portion of a district, any college or institution from the scope of the Bill. Therefore, I submit, there being sufficient power provided in the Act itself to consider the claim of different districts, there need not be any apprehension that it will be extended to parts of Bellary that are not willing to come within it. Having taken the power with the express purpose of dealing with such cases I cannot but use it for the purpose of examining the portions that would prefer to be excluded from the Bill. It need not be feared that the power would be taken nominally and is not intended to be operative. I can assure the House that it will be exercised and all cases like that of Bellary that come up will be examined carefully. In these circumstances, I hope, my hon. Friend, Mr. Mallesappa, will not press his motion."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"May I know in what clause power is taken? If such power be there, why not include South Kanara also?"

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"I may, with your leave, Sir, remind the hon. Member that amendment No. 8 in the agenda has added a clause that the Local Government may by notification exclude any district or part of a district or any college or institution from the operation of this Act. Again sub-clause (2) as originally introduced says that it shall come into force on such dates and on such areas as the Local Government

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[Sir A. P. Patro]

may by notification appoint. These two powers have been taken in the Act with a view to examine cases that will come up for exclusion of parts of districts from the Bill. The people of Bellary need not be under any apprehension that anything will be forced upon them. Certainly they will have the right to represent their case. I therefore hope that the House will not accept the amendment."

Mr. C. RAMAINGA REDDI:—"Mr. President, I too would like to view the question from the purely educational standpoint. But, before doing so, I would like to inform the hon. Members of this Council that so far as any substantial consequences are concerned nothing is likely to be either gained or lost by accepting this particular amendment. In Bellary there are no second-grade colleges and there is no first-grade college. The education that is imparted is only of a high school standard. And high schools under this Bill will prepare their students for either the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate or the Matriculation Examination of the Universities. There is nothing to prevent them from joining either the Andhra or the Madras University. It is only a question of sentiment and shadow. But there is one logical principle involved. The Andhra University is based on the double ground of language and geography. I say double ground because it does not propose to include the Telugu people who are in the Tamil districts like Salem. That is why I use the word geography. But mainly it is based on the linguistic principle. What is it that we who are in favour of the Andhra University stand to lose by giving this permission for the non-Telugu-speaking tracts included geographically at present in the Telugu area to contract themselves out from the operation of the Bill? One of our main objects is to make the vernacular the medium of instruction. Is that going to be rendered much easier or more difficult by having a large number of vernaculars included in the geographical jurisdiction of the Andhra University? It may be a very difficult thing to make progress, as rapid a progress as some of us would like, with Telugu as the medium of instruction. But if to this you add Oriya and Kanarese, Urdu is already added and there is no possibility of throwing it out, our task of imparting education in the mother tongue becomes more difficult. If sentiments will be consulted by excluding these six taluks which at present contain no second-grade college or any institution likely to affect what may be called directly the interests of the Andhra University, I should say that we should be standing to gain. We would be preserving the linguistic integrity of the Andhra University. My argument would also apply for the exclusion of the Oriya-speaking portion of Ganjam. The reason why I did not support the previous amendment for the entire exclusion of Bellary was because in Bellary there are three Telugu-speaking taluks which I did not like to see go out of the sphere of the Andhra University."

"The hon. the Education Minister has only one defence against every one of these amendments: 'I have taken power either to include or exclude areas. The Government will consider the matter carefully, etc.' The Legislative Council too can consider matters of this kind just as carefully. The hon. Gentleman says that this Council has no power to bifurcate a district. Surely under the very powers he has taken, it follows that the Government claims such a power to bifurcate. The power is not to exclude districts as districts but to exclude areas, and if the Government has got that power, it does not stand to reason to say that the Council does not have the power."

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"As for the educational considerations, I do not know what those mysterious considerations are going to be; but it may be just as well to divulge them here and discuss them on the floor of this House. I am anxious that the linguistic integrity of the Andhra University should be preserved, so that it may be easy for us, or at all events, so that the impediments in the way of making Telugu the medium of instruction could be minimized instead of being maximized. It is only with that view that I propose to support the amendment for the exclusion of the non-Telugu-speaking portions, provided they are geographically compact like the six taluks of Bellary and the northern portion of the Ganjam district, from the operation of this Bill."

* Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR:—"Sir, in this discussion on the Andhra University Bill I did not want to intervene because of the nature of the questions involved and my ignorance of the country that is going to be benefited by the hon. the Education Minister's Bill. From a consideration of the possible benefits, I have already expressed my views on the Bill at the first stage. But in regard to the question that is now before the House, I think it is a matter not merely for the Andhras themselves who are in a very large majority in the Council to decide this issue, but it is for all Members to see that justice is done between the Andhras themselves and the Kanarese-speaking people who want their case to be considered by the Council. Therefore I think it is necessary for every Member of the Council to consider the question and give his unbiased view in this matter. It seems to me that the speaker that has just sat down, my hon. Friend Mr. Ramalinga Reddi, in his love for the Telugu language, has put forward only one side of the case, and he has failed to appreciate and give expression to the other side. Well, Sir, so far as the Kanarese portion of the Bellary district is concerned, it is not only a matter of their having colleges preparing students for the University at the present moment, but their whole educational policy of the future that is involved in this matter. (Hear, hear.) Well, Sir, the very object of the Bill is to encourage instruction being given in the vernacular. For that we want teachers who can give tuition in the vernacular, we want a large number of text-books on various subjects, and we want agencies for the purpose of encouraging both the production of books and agencies for the purpose of selecting text-books and prescribing them. Now, Sir, the Kanarese-speaking area consists only of six taluks. We have been told that the Andhra University is for eleven districts. Is it possible, Sir, to make any separate provision for either the production of text-books in Kanarese or the bringing into existence of a number of teachers who can give instruction in that language in the schools in these six taluks? I think it is absolutely impossible to do it, and it is not likely that this University is going to devote much money or attention for the purpose of the education of these six taluks in the Kanarese area in their vernacular. Again, Sir, the argument has been advanced that it is open to the preparatory schools in the area to prepare either for the Telugu University or for the Madras University. How is it possible to do that? If this area comes under the Telugu area and if the Telugu University is to function in these parts, naturally provision can be made for giving instruction only in Telugu, and the boys who are receiving instruction in these schools will have to go probably to Anantapur and if the district is anxious to have its own institutions or probably to an institution that will come into existence at Bellary. Then what is to be

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the future of this institution at Bellary? Is it to teach in Telugu or Kanarese? What is the provision that is going to be made for that particular college? Is it likely that out of a very large number of colleges existing in the Telugu districts, separate provision is going to be made for this one institution in Bellary? It is not expected that the people of Bellary are going to remain in the state in which they are at present for ever. Naturally there will be an anxiety on the part of the people of the district for higher education and they will naturally provide for higher education in their own area, and Bellary, we know, is a big place, a place that is likely to rise, and then, as it has been said, it represents the interests of the six Kanarese taluks of the district. Such being the case, it seems to me that very much injustice is being done to the claims and interests of the Kanarese-speaking people in the area concerned. Then, Sir, it has been said that power has been taken by Government to exclude an area if after investigation it is found unnecessary to have it within the new University area. Now what is the sort of enquiry or investigation that the Government is going to make in this matter? It is not denied that these six taluks are Kanarese-speaking taluks. It has not been denied by the hon. the Minister so far. What question, then, is it that exists to be gone into? If they are Kanarese-speaking taluks and if with reference to them only Kanarese can be used as vernacular, and if as a matter of fact what applies to the other parts of the country which come under the University Act cannot be applied to this tract, what is this other investigation that is going to be taken up? I cannot for myself see what sort of further investigation is necessary for excluding these six taluks from the ambit of the new University. So it seems to me that it will be inflicting a very great hardship on the people affected, that is, the people living in these six taluks of Bellary if we force this new University on them. It will be very bad, and indeed it will restrict their movement in the future and it will handicap them in their progress in the future. So it seems to me that the arguments advanced by the hon. the Minister are not sound so far as this matter is concerned, and I would give my strong support to the motion that is before the House."

The amendment was put to the House and declared lost.

Mr. S. Satyamurti demanded a poll, which was accordingly taken, and the House divided as follows:—

Ayes.

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| 1. Mr. M. Manjappa Heggade. | 13. Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar. |
| 2. " T. Malleappa. | 14. " C. Gopala Menon. |
| 3. " B. Obalesappa. | 15. " K. Koti Reddi. |
| 4. " K. Raghunandhra Ballal. | 16. " C. Maruthavanam Pillai. |
| 5. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. Narasimha Raja. | 17. " V. Pantulu Ayyar. |
| 6. Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddi. | 18. " P. Peddiraju. |
| 7. Rao Bahadur A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu. | 19. " G. Rameswara Rao. |
| 8. Rao Bahadur T. A. Ramalinga Chettiyar. | 20. Sriman Sasibhushan Rath Mahasayo. |
| 9. Mr. J. A. Saldanha. | 21. Mr. B. P. Sesha Reddi. |
| 10. " P. C. Venkatapati Raja. | 22. " K. Sarabha Reddi. |
| 11. " A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | 23. " M. Sitayya. |
| 12. " S. Satyamurti. | 24. " B. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| | 25. " B. Venkataratnam. |

Noes.

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| 1. The hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sabib Bahadur. | 3. The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. Sivagnanam Pillai. |
| 2. " Mr. T. E. Moir. | 4. " Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. |

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Noes—cont.

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| 6. The hon. the Raja of Panagal. | 22. Honorary Lieutenant Madurai. |
| 7. Mr. V. Pundrang Rao. | 23. Mr. C. Muttayya Mudaliyar. |
| 8. " Abdulla Ghatala Sahib. | 24. " G. Premayya |
| 9. " S. Arpudawami Udayar. | 25. " B. Ramachandra Reddi. |
| 10. Rao Sahib T. C. Tangavelu Pillai. | 26. Rao Sahib K. V. Ramachari. |
| 11. Diwan Bahadur Sir R. Venkataratnam Nayudu. | 27. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. |
| 12. Mr. R. G. Grieve. | 28. Mr. P. T. Rajan. |
| 13. " G. F. Paddison. | 29. Rao Bahadur P. Raman. |
| 14. Rai Bahadur Sir K. Venkataroddi Nayudu. | 30. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. |
| 15. Mr. H. B. Ari Heward. | 31. Mr. K. Sarvarayudu. |
| 16. " P. K. S. A. Arumuga Nadar. | 32. " K. Sitarama Reddi. |
| 17. " A. V. Bhanaji Rao | 33. Diwan Bahadur K. Soryanaraynamurti Nayudu. |
| 18. " A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar. | 34. " W. Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar. |
| 19. " N. Devendrudu. | 35. Mr. K. Venkatachala Palayyachi. |
| 20. Rao Sahib P. V. Gopalan | 36. " V. Hamid Sultan Marakkayar Sahib. |
| 21. Mr. J. Kuppuswami. | 37. " Qadir Muhi-ud-din Sahib |
| 22. " R. Madanagopal Nayudu. | |

25 voted for the motion and 37 against it. The motion was lost.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Before calling upon Mr. T. M. Narasimhachari, the mover of the next amendment, I want to point out that on account of the decision of the House the other day, the word 'Bellary' cannot be included in his amendment. So I will ask him to move his amendment omitting the word 'Bellary'."

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARI:—"I am not moving my amendment, Sir."

Amendment No. 19.

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo:—"I beg to move
'To omit the word "Ganjam" in sub clause (1), clause 3.'

"I am prepared to convince this House again for bringing forward this amendment on the floor of this House."

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I rise to a point of order, Sir. This amendment has been substantially debated upon in connexion with the definition of the word 'district', and so I suggest that this amendment is out of order."

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo:—"It is true that the word 'Ganjam' appears under the definition. But that does not matter. It may remain there. The first operative clause of this Bill comes in here"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I have already ruled in connexion with Mr. Satyamurti's amendment about Bellary that it was in order to move the amendment. The hon. Member Mr. Sasibhushan Rath will also move his amendment"

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo:—"Sir, as I have already said, the position of Ganjam educationally will be worse under the Andhra University scheme. There are two second-grade colleges in Ganjam and there are none in Bellary. So, the case of Bellary does not stand on all fours with that of Ganjam. Ganjam will suffer in that the two second-grade colleges which are in existence will be reduced to the position of high schools. In that view, I am supported, as I said, by no less a person than the Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University. The Madras University

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at present guarantees their development if possible, that is, the present second-grade colleges of Ganjam can develop themselves into first-grade colleges under the Madras University Act, while the Andhra University Act will not allow any such thing. You can have no first-grade colleges except in those three centres, Vizagapatam, Rajahmundry and Anantapur. Educationally we will suffer. It is not a question of the Oriya or the Telugu language. It is a question that affects the district as a whole educationally.

"The second point is this. I am not moving this amendment from the standpoint of the Oriyas. The whole interests of the district must be taken into consideration. The two second-grade colleges might develop in the near future into first-grade colleges. There are two well-known Oriya Rajas and they might be induced to develop these into first-grade colleges, and the public of Ganjam also are very keen over it. The Government during the time of Lord Pentland made a proposal to raise the status of the Kallikotta college to the first grade. That is the college from which the hon. the Minister himself hails. The Kallikotta college has produced distinguished persons like the hon. Gentleman on the Treasury Bench. Apart from it, the basic principle of the Andhra University Bill, as I understand it, is the maintenance of its linguistic integrity. The idea underlying the Andhra University Bill is this, that the Telugu language and the Telugu literature shall be developed and that Telugu shall be adopted as the medium of instruction and examination. The hon. the Minister said the other day that he would be willing to introduce the words 'Telugu, Oriya, Urdu and Kanarese' wherever the word vernacular occurs, or that he would even accept a definition of the word 'vernacular'. Of course, some concession is made to the Oriya, the Urdu and the Kanarese speaking people. That means, that instead of one vernacular you will have four vernaculars. But does it not go against the very basic principle of the Bill, that the Andhra University Bill is meant for the development of Andhra culture? Whatever provision is made for the other languages, Oriya, Urdu and Kanarese in the Andhra University scheme, I do not think that they can be adequate. I will just illustrate to you how the educational system is working at present only to show how it may fare in the future. Even in the primary schools in the Oriya tracts you do not have prescribed text-books in Oriya, because of the fact that the Oriyas are in a minority in the district and even the publishers, Messrs. Macmillan & Co., do not publish Oriya text-books because they will not have a large sale. Therefore, we go on in our primary schools even without adequate provision for text-books. Now, in this Andhra University scheme, are we to expect a better state of affairs for higher courses of study, such as secondary and university courses of study? We cannot. The other day, Sir, in the Senate of the Madras University, a resolution was carried to the effect that a hundred best books of the world's literature should be translated into Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese and Malayalam. They have ignored the claims of Oriya, though Oriya is recognized as one of the vernaculars of the Madras University. What does it show except that whatever is done in educational matters in the Madras University, or whatever might be done under the Andhra University scheme, it will be done only with reference to the needs of the majority and not with reference to those of the minority? That is a principle in all institutions whether of administration or of education or of anything else. It is only the interests of the majority that are taken into account."

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and not those of the minority. We have suffered by being a minority community in this province in more ways than one, educationally and otherwise. Now the hon. the Minister says that he will have a scheme for the development of the Oriya language (Hear, hear). How he is going to do this, an anomaly from the point of view of the principle of the Andhra University Bill, is what I cannot understand. Then, Sir, why should power be taken by the executive to exclude a certain area. I do not understand why they should be particular about such a provision. On the other hand, I am afraid that they will be used to the disadvantage of the Oriyas. The whole thing may not be in the hands of the present Minister but in the hands of another Minister, who may even use it for his political purposes. It may be said to the Oriyas 'vote for this or that candidate and you will have this Andhra University scheme extended to you'. Such things are being done and are done here and elsewhere. I want to safeguard the interests of the country even when the Bill is being considered in this House. I want that no power should be left in the hands of the Minister or the Executive, but that something should be done now. It is therefore that I want Ganjam should be excluded from the operation of this Andhra University Act. Firstly, in the interests of the Andhras themselves and in the interest of the Andhra University scheme, by having more than one language for the purpose of your development, you will not be able to do justice to your own scheme. By the inclusion of other vernaculars, it may of course meet some political end now, which will spoil the scheme itself in the future. Secondly, Oriyas will be affected thereby. As I have already told you, Sir, Oriyas want to be separated from this province altogether. There is a scheme already under the consideration of the Government of India, and we are expecting to cut away from this province where our interests have been completely ignored from time to time. This Government has come forward with an opposition to that scheme of ours. There is an Oriya saying meaning 'don't come into my house, don't eat into my house'. We do not invite your University to come into our district. The mere mention of Oriya as one of the vernaculars in this Andhra University scheme will make our position worse, though power is reserved in the hands of the Government. Because we know that such power is sometimes used for political purposes. Here the other question may arise, viz., why not exclude the Oriya-speaking tracts of Madras. The hon. the Minister says the district as a whole should be taken and the district should not be bifurcated. I use the same argument urged by the hon. the Minister and ask him to exclude the whole district from the operation of this Bill. I appeal to this House to consider whether the scheme of the Andhra University Bill would not be better by excluding Oriya altogether and whether it would not be to the interests of the Andhras themselves. I say it is not safe to include the Oriyas. When we do not want you, why should you be so fond of us and why should you embrace us in that way. We say 'save us from our friends who want to include us in the Andhra University scheme in the shape of these provisions'. I therefore appeal to this House to be magnanimous enough, having regard to the linguistic integrity, not to include Ganjam and stifle the Oriyas because they happen for administrative reasons to be there."

* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :— "I have great pleasure in seconding this amendment because of the interests of the linguistic justice, a matter on which probably most of the hon. Members of this House are agreed."

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The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"I have already adduced reasons against the exclusion of Bellary, on the other amendment, and they apply far more emphatically in the case of Ganjam. As regards the other proposition to exclude certain Kanarese-speaking taluks, I said that that question, whether the taluks are purely Kanarese speaking or not required examination. In the case of Ganjam, it is an admitted fact that there are more Telugu-speaking people than Oriya-speaking people, and to exclude the whole of Ganjam from the scope of this Bill seems to be altogether very unreasonable. If the Telugu-speaking people in Ganjam want the Andhra University, and if the Oriya-speaking people do not want it, that is a matter which can be considered later on."

"The other argument advanced by the hon. the Mover is that there are two second grade colleges in the district and under the Andhra University they will be prevented from rising to first grade status. I submit that objection would be more relevant when we come to clause 6. The question of giving certain concessions to the existing second-grade colleges to raise themselves to the first grade, or to the existing first grade colleges to raise themselves to Honours colleges, would be relevant under clause 6. There are a number of amendments tabled under clause 6. A consolidated motion may be considered and the opinion of this House may be met in that way. I therefore reserve my remarks till that motion is made. But so far as that objection goes, it is not at all relevant to the present discussion."

"Again, with regard to the difficulties felt by the Oriya-speaking people in Ganjam, I sympathise with them. Some of them have asked for the bifurcation of the Oriya-speaking people in Ganjam from this Presidency."

"And when they feel that they would be better under some other administration, the question could then be considered. But so far as the present circumstances are concerned it is not relevant to say that because a certain opinion is against it it should not be taken. It is unnecessary at the present moment to consider the question and when the contingency that the hon. Mover contemplates happens, it will then be time to consider about the exclusion. Therefore there need be no apprehension on that ground."

"As regards the other observations of the hon. the Mover about particular difficulties happening on the question of language and other matters, they are questions which I need not discuss now, nor are they relevant for the purposes of this debate. I therefore submit most emphatically that as far as Ganjam is concerned where there are both Telugu and Oriya-speaking men it would be unreasonable to exclude Ganjam. I know Ganjam as much as the hon. the Mover does and I think it is rather too much to say (Sriman Sasibhushan Rath Mahasayo: But he is in power and I am not) that it should be excluded. I therefore submit that the House should not accept the amendment."

Amendment No. 20.

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"I beg to move a further amendment to the above amendment, viz., to substitute

"Oriyas" for Ganjam."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Will the hon. Member kindly make a statement on his amendment?"

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* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"I will make only a brief statement. The grounds on which I move that my amendment should take the place of the amendment of my hon. Friend Sriman Sasibhusan Rath Mahasayo is this. I want to confine myself to the Oriya-speaking portion only of Ganjam. The Andhra University should start as a really genuine Andhra University, and must not take into its jurisdiction more than it can easily digest, and the Minister should have a fair start with the University. I am speaking now as a member for the University and not as a member of any party. I am anxious that this University should start under fair auspices and should be able to do something to improve the culture and the educational advancement of the Andhra districts of this Presidency. Therefore it behoves me to say that these areas which do not like to come in and have weighty reasons to say that they would not come in, must be allowed to exclude themselves. The hon. the Minister says he knows Ganjam. But may I ask of him a fair question and may I expect an equally fair answer? Does he suggest that the Oriya-speaking people are anxious to come in or are they not anxious? He is here representing them, and it is up to him to translate his electors' wishes.

"One word more and I am done. With regard to a Kanarese-speaking province, there is the fact that the prospects are in the limbo of the future. But so far as Ganjam is concerned, especially the Oriya-speaking portion of it, hon. Members will have noticed that the Government of India are already moving in the matter and not very far from now I expect there will be a sub-province constituted for the Oriya-speaking people in Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and in the Madras Presidency. In that circumstance, it seems to me to be wrong that the Government should force the Andhra University on the Oriya-speaking portion of Ganjam. I do hope that the hon. the Minister will see his way to accept the motion. And if he does not, I would appeal to the hon. Members of this House not to take this as a party question and to see that justice is done to the people who do not stand in the way of the cultural development of the Andhras and to see that just like the Oriyas who do not stand in the way of the Andhras developing themselves, so also the Andhras should not stand in the way of the Oriya portions of the district."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The amendment having been made without due notice I have to ask whether any hon. Member objects to its going in."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"I object, Sir."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"As it does not raise a very substantial issue and as similar questions have been discussed, I suspend the standing orders in this respect and allow the hon. Member leave to move his amendment."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I beg to second the amendment just moved by the hon. Member, Mr. Satyamurti."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"Sir, before proceeding with the further discussion on the amendment, may I suggest a small drafting alteration. I think the amendment should be 'the Telugu-speaking portion of Ganjam' or some such thing."

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Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Sir, I wish to know from my Friends in this Council whether as in the case of the Bellary district there are in Ganjam district also taluks whose inhabitants speak Oriya alone and there are other taluks whose inhabitants speak Telugu alone or whether the conditions are such in all the taluks that they are speaking Telugu and Oriya, both the languages."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"I am afraid that I must say that the amendment betrays considerable ignorance of the conditions existing in Ganjam. There is nothing like a demarcation of taluks in Ganjam as to Telugu-speaking taluks and Oriya-speaking taluks. The question is a very complicated one. There was a committee appointed by the Government of India sometime back and the opinion in the report of that Committee was questioned and the issue became a very debatable one before the country. Therefore to say that these are Telugu-speaking taluks as such and these are Oriya-speaking taluks as such is not correct. There has been any amount of difference of opinion on that matter and at times feelings ran very high and there was never any agreement reached. Again, the hon. the Mover of the amendment himself indicated that very soon there was going to be an amalgamation and if sooner or later such a thing is going to happen the question becomes all the more important and the House is not in a position to judge between the two language speaking taluks. We cannot draw a line and that is the crucial matter."

"Again it is said that educational interests require it. I do realize the position that there should not be any force. I also realize that this Act should work under agreeable auspices. But if this is going to become a separate province by itself, then it automatically ceases to have any connection with the Andhra University. Then if Oriya wants to go away to other places then by all means it can do so. I submit this amendment raises a very controversial issue between the Oriyas and the Telugus and it cannot be so easily decided by this House. Also that matter is now engaging the attention of the Government of India and the Oriya special tract is going to be formed into a separate province soon."

The amendment of Mr. Satyamurti was then put to the House and declared lost.

The main amendment of Sriman Sasibhusan Rath Mahasayo to omit 'Ganjam' was then put to the House and declared lost. On the motion of Sriman Sasibhusan Rath Mahasayo, a poll was taken with the following result:—

Ayes.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Mr. J. A. Saldanha. | 9. Mr. K. Koti Reddi. |
| 2. " P. C. Venkatapati Raju. | 10. " P. Peddiraju. |
| 3. " A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | 11. " G. Rameewara Rao. |
| 4. " S. Satyamurti. | 12. Sriman Sasibhusan Rath Mahasayo. |
| 5. " T. Adinarayana Chettiar. | 13. Mr. B. P. Sesha Reddi. |
| 6. " C. Gopala Menon. | 14. " M. Sitayya. |
| 7. " C. Maruthavanam Pillai. | 15. " K. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 8. " V. Pantulu Ayyar. | |

Noes.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar. | 4. The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. Sivag- |
| 2. " Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks. | nanam Pillai. |

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Nocs—cont

6. The hon. the Raja of Panagal.
7. Mr. T. B. Venkatarama Sastriyar.
8. " E. W. Legh.
9. " V. Pandrang Row.
10. " Abdolla Ghattali Sahib.
11. " Arpudaswami Udayar.
12. Rao Sahib P. C. Tangavelu Pillai.
13. Diwan Bahadur Sir R. Venkataratnam Nayudu.
14. Mr. K. G. Grieve.
15. " G. F. Paddison.
16. " M. Manjappa Heggade.
17. Rai Bahadur Sir K. Venkatreddi Nayudu.
18. Rao Bahadur C. Natesa Mudaliyar.
19. Mr. H. B. Ari Gowder.
20. " D. Appavu Chettiyyar.
21. " P. K. S. A. Arumuga Nadar.
22. " A. V. Bhanaji Rao.
23. " A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar.
24. " N. Devendrudu.
25. Rao Sahib P. V. Gopalan.
26. Mr. J. Kuppuswami.
27. " R. Madanagopal Nayudu.
28. Honorary Lieutenant Madurai.
29. Mr. C. Muttayya Mudaliyar.

30. Mr. B. Obalesappa.
31. " K. Prabhakaran Tampam.
32. " K. Raghuachandra Ballal.
33. " B. Ramachandra Reddi.
34. Rao Sahib K. V. Ramachari.
35. Dr. Subbarayan.
36. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
37. Mr. P. T. Rajan.
38. Rao Sahib P. Raman.
39. Mr. P. Sagaram.
40. " J. D. Samuel.
41. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
42. Mr. Ankineedu Prasad.
43. " K. Sarabha Reddi.
44. " K. Sitarama Reddi.
45. " Chavadi K. Subramanya Pillai.
46. Diwan Bahadur K. Suryanarayana murti Nayudu.
47. Mr. K. Veerian.
48. Diwan Bahadur W. Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar.
49. Mr. K. Venkatachala Padayachi.
50. " Quadir Mohidin Sahib.
51. " T. M. Moidu Sahib.

Neutral.

1. Mr. T. Mallesappa.
2. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. Narasimha Raju.
3. Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddi.
4. Rao Bahadur A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu.
5. " T. A. Ramalinga Chettiyyar.
6. Rai Bahadur T. M. Narasimha Chari.
7. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
8. " C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.
9. " B. Venkataratnam.
10. " M. Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur.

15 voted for the amendment, 51 against it and 10 remained neutral.

Clause 3, sub-clause (2).

Amendment No. 21.

1-16 p.m. Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"For the word 'offices' substitute the word 'headquarters'."

"It will be seen from the Statement of Objects and Reasons in another connexion the word 'University' has been used as referring to the place where the main offices are to be located and business transacted. The word 'offices' in the sub-clause is likely to lead to some difficulty, as even small offices cannot be located in a small place like the Rajahmundry. Therefore, the headquarters should more properly be described."

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"I have no objection."

The amendment was put and carried.

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I move that the consideration of amendments 20 to 22 may be taken up after No. 37 is disposed of."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"If it requires seconding, I would like to second it."

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Clause 4, sub-clause (2).

Amendment No. 22.

* Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO:—"After the word 'distinctions' insert the letter '(a)', after the word 'University' add the letter and the words 'b on others, who are recommended as prescribed, by any university authority or Board of Examiners, to be eligible for any degree or distinction.'"

"Mr. President, in clause 4, sub-clause (2), the powers of the university are described as holding examinations and conferring degrees and other academic distinctions on persons who have pursued a course of study in the university. The amendment that I propose to move is meant to cover cases of other persons who are eligible to have the degrees without pursuing a course of study as prescribed. The idea underlying this is to make provision for private study so that intelligent students who are fully equipped may be called to a particular degree to which they might make themselves eligible according to the prescribed test. It may be the Board of Examiners might submit them to any examination or it may be that a more informed body like the Scientific Research Society may hold the examination and confer the degree. Therefore, provision must be made to recognize the merits of the individual by a degree of the university. It may be said that the very idea underlying a university is that a person must pursue a course of study, otherwise there is no value in having a university at all. My reply to that is, whatever effect it may have with regard to unitary universities where residence and study are important for a particular candidate, in the case of a hybrid university like the one proposed, it is only the examination test that may be taken to be final. Residence is absolutely impossible. Therefore examination must be the final test, and anybody who satisfies the test may be eligible to a degree to which he is found fit. I also contemplate cases where persons are prodigies in a certain science, for instance, the late Ramanujam who was found much more efficient and much more worthy of honour at the hands of an English University than the local university. Consequently our university must make provision for conferring degrees in the case of persons of exalted talents and high degree of efficiency. It may be said that there is provision for conferring honorary degrees or other distinctions on approved persons. There must be a provision made for private course of study at which the merits of a candidate may be decided or the extreme talents which a man may possess in a particular art or science may make him fit for a particular degree. Therefore I move this amendment for the acceptance of the House."

Mr. P. C. Venkatapati Raju seconded the motion.

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"Sir, the idea underlying the motion is covered by clause 16 (h) (i). The main intention underlying this was to confer degrees on all persons who have carried on research work or other work without being in any college and that object already being provided for this amendment is not necessary."

"Secondly, the amendment as worded is very ambiguous. The Bill makes provision for the university authorities to make regulations to govern this particular condition. But the Government makes no such regulation whatever. It leaves as it were to any authority. The underlying idea being already provided for, I do not think the hon. Member will press his amendment."

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* Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO :—" I want to put a question to the hon. the Minister. The first clause of 16 (h) provides for a course of study being essential. The second clause provides only for research under conditions prescribed. I contemplate a third class of students who do not want to pursue a course of study but are yet found fit by examiners. I am sorry that I am not able to make the educationists see eye to eye with me. It arises out of practical experience. I remember some time ago a motion was made in the Senate by a senator to the effect that all women must be exempted from pursuing a particular course; the proposition was ruled out of order by the Vice-Chancellor who said that there was no provision for such a thing being done in view of that clause in the Madras University Act which corresponds to section 33 (2) of the present Bill. As the section begins by saying that every candidate must be exempted, etc., the Vice-Chancellor ruled it out of order. There is no rule for exempting them. Therefore every candidate must come in by a separate application. Unless that is done, the university authorities have no powers at all to consider the matter. In order that the same result may not accrue even under the present Act, I move this proposition."

* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—" Mr. President, Sir, clause 33, sub-clause (2), provides for exemption from attendance in an affiliated college. Therefore private students may be exempted under the above clause. Even as it is, sub-clauses (4) and (5) do provide, one for research work and the other for conferring of degrees, regarding students that attend an affiliated college. For those that do not attend an affiliated college, provision is made in clause 33. Therefore there is no necessity for the alteration suggested."

The motion was put and lost.

The House adjourned for lunch at 1-30 p.m.

After Lunch (2-30 p.m.)

Clause 4, sub-clause 3.

Amendment No. 23.

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" The amendment that stands in my name runs as follows :—

"for the words "the vernacular" substitute the words "Telugu, Kanarese, Urdu and Oriya," for the word "its" the word "theirs", for the words "a medium" the word "media."

"Sir, I move this amendment in pursuance of the understanding arrived at the other day that in order to improve the studies of Telugu, Kanarese, Urdu and Oriya they should be made the media of instructions and examinations. I do not think any words of mine are necessary to commend the amendment for acceptance."

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" I second it."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir. A. P. PATRO :—" No objection, Sir."

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Amendment No. 25.

* Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO :—" The amendment that stands in my name runs as follows :—

"For the words "vernacular" substitute the word "Andhra".

"The word 'Telugu' for the word 'vernacular' has been used according to Mr. Satyamurti's amendment. Now that the word 'Andhra' has been taken as the proper word after a full discussion, I suggest that the word 'Andhra' may be substituted for the word 'Telugu'."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" In the absence of any seconder the amendment of Mr. Rameswara Rao falls to the ground."

Mr. Satyamurti's amendment was put to the House and carried.

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" All the other amendments go because they relate only to these items."

Amendment No. 26.

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU :—" I beg to move the amendment which stands in my name and which runs as follows :—

"Omit the words "and its use as a medium of instruction and examination".

"Clause 4 reads: 'The university shall have the following powers' Sub-clause (3) of clause 4 reads: 'To promote the development of the study of the vernacular and its use as a medium of instruction and examination'. I have no quarrel with the first part of sub-clause (3), viz., 'to promote the development of the study of vernacular, etc.'"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" That has been amended into 'Kanarese, Urdu' etc."

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU :—" I am much more glad. My quarrel is with the latter part and that is the wordings 'its use' as a medium of instruction. In so far as the aim of every university is to develop the vernacular study and not to relegate it to the background as is being done in the Madras University, it is a laudable attempt. But I would not go further than this and say 'its use as a medium of instruction and examination' should be insisted upon. It seems to me that it is impracticable, if not impossible."

"Sir, we are not dealing with primary or secondary education. It will be very necessary and also beneficent to use the vernacular as the medium of instruction and examination in primary and secondary stages of education. But in the case of higher education in the university, I submit that to use vernacular as a medium of instruction is rather a retrograde step. I say it is retrograde step advisedly because as I have hinted and stated elsewhere that the persons who pass examinations in the vernaculars in the university would be segregated and will be found nowhere, not only in India but the rest of the world. The aim at the present day in all countries is to have a satisfactory knowledge in a single language. Now-a-days English is taking that place in all the civilized countries of the world."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I question it."

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Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU:—"It may be questioned. Nonetheless it is a fact and if people are always desirous of questioning facts they may satisfy themselves like that. It will only afford pleasure to others.

"Sir, it is very necessary that the Andhra University like other Universities should promote the English language as the medium of instruction and of examinations. For the last 150 years even this Andhra province has been thinking in English and has been adopting this English language as a sort of common-weal. In the Congress and all other platforms to which all the provincial gentlemen go English has been adopted as the common-weal. Even those that question my statement, when they go to Patna or Lahore or attend the Congress of Cawnpore, I am sure, are going to use English as the common-weal. Therefore I submit that to think of abandoning this after 150 years is a retrograde step. Secondly it will also be an impracticable step. For as has been pointed out already in order to give very good and efficient instructions in vernacular you must not only translate all the sciences, applied sciences and the higher sciences, technologies and all the other subjects into vernaculars and to do this will require persons who have an equally good knowledge both in the vernacular as well as the language from which they ought to be translated. That will be really an impracticable step. If you begin to translate, the translation will be so bad that you will be only imparting half instructions and half education in the university courses. I have made myself bold to urge this argument not because the *Madras Mail* has patted me on the back but I feel convinced that the House must think very deeply before they take any such step as the one proposed.

"I may bring to the notice of the House that this sub-clause was not found in the original Bill itself. It was only at the Select Committee stage, like some other amendments, this amendment was introduced by the majority. It should be our object to simply develop the vernaculars but to insist on its being used as the medium of instructions and of examinations seems to me to be quite unreasonable. We must have the English language and side by side with that we must also see to the development of vernacular as much as possible. To go further than that I submit is a retrograde step."

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I have very great pleasure in supporting this amendment which was moved by my hon. Friend from Ouddapah. I second this amendment and support it on very short grounds. The question of using the vernacular as the medium of instruction and of examinations—I use the term 'vernacular' because I am convinced that that is the only proper word to be used and I have got instances to show where the term 'vernacular' has been applied to the English language by eminent poets like Pope (laughter) and I wish that the 20th century people were as wise as those of the 18th century—ought to be left to the Academic Council and it ought to be decided by that body alone. I do not think this Legislative Council would be justified in trenching upon purely academic matters and state that one of the objects of the establishment of this University should be to promote vernacular by using it as the medium of instructions and of examinations.

"The question whether the vernacular should be the medium of instruction for teaching and examination ought really to come before the Academic Council. I do not think that the Legislative Council would be justified in

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trenching upon purely academic matters and in stating that one of the objects of the university is to promote the development of the vernacular by using it as a medium of instruction and examination. This power is contained in the Madras University Act but the Academic Council has not yet thought fit to use this power. I do not think therefore the Legislative Council ought at this stage to say that this is the only means by which the development of the vernacular can be attained. I think we ought to leave it to the Academic Council and on that ground I support this amendment."

* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"Sir, if I understand the hon. Member for Chingleput correctly, he concedes that it is one of the powers of the Academic Council to frame regulations for the use of the vernacular as the medium of instruction and examination. It is not wrong to say that the Academic Council may revise the rules for imparting instruction in the vernacular and for the conduct of the examination in the vernacular. His only objection is that we are giving this power to the University. In the first instance, I would point out that so far as the Madras University Act is concerned, the powers of the University are not defined. A special feature of the Andhra University Act is that the powers of the University are defined in clause 4. When once you concede that the Academic Council may do this by means of regulation, I do not see any reason why we should not mention this function as one of the powers of the University. In the Madras University Act, the consolidated powers of the University are not given in any manner. But in this case we describe in clause 4 all the powers which the Andhra University is to exercise and the functions of the Syndicate, the Senate and of the Academic Council are clearly defined in the subsequent clauses; it is also mentioned that all the powers of the University which are not specifically conferred on the Syndicate or on the Academic Council may be exercised by the Senate. The residuary clause is provided for. For all these reasons, my hon. Friend is not justified in saying that this power shall not be expressly conferred upon the University."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"Sir, you see that this clause gives general power to the University and it sets forth the ideal and the goal to which the activities of the University should be directed. The clause would not be put to force at once. My hon. Friend, Mr. Narasimhacharlu, has struck a note of warning and said that there are several considerations in the matter and that we should not run very fast. While I agree that we should not revolutionize the existing system, I cannot understand why there should be any objection for having this as a principle, as a goal and as an ideal towards which we should work. The goal cannot be reached in a decade. It will be possible to realize the object after a generation. Therefore there is no objection for retaining the ideal in the Bill. The hon. Member pointed out certain practical difficulties and said that we have not got literature in the vernacular to enable us to attain the object in every college. He also pointed out that the vernacular has not so much developed as to help the country and to reach the national ideal. It is true that we must recognize what is being done. At present the vernacular is not used as the medium in the elementary schools and high schools. The option is given to any management to carry on instruction in the vernacular and we know also that many managements have not taken advantage of the present provision which is an optional one. Facilities are provided for

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the examination of the students in the vernaculars and having the vernaculars as the media of instruction. Papers may be set in the vernacular and the recent circular says that if any management wants to give instruction in the vernacular and presents students for the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate, the Government will examine them in the vernacular languages. Many schools and managements have not taken advantage of the concession. There is the difficulty. But I do not see why we should not have an ideal that one of the general functions of the University should be that it should encourage the development of the vernacular languages. The way in which it should be done and how far it can be done now, all that have to be attended to by the Academic Council. If hon. Members were to turn to clause 23, sub-clause (k), they will see that one of the powers of the Academic Council is to make the regulations relating to the use of the vernacular as the medium of instruction and examination. So, it will be open to the Academic Council to satisfy itself whether any particular area or institution is qualified to carry on instruction through the medium of the vernacular and prepare students for being examined in the vernacular. It is not reasonable to say that because this general power is given to the University, it would be put into force immediately. The schools and colleges have not taken advantage of the existing provision. The vernacular cannot be made the medium of instruction without encouraging the publication of the text-books and without having a proper bureau of publication and without educating the people on the advantages of the medium of instruction through the vernacular. All this work has to be done by the public and before that is done the Academic Council may not be in a position to give effect to the provision immediately. But as I said there must be the possibility of attaining the object in the long run. Hence it is put in the Bill as one of the fundamental principles. The Academic Council may later on be able to devise methods to give effect to it."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Sir, if I intervene in this debate, it is not because I have a fear that the amendment will be carried by the House after the hon. the Minister's speech; but because I feel somewhat disappointed with his speech; because I am disappointed as my hon. Friend interjected at the beginning of the speech, at the hon. the Minister's position in supporting this amendment. His defence of the clause in the Bill was so half-hearted and so apologetic that one felt almost as if he would be glad if in spite of his speech it was carried by this House."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"It was neither."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"I am glad to be assured of this position. If some of us are supporting this Bill in spite of the fact that we know that there is not sufficient financial backing behind it, in spite of the fact that there are district jealousies which will come into force presently which are calculated to hinder the peaceful and harmonious development of this Andhra University, it is because we feel that this University is going to make a bold experiment in the region of higher education in India, by means of imparting it as early as practicable through the medium of Telugu which is the main language of the largest portion which now comes under the Andhra University Bill. But, Sir, my hon. Friend the Minister to-day spoke as if it was a distant ideal. I was reminded of Swaraj which was assured by everybody, Englishmen and Indian to be indeed the distant ideal of India. Only when you begin to take practical steps, it still remains

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as an ideal. How long can education be imparted in alien languages? I suggest to my hon. Friend that if he believes what we consider to be the most important and the most striking provision of this Bill has to be kept in view as a mere ideal, it is not consistent with the real object of the Bill or what we consider to be the main justification for this Bill. With your leave, Mr. President, may I just read one or two sentences from the statement of Objects and Reasons published by the hon. the Minister along with the first draft of the Bill? The Minister says 'in particular it has long been the desire of the Andhra districts to give greater opportunities for the expansion of education through the medium of their vernacular.' Again, Mr. President, the Bill contemplates the possibility of a rapid development in the study of Telugu and in the use of the vernacular as the medium of instruction and examination. I do not know if the hon. the Minister is going to claim that the word rapid—rapid is the word used by the hon. Minister for the development of the Telugu language—that it is not used in connexion with making it the medium of instruction. Even assuming he claims that, we thought the main object he had in view at that time was the early—I do not use the word rapid—use of the Telugu language as the medium of instruction and examination, I would beg of him to take courage in both hands and not to support the amendment. There need be no fear that the heavens would fall.

"My hon. Friend Mr. Narasimhacharlu painted to us a picture of horrors and evils of what would happen if we teach the people through the medium of their mother-tongue. Let him give us an example of a single country except British India, ancient or modern, eastern or western, where the children of the soil are educated through the medium of a foreign tongue. It seems preposterous for him to imagine that there is history or experience; behind him; and he is trying to destroy a system hoary by tradition and wants to allow the education of people through the medium of a foreign language. I ask him to read history, how countries have progressed in the past and how countries will progress in the future. So long as our higher education is given through the medium of a foreign tongue, we shall never appreciate the value of our own mother-tongue and will talk about education being imparted only through the medium of a foreign tongue.

"My hon. Friend tells us that English is the *lingua franca* of the world. It was my good fortune, knowing something of English, to be recently in Europe, France and Switzerland. English was of no use to me in France, Switzerland or Italy where French was spoken. I ask my hon. Friend to contradict me, if it is not so.

"My hon. Friend also tells us, and it is a precious educational maxim, namely, that if we translate books from English to Telugu it would be giving half instruction, half education. Now, Sir, one can only speak from one's experience and without any reference to myself in any wrong sense may I say that I have tried to speak on the most obtruse political subjects in my own mother tongue and that I have found that I am able to give better expression to them, in my mother tongue than in English? I venture to appeal to my Andhra friends of this Council whether they cannot produce in their beautiful language, so rich in literature and so long of use, text-books on science, philosophy and history through which you can give your boys and girls such instruction as is given in other countries through their own mother tongues.

[Mr. S. Satyamurti]

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p.m.

"My hon. Friend, Mr. Narasimbacharu ultimately, with a patronizing air, said that English ought to be the main language but that vernacular might be encouraged. Thanks for that small mercy, Sir (laughter). May I suggest to him that nobody wants that English should be abolished from the University? Because, rightly or wrongly it happens to be the official language of the country to-day and we are anxious that our boys and girls should come to this University and study that language. But since it happens to be the official language, it wants no special encouragement whatever. As for the mother tongue however, if you teach our boys and girls through their own mother tongues, they would learn much quicker. I join issue with my hon. Friend and wish to tell him that our boys and girls would not only learn quicker but also retain knowledge longer and they will above all acquire the capacity of imparting knowledge, which they do not really have to-day under this alien system of education. My hon. Friend, Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar, to my great surprise and regret, jumped up to second the amendment. I expected him to give solid reasons against the use of Telugu, but I am sorry he disappointed my expectations. Mr. President, the only argument that he gave so far as I could gather was that the Academic Council had got the right to decide the matter and that we had not the right to trespass on this academic question. I do not think, Sir, as the section is worded, that it is an academic question. I am afraid the arguments of Mr. Narasimbacharu may have given some members who have not read the Bill the idea that the hon. Minister is really doing what we want him to do and start the thing to-morrow. As a matter of fact it is a very modest innocent provision. The University shall have the following powers, among which this is one, to promote the development of the study of Telugu, Oriya, Kanarese and Urdu and their use as a medium of instruction and examination. I ask my hon. Friend the Mover in all seriousness whether he considers the conferring this power upon the University to promote the study of these languages or to promote their use as a medium of instruction is calculated to bring about all those disastrous results which he contemplates. Assume for a moment that he is right. Is there still any justification for this amendment? I submit there is none whatever. And as the hon. Minister himself pointed out, the Academic Council is still vested with the power to make regulations regarding the use of the vernacular as the medium of instruction and examination. That will be done by the Academic Council. But it seems to me that those who believe that this University ought to have a future must whole-heartedly vote down the amendment and if I spoke at all it was because I wanted to put some heart into the hon. Minister and ask him not to be frightened by the fears which Mr. Narasimbacharu has raised, but believe in his first thoughts that Telugu ought to be the medium of instruction and to stick to the principle of the Bill and see that the University Bill becomes something more than a mere discussion of University centres and headquarters."

The motion was put and lost.

Sub-clause (8).

Amendment No. 27.

* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—"I move, Mr. President, my amendment in a slightly modified form, with your permission. For I find in the form in which I have given notice of it, it does not fit in with the

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section. My idea is that the colleges shall be affiliated and institutions shall be recognized. The clause, if amended as I suggest, will read thus: 'to maintain colleges and hostels, to affiliate colleges and recognize hostels not maintained by the University and to withdraw such affiliation or recognition.' We have already adopted one amendment saying that the colleges shall be affiliated to the University and not recognized. This is only a consequential amendment. With these words I move

that for the word 'recognize' the word 'affiliate' may be inserted; that the word 'recognize' be inserted between the words 'and' and 'hostels'; and to insert the words 'affiliation or' before 'recognition'."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULO :—"I second the amendment."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"Sir, I am sorry that I am not able to agree with the hon. Mover of the amendment. In dealing with clause 2 and the definitions, the word that was used was 'recognized' and therefore it does not at all fit in here properly and the clause as drafted seems to read better than with the amendment now proposed."

* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—"I beg leave to withdraw my amendment."

The amendment was by leave withdrawn.

Amendment No. 28.

* Mr. B. VENKATARATNAM moved

'Add at the end of item 12 (a) the words "to be brought into existence within one year after the passing of this Act, and with particular reference to the publication of standard books in Telugu."

In doing so he said :—

* "అయ్యో, ఈ సవరణ ఉపాదించుటకు కారణములు ఏమనగా ఆంధ్రదేశము ఈ విద్యాయముకు చిరకాలమునుంచి అంధోళన చేయచున్నది. ఎందుకొరకు? ఆంధ్రభాష వృద్ధిచేయుటకు. ఎటుల? విద్యాలయములలో ఆంధ్రభాషవ్యాసానే విద్య గరపుటకున్న, దానిలోనే పరీక్షలు జరుపుటకును. ఈ ఆశయము నెరవేరుటకు ఆంధ్రభాషలో, కావలసిన పుస్తకములు లేవనడు. ఇందుకొరకే ఈ ప్రచురణశాఖ ఈ బిల్లులో యేర్పరచినారు. కాని నా భయమేమనగా స్పష్టముగా కాలనియము చేసినగాని, దానికి పాకుస్థిత రాదు. ఈ పుస్తకముతోనే 45, 46 క్లాసులలో కొన్ని పదాలకు కాలనియము చేసినారు. నా భయమేమనగా త్వరలో ఆంధ్రభాషలో విద్యగరపు విద్యార్థులు చేసినగాని ఈ బిల్లుకు అర్థము లేదు. ఈ సవరణలో ప్రమాదమైన విషయ మేమియు లేదు. దానివలన ప్రచురణశాఖ పాపించుటకు ఏమియు చిక్కులుగలదు. గాన ఈ సవరణను ఆమోదించుకొనుట."

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATHI RAJU :—"I second it."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"Sir, in sub-clause (k) of clause 19 this function is assigned to the Syndicate. The Syndicate shall have power to establish, manage and control a bureau of publication, an employment bureau, a students union and university extension boards. I do not see why there should be a time limit placed in the Statute itself for the purpose of bringing into existence this publication bureau. As soon as the Syndicate is formed, it shall be its function to bring into existence this

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bureau. It is incumbent upon the representatives in the Senate and in the Syndicate to work out this provision as early as possible. But the Statute cannot lay down a particular period."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"Sir, the hon. Minister has not urged any objection to this period being prescribed in the Statute. All that he says is that the Syndicate has been vested with the power and let us leave it to exercise its power. If the hon. Member for Godavari had thought it fit to table this amendment, I think he is justified in doing so by the way in which the persons concerned could naturally be expected to give effect to the provision in the Act. And so far as this provision is concerned, there is agreement on all sides of the House that a further impetus should be given to the development of the vernaculars as a medium of instruction and examination. And I fail to understand why there should be any objection to a period of one year being fixed. If that one year is not a reasonable period, it may be extended. It is desirable that the Syndicate should be asked to do it within a particular period and so far there has been no objection raised against it. May I also point out to the hon. Minister that there are provisions in the Bill which prescribe a particular period, for example, for the framing of the rules, and a statutory provision may likewise be made here."

The amendment was put and lost.

Clause 4 as amended was put and carried and added to the Bill.

Clause 5.

Clause 5 was put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 6, sub-clause (3).

Amendment No. 29.

*MR. G. RAMESWARA RAO:—"Mr. President, Sir, the sub-clause as it stands provides for the concentration of university centres. It has been rightly pointed out by my hon. Friend the Member for the University that this Bill has created a lot of inter-district jealousy and it is with the idea of avoiding that quarrel of a domestic nature that I beg to move the present amendment—

'That sub-clause (3) be omitted.'

"In the first place the clause itself does not seem to be necessary as could be gathered from the dissenting minute appended to the report by no less a person than the present Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University. He tells us in the note that the effect of such an arbitrary provision would be to reduce education, reduce the number of educational institutions and deter the spread of higher education.

"He has put in a clear way by summarizing the whole thing as follows:

'And it may therefore be accepted as a substantially correct forecast that for the extensive area between Orissa and Madras there will be but one centre for University education in arts and sciences—Rajahmundry.'

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"Proceeding further, he says:

'Every college is a centre of enlightenment to the neighbourhood. Certain communities numerically large and socially influential are drawn towards higher education mainly by the proximity of cultural influence and attraction. Concentration in a single centre for a vast area will heavily handicap persons of limited means.'

"These, Sir, summarize the reasons against a provision of this sort. It shows that such a provision is not a desirable one because the craze at present is for the extension of education. It passes my comprehension to understand the wisdom of the hon. the Education Minister who is admiring his own logic of this provision in the Bill by always saying 'No more centres, no more concentration, no more places', no more men who can talk on education except himself and no more motions should be carried in this Council. His idea looks to be like that. He is so powerful in his own way and he trusts to nobody's commonsense or wisdom, and limits all knowledge about education and its extension to himself. It is perhaps easy for him to carry out his ideas born of his wisdom, and his wisdom may be reflected in the vote of the House as a party question. But still, I wish to voice the feelings of those who say that the wisdom of the hon. the Education Minister is not the right one, and the wisdom of the world requires the expansion of education. Expansion of education is the primary idea in the minds of all, and so long as this principle is recognized, I think the hon. the Minister will pause and consider whether it is right for him to prescribe an arbitrary limit to the expansion, to prescribe the number of university colleges, the numbers of the other colleges, the limit of the radius and such other artificial limits. It looks as if God himself can take lessons in education from the hon. the Minister who can prescribe education within any limits. So, I submit that the interests of expansion of education this sub-clause should be removed."

Sriman Sasibhushan Rath Mahasaya seconded the motion.

*The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"Sir, I am surprised at the sour manner in which my hon. Friend, Mr. Rameswara Rao, has proposed this motion. He thought that there is some disappointment and therefore he wanted to give expression to it, but unfortunately for him he has overlooked the scheme of the Andhra University Bill. He asked 'Why should he limit the Bill to particular centres as if wisdom and knowledge is confined to the Education Minister alone?' And therefore he thinks that it is not justifiable. I am sorry I am not able to follow his reasoning there. But what I do understand him to say is that by this concentration and working in particular areas in the Andhra desa, education will suffer and all areas may not receive the same treatment. In reply to that, I may say, Sir, that the best ideal is acknowledged to be a unitary type of university. In consideration of the vastness of the area with which we are now dealing it is necessary that we should limit the ideal to certain places which are capable of development in the matter of university ideals by which an academic life and atmosphere can be created in particular centres. It is necessary that high scholarship and character should be developed in the university life. If you have got everywhere colleges scattered about, efficient or inefficient, it is not possible that such a principle could be developed. It is necessary when we cannot have a unitary type of university that we should develop such places as far as possible to promote that idea in those centres. It was with a view to realize that principle that the arrangement with regard to concentration has been made."

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advantage of concentration can be seen easily. If we have got for each area a centre wherein all students can congregate from different parts, we will develop an intellectual centre and co-ordination would be made possible and advanced courses of study can be improved. It will prevent also the uneconomic distribution of colleges and educational work in various places. It will ensue the coming together of a large number of students and teachers and developing real corporate and residential university life. It will develop higher standards of instruction and equipment and therefore gradually develop social and academic life. These are the ideas underlying the formation of centres in different places. The real trouble with the hon. Mover seems to be that if we have got concentration in particular places, you really deprive some of the existing institutions of the opportunity of raising themselves to that standard and therefore he thinks that the whole principle of concentration should be wiped out. That argument, I submit, is not at all a sound one. In the Bill as it was introduced before the House provisos were put in to show that the condition of concentration shall not apply to any college existing at the time of the commencement of this Act, and also that this condition may be dispensed with in any particular case if the local Government so direct. We realize the difficulty which the hon. Mover has pointed out, i.e., that the existing colleges may be handicapped and the private enterprise or philanthropy that may be utilized for the purpose of developing particular places into higher institutions be shut off on account of this restriction. And realizing these difficulties, we made provision in the Act itself to see that exception was made in the case of existing institutions. The number of motions that are tabled under this subject will also show that there is a strong opinion in the Council that hon. Members want to have a change made from the form arrived at by the Select Committee. The Committee altered the whole provision, and put it on the ground of the principle of concentration. Therefore when these amendments are moved, it will be time enough for the House to consider how far provisions could be made in regard to the existing colleges. Perhaps some time may be given for such institutions to develop themselves and when that is done, all the existing difficulties will be removed. The only argument that I am able to comprehend in the speech of the hon. Mover is that particular institutions now existing will not be able to develop themselves into higher standards if this principle of concentration is to be carried out. But I submit to this House, that was not the original intention of the Bill, as I already pointed out from the provisions, and that intention was that there must be some exception made in regard to the existing institutions. When the coming motions are considered, then it will be time enough for the House to consider what is the best way to meet the difficulty pointed out by the hon. Mover. But the remedy is not to omit the clause altogether, omitting all possibility of future development, and omitting the basis of forming future unitary universities which are acknowledged on all hands to be the best type of universities. Therefore to enable the existing institutions to develop themselves, you may make a suitable provision, but do not cut off the principle which underlies the whole of this Bill, namely, that particular centres may be developed so that there may be future universities wherein all education can be concentrated, culture developed, real university life fostered and building of character can be improved. It is these aspects of concentration that I wish to place before the House to-day. So, there is no justification in cutting off the principle of

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concentration, but if the existing institutions require some relief or help, suitable provisions may be made as was indicated in the Bill as originally introduced in the Council.

"I may also submit that this principle of concentration is not a new principle for the first time introduced into this Bill. For instance, in the Patna University Act a similar provision appears . . ."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"May I have that provision read out?"

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"I shall give the reference to the hon. Member. Therefore I submit that this is not really a new provision that is put in here but one that is already used in another university modified in accordance with the conditions of this province. I submit therefore that the motion may be voted against."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Sir, I consider that this is one of the vital principles underlying this Bill, and on the vote on this clause will depend the nature of the Bill and the future of higher education in the Andhra province. I have listened very carefully to the hon. Minister's speech, but I regret I am not convinced that a case has been made out for the retention of this clause in the form which it assumes just now in the Bill as it stands. He gave an indication that later on when subsequent motions of a different kind are moved he may be able to see his way to accept this amendment. But, Sir, I support my hon. Friend the Member for Anantapur in this amendment and with an absolutely clear conscience in the matter. I am told by my educational friends that it is against educational experience that you ought to vote for concentration. My hon. Friend the Minister again and again stated that the higher type of university is the unitary university. Yes. I agree, but with very large qualifications. If, for example, the hon. Member was now asking this House for a charter for a unitary university either at Rajahmundry or at Vizagapatam or at Anantapur, and said that these must be constituted unitary universities, I for one would certainly say that that university shall not affiliate any college or recognize any institution outside a ten-mile radius or whatever distance may be fixed as the radius for that area. But what we have before us to-day is, in the happy language employed by my hon. Friend the Leader of the Opposition, a hybrid of a unitary and affiliating type of university. And I want to join issue with my hon. Friend the Minister for Education and say that in the present circumstances of the Madras Presidency, to have a university for a whole province, to concentrate university colleges and first-grade colleges in only three places and say with regard to the rest of the province that there shall be no university colleges or first-grade colleges, is certainly not calculated to promote the development of higher education in that province.

"Then, Mr. President, my hon. Friend said that we must have these unitary universities. I agree. But on what principle are these centres selected? According to the Bill, I take it, that the three centres will be Vizagapatam, Rajahmundry and Anantapur. Now, Sir, in Vizagapatam there is a second-grade college, a place where we are going to build an Oxford or Cambridge."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"Also a medical college."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Started two years ago. With a medical college two years old, with a second-grade college, I appeal to your experience, Mr. President . . ."

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Order, order, my experience is out of the question."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I know it, Mr. President—since your mouth is shut—I still appeal to your experience. I venture to suggest, Mr. President, that to ask this House to say that because in Vizagapatam you have a second-grade college and a medical college two years old, you shall not start any college outside the ten-mile radius of that place is certainly not carrying out the principles of what one understands by the term 'unitary university'. In Rajahmundry you have had for a long time a first-grade college. But coming to Anantapur you have had till lately a second-grade college which the other day has been made a first-grade college, probably five or six years ago. Therefore, in two of those three centres you have not got the conditions requisite for developing real unitary centres of university learning. There is no use talking in terms of Oxford and Cambridge without realizing what those terms stand for or without making provision in your Bill for carrying out those conditions which would guarantee development on those high lines of culture for which Oxford and Cambridge stand. I therefore think, Mr. President, that the provisions contained in this Bill do not justify the claims of these centres. Moreover, you will have amendment after amendment moved, for the inclusion of Guntur and Bellary, and for all sorts of other places and God knows what the effect is going to be. Who knows that it may not be six or seven centres, and we are told that those six or seven centres are going to be the nuclei or unitary centres of learning and culture, and therefore you ought to sacrifice the interests of higher education in other places. What has Nellore done, Mr. President? If the Maharaja of Venkatagiri wants to start an Honours College in Nellore and wants to do so five or six years later, why should this university stand in the way of that development, or if the Lingayats of Bellary or the Theosophists of Madanapalle want to have an Honours College, why should they not have their colleges? Why should these people be prevented from starting a college? I have given certain a priori arguments. But I want to conclude with quoting the views of the several Members of the Select Committee on this point. I believe the Committee begin by saying that 'we strongly support the principle embodied in sub-clause (3) of clause 6 of the Bill.' The word 'strongly' is important and the word 'we' is more important. But when we come to the minutes of dissent, as many as eight or nine members of the Select Committee are against the conclusion of the Select Committee. My hon. Friend Mr. J. D. Samuel says :

'The amendment of clause 6, sub-clause (3), is against the principle of the Bill as originally put forward.'

"The hon. the Leader of the Opposition says :

'There is no reason why the existing first-grade colleges which are situated in Vizianagaram and Masulipatam shall not be admitted to affiliation as university colleges providing instruction for post-graduate and honours courses of study, when the management so desires.'

"My hon. Friend Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu says :

'The number of colleges, (a) first grade and (b) second grade, in the Telugu districts, show the miserable condition in which the Telugu districts exist at present, in the provision made for collegiate education. There are in the twelve Telugu districts only seven second-grade colleges and four first-grade colleges, out of a total of 32 second-grade colleges and 23 first grade colleges in the Presidency. If, in addition to the existing difficulties, it should be provided that no first-grade college shall exist except in the towns chosen as university centres, it will strike a death-blow to the indigenous efforts made from time to time to provide first-grade colleges, however unsatisfactory such efforts are at present.'

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"Then, my hon. Friend Mr. P. C. Venkatapati Raju says :

'I could not understand why we should curb private efforts for the advancement of higher culture when we know fully that present public finances would not permit large expenditure for this purpose.'

"My hon. Friend Mr. K. Suryanarayanamurti Nayudu says :

'I regret I am unable to subscribe to the view held by the majority, that the principle embodied in sub-clause (3) of clause 6 of the Bill as now amended is to be reckoned as an indispensable feature of the new university.'

"Then, my hon. Friend Sir K. Venkatarreddi Nayudu says :

'All the second-grade colleges now in existence in the Telugu country will die a natural death. They cannot become first grade colleges and must necessarily dwindle to the status of high schools in the course of a decade. This is objectionable if not disastrous. There are at least three places in which the existing second-grade colleges ought to be allowed to become at least first-grade ones. These are Ocanada, Guntur and Madanapalle.'

"My hon. Friend Mr. P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu says :

'I seriously oppose the provision in the Bill that first-grade colleges should be established only at places notified as university centres. This clause in the Bill certainly strikes a death-blow to all the strenuous efforts made by people to provide for first-grade colleges in their own districts.'

"Then, Sir, last but not least, my esteemed Friend the Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University, who sits here as an Expert Member on this Bill, says thus :

'Bearing in mind the economic conditions and the social traditions of the several sections of the large population inhabiting this area, the system proposed to be introduced will, it is to be greatly feared, work as a deterrent to the steady, even dissemination of culture and enlightenment over that region—

- (1) Every college is a centre of enlightenment to the neighbourhood.
- (2) Certain communities, numerically large and socially influential, are drawn towards education mainly by the proximity of cultural influence and attraction.
- (3) Concentration in a single centre for a vast area will heavily handicap persons of limited means.'

"Therefore, he thinks that the resolution passed at an earlier Conference held at Vizagapatam in November 1922 ought to govern this Bill. The resolution is this, Mr. President—

'Resolved that the training for the Pass Degree in the Arts, Sciences and Teaching be given by and through the colleges now existing and to be hereafter started, provided that all the colleges, wherever situated, that impart such training shall be placed on a footing of equality, and such colleges shall be called "affiliated" colleges.'

"Those are the weighty pronouncements, Mr. President, of those who are very much more competent to speak on this matter than my humble self. I suggest therefore on this matter the House would be taking a very serious responsibility if for the sake of three centres two of which had been haphazardly chosen we think that we are justified in sacrificing the interests of higher education in the whole province, for the mere chimera of a unitary university which exists only, I am sorry to say, in the imagination of the Minister for Education, and which cannot be translated into this Bill considering the geographical constitution of the Andhra province, the finances of the Madras Government and the needs of the large number of students with poor means who want more and more of higher education. I have therefore great pleasure in supporting this amendment."

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIAR :—" Mr. President, I consider this amendment has a very vital effect on the principles of this Bill. I agree with my hon. Friend, the Learned Member for the University, that the

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principle enunciated in section 6 of this Bill, namely, the concentration of educational effort in a few centres, is a vital one. My hon. Friend spoke very lightly of the unitary ideal of a university."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" On a point of personal explanation. I never spoke lightly of the unitary university. If I did so, it was against my intention."

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I am glad to be assured that the hon. Member has got his regard for the unitary type of university as I myself have. I hope that that regard for unitary type will be translated into practice when such a complicated Bill as this is taken into consideration. The main principle underlying this Bill, I take it, is the effort that is aimed—and I realize that it is more than an effort—at concentrating educational activities at a few centres. If you are going to have educational institutions all over the 13 Andhra districts, if you are going to have colleges just as they are at present or institute new colleges in several places where there are none, I do not see any justification at all for your cutting away from the present Madras University. The whole ideal has to be taken as one complete ideal. When you passed the Madras University Reorganization Bill, you took the view that the future universities ought to be dealt with on this principle that in a few chosen centres educational effort should be concentrated. Now, Sir, my hon. Friend a few minutes back appealed to the fact that we are in the 20th century and not in the 18th century. May I remind him that the requirements of higher education in the 20th century are such that we want better results by concentration at a few centres? The grouping together of students in a few places is one of the main functions of cultural education at any university. If you are going to have these colleges sprinkled over the whole of the geographical area, then your very purpose is doomed to dismal failure. The object of higher education is not merely to supply clerks for Government service or to enable large numbers of people to enter into a few offices. It is found perfectly impossible to supply all these people from the universities with stipendiary appointments. The object is something higher, and may I now appeal that the object is really to see that a sort of higher culture is developed amongst students who go to these universities and get the training from such universities? If that is your object, one of the first essentials is to see to it that a large number of students are grouped together at one centre. The idea of mind coming into contact with mind, of people trying to understand each other and of trying to form conclusions by discussion among themselves, that is the real object with which this concentration is worked out. It is not merely the influence that the teacher is bringing to bear on the student; it is not merely the instruction that a teacher imparts to the students that is recognized as a higher educational or university ideal. It is not enough that a student is given a large library and asked to browse all the volumes in the library and get what little information or knowledge that he can gather from those books. But above all these things, above all the instruction that can be obtained from the professors and from books, there is a more vitalizing effect in a number of young and ardent minds gathered together with one tendency of pursuing one common object, of aspiring for one common ideal, of realizing that they are gathered together, that they have their own intermixture, their own feeling and their own comradeship. It is that ideal that is the real ideal of the

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present-day university life. Oxford and Cambridge stand pre-eminently unto this day because that ideal has been fully kept up by those Universities, and there is no use of talking about Oxford and Cambridge merely from a distance. Therefore, I consider the ideal of concentration as the supreme ideal of any reorganized university. We know in the north of India several universities have been started only on that basis, only having regard to that principle. It may be that, having regard to practical conditions, we are compelled to give some little scope for other colleges also in other places to develop. But the main principle of the Bill, as I understand it and as I conceive it, the main motive power for bringing forward this Bill, is that concentration at a few centres should be aimed at. Otherwise, as I said, there is no justification for incurring this heavy expenditure to satisfy a bare sentiment of having an Andhra University; you can very well remain in the Madras University, and why be satisfied with only half a dozen colleges; you can multiply them into two or three dozen colleges and continue merely as affiliated institutions of the Madras University."

* Mr. J. D. SAMUEL :—" Mr. President, Sir, on this matter of concentration in a few centres, I wish to say a few words and I leave it to the hon. House to vote on the side of justice. There is no doubt that a unitary type of university is the best. Anybody who has had any knowledge of what is going on in the West will tell us that it is the best type. But for 13 districts to have only three centres may be or may not be wise."

"But this is a matter which will have to be discussed. Now there are some colleges, and I do want to say something about the college nearest to my place. What would be the effect of this clause on the Noble College?"

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" May I say if only my hon. Friend had been a little patient until we come to the other amendments relating to the existing colleges, he would not have made any complaint about this or any other college."

* Mr. J. D. SAMUEL :—" It is quite true; the hon. the Minister gave us an inkling as to what his reply is going to be in regard to the amendment moved by the hon. Member, Sir K. V. Reddi Nayudu. But we have to vote on amendment after amendment. If we once lose one opportunity, it is not known whether we are going to have the amendment discussed at all."

Rao Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU :—" There is no fear on that score. I will move that positively."

* Mr. J. D. SAMUEL :—" That may be; but the question is whether it is going to be carried. But that apart, coming to the Noble College, this was opened in about 1843 or a little later and it became a first-grade college in 1893. For 22 years it has been a first-grade college. Three subjects are taught and it has remained a college with a large number of student population in the B.A. class. Therefore the effect of the present provision as amended by the Select Committee would be disastrous. It would never give training to the Honours Course."

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I can understand the objection raised by my hon. Friend for the University as regards the first-grade colleges preparing for Honours degree. But I am sure hon.

[Mr. S. Arpudaswamy Udayar] [2nd November 1925]

Members will agree with me that University colleges should be started and developed in certain chosen centres. It would be, I think, bad economy and it would defeat the very object of university life to allow these university colleges to be founded in different parts of Andhra Desa."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—" May I ask if he is referring to university colleges proper or first-grade colleges ?"

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMY UDAYAR :—" I say that I can understand the objection with regard to the first-grade colleges preparing for the ordinary pass course. If you omit the clause altogether and if you are in favour of university colleges being established in several centres, it seems to me it would be bad economy. I would elucidate my meaning by adducing one practical example. If you open a chemical laboratory in one place and teach five students and if you open a physics laboratory in another place and teach five students and provide for research work in a dozen places, it is certainly dissipating centre energy and wasting public fund. On the contrary if we had all the laboratories in one place to teach some 50 to 60 young men making research work it would be advantageous to the students and it would create a healthy academic atmosphere and a corporate university life. As hon. Members will realize everything depends upon this atmosphere and upon this corporate university life. Otherwise if this right was conceded of opening university colleges in several centres it would defeat the very object of university life. The object should be to confine these university centres to certain limited areas and the ideal should certainly be to have them all in one area. The object in confining it to certain limited areas is to precisely bring about that measure of exchange of thought, to have a large staff of professors whose lectures could be followed by one and all students. In that way efficiency and goodwill would be promoted and other such facilities could be provided for research. Therefore I would propose to the hon. Members of this House the desirability of not being so vandalistic as to omit the whole clause."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—" Mr. President, I am quite surprised at the turn that the debate has taken. I had expected that the hon. the Minister for Education would stand by the clause as it is, as it embodies one of the vital principles of this Bill and a principle which is unique and forms a special feature of this Bill. Otherwise, as the hon. Member from Chingleput pointed out, we might as well have remained content with affiliation with the Madras University without setting up this new affiliated university at considerable cost in the Andhra country. I heard the speech of the Education Minister very carefully but I was not sure whether he was supporting or opposing the amendment. Evidently it looks as though he is going to pay a theoretical tribute to the principle of concentration though he may accept a certain amendment. The more honest course would be to give up this concentration. I also listened with considerable interest to the speech of my hon. Friend, Mr. Arpudaswamy Udayar, and I was waiting to see what he would say on the principle of concentration that was to have applied both for the first-grade colleges and University colleges. But quietly without ever putting them in explicit terms he wants to confine them to University colleges leaving the position of the first-grade colleges to as many centres. What is after all the importance of it without telling the House the exact nature and the exact importance in the scheme of things? For the post-graduate classes there are not going to be more than four or five students in every branch. The matter

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was gone into very carefully by the special officer who has collected all the facts. You cannot have a university college without a first grade college which cannot maintain itself. And if it is put in different centres, it does not matter very much how many research departments there will be by which a few students might be given some facilities for research. To say that you would confine university education to chosen centres is to miss the concentration principle of which the hon. Member for Chingleput spoke. It would only affect some 30 or 40 students in a year, granting that the Andhra country would put forth more students than they have done so far. In the most optimistic condition of things, 30 or 40 students would be concentrated in a few centres. Let us be done with his hypocrisy and try and meet the situation fairly and squarely. If all these places, Masulipatam, Vizagapatam, Guntur and the other places that are mentioned here are going to be recognized as institutions which would raise themselves to the first grade, we may as well do away with it. We want from the Minister a clearly laid down policy on this matter. I find that whenever amendments are tabled from his side of the House, the hon. the Minister raises theoretical defences and keeps a practical neutrality in the matter. It is a matter in which we want a definite statement. If he is only anxious to have another Andhra feather in his cap, let him have it by all means. If the principle of concentration is worth having, then let him tell us. And if he is going to accept the amendment, then let him give up this theoretical tribute. I was one of those who publicly supported this principle as one which under the circumstances is the best that could be devised and congratulated the authors thereof on the happy medium they had struck. In this matter I entirely disagree with the views of my hon. Friends, the Member for the University, and the Member for Anantapur. The question is not that you have a college nearest to your home, your village or district. But the question is what is meant by university education. What ought to be the type of education that ought to be able to build up your character? University education should be rated at a higher worth. It is a new type of education that affects you at a particular age and new possibilities should be developed and a new character should be built up. That was why the Select Committee so far from feeling sorry that there was not a large number of schools in the Telugu country had expressed and felt happy that there were so little. They started with what might be called a *tabularasa* and decided upon something better than what now is.

" I do not wish to pursue the matter further. I have indications that the principle of concentration is given up and there is no use in trying to revive a dead horse. The speeches of the hon. the Minister and his Secretary are to me convincing proofs by which doors on all sides will be open for entry into all these institutions. Unless the Minister tells me what he is going to do with this amendment, I do not see why I should vote against it."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—" There is no difference of opinion here as regards the ideal of the university which is to be brought into existence in the Andhra University. The main question is, shall we or shall we not pay attention to the practical difficulties which underlie the solution of the problem before us. It raises a question as to when once we fix upon certain places, three places, as reported by the Select Committee there ought to be any facilities for the development of first grade colleges or university colleges for research work. If the principle of the amendment

[Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu] [2nd November 1925]

is to be accepted, there will be no difficulty whatever for encouraging indigenous effort and for converting second grade colleges into first grade and also honours colleges in time to come. So far as this motion is concerned, it deals with both university colleges and also first grade colleges. I was in the first instance inclined to accept the retention of this provision so far as the university colleges are concerned and to ask for the deletion of it in the case of the first grade colleges.

n. "My hon. Friend from Chittoor drew attention to the report of the Andhra Bill Committee. May I draw the attention of the House to the fact that subsequent to the presentation of the report, the hon. the Minister for Education summoned a conference at Vizagapatam for the purpose of determining about the type of university they want and once there was an elaborate discussion with the representatives from various Andhra districts, and the conclusions arrived at were practically unanimous that so far as boys passing through the colleges, they are not to be restricted to university centres. The resolution was to this effect: There are colleges existing and colleges hereafter to be started and the colleges wherever they are situated shall be placed on a footing of equality and those colleges shall be called affiliated colleges. That definition has been preserved so far as this Bill is concerned by defining certain university colleges first grade or affiliated colleges? I would ask whether we are not to pay attention to the conditions of education prevailing in the various districts, including the university area, and to the possibilities of giving scope for higher education in those places. Notwithstanding the fact that we are all agreed about the ideals as to university education, it would have been more satisfactory if the hon. the Minister had taken the Council more into his confidence; if he had stated what amendments he had in his mind, we would have been on a better ground in discussing this question. Though I myself have not been wholeheartedly with this clause, I am in favour of such amendments; I really do not know what is going to happen when these amendments are taken up one after another. I myself have given notice of an amendment. But I am inclined to think from the words that fell from Mr. Samuel that he had probably in mind the motion of the hon. Sir K. V. Reddi Nayudu. I would appeal to the House instead of giving power to Government to consider the circumstances under which a college may be raised to a university college, it is better that we give away the clause altogether: it is better to make the question clear. The provision that the Government shall have power to allow these second grade colleges becoming first grade or first grade colleges becoming university colleges is a dangerous power. My submission is that the hon. the Minister has not taken us into his confidence. He could have stated what amendments he is prepared to accept, the possibility of certain amendments being accepted. Instead of doing so, he is adopting the policy of 'wait and see'. So long as he has not given any indication in that respect, there is no other alternative but to support the amendment before the House."

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"This is one of the basic principles, in fact the main principle in the Bill, and this principle was clearly stated in the draft Bill, the first draft, that was introduced in this Council. That clause, now redrafted, is in a different form—clause 6. The clause says that no educational institution shall be admitted as an affiliated college unless the following conditions are complied with, namely, in the

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[Sir A. P. Patro]

case of a university or first grade college the buildings of the institution shall be situated in one of the following towns—Vizagapatam, Rajahmundry or Anantapur or within a radius of ten miles, provided that this condition shall not apply to any college existing at the time of the commencement of the Act and provided also that this condition may be dispensed with in any particular case if the Local Government so direct. That was the principle of concentration which was one of the basic principles of the Bill that was introduced and this was based on a similar provision in the Patna University Act. Section 9 of the Patna University Act makes provision for such institutions:

"No educational institution shall be admitted as an external college unless the following conditions are complied with; in the case of educational institutions teaching the degree standard, the buildings of the university shall be situated in one of the following towns—Muzaffarpore, etc.: Provided that this may be dispensed with in any particular case if the Governor-General in Council so direct."

"So that, provision was practically taken in framing this clause with the necessary reservations. In the Select Committee it was thought that this was a very elastic one and it must be made a strict principle of concentration. There is every justification for this strict principle. But as I submitted a few minutes before, here in the Telugu districts you have got some colleges maintained by private agencies, and these are expecting to be raised to higher grades at the munificence or liberality of the gentlemen who founded them. Therefore, is it fair to shut out or discourage such private enterprises? The provision was therefore advisedly made in the first draft Bill. I do not go back upon that principle, or upon the main principle, of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee. I adhere to the principle of concentration as a necessary thing in the conditions as they exist. Can you ignore those private agencies and say here in these particular centres that provincial funds would be expended or all energies would be concentrated? I wish the Council to remember this: the regular working of the Act may take time. Meanwhile give opportunity to these institutions to develop themselves into higher institutions. The proviso appeared in the original Bill. I do not see any inconsistency in the position taken up before or in the Select Committee and now. All I can say is that a reservation has been made in the conditions prescribed."

* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"Mr. President, Sir, I do not feel satisfied with the explanation that has been offered by the hon. the Minister for Education regarding the provisions of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee or the provisions of the Bill as introduced by him in this Council. They clearly state that the ultimate ideal is the establishment of a unitary university in the three places—Vizagapatam, Rajahmundry and Anantapur. If the two first grade colleges that are now in existence at Vizianagram and Masulipatam are to be affected, there is the question of vested rights and therefore they ought not to be disturbed. If really unitary universities do come into existence, Vizagapatam or Vizianagram may be chosen on account of the short distance between the two, 20 or 30 miles. Just the same considerations may prevail in tacking on Masulipatam, which is near Rajahmundry. I do consider that Masulipatam may not continue as a first grade college and buildings may be erected either at Bezvada or at Rajahmundry. All of us thought that the goal was the ultimate development of three unitary universities. Now the Government

[Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Raju] [2nd November 1925]

college in any other place after examining the potentialities of that place. I believe when that provision was introduced it was introduced with the full consciousness of examining a new centre as to the possibilities of its development into a unitary university; otherwise there is no meaning in it. Now Government have stated that there shall be three places where the universities shall develop and shall become in course of time unitary types, and if there is any other place and private munificence comes forward they are going to give attention to that, so that it may become another centre. Now this question was carefully examined and the committee said: Let there be no increase in the number of places and let the three places be the places to be developed as unitary centres. Now the hon. the Minister for Education says: I am prepared to accept some amendments given notice of, namely, that second grade colleges may be allowed to develop themselves into first grade and first grade colleges into university colleges with the sanction of Government. He may adopt the whole of them or one of them. What will be the type of university he will have? We have got a second grade college at Berhampur, another at Parlakimedi, one at Cocanada, one at Guntur and one at Madanapalle. I believe the zamindars will come forward and do their best to develop them into first grade colleges. What is the type of university that will result in? Will it be in any way different from the existing Madras University? The hon. Member from Chingloput says that we ought to try our best not to imitate the Madras University type. Then, where is the difference? You will have six or seven first grade colleges and possibly one or two university colleges. Where is the concentration? What are to become of those ideals, such as development of character, and other ideals, spoken of in this splendid scheme that has been put forward before us by the Special Officer?

“All these things remain and you will have the same type of university as the Madras University which means that we will have a number of examinations, which in its turn will swallow the principle of concentration. If that is the case, I ask why not we wipe off sub-clause (3) and have another type of Madras University and leave it to the genius of the people and the Maharajas to develop their colleges in their own way. If you want to stick to the idea of concentration, say explicitly that these are the three places which can ultimately develop themselves into universities or abandon the idea of concentration altogether, and allow each place to develop itself as funds permit. Let us have some clear idea about these things. If the hon. the Minister is not able to find sufficient funds and if he does not adhere to the principle of concentration, let him create as many centres as he can. I am not in favour of supporting this amendment.”

Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU:—“The hon. the Leader of the Opposition and his Deputy seemed to have observed in the statement of the hon. the Minister in charge of the Bill something extraordinarily inconsistent with what he has proposed in the beginning. To one who is familiar with legislation and acts as they were passed, it would be impossible to see how this wonderful discovery has come to be made to-day. To one so learned as the Cambridge-returned Member for Chittoor it is not necessary for an ordinary graduate like myself to refer to books; but, may I in all humility just ask him to remember, not what Morley has stated in his book on ‘Compromise’ but another book with which most of us must necessarily be familiar and that is, Dicey’s book on ‘Law and

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Public Opinion’ which will give the elementary principles of legislation: how in the whole of English Law, the Mother of Parliaments had to char day after day and almost hour after hour from the principles which authors of those great legislations have started with. I have not the book with me just now but I can point out to this one saying of English Law, namely, that if there is anything inconsistent in the world it is the inconsistency of the English Law, that is, because public opinion was in favour of departure from the original principles with which the legislators had started. Now, judged by that standard, I ask whether the hon. Member in charge of the Bill has departed more than many other legislators in England. Will it be that he has stated? No doubt the unitary type is recognized as a basic principle of the Bill, but to begin with as a sort of compromise what now proposed to the Council is that there will be one more centre, so much so there is not much difference whether you start with three centres or four centres and therefore there is no force in saying ‘you scrap off or give up the principle of starting unitary type of university’. Then again it has been stated that the hon. the Minister for Education committed a great breach of principle because he seemed inclined to admit in the case of a few first grade or perhaps second grade colleges that they might become first grade colleges; but if my ears serve me right, I heard from hon. Members Opposition Benches that the basic principle of higher education in a sense should be the possession of Honours courses or post-graduate course. If the distinction is still there, I do not really see what difference it would make if you have three centres or four centres. Considering that it is an area which has got to be served with many educational institutions, considering that there is a large number of students who are to attend the schools in the area, considering the inconvenience which would be caused if in one place 2,000 or 3,000 students were to congregate for want of accommodation and so forth—considering all these things if the hon. the Minister, as a statesman has come forward with a compromise—to say that the rules should be scrapped away and that he has departed from the original principles seem to be quite unreasonable. I do not see any real difficulty in the proposition which the hon. the Minister is prepared to accept. I really see no departure from the main principle of concentration because three centres have become four centres. I therefore say that the original plan still continues but certain concessions are made because of certain practical difficulties and because of public opinion. If the Opposition should now care two pins for public opinion and if they are going to pin the Minister down to his original principles which he enunciated in his unguarded moments . . .

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—“Guarded moment. . . .”

Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU:—“Well, I agree. The Opposition is clutching at what the hon. the Minister said originally. The hon. Member from Chittoor not only made the motion but he had to say something about the principle of concentration and something about the unitary type. I do not like to push the comparison, but the hon. the Leader of the Opposition was clutching at that idea and wanted to drive. . . .”

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—“On a point of explanation, Sir, I advocated the introduction of this concentration principle long ago.”

* Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU:—“Even in the original Bill there was a provision, namely, proviso to clause 6 (a) which was only

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removed in the Select Committee stage and according to which power was retained in the hands of the Government to say whether any college or institution might be recognized as a university or first grade college. It was only when various representations were made and in fact, if I remember right, when Members of the Opposition themselves came forward with their cry that in the interests of the free exercise of the electoral franchise such a large power ought not to be left in the hands of the executive and that the Legislative Council should have that power, it was only then that the Minister came forward with his readiness to accept a compromise. Now, to turn round and say, as if a great discovery has been made, that the Minister has deviated from his principle of concentration seems to me to be quite unreasonable and it is simply making a mountain of a mole-hill."

* Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I was surprised at the speech of my hon. Friend Sir K. V. Reddi Nayudu. Sir, although I am suffering from sore throat and I am not able to speak up as much as I wish, yet the attitude of the hon. the Minister for Education has made me rise to speak upon this motion. May I remind the hon. the Minister for Education of the report of the Select Committee to which he affixed his signature? It runs thus :

'We strongly support the principle embodied in sub-clause (3) of clause 6 of the Bill as amended by us and inasmuch as we consider this principle essential in order to give effect to the special character of the proposed university, we are of opinion that it should not be open to the Local Government by executive order to add to the centres specified in the clause and that, if at any time it became necessary to make such a fundamental change in the basic idea of the Bill, it should be done with the concurrence of the Legislative Council.'

"That was the principle to which the hon. the Minister of Education has given his assent and to-day he wants to go back upon that principle merely because he thinks that some people on that side of the House are not in entire concord with his own opinion."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" Both sides of the House."

* Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Sir, if the hon. the Minister for Education has got moral strength and if he really feels that this is a fundamental principle from which he should not depart, it is for him to say that 'I stand up by my Bill.'"

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" I must also abide by the public opinion."

Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I am surprised at the attitude of the hon. Minister. If he wants to stand by public opinion, he must promote public opinion in his favour. The idea for which he stands cannot be so easily given up. Sir, Leaders of men are not made by compromises as my hon. Friend Sir K. Venkatarreddi Nayudu pointed out, but by what they stand for. If they put forward a principle, they stand by it whether they live or die. (Voices : That is Die-hards' opinion.) I am not ashamed of being a die-hard. I have always voted as a Conservative, because I feel that the Die-hard principle was essential in life. So, that is not the policy which the hon. the Minister should follow. (Voices : What about your policy.) Well, Sir, I am not here to answer interruptions. If my hon. Friend on the other side would visit me in my house, I would explain to him what my policy would be when I get to the other side of the House."

"Mr. President, to come to my argument, i.e., the principle of concentration, the hon. the Minister for Education has paid a lip-service from which he wants to get away because he finds that certain sections of

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[Dr. P. Subbarayan]

the House are not in favour of that principle. I would tell him that if certain sections of the House are not in favour of this principle he ought, like a man; to withdraw his Bill (hear, hear) so that when the proper time comes when he finds enough support to his principle he can carry forward the policy of concentration. My hon. Friend from Chingleput talked of the affiliating type of university. I say we need not perpetrate this mistake in the case of the Andhra University because there is the affiliating type of the University of Madras. If this is to be done, I do not see any reason for the introduction of this Bill. I do not find anywhere in the world the same sort of education as is given in the Madras University. The education that is given in the Madras University has tended to produce clerks, if I may say so with all due respect to the university."

Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU :—" Is not the hon. Member a graduate of that University? "

* Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" It is because that I felt that my education was not complete that I went to Oxford (hear, hear). If the hon. Member in charge of the Bill wants to stand by the principle of concentration, let him throw up the Bill. But if he wants to go back upon that principle, I think this House as a body should vote against this motion."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" As I submitted to the House in the beginning, this principle of concentration is not an extraordinary one and it has been provided for in the Statute of the Patna University."

The amendment was put to the House and the President declared 'I think the "noes" have it'. The amendment was accordingly declared lost.

A poll was demanded and the House divided as follows :—

Ayes.

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| 1. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. Narasimha Raja. | 10. Mr. P. Peddiraju. |
| 2. Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddi | 11. " G. Ramaswara Rao. |
| 3. Rao Bahadur A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu | 12. Sriman Sasibhushan Rath Mahasayo. |
| 4. " T. A. Ramalinga Chettiyar | 13. Mr. M. R. Setaratnam Ayyar. |
| 5. Mr. A. Kanganatha Mudaliyar. | 14. " M. Sitayya. |
| 6. " S. Satyamurti. | 15. " R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 7. " T. Adinarayana Chettiyar. | 16. " Sami Venkatchalam Chettiyar. |
| 8. " C. Maruthavanam Pillai. | 17. " C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. |
| 9. " V. Pantulu Ayyar. | |

Noes.

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| 1. The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar. | 18. Rai Bahadur Sir K. Venkatarreddi Nayudu. |
| 2. " Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks. | 19. Rao Bahadur M. C. Raja. |
| 3. " Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 20. Mr. H. B. Ari Gowder. |
| 4. " Mr. T. E. Moir. | 21. " D. Appaya Chettiyar. |
| 5. " Diwan Bahadur T. N. Sivagnanam Pillai. | 22. " P. K. S. A. Arumuga Nadar. |
| 6. " Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. | 23. " A. V. Bhanoji Rao. |
| 7. " the Raja of Panagal. | 24. " A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar. |
| 8. Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastriyar. | 25. " N. Devendrudu. |
| 9. " E. W. Legh. | 26. Rao Sahib P. V. Gopalan. |
| 10. " G. T. Boag. | 27. Rao Bahadur K. Krishnaswami Nayudu |
| 11. " V. Pandrang Rao. | 28. Mr. J. Kuppuswami Chowdri. |
| 12. " Abdulla Ghatala Sahib. | 29. " E. Madanagopal Nayudu. |
| 13. " S. Arpadaswami Udayar. | 30. Hon. Jient. Madurai. |
| 14. " Rao Sahib T. C. Tangavelu Pillai. | 31. Mr. T. Malleappa. |
| 15. " R. G. Grieve. | 32. " P. N. Marthandam Pillai. |
| 16. " G. F. Paddison. | 33. " C. Muttayya Mudaliyar. |
| 17. " Manjappa Heggade. | 34. " B. Obalesappa. |
| | 35. " G. Premayya. |

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Nees—cont.

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| 36. Mr. B. Raghunandra Ballai. | 49. Diwan Bahadur K. Suryanarayanamurti |
| 37. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai. | Nayudu. |
| 38. Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 50. Mr. R. Veerian. |
| 39. Mr. K. Koti Reddi. | 51. Diwan Bahadur W. Vijiaraghava Mudali- |
| 40. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. | yar. |
| 41. Mr. P. T. Rajan. | 52. Mr. K. Venkatachala Padayachi. |
| 42. Rao Bahadur P. Raman. | 53. " T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. |
| 43. Mr. P. Sagarani. | 54. " V. Hamid Sultan Marakkayar. |
| 44. " J. D. Samuel. | 55. " Qadir Muhi-ud-din. |
| 45. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. | 56. " Abdul Wahab Sahib. |
| 46. Mr. Sarabha Reddi. | 57. " K. Sarvarayadu. |
| 47. " K. Silarama Reddi. | 58. Diwan Bahadur Sir R. Venkataratnam |
| 48. " Ch. K. Subrahmanya Pillai. | Nayudu. |

Neutral.

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| 1. Mr. P. C. Venkatapati Raju. | 3. Rai Bahadur T. M. Narasimhaachari. |
| 2. " S. R. Y. Ankiredu Prasad. | 4. Mr. B. Venkataratnam. |

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"17 hon. Members voted for the motion and 58 against it, 4 hon. Members remaining neutral. The motion is lost."

Amendment No. 30.

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"Sir, amendments Nos. 29 and 30 may be taken together since they relate to the same subject of the first grade colleges. I therefore move that in lines 1 and 2 after the words 'establish a university college' the words 'or a first grade college' be omitted; and that in line 3 after the words 'as a university college' the words 'or as a first grade college' be omitted. If this amendment is carried, the clause would read as follows:—

(3) *The University shall not, however, establish a University College nor affiliate any institution as a University College unless the buildings of the institution are situate in the towns of Vizagapatam, Rajahmundry or Anantapur or within ten miles of the limits thereof.*

"Sir, in view of the discussion which took place while dealing with an amendment to the former clause, I do not wish to dwell at length upon the various aspects of this question. I do not agree with some of my hon. Friends in the Opposition who stated that irrespective of the practical difficulties in giving effect to the principle we should declare that no first grade college ought to be started unless it is in a university centre. We cannot ignore the circumstances affecting the students of this vast university area, who are at present studying in second grade colleges and who are anxious, if facilities are afforded, to complete their university education within the limits of the same area. If in the selection of the university centres certain principles had been kept in mind, my position would have been quite clear. It is admitted that professional, technical and technological colleges need not be situated in the university centres. It is unnecessary for Vizagapatam to be declared a university centre for the purpose of the existing medical college or the proposed technological college. At present there is only one second grade college in Vizagapatam and for this purpose it has been declared a university centre. I am pointing out that the circumstances which were taken into consideration for fixing the various university centres were different for different centres. As in the case of Vizagapatam, there are various other places with second grade colleges. The present

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provision as it is makes it impossible for these second-grade colleges to be converted into first-grade colleges even though the patrons of the institutions are willing to come forward with liberal donations for the purpose of satisfying the requirements of the university authorities. It is a situation which we, who know the conditions of the university area well, cannot accept. There is no doubt whatever as to the ideals of the university. But are we not also to take into account the practical difficulties of the various tracts before we lay down such conditions? Are we to say that notwithstanding the fact that there are facilities for converting a second grade college into a first-grade one, 'You shall not have those facilities, because you happen to be outside the university area.' Taking into consideration the poverty of the students and the poverty of the country, we must eliminate the restriction so far at least as the conversion into first-grade colleges is concerned. The latest conclusion arrived at by responsible and leading men of the Andhra Desa at Vizagapatam was to the effect that a distinction should be made between pass courses and honours courses and to restrict only the honours courses to the university centres. I may be informed that provision will be made to the effect that these colleges may be converted into first-grade colleges within three years or five years as the case may be. But why should there be a limit of three or five years when we confine ourselves to first-grade colleges only? I think a better and wiser course will be to accept the recommendations of the committee at Vizagapatam and say that, so far as the pass courses are concerned, there ought not to be any time limit.

"My hon. Friend, the Minister for Education, referred to the Patna University Act. There they made a distinction between University Colleges and External Colleges. In defining External Colleges they took into account the circumstances and made provision for the existing colleges. They defined a 'University College' as the University College, Patna, the Training College for Teachers, etc., etc., and any other educational institution admitted as a University College in accordance with the Act and the regulations. An 'External College' was defined as the Bihar National College, the Patna Law College, etc., etc., and any other institution admitted as an External College in accordance with the rules and the regulations. Coming to the question of the recognition of these institutions, the Act provides that no educational institution shall be admitted as a University College unless the buildings of the institution are within the area which has been or which is hereafter acquired for the purposes of the University. In the case of External Colleges, the condition was that colleges teaching to the degree standard should be situated in one of the places mentioned by the Act. But there is a proviso to the effect that the condition may be dispensed with in any particular case if the Governor-General in Council so direct. Thus in the Patna University Act they took into consideration the existing state of things at the time of passing the Act. In defining 'External Colleges' they included all those colleges which could not be included as University Colleges. If these colleges are to be recognized as University Colleges, they should be located in one of the places mentioned in the Act. If these conditions were not satisfied, it will still be open to the Local Government to dispense with the conditions in particular cases. The Andhra University Act does not provide the corresponding safeguards that are provided by the Patna University Act. So long as we follow the example of the Patna University Act, I think a distinction, ought to be made

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between pass and honours courses. Having made a distinction, we ought not to place the colleges coaching up to a pass degree under any disabilities so far as this Bill is concerned.

"Therefore even following the example of the Patna University, I think, Sir, that a distinction ought to be made between pass degree and honours degree and having made the distinction we must not place the first-grade colleges under a disability so far as this Bill is concerned. I may also point out that even at the time when we passed the Madras University Act our ideals were high; we passed it only recently and there also the idea was to make it a residential university. In view of the large number of districts comprised in that university area, no such restriction is found in the Madras University Act. I appeal not merely for exemption in the case of second-grade colleges for a period of three years, but also that power may be given to the Local Government in particular instances to remove this disability altogether in the case of first-grade colleges. For those reasons I request that this motion may be accepted."

* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"I second the amendment."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"Mr. Deputy President, Sir, I oppose the motion because it is against the principle of the Bill I submitted before, if such a freedom is given to all existing colleges without any restriction of time limit, then it would be that every college that may hereafter be started would come within the exception which the hon. Member wants. In order to carry out the principle of concentration it is absolutely necessary in the conditions of the province that we have to make some concessions with regard to existing institutions and for a certain time so that they may develop themselves and so that private enterprise may come forward as is manifest from various managements eager to develop existing institutions. But I am not able to agree with the hon. the Mover that there should be this opportunity for all time to come whenever colleges are started at any time and in any place they like. Then the principle of concentration will altogether be defeated. I am not able to find any substantial reason urged in favour of the amendment proposed by my hon. Friend. On the other hand, it will have a disastrous effect upon the provisions of this Bill if the amendment is accepted. I cannot depart from the principle of concentration. The colleges should not have the liberty for all time to come. In regard to this principle of concentration, another point was stated that special grade colleges have an opportunity of coming in. But I must say that the hon. Mover has given us absolutely no reason for deleting the words 'first-grade colleges'. There are the amendments of Sir Venkataratnam Nayudu and Sriman Sasi Bhushan Rath which could be considered when they come up though I do not at this stage say that I will accept them. Then the hon. Member Mr. Narasimha Raju has given notice of a proviso, viz., that 'provided that the existing first-grade college situated within the university area but outside the aforesaid limits may be admitted to affiliation as a university college with the special sanction of the Senate on the recommendation of the Academic Council'. Similar amendments have already been tabled. All these could be considered when they come up. But this amendment altogether knocks the bottom of the principle of concentration and I therefore regret I cannot accept the amendment."

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* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Mr. Deputy President, Sir, I regret that my hon. Friend the Minister for Education cannot see his way even to accept this amendment. Of course I do not agree with my hon. Friend when he speaks of concentration as if it is the last word on higher education. I could have understood the Minister if he had stood by that sentence. He is willing to accept the amendment which gives him and his successor an indefinite power to allow colleges to grow outside the university centre and which gives him a time-limit for colleges outside this centre to grow into first-grade colleges. May I ask whether the principle of concentration does not come in there? I regret to see his unfortunate tactics because this amendment comes from this side of the House while the other amendments come from the other side of the House. I cannot understand why the Minister should accept the amendment which gives the Local Government the power to hang this sword of Damocles in the name of concentration on colleges which are going to be developed."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"May I explain myself? The difference between the two amendments lies in the fact that while the other amendment is restricted and limited, this amendment is unlimited."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"The difference is only one of degree and not of principle. That is the point. If you can recognize certain colleges for a certain period, I ask how in a Bill of this kind, the legislature can be consistently asked on party grounds to differentiate between a limited provision and an unlimited one. Mr. Deputy President, my hon. Friend asks me to give reasons. Since the reasons from this side of the House have not much chance of appealing to him, I shall read from the weighty minute of our esteemed Friend the Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University who has been nominated as an expert Member of this House for this very Bill. This is what he says at page 21 of the Select Committee Report:

'A second consideration is that the new University will automatically recognize colleges already affiliated to the Madras University. Yet, while guaranteeing them their present position, the new University rescinds their present privilege to grow where they are.'

"That is where, Mr. Deputy President, the example of the Patna University becomes wholly irrelevant. These colleges have got the right unlimited by time wherever be their situation to develop into first-grade colleges. The present Bill seeks to take away the existing vested rights.

"The Vice-Chancellor continues:

'they must remain truncated unless they are up-rooted and replanted at Rajahmundry. As a matter of fact, the Madanapalle College has applied for further affiliation to the first grade, and a local Enquiry Commission has already inspected the college. The Pithapur Raja's College has already submitted its application for further affiliation to the first grade. The A.E.L.M. College at Guntur is quite ready and eager to be similarly further affiliated. But these three proposals to provide sound higher education under very reassuring auspices are to be relentlessly turned down. It is difficult to see how this is fair or desirable.'

'A third point is that, in the region of the coast district for one single college in art owned by Government two first-grade colleges are maintained by private aided agencies—Missionary or samindari. By this concentrated scheme, the other agencies will steadily diminish in activities and the burden will be mostly, if not wholly, cast on the Government that is, the general tax-payer.'

"Sir, later on, the hon. Vice-Chancellor quotes the resolution of the first conference convened by Government and held under the presidentship of the

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hon. the Minister for Education in November 1922. That conference resolved among other things

'That training for the Pass Degree in the Arts, Sciences and Teaching be given by and through the colleges now existing and to be hereafter started, provided that all the colleges, wherever situated, that impart such training shall be placed on a footing of equality, and such colleges shall be called "affiliated colleges".'

"Now I ask my hon. Friend the Minister what has happened between the time of that conference and to-day that he should give the go-by to that resolution and to the considered opinion of the leading Andhras - not leading in my judgment only but leading in the judgment of the hon. the Minister? I cannot understand his now saying 'I have now discovered the principle of concentration'. If you want to have it in doses, it is much better to have the doses given by one who knows best about these matters. I am not suggesting anything very extraordinary. When the Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University who, by his large and full educational experience and by his present position and calm judgment, which we have all learnt to admire in another place, gives us advice, the Minister ought not to have lightly turned it down, but should have accepted the amendment. Let him not use his strength as a giant. I warn the hon. Minister that the curses of the generations yet unborn will be on him."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"I am not afraid of the curses of my hon. Friend; nor is he serious; nor can I ever take him to be serious."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"On a point of order, Mr. Deputy President He may not take me seriously now. But can he say that he can never take me seriously?"

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"When he makes such appeals I cannot take him seriously. The present attitude which the hon. Members for Chittoor and for the University have referred to frequently is not due to any change in my views but it is due to the respect to public opinion which the hon. Members have just now referred to. Because there has been the force of public opinion and the opinion of those persons whose views are entitled to respect and consideration, it is intended to consider the proviso. I do not say now that the amendment tabled by the hon. the Leader of the Opposition or by Sir K. Venkatarreddi Nayudu will be accepted. But in view of the force of the public opinion we have to reconsider what the Select Committee has decided. The provision was there in the Bill as was introduced by me and the existing provision was made by the Select Committee. As the public opinion is in favour of the provision in the original Bill it must form part of the Bill. The amendment under consideration gives liberty not only to existing institutions but also to those that will come into existence hereafter. I am therefore unable to accept the amendment."

The amendment was put to the House and declared lost. A poll was demanded and taken with the following result:—

Ayes.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Rao Bahadur A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu. | 5. Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar. |
| 2. Mr. J. A. Saldanha. | 6. " V. Pantulu Ayyar. |
| 3. " A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | 7. Sriman Sasibushan Bath Mahaswami. |
| 4. " S. Satyamurti. | 8. Mr. S. R. Y. Ambinadu. |

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Noes.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. The hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 24. Honorary Lieutenant Madurai. |
| 2. " Mr. T. E. Moir. | 25. Mr. T. Mallesappa. |
| 3. " Diwan Bahadur T. N. Sivagnanam Pillai. | 26. " P. N. Marthandam Pillai. |
| 4. " Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. | 27. " C. Muttayya Mudaliyar. |
| 5. " the Raja of Panagal. | 28. " B. Obalesappa. |
| 6. Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastri. | 29. " G. Premayya. |
| 7. " G. T. Boag. | 30. " B. P. Ramachandra Reddi. |
| 8. " V. Pandurang Rao. | 31. The Raja of Ramnad. |
| 9. " Abdulla Ghatala Sahib. | 32. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. |
| 10. " S. Arpudawami Udayar. | 33. Mr. P. F. Rajan. |
| 11. Rao Sahib T. C. Tangavelu Pillai. | 34. " P. Sagaram. |
| 12. Diwan Bahadur Sir R. Venkataratnam Nayudu. | 35. " J. D. Samuel. |
| 13. Mr. K. G. Grieve. | 36. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. |
| 14. " G. F. Paddison. | 37. Mr. K. Sarabha Reddi. |
| 15. Sir K. Venkatarreddi Nayudu. | 38. " K. Sarvarayudu. |
| 16. Mr. H. B. Ari Gowder. | 39. " Chavadi K. Subramanya Pillai. |
| 17. " P. K. S. A. Arumuga Nadar. | 40. Diwan Bahadur K. Suryanarayana murti Nayudu. |
| 18. " A. V. Bhanoji Rao. | 41. Mr. R. Veerian. |
| 19. " A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar. | 42. Diwan Bahadur W. Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar. |
| 20. " N. Devendrudu. | 43. Mr. K. Venkatachala Padayachi. |
| 21. Rao Sahib P. V. Gopalan. | 44. " Abbas Ali Khan Bahadur. |
| 22. Mr. J. Kuppuswami. | 45. " Hamid Sultan Maricair. |
| 23. " R. Madanagopal Nayudu. | 46. " Quadir Mohamadin Sahib. |

The motion was lost, 8 voting for and 46 against it.

The House then adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. the next day.

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 842 asked by Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 2nd November 1925, page 688 supra.]

Department and appointment.	Number of officers recruited in			Number of officers expected to be recruited in	
	1923.	1924.	1925.	Remaining part of 1925.	1926.

(a) Transferred Departments.

Medical— Bio-Chemist, Medical College, Madras.	1 *	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Public Health— Public Analyst	1 †	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Fisheries— Master Fisherman	1 ‡	Nil.	Nil.	..	..
Agriculture— Paddy Specialist	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	1	Nil.
Public Works Department— Assistant Executive Engineers ..	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	2	Question not taken up.

(b) Reserved Departments.

Police— Assistant Superintendents of Police.	2	Nil.	..	1	Not known.
Finance— Lino-type Operator, Government Press, Madras.	1	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	..
Forest and Cinchona	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	1	Nil.
Public— Indian Civil Service	3	2	4	Nil.	Not known.

* Since resigned his appointment and left for England.

† On contract for three years.

‡ Services dispensed with in 1924. It is proposed to re-engage him in 1925.

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APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 843 asked by Khan Bahadur Haji Abdulla Haji Qasim Sahib at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 2nd November 1925, page 690 supra.]

I

G.O. Mis. No. 782, Law (Education), dated 27th June 1922.

Read—the following papers :—

G.O. No. 711, Finance, dated 11th July 1921.

G.O. No. 1653, Law (Education), dated 18th November 1921.

From the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement),
No. E-602-22-1, dated 23rd February 1922.

Order—Mis. No. 782, Law (Education), dated 27th June 1922.

The Government are pleased to direct that the initial pay under the time scales of pay of clerks and others who have been exempted from the provisions of Article 1 of the Public Service Notification may be fixed with reference to the amounts they actually draw within the period of three months prior to 1st March 1921 inclusive of the temporary increase under rule 1 in the annexure to G.O. No. 711, Finance, dated 11th July 1921.

(By order of Government, Ministry of Education)

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

To the Revenue Department.
" all other departments of the Secretariat (except Pension).
" the Heads of Departments under the Law (Education) Department.
" the Publicity Officer.
" the Accountant-General.

II

G.O. No. 164, Law (Education), dated 4th February 1925.

The following instructions are issued in regard to the grant of increments in the time-scales of pay to clerks who are not qualified under Article 1 of the Public Service Notification.

2. Clerks who do not possess the qualifications prescribed in Article 1 of the Public Service Notification but are holding posts which fall within the scope of that article may be divided into two classes—

(1) those who have been specifically exempted from the provisions of Article 1 of the notification; and

(2) those who have not been so exempted but were confirmed in posts on Rs. 20 in the old graded scale of pay, either with reference to G.O. No. 991, Home (Education), dated 29th July 1918, or with reference to the old Public Service Notification which required no educational qualifications for posts on Rs. 20.

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3. Clerks falling under the first of these classes may be allowed to draw increments in time-scales of pay in accordance with the orders contained in G.O. No. 722, Law (Education), dated 13th June 1922, and G.O. No. 1525, Law (Education), dated 8th December 1922.

4. As regards clerks falling under the second class, these were not eligible under the old graded system to rise to posts carrying pay *above* Rs. 20 a month and the substitution of an incremental scale for a graded scale did not authorize the grant, without specific sanction, of increments in the new scale to persons who could not have got more than the pay of the lowest grade in the old scale. These clerks are therefore eligible only for the minimum pay of Rs. 35 in the mufassal and Rs. 40 in the Madras City in the new time-scales of pay and are not eligible for increments in those scales, unless they are specifically exempted from the provisions of Article 1 of the Public Service Notification either by the Government or by heads of departments who are competent to do so. When so exempted, the clerks in question may be allowed to draw increments subject to the conditions prescribed in clauses (ii), (iii) and (iv) of paragraph 2 of G.O. No. 722, Law (Education), dated 13th June 1922.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

V. T. KRISHNAMA ACHARIYAR,
Secretary to Government.

To the Superintendent, Government Press, for publication in Gazette.
,, all Departments of the Secretariat (all sections).

III

G.O. No. 722, Law (Education), dated 13th June 1922.

Under Article 1 of the Public Service Notification no person is eligible for appointment to any post in the superior service, the sanctioned pay of which is Rs. 20 per mensem or more unless he possesses the general educational qualifications specified therein, the minimum being the possession of a completed secondary school-leaving certificate issued under the authority of the Government. By the introduction of the time-scale of pay for clerical posts in Government service the minimum pay of such appointments has been raised from Rs. 20 to Rs. 35 in the mufassal and to Rs. 40 in the Madras City, and consequently the limit of pay up to which exemptions from the provisions of Article 1 of the Public Service Notification can be granted by officers and heads of departments specified in Article 4 of that notification requires revision. In view of the fact that candidates holding the secondary school-leaving certificate qualifications are now available in large numbers, the Government consider that the necessity for exemption from the initial qualifications should arise only in very exceptional cases. The adoption of the incremental scale of pay ranging from Rs. 35 to Rs. 60 in the mufassal and from Rs. 40 to Rs. 65 or Rs. 80 in the City of Madras is a further argument against the grant of exemptions, since its tendency is to give automatic promotion to exempted officers to rates of pay much above their market value. In view of these considerations, the Government are of opinion that the limitations hitherto imposed on the powers of exemption exercised by officers and heads of departments under Article 4 of the Public Service Notification should be revised.

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2. The Government are accordingly pleased to direct in modification of all previous orders on the subject—

(i) that heads of departments may sanction the employment of unpassed candidates in appointments carrying a scale of salary of Rs. 35—60 in the mufassal and of Rs. 40 to Rs. 65 or Rs. 80 in the Madras City ;

(ii) that exempted candidates should not be allowed to rise automatically up to the maximum pay ;

(iii) that, while the grant of increments in all cases will only be given for approved service, in the case of exempted persons, there will be an efficiency bar at Rs. 50 ;

(iv) that the orders of the head of the department are necessary for passing this efficiency bar ; and

(v) that heads of departments should submit every year, before the end of April, a statement showing the number of exemptions granted by them in the year ending 31st March previous, together with a certificate signed by them to the effect that bona fide efforts were made without success to obtain passed candidates in the cases referred to.

3. The Government are further pleased to authorize heads of offices, if gazetted officers, to employ unpassed candidates in acting appointments and temporary posts in their own and subordinate offices without limit of time.

4. The Commissioner for Government Examinations is requested to submit a draft of the necessary alterations to the Public Service Notification.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

To the Commissioner for Government Examinations.
,, the Director of Public Instruction.
,, the Superintendent, Government Museum.
,, all departments of the Secretariat (all sections) excepting Finance (Pension).
Editors' Table.

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 848 asked by Mr. K. Prabhakaran Tampan at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 2nd November 1925, page 693 supra.]

G.O. No. 318, Public, dated 30th March 1925.

It has from the first been decided that the Government, not as a matter of legal obligation but as an act of grace, would distribute relief to the sufferers by the Mappilla rebellion of 1921-22 from the total amount collected in the shape of fines levied on Mappilla offenders. The matter was taken up at the end of 1922 and the Government decided that the most practicable method of distributing the money available was to remit the loans which had been made to afford temporary assistance in the reconstruction of their affairs to those who suffered loss as the result of the Mappilla rebellion. The Legislative Council, however, considered that it was premature to wipe out the loans

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until the fines had actually been collected. The matter was therefore dropped for the time, but as there is now no likelihood of more fines being collected the Government consider that the question must be reconsidered.

2. With a view to afford temporary assistance in the reconstruction of their buildings, purchase of cattle, etc., loans to the extent of Rs. 8,97,401-0-6 were advanced under the Agriculturists Loans Act, 1814, as detailed below :—

—	Amount.			Remarks.	Order sanctioning the loan.
	RS.	A.	P.		
1. Loans to individuals.	4,90,889	0	6	....	....
2. Kerala-Calicut Estate.	(1) 1,60,000	0	0	For restoration of buildings damaged or destroyed during the rebellion. The loan to be free of interest for one year, since extended for another year.	G.O. No. 225, Public, dated 11th March 1922.
	(2) 74,960	0	0	Sanctioned for one year in the first instance; subsequently extended for another year. Interest at 4 per cent per annum.	G.O. No. 347, Public, dated 21st April 1922.
	(3) 86,562	0	0	Do. do.	G.O. No. 697, Public, dated 29th August 1922.
3. Edavanna Rubber and Tea Company.	65,000	0	0	Sanctioned for a period of five years. Interest at 4 per cent per annum.	G.O. No. 346, Public, dated 21st April 1922.
4. Pullengode Rubber Company.	30,000	0	0	Sanctioned for a period of five years. Rupees 9,000 to be free of interest for one year; for the first year the remaining Rs. 21,000 and after the first year the whole amount to bear interest at 4 per cent per annum.	Do.
5. Kuttiadi Rubber Company.	40,000	0	0	Sanctioned for a period of five years. Interest at 4 per cent per annum.	Do.

3. The case of the Kuttiadi Rubber Company is to be distinguished from the rest in that their estate was situated outside the rebel area, but it lost all its labour in the panic which ensued, and, as it was desirable that it should be reopened in order to afford employment to persons from the rebel area, a loan was sanctioned as a special case. This will in the ordinary course be repaid in 1927.

4. As regards the remaining cases, the Government have decided that the loans to the individuals should be wiped off and that the loans to companies should be considered in detail on the basis that loans to the extent of actual losses should be wiped off, but that the loans which were required only to enable the company to carry on to the next harvest should be recovered in such instalments as seemed suitable. In estimating the claim of the companies for damages, the Government have decided to ignore the claim for the value of rubber which would have been harvested, for advances lost owing to the rebellion and for deterioration in the estates through non-cultivation, and to take into consideration only what might really be regarded as material damage, that is, loss of buildings, equipment, rubber, cash, etc. On this

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basis the following statement shows the total claim of each company, the direct material damages suffered by each and the amount of the loan received :—

Company.	Claim.	Direct material damage.			Amount of loan received.
(1)	(2)	(3)	A.	P.	(4)
	RS.	RS.			RS.
Kerala-Calicut Estates ...	2,71,612	1,81,149	4	1	2,71,512
Edavanna Rubber and Tea Company.	29,248	1,464	10	4	65,000
Pullengode Rubber Company.	1,27,837	71,260	5	5	30,000

5. His Excellency the Governor in Council is now pleased to direct that the recovery of the loans granted to individuals, amounting to Rs. 4,90,889-0-6, shall be waived and that in the case of the Kerala-Calicut Estates and the Edavanna Rubber and Tea Company the recovery shall be waived of the amounts of their respective loans equivalent to their direct material damages, that is, the amounts shown in column (3) above. In the case of the Pullengode Rubber Company, whose loss by material damage very greatly exceeds the loan, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to waive the recovery of the loan of Rs. 30,000 and further to sanction a grant of Rs. 41,260 to compensate for the direct material damages suffered.

6. The resultant expenditure should not be incurred during the current year. The expenditure involved in the write-off of the loans referred to above will be met from the provision of 7.06 lakhs made in the Civil Budget Estimate for 1925-26 under the head "47. Miscellaneous—Irrecoverable—Temporary loans written off" and the grant made to the Pullengode Rubber Company will be met from the provision of 45 lakh in the Civil Budget Estimate for 1925-26 under the head "47. Miscellaneous—Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges".

7. Under the above orders the Kerala-Calicut Estates and the Edavanna Rubber and Tea Company will be required to repay the balance of their loans which have not been written off, that is, loans amounting to Rs. 90,363 and Rs. 63,535 respectively. These companies will be given the option of repaying the loans in instalments if they wish. The rate of interest on the loan to the Kerala-Calicut Estates can no longer continue to be 4 per cent per annum and it will now be reconsidered. But the Edavanna Rubber and Tea Company are entitled, under G.O. No. 346, Public, dated 21st April 1922, to hold their loan on interest at 4 per cent till the 15th June 1927. If they require a longer time for repayment, the rate of interest will be reconsidered. The Collector of Malabar is requested to ascertain and report the wishes of the companies.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

A. Y. G. CAMPBELL,
Acting Chief Secretary.

To the Accountant-General, through Finance.
" Collector of Malabar.
" Finance Department.

[2nd November 1925]

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 834 asked by Mr. R. Veerian at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 2nd November 1925, page 704 *supra*.]

Letter from the President, District Board, Salem, to the Secretary to Government, Local Self-Government Department, dated the 13th September 1925, No. Ref. 3243/A-2.

On inquiry and perusal of a ticket book, I find that the contents of the letter of M.R.Ry. R. Veerian Avargal, M.L.C., to be true. As this condition is an infringement of by-law No. 19 of the Motor By-laws of this district, I have fined the proprietor Rs. 50 and I enclose a copy of my proceedings for favour of perusal. I have warned the proprietor to delete the condition in question and not to issue such tickets in future on pain of further action being taken against him. He has promised to delete that condition.

ENCLOSURE

Proceedings of the President, District Board, Salem.

PRESENT:

G. F. F. FOULKES, Esq., President, District Board, Salem.

READ—the following:—

Letter from the Labour Commissioner of Madras, No. D.C. 2290, dated 3rd August 1925, and Government Memorandum No. 21351-1-C, L. & M., dated 3rd August 1925.

Heard the proprietor M.R.Ry. K. K. Veerappa Goundar of Nallipalaiyam and his statement dated 4th September 1925.

Ticket book produced by the proprietor.

Order—No. 3243/N.C.-A-2, dated 13th September 1925.

Condition 4 of the conditions printed on the back of the tickets issued by the Thandapani Motor Service, of which M.R.Ry. K. K. Veerappa Goundar of Nallipalaiyam is a owner, is to the effect பஞ்சமாசுக்குத் தம் பெருவியா இவ்-தாக்குக்கும் இடம் கிடைக்கப்படமாட்டாது that there will be no accommodation for 'Panchamas' and 'persons suffering from contagious diseases'. The proprietor has thus, by inserting 'Panchamas' in the condition, made caste distinction in booking and conveying the passengers. He has therefore infringed the provisions of Motor By-laws No. 19 of this District Board.

2. In exercise of powers vested in him under By-law No. 20 of the Motor By-laws, the undersigned hereby directs that the proprietor M.R.Ry. K. K. Veerappa Goundar be fined Rs. 50 payable within seven days from the date of receipt of this order in any of the Government Treasuries of this district. The proprietor is further warned that the condition 4 in question should be deleted and no tickets bearing the condition should in future be issued on pain of further action being taken.

G. F. F. FOULKES,
President.

2nd November 1925]

APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No. 875 asked by Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 2nd November 1925, page 715 *supra*.]

G.O. No. 652, Financial (Separate Revenue), dated 29th June 1917.

Commerce No. 118.

The following Communiqué is issued for general information:—

PRESS COMMUNIQUÉ.

The Government have, recently, had under consideration the question of the enlargement of the constitution of the Excise Advisory Committees appointed for mufassal municipalities and unions of an urban character in this Presidency. These Committees at present consist of two officials and one non-official as below:—

Committee in mufassal municipalities.

- (1) The Collector or Revenue Divisional Officer (*President*).
- (2) The Chairman of the Municipality, and
- (3) The District or Assistant Superintendent of Police or other Police officer.

Committee in union panchayats.

- (1) The Tahsildar (*President*),
- (2) The Union Chairman, and
- (3) The Police Inspector.

2. The Government have now decided to increase the number of the members on these Committees from three to six by the inclusion of an Abkari officer and two elected non-official members of the municipal council or union panchayat. The Committee, as now constituted, will thus consist of an equal number of officials and non-officials.

The President of the Committee is also authorized, at his discretion, to co-opt one additional non-official member from those classes of the community which do not regard drinking *per se* as a vice.

3. The Government have laid down the following instructions regulating the procedure to be followed by the Committees in submitting their recommendations to the Collector:—

(a) The Committees should meet once in the year to consider the proposed licensing arrangements for the arrack, ganja and opium shops and foreign liquor taverns and once again to consider the licensing arrangements for toddy shops.

(b) They should also meet on other occasions to consider points that may be referred to them from time to time.

(c) The meetings will be convened by the President who will maintain the records of the meetings in his office.

(d) The functions of the Committees are purely advisory and their recommendations should be confined to local questions.

(e) The President of the Committee shall have a casting vote.

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(f) The recommendations of the Committee should be forwarded by the President to the Collector with a covering letter and such remarks as he may consider necessary.

4. The constitution of the Committee for the city of Madras has not, for the present, been altered, as the Government have under consideration the question of the establishment of an Excise Licensing Board in the city on the lines of that working in Calcutta.

(True extract)

L. DAVIDSON,
Acting Chief Secretary.

Copy to the Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue).

" Home (Judicial) Department.

" Local and Municipal Department.

Editors' Table (B).

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 882 asked by Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 2nd November 1925, page 719 supra.]

List of co-operative unions referred to in the answer to clause (e) of the question.

Names of the unions.		Date of the resolution.
<i>Resolutions received direct by Government—</i>		
1. Walajabad Co-operative Union	...	25th January 1925.
2. Salapakkam do.	...	26th "
3. Sriperambudur do.	...	26th "
4. Poonamallee do.	...	25th "
5. Saidapet do.	...	27th "
6. Madurantakam do.	...	26th "
7. Uttukottai do.	...	27th "
8. Conjeeveram do.	...	26th "
9. Tiruvallur do.	...	25th "
10. Ponneri do.	...	25th "
11. Chingleput do.	...	26th "
12. Mukundagiri do.	...	25th "
13. Kilacheri Co-operative Supervising Union, Limited.	...	26th "
14. Tinnanur Co-operative Supervising Union, Limited.	...	25th "
15. Tirupporur Co-operative Supervising Union, Limited.	...	25th February 1925.
16. Conjeeveram Non-Agricultural Co-operative Supervising Union, Limited.	...	23rd "
17. Manimangalam Non-Agricultural Co-operative Supervising Union, Limited.	...	27th January 1925.
18. Narasannapeta Local Co-operative Union	...	9th May 1925.
19. Gopalapuram do.	...	1st June 1925.
20. Kadapada do.	...	5th "
21. Buguda do.	...	15th "

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List of co-operative unions referred to in the answer to clause (e) of the question—cont.

Names of the unions.	Date of the resolution.
<i>Resolutions received direct by Registrar—</i>	
22. Shiyali Co-operative Supervising Union, Limited.	10th January 1925.
23. Tirukannapuram Co-operative Supervising Union, Limited.	10th "
24. Perundurai Co-operative Union, Limited	4th February 1925.
25. Kambiliampatti Co-operative Supervising Union, Limited.	4th March 1925.
26. Rayadrug Co-operative Supervising Union, Limited.	5th "
27. Avanashi Co-operative Supervising Union, Limited.	18th January 1925.
28. Srivilliputtur Co-operative Supervising Union, Limited.	} Date not given.
29. Vaikakarapalli Co-operative Supervising Union, Limited.	
30. Sundarapandyan Co-operative Supervising Union, Limited.	
31. Rajapalayam Co-operative Supervising Union, Limited.	

Resolutions received through the Assistant Registrar—

32. District Council of Supervision, Limited, Vellore.	Date not given
33. Settithangal Co-operative Union	12th February 1925.
34. Kotipalli Local Co-operative Union	21st May 1925.

APPENDIX VII.

[Vide answer to question No. 895 asked by Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 2nd November 1925, page 726 supra.]

1274 Q.—MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government have received representations from the people of Karipatty, Karumapuram, Mettupatty, Perumpalayam Agraharam, Minampali and others requesting Government to transfer to the "Unreserve" the recently reserved portion of the western part of Jalluth Reserve in the Salem district;

(b) whether it is a fact that Adi-Dravidas and other poor ryots of the hamlet of Sethukuttai were cultivating portions of the land north of Jalluth Reserve for 20 years up to the year 1905;

(c) whether the Collector of Salem transferred the abovesaid unreserve to reserve in 1906;

(d) whether in consequence of reserving as above, the reserve boundary line touches the patta lands of the village and causes the ryots great hardship;

[2nd November 1925]

- (e) whether the land newly added to the reserve as stated above is bereft of trees and yielding almost no income to Government; and
(f) if the facts are as stated above, whether he has any objection to consider the advisability of conceding the prayer of the ryots as stated above?

1274—

- 4.—(b) A few survey numbers of Sethukuttai hamlet were under cultivation before 1905.
(c) Yes, the area was transferred to 'Forest Poramboke'.
(d) The reserve boundary line touches the patta lands in some places. Any hardship caused to the ryots by the proximity of the reserve was first brought to notice in the representations referred to in clause (a) of this question.
(e) The area added to the reserve contains sparse tree growth fit for firewood and small timber and there has been very little revenue from it.
(f) Proposals for the disforestation of the lands referred to have been called for.

APPENDIX VIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 898 asked by Mr. P. S. Rajappa at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 2nd November 1925, page 727 supra.]

(1)

Copy of letter from the President of the District Board, Tanjore, dated the 29th September 1925, D. Dis. No. 1690/D.B.

I have the honour to state that in four out of the nine taluk boards of this district, viz., Tanjore, Papanasam, Pattukottai and Mannargudi the Kalla community is represented by 8, 4, 3 and 2 members respectively. In the other five taluk boards the Kallars are not represented and none has been nominated to these taluk boards as the Kalla community within the area of these boards is a very negligible minority.

(2)

Copy of letter from the Collector of Tanjore, dated the 6th October 1925, D. Dis. No. 11232-25..

In three out of the six municipalities in this district, namely, Kumbakonam, Mayavaram and Tiruvalur, the Kallar community has not been represented. These municipalities are not situated in the Kallarnad.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Tuesday, the 3rd November 1925.

The House met at 11 o'clock, Mr. President (the hon. Mr. M. RUTHNASWAMY, M.A., Bar-at-Law) in the chair.

PRESENT:

Ramaswami Ayyar, K.C.L.E., The hon. Sir C. P.	Pandrang Rao, Mr. V.
Marjoribanks, C.S.I., C.I.E., The hon. Mr. N. E.	Pantulu Ayyar, Mr. V.
Usman Sahib Bahadur, The hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad.	Paddiraju, Mr. P.
Moir, C.S.I., C.I.E., The hon. Mr. T. E.	Premayya, Mr. G.
Raja of Panagal, The hon. the.	Qadir Muhi-ud-din Elyas Khan Sahib, Mr.
Patro, Kt., The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.	Raghuchandra Ballal, Mr. K.
Sivagnanam Pillai, The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N.	Raja of Ramnad.
Abdul Wahab Sahib, Mr. M.	Rajan, Mr. P. T.
Abdulla Ghata's Sahib, Mr.	Rajappa, Mr. P. S.
Adinarayana Chettiyar, Mr. T.	Ramachandra Reddi, Mr. B.
Ankinedu Prasad, Mr. S. R. Y.	Raman, Rao Bahadur P.
Appavu Chettiyar, Mr. D.	Ramaohari, Rao Sahib K. V.
Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.	Ramalinga Reddi, Mr. C.
Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. S.	Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
Arumnga Nadar, Mr. P. K. S. A.	Rameswara Rao, Mr. G.
Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.	Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
Boag, Mr. G. T.	Ross, Mr. Thomas McKenzie.
Devendrudu, Mr. N.	Sagaram, Mr. P.
Ehiraajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.	Saldanha, Mr. J. A.
Ghouse Mian Sahib, Mr. Muhammad.	Samuel, Mr. J. D.
Gopala Menon, Mr. C.	Sarabha Reddi, Mr. K.
Gopalan, Rao Sahib P. V.	Sarvarayudu, Mr. K.
Grieve, Mr. R. G.	Sasibhushan Rath Mahasayo, Sriman.
Heggade, Mr. D. Manjappa.	Satyamurti, Mr. S.
Kesava Pillai, C.I.E., Diwan Bahadur P.	Sesha Reddi, Mr. B. P.
Koti Reddi, Mr. K.	Seturatnam Ayyar, Mr. M. R.
Krishnama Achariyar, Rao Bahadur V. T.	Sitayya, Mr. M.
Krishnan Nayar, Diwan Bahadur M.	Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. R.
Krishna Rao Pantulu, Rao Bahadur A. S.	Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R.
Kappuswami, Mr. J.	Subbarayan, Dr. P.
Legh, C.I.E., Mr. E. W.	Subramania Pillai, Mr. K. Chavadi.
Madanagopal Nayudu, Mr. R.	Sundaramurti, Rao Sahib P. V. S.
Madurai, Honorary Lieutenant.	Suryanarayana-murti Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur K.
Mallesappa, Mr. T.	Tangavelu Pillai, Rao Sahib T. C.
Marthandam Pillai, Mr. P. N.	Tanikaachala Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur O.
Marathavanam Pillai, Mr. C.	Uppi Sahib, Mr. K.
Moida Sahib, Mr. T. M.	Veerian, Mr. R.
Murugappa Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur A. M.	Vellingiri Gounder, Mr. V. C.
Muttayya Mudaliyar, Mr. C.	Venkatachala Padayachi, Mr. K.
Muttayya Mudaliyar, Mr. S.	Venkatapati Raza, Mr. P. C.
Narasimhaachari, Rai Bahadur T. M.	Venkataramana Ayyangar, Mr. C. V.
Narasimha Raju, Rao Bahadur C. V. S.	Venkatarama Sastri, Mr. T. R.
Narayanawami Pillai, Mr. T. M.	Venkataratnam, Mr. B.
Natesa Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C.	Venkataratnam Nayudu, Kt., Diwan Bahadur Sir B.
Obalesappa, Mr. B.	Venkatareddi Nayudu, Kt., Raj Bahadur Sir K.
Paddison, C.S.I., Mr. G. F.	Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur W.
	Wood, Mr. C. E.

[3rd November 1925]

I

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[Order made by the President of the Madras Legislative Council under Standing Order No. 15 on the 4th December 1924—

1. Starred questions to be put at a meeting of the Council with their answers shall be printed and placed on the Council table an hour before the President takes his seat.

The Secretary shall call out the name of each interpellator in the order in which the names are printed, specify the serial number of his question and make a sufficient pause to give him or any other member a reasonable opportunity of rising in his place and putting a supplementary question. Supplementary questions must be put immediately after the principal questions to which they relate.

2. If a member responsible for a starred question happens to be absent when it is called, it will be open either to him or to any other member to put supplemental questions thereon after the other starred questions for the day have been answered, provided question-time is not thereby exhausted.

3. Questions, not starred, will not be called in Council, but they will be printed with their answers and placed on the table of the House along with the list of starred questions. Oral supplementary questions will not be allowed in regard to unstarred questions.]

STARRED QUESTIONS.**Co-operative Societies.**

Co operative societies for the depressed classes.

* 907 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state why demands are being made from the members of the depressed classes by the Co-operative Credit Society departments in several districts to save money by means of hundis and show the same to the authorities of the Co-operative department instead of starting co-operative credit societies for them, as per their request, and giving them a trial?

A.—Before registering a society for wage-earners on small pay who have no material assets, or allowing such a society to borrow, a preliminary probationary period is considered necessary in order to educate the prospective members and to test their character as regards thrift, punctuality and repaying capacity. In the case of societies composed of such members the safety of the financing bank and of the depositors depends on the character and repaying capacity of the members and on the good management of the society and it is only when these have been tested by a period of probation that the societies can be safely organized or allowed to borrow from outside.

This policy has been laid down by the Registrar in consultation with various workers, official and non-official, who have had special experience in the organization and supervision of societies for the depressed classes.

Mr. R. VEERIAN:—“With reference to the answer above may I know how people can learn to save money unless there is an organization and some beginning is made by the Co-operative department in starting societies for the people with a view to educate the people so as to make them alive to the usefulness of co-operative movement?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—“This is the first lesson that is given to the people who are too poor and who live upon daily wages or weekly wages to start co-operative societies. In

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order to enable the co-operative societies to find out whether these people are in a position to save the money that they require for co-operative purposes, this system of hundis and other things have been prescribed by the Registrar in consultation with various experts on the subject. As soon as they pass the initial stage if it is found satisfactory, co-operative societies would be formed for their benefit. Otherwise the banks financing the societies will be handicapped.”

Mr. R. VEERIAN:—“When personal securities are given, where is the difficulty in starting societies?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—“Money may not be realized from those personal securities.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—“Is the hon. Minister aware that in the case of the scavengers' societies in municipal towns, societies have been started straightway without any hundi system and no financial trouble has arisen?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—“Because the men are under strict official control.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—“May I ask the hon. Minister whether this experiment is confined to members of the depressed classes as implied in the question, and if so, why is it so confined?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—“I do not believe it is confined to the depressed classes. Cases similar to theirs will be treated in the same manner.”

Mr. R. VEERIAN:—“Even in cases where the people mortgage house property or lands, societies have not been started. I want to know whether the hon. Minister is going to look into the matter or not.”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—“If any particular case is given, I will make enquiries.”

Mr. R. VEERIAN:—“I have already brought to the hon. Minister's attention the specific instance of Kamalapuram in the Salem district. I want to know whether the hon. Minister is going to take any steps.”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—“When was the case brought to my notice, Sir?”

Mr. R. VEERIAN:—“Two months back, Sir, I think.”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—“I am not aware of it, Sir.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—“Is the hon. Minister aware that even in societies for such people there would be some people owning some houses or land and in the case of unlimited liability societies they would have securities even though they are wage-earners?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—“The societies are intended for wage-earners.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—“Even wage-earners have occasionally a house or a roof of their own.”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—“It is because such conditions are not satisfied that this remedy has been sought.”

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Education.*A permanent habitation for the College of Accountancy.*

* 908 Q.—Mr. C. GOPALA MENON: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state how far their efforts to provide the College of Accountancy which is now located in the Law College premises to the great discomfort of both institutions, with a permanent habitation, are reaching fruition?

A.—The site which is considered most suitable for the Institute of Commerce is the vacant military land adjoining the Esplanade and lying between the Law College pumping station and the South Indian Railway level crossing. The question of developing the Esplanade area is under correspondence between the Government and Military authorities. It has not yet been possible to arrive at a definite settlement. Recently the following two alternative sites have also been suggested in the event of the Esplanade site not being available:—

- (i) land on the Male Asylum road, Egmore, by the side of the Central Record office.
- (ii) land in Taylor's Yard on the Mount Road.

The question of securing a suitable site has not been finally settled.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I ask the hon. the Minister for Education to be good enough to say whether this land adjoining the Esplanade and lying between the Law College pumping station and the South Indian Railway level crossing has been built upon now with a theatre?"

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"I do not think that the site that was proposed to be built upon is occupied by the theatre."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I ask the hon. Minister to be good enough to say when this question of a suitable site will be finally settled?"

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"After we hear finally from the Government of India in regard to the disposal of the sites."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I ask if before the next budget this will be done and provision will be included at least in the next budget for building the College of Accountancy?"

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"If the question of site is settled, it will be possible to make provision; but I cannot say for certain."

Half fees for girl students in municipal high schools.

* 909 Q.—Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and the hon. the Minister of Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the daughter of the Municipal Chairman of Hindupur is a pupil in the Municipal High School, Hindupur;

(b) whether she is paying only half of the standard fees;

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(c) whether anybody certified that she was too poor to pay the full fees; if so, who it is that made the recommendation;

(d) whether the system of collecting only half fees for girl students in all cases in municipal schools is approved by the Government; and

(e) if not, whether the Government propose to take any action in the matter?

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

(d) The answer is in the negative.

(e) The Government will consider.

Approval of books by the Director of Public Instruction.

* 910 Q.—Mr. K. SARVARAYUDU: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Director of Public Instruction refuses to place certain books before the Text Book Committee on the ground that they are written by people holding certain political views, though otherwise the books satisfy all the required conditions including loyalty to His Majesty the King-Emperor; and

(b) if so, whether the Government will be pleased to place on the table a list of books that were not placed before the Text-Book Committee simply because they happen to be written by people of a certain political school?

A.—(a) No.

(b) The question does not arise.

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"Mr. President, may I know whether the Director of Public Instruction refuses to place certain books before the Text Book Committee?"

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"I think the answer says that he does not."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"Does he pass every book sent to him to the Committee?"

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"Only such of them as he thinks necessary to be sent to the Committee."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"May I then take it that he does not withhold books on any of the grounds stated in the question?"

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"He does not refuse to place books as the answer shows except on the grounds stated in the question."

The hon. the RAJA OF RAMNAD:—"Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to tell us by what way the Director of Public Instruction discovers objectionable features in books written in languages with which he is not familiar?"

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"He has got various committees, as I submitted to the House yesterday, and they advise him."

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Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Arising from the answers of my hon. Friend the Education Minister to the two supplementary questions just now put, may I ask the hon. Minister to elucidate the matter further as to what are the considerations that weigh with the Director, in withholding certain books from the Text Book Committee which is the expert committee charged with this matter? "

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" The question that was asked is whether it is a fact that the Director of Public Instruction refuses to place certain books before the Committee on the ground that they are written by people holding certain political views and the answer to that is 'no'."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" That is not my question, Sir. I can read the question and the answer, Sir. The hon. Minister was good enough to answer my hon. Friend the Deputy Leader and say that the Director does not send all the books but only such of them as he considers ought to be placed before the Committee. I am asking what are the main considerations on which the Director withholds certain books from the Committee? "

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" Books which he is advised by the committees to be objectionable."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I am surprised at the answer, Sir. I am asking whether before the Committee makes up its mind as to whether a book is fit to be prescribed or not, the Director exercises any judgment in sending books to the Committee. My hon. Friend the Minister says that he has the advice of the Committees. He does not answer my question, nor I his answer. I want to know what are the considerations by which he sends the books or does not send them or whether the Director acts as a mere post office? "

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" The answer presumes that the Director refuses himself. He takes the advice of the Committee before refusing."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—" Does the Director send every book to the Committee so that he may have their view? "

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" Unless it be that the book is disloyal or otherwise likely to provoke any ill-feeling between one community and another and so on."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Therefore, may I take it that the hon. Minister now says that the Director withholds books, if he is advised that they are likely to promote disloyalty or disaffection among the various communities of His Majesty's subjects? "

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" Yes. I think it is within the jurisdiction of the head of the department."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I then ask by whom is the Director advised, as to whether a particular book comes within the category of an offensive nature."

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" He has got sub-committees to advise him."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Sub-committees of what? "

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The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" Of the Text-Book Committee."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I ask the hon. Minister to reconcile his present answer with the printed answer? "

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" He does not himself refuse. That is the answer."

Instructions by the Director of Public Instruction regarding the disapproval of books.

* 911 Q.—Mr. K. SARVARAYUDU : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Director of Public Instruction issued certain instructions regarding the disapproval of books :

(i) which happen to be written by people holding certain political views, and

(ii) which happen to be printed in certain presses though otherwise the books satisfy all the required conditions including loyalty to His Majesty the King-Emperor ;

(b) if so whether the Government will be pleased to place those instructions on the table of the House ; and

(c) how many books were disapproved by the Text-Book Committee in accordance with those instructions and on what ground in each case, viz., whether on the ground that its author is a non-co-operator or whether because the book was printed in a non-co-operator's press, together with the names of the authors and the presses that printed them?

A.—(a) No.

(b) & (c) The questions do not arise.

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—" May I know if the Director of Public Instruction has issued any instructions at all to the Text Book Committee or the sub-committees so as to guide them in their duty of approving or disapproving books? "

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" I do not think he has issued any instructions. I suppose they are guided by general rules after studying the book, of finding out whether it is objectionable or not "

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" With reference to the answer to clause (c) of the question, how many books were disapproved by the Committee, etc., the answer given is that the question does not arise. May I ask in view of the hon. Minister's statement to this House this morning that certain books are disapproved on the grounds stated by him after advice is taken that they offend the canons laid down by him, may I ask for information as to how many books were so disapproved and what the grounds were on which they were disapproved? "

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" I want notice."

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Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I include the question whether any books were refused on the ground that they were written by a person under the displeasure of the Government ? "

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" That was dealt with yesterday."

Separate accommodation for Nayers, Tiyyas and other untouchables in Government Training School hostel, Calicut.

* 912 Q.—Mr R. VEERIAN : Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that on admitting an Adi-Dravida student into the hostel attached to the Government Training School at Calicut the manager has divided the hostel accommodation into three sections for Nayers, Tiyyas and other untouchables and put up a notice board to this effect;

(b) whether they are aware that the Tiyya students have now protested against putting up a board to denote their section and expressed their readiness to dine with any other caste;

(c) whether any memorial has been received by the Government (to this effect) against the attitude taken by the hostel authorities;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Adi-Dravida student is not allowed to enter the main building but lives in a separate outhouse, sweeps his room himself and washes his plates also himself though he pays charges for all this; and

(e) if the Government have no information with reference to clauses (a), (b), (c) & (d), whether they will be pleased to call for the information ?

A.—(a) No. The Adi-Dravida student was admitted on 11th February 1925, while the opening of a cosmopolitan section in addition to the two existing ones, namely, the Nayar and the Tiyya sections, took place after the re-opening of the school in June 1925 and thus was independent of the admission of the student in question. The opening of the section was notified in advance after consultation with the students.

(b) None of the Tiyya students who complained later had expressed their willingness to join the section in the first instance.

(c) A memorial was received by the Director of Public Instruction from K. C. Kannan, the Adi-Dravida student, and was disposed of by him.

(d) No. The student has access to all the rooms in the hostel and lives in a block occupied by Tiyya and Nayar members of the hostel. He is not called upon to do any duty not performed by others.

1-15 Mr. R. VEERIAN :—" Sir, with reference to clause (c), I find from the proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, dated 31st August 1925, in which it is said that the Director considered the petition of the Adi-Dravida student and is of opinion that he has no cause for complaint. May I very respectfully ask, Sir, whether it is possible to have smoke without fire ? " (Laughter).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" It is too general a question to be answered in connexion with this question on the paper."

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Public Works.

Number of members of depressed classes in Government Public Works Department Workshops, Madras.

* 913 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN : Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) how many members belonging to the depressed classes are working as volunteers in the Government Public Works Department Workshops, Madras, in different mechanical lines;

(b) how many of them attend the Madras Trades School with a view to receive instructions in different mechanical lines;

(c) for how long they have been attending the school; and

(d) the approximate age of each student ?

A.—(a) One.

(b) One.

(c) Since August 1923.

(d) Twenty-two.

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—" Sir, with reference to clause (d), may I know whether that Adi-Dravida who is undergoing training in the mechanical line is awarded any scholarship ? "

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" I do not know, Sir."

Local Boards and Municipal Councils.

Amalgamation of taluk boards in South Kanara district.

* 914 Q.—Mr. D. MANJAYYA HEGGADE : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government intend to combine the taluk boards of Mangalore and Karkal;

(b) if the answer is in the affirmative, the reasons for taking such a step; and

(c) whether the Government contemplate combining any other taluk boards of the South Kanara district ?

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

(c) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 760.

Maternity aid to scavenger women employed by local bodies.

* 915 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether there are any rules framed by the Government in connexion with giving maternity aid or pay with leave to married scavenger women employed by municipal councils and union boards on monthly salaries when they are under confinement ?

A.—The answer is in the negative.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I ask the hon. Minister the reasons why the Government have not framed any such rules and whether the Government have any intention of framing such rules, which humanity must certainly impel the hon. the Minister to frame ? "

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The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" They are not the employees of the Government. They are the employees under the municipalities."

Mr. R. SRINIVASAN :—" May I know whether these women were engaged under contract of service?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" In some cases, I believe, they are given the aid and in some cases they are not."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I ask the hon. the Minister to be good enough to say, in order to elucidate his answer, whether the Government have no power to make rules compelling the municipalities to give maternity aid to this highly deserving class of cases?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" They have no intention to interfere."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I, then, if they have the power but have not the intention of exercising that power, ask for the reasons why they refuse to exercise the power in such very deserving and humanitarian cases which should appeal to any generous and humane heart?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" They leave these considerations to the local body concerned."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know whether the local bodies are giving any such concession in the case of other municipal servants?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" The Government have no information."

Medical.

Accommodation for patients in the Mental Diseases Hospital, Madras.

* 916 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether any arrangements exist to sort out the patients in the Mental Diseases Hospital, Madras, and accommodate them separately with reference to the kind and violence of the mental disorders they may be suffering from?

A.—Efforts are made as far as possible to separate the various types of insane patients. Violent cases are always segregated in separate cells.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" The answer says that efforts are made as far as possible to separate the various types of insane patients. May I know what facilities exist now in the hospitals for such separation?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" There are special wards for people suffering from violent mental diseases."

Religious and Charitable Endowments.

Assistant Commissioners for the Hindu Religious Endowments Board.

* 917 Q.—Mr. K. RAGHUCHANDRA BALLAL : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) how many Assistant Commissioners for the Hindu Religious Endowments Board have been appointed and in what districts;

(b) what are the functions of such officers, and under which provision of the Endowments Act;

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(c) by whom such appointments are made;

(d) whether any Jains have been appointed as such Assistant Commissioners; if so, in which districts; if not, why not; and

(e) whether it is a fact that the Hindu Religious Endowments Board has called for the returns of incomes of endowments from Jain trustees and Jain Committee members in South Kanara; if so, what are the reasons for such call?

A.—(a) 7; Ganjam, Vizagapatam, South Arcot, Coimbatore, North Malabar, South Malabar and North Arcot.

(b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to clause (b) of question 294 at the meeting of the Legislative Council dated 21st August 1925.

(c) The President of the Board of Commissioners for Hindu religious endowments.

(d) The answer is in the negative; Act I of 1925 has not yet been applied to Jain religious endowments.

(e) The Board has called for returns of income of Hindu religious endowments from trustees and committee members. Instances occur where Jains are trustees and committee members of non-Jain temples. In such cases returns may have been called for from them.

Depressed Classes.

Opening of schools by the Labour Department.

* 918 Q.—Rao Sahib R. SRINIVASAN : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Labour department in the South Arcot district opened schools only in those cheris where attendance of over 50 children was available;

(b) whether that was the case in all other districts where schools were managed by the Labour department; and

(c) if the answer be in affirmative, what proposal the Government have to educate the children in other cheris?

A.—(a) & (b) As a general rule the Labour department open schools in cheris in which the school-going population is not less than 100 and the number of pupils on the rolls of the school is expected to be above 45.

(c) The Labour department will endeavour to open schools in the cheris as funds permit.

North Arcot District Adi-Dravida Conference.

* 919 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received the resolutions passed at the North Arcot District Adi-Dravida Conference held at Vaniyambadi on the 16th April 1925;

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(b) if so, whether they have deputed a special officer to inquire into the grievances of the Adi-Dravida residents of Vinnamangalam in the matter of burial-ground, village-site and dharkast lands; and

(c) what steps they have taken in connexion with the other resolutions passed at the conference?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) No. The Collector of North Arcot has been instructed to take the necessary action in the matter.

(c) Extracts of the resolutions have been forwarded to the local authorities and the district officers concerned for necessary action.

Adi-Dravida schools in Chidambaram taluk.

* 920 Q.—MR. R. VEERIAN: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Adi-Dravida schools built under the management of the Labour department in the taluk of Chidambaram, South Arcot district, are in a condemnable state and the children are exposed to the heat of the sun and marshy wind during all the seasons; and

(b) if the Government have no information whether they will be pleased to call for the information?

A.—(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Forests.

Sale of Government Forest timber.

* 921 Q.—MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the amount that was needed to float to Beypore and sell at a proper price the timber sold from the forests in the year 1922-23 and the difference in profits due to want of provision of that sum; and

(b) the circumstances in which the sum of Rs. 838-12-9 due from Messrs. Howard Brothers & Co., London, had to be written off and the officer or officers, if any, responsible for the loss?

A.—(a) The additional cost of floating to Beypore the timber that was sold in the forest during 1922-23 would have been Rs. 45,164. Although the Chief Conservator reported that funds were not available for floating this timber it does not appear that the depot at Beypore ever suffered from any deficiency of stock. In fact the accounts of subsequent years show that the stock has been increasing by approximately 100,000 cubic feet per annum. In the circumstances it is impossible to say whether the average of the sales realized at Beypore during that year would have been maintained and whether the profits would have been affected had further stock been floated to Beypore.

(b) Further investigations show that the actual loss was only Rs. 125-6-9. This was due mainly to unfavourable market conditions in England in 1922.

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MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Is it not a fact that the Chief Conservator of Forests complained that for lack of facilities for floating this timber the department suffered a loss?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Yes, Sir. He did complain."

MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"So, may I know what that loss was?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"There was no loss as would appear from the answer given. It was found out afterwards that there was not much in that complaint made by the Chief Conservator of Forests."

Court of Wards and Zamindars.

Constitution, cost and powers of the 'Court of Wards'.

* 922 Q.—MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the year in which the 'Court of Wards' was constituted;

(b) the staff with scale of pay sanctioned at first for the 'Court of Wards' and the additions, if any, since made to it from time to time, together with the cost thereof;

(c) the number of estates together with their estimated incomes, under the management of the 'Court of Wards' during each of the first three years after its constitution;

(d) the number of estates together with their estimated income under the Court's management at each time when additions, if any, were made to the staff or its pay or both;

(e) the number of estates now under the Court's management and their estimated income; and

(f) if there is a decrease now in the number and value of the estates under the Court's management, whether the staff and its cost has been proportionately reduced, and, if not, why not?

A.—(a) 1804.

(e) There are now 18 estates under the Court of Wards. Their estimated total annual income is Rs. 25½ lakhs.

(b) to (d) & (f) The collection of the information asked for in these questions would involve research covering a period of one hundred and twenty years. The Government regret they are unable to oblige the hon. Member in this matter.

MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"May I ask the hon. the Revenue Member if he is satisfied that, in view of the reduction in the number of estates under the management of the Court of Wards, a corresponding reduction is not required in the case of the establishment?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"I do not quite see the connexion between the question and the supplementary question, but I am satisfied that the present staff is not excessive for the work it has to do."

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Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Has there been any reduction in the number of estates under the management of the Court of Wards during the last, say, ten years?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"Notice, Sir."

Land Revenue.

Mungari crops in Bellary.

* 923 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state taluk by taluk in the Bellary district—

(a) the extent so far sown with the different mungari crops respectively in the current year;

(b) the extent so sown in the corresponding period of the last normal year; and

(c) how much of the sowing in the extent referred to in (a) has already proved a failure?

A.—(a) The Government have no information as to the extent cultivated with the different crops in the current year in the several taluks of the Bellary district. The total extent cultivated in the district up to the end of September 1925 was 925,477 acres under dry and 23,012 acres under wet.

(b) If by 'normal year' the hon. Member means 'non-famine year', the extent cultivated during the corresponding period of 1922-23, the last non-famine year, was 832,700 acres under dry and 34,700 acres under wet.

(c) The Government have not this information.

Assignment of lands to depressed classes.

* 924 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN : With reference to question No. 20 answered on 18th August 1925, will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased—

(a) to lay on the Council table a copy of instructions issued by the Board of Revenue at their instance to the district collectors of all the districts regarding hanging up a list of the lands available for assignment to the members of the depressed classes not only in the village chavadi but also in the cheri temple or any place of worship or communal meeting place of the depressed classes; and

(b) to state whether the Government will be pleased to issue instructions to announce the matter by means of tom-tom also at the time of hanging up such lists for the information of depressed classes?

A.—(a) A copy of the instructions was laid on the Council table at the meeting of 20th August 1925—vide Appendix I at page 898 of the Proceedings of that date.

(b) The Government consider that those instructions are adequate.

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—"With reference to clauses (a) and (b), I find from the proceedings referred to in the agenda paper that lists should be hung up in public places, not only in the village chavadi but also in the cheri temple or any place of worship or communal meeting place of the depressed classes."

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May I point out that this is only on paper, but is not put into practice? May I therefore request very respectfully the hon. Member in charge to kindly see that due effect is given to their very order?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"If the hon. Member can bring instances to my notice, I am willing to take further action with reference to his suggestion."

Loans.

Advances of loans to ryots and the profits thereof.

* 925 Q.—Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue and the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the amount advanced to the ryots of the Anantapur district within the last thirty years under (1) Land Improvement Act and (2) Agricultural Loans Act;

(b) what is the rate of interest on which the loans are advanced and what is the rate payable by the Local Government to the Government of India; and

(c) what is the total profit acquired by the Local Government from such loans advanced in (1) Anantapur district, and (2) whole of the Presidency?

A.—(a) The total amount of loans advanced to the ryots in the Anantapur district under the Loans Acts during the thirty years ending 1923-1924 is Rs. 11,67,267 under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 11,19,347 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act.

(b) The rate on ordinary loans is now $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent except in the case of loans for the relief of distress under the Agriculturists' Loans Act where it is 3 per cent. The Government may also grant loans for special purposes at special rates of interest or without interest. The rate payable by the Local Government to the Government of India is fixed by that Government from time to time and the rate for the current year is $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

(c) No account is maintained to show the profit on the transactions. It is not the object of Government to make any profit. The difference between the rate charged by Government on these advances and the rate charged by the Government of India for advances to this Government is intended to cover the cost of special establishments employed on loans work, the time and labour spent by ordinary revenue establishments on such work and the loss due to the writing off of irrecoverable items.

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO :—"Sir, with reference to paragraph (b), the Government say that the Government may also grant loans for special purposes at special rates of interest or without interest! May I know exactly what these special cases and special rates are?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"They are not defined categories, Sir. The rule is that loans may be granted for special purposes. I depends on each particular case."

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO :—"May I have some elucidation of those special cases, and especially the principles on which they are ascertained and based?"

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The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" If the hon. Member wishes to know the class of cases which have been dealt with as special, as a matter of fact, I must ask for notice."

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO :—" May I, as a general question, ask what is the nature of the cases that require or are given special treatment ?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" Special cases."

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO :—" I want better light, if possible, Sir."

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" I am sorry I cannot add to the answer."

Loans for digging of wells.

* 926 Q.—Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue and the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Opium Department advances money for the digging of wells to ryots without interest, and, if so, what is the reason for doing so; and

(b) whether it is contemplated to advance loans without interest in famine areas for digging wells and raising food crops thereunder?

A.—(a) The Exoise Department advances no money for digging wells.

(b) The answer is in the negative.

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO :—" May I remind the hon. the Revenue Member that the Irrigation Commission's report of 1901-03 makes actual reference to the fact that Opium Department is advancing money without interest for the purpose of digging wells? May I know whether that practice is still continuing, or whether it was in vogue only in ancient times ?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" The Opium Department does not apply to this Presidency alone. It applies to the whole of India and is not under this Government."

Giving of loans on personal security.

* 927 Q.—Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue and the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether any loans under the Land Improvement Act and the Agricultural Loans Act are given on mere personal security;

(b) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the remarks of the Irrigation Commission of 1901-1903 that the borrower does not get the fullest benefit of the loan when it is disbursed through the Revenue Department (Volume I, Part I, paragraph 205); and

(c) whether the Government have considered the desirability of using the Co-operative department as the channel for the distribution of the loans above referred to?

A.—(a) Yes. The hon. Member is referred to rule XI of the revised Loans Rules.

(b) The Government have again read the paragraph referred to. It is not to the effect stated in the question.

(c) Yes. The proposal was considered in 1922 and negatived in accordance with the views of the Standing Advisory Committee for co-operation.

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Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO :—" With reference to clause (c) may I request the hon. the Development Minister to take the advice of the Advisory Committee again, because the advice given in 1922 might be sufficiently ancient and might need revision ?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Is this a question for information ?"

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO :—" With regard to clause (c) may I know whether the hon. the Development Minister referred the matter to the Advisory Committee again, after 1922 ?"

Mr. V. P. RAO :—" There was no subsequent consultation with the Advisory Committee, Sir."

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO :—" May I request the hon. the Development Minister to make a reference again ?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—" I shall consider the matter, Sir."

Criminal Justice.

Alleged punishment of an Adi-Dravida boy for entering a temple.

* 928 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that an Adi-Dravida boy was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment by the Sub-Magistrate of Puthur (District Chittoor) for entering into one of the temples of Narayanavaram owing to piety of the Adi-Dravida lad; and

(b) if the Government have no information with reference to the question, whether they will be pleased to call for the information?

A.—The member of the depressed classes mentioned by the hon. Member is one of those referred to in the answer to question No. 660.

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—" With reference to clause (a) may I know whether two months' rigorous imprisonment is the highest sentence for temple entry by the depressed classes ?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" The Code relating to the Criminal Procedure and the Penal law will elucidate that matter."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—" May I ask the hon. the Law Member, if he thinks that the sentence has been too severe, whether he would of his own accord try to reduce it at least to one of simple imprisonment instead of rigorous ?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" In answer to a similar question the other day I said that I would look into the papers with regard to this aspect of the matter."

Irrigation.

The work done by the Ceded Districts Irrigation Committee.

* 929 Q.—Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the work done by the Ceded Districts Irrigation Committee till now;

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(b) whether any report has been sent up by the Committee and if so, whether the Government will lay it on the table of the House ;

(c) whether any action has been taken by the Government and if so, what it is ;

(d) whether the tenure of the Committee is prolonged and if so, to what date ; and

(e) what is the cost incurred by the Committee till now—

- (i) by way of President's salary,
- (ii) Staff and Contingent and Miscellaneous expenses, and
- (iii) Travelling allowance to members of the Committee ?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The Committee's report has been received—also some separate notes from some of the members. They are at present in the press. The Government will consider whether they should be laid on the table when they have perused them.

(d) Not so far.

(e) The Government do not know exactly ; but the expenditure provided for in the Government Order appointing the Committee (which has been published) was as follows :—

	Rs.
President's salary	4,300
Staff and contingencies	800
Travelling allowances	1,000
Total	6,100

MR. G. RAMESWARA RAO :—"With regard to clause (d), the answer is 'Not so far.' May I know whether anything else happened since the answer was given ?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"The question is under the consideration of the Government consequent on the recommendations made by that Committee."

Suggestions on the working of the Ceded Districts Irrigation Committee.

* 930 Q.—MR. G. RAMESWARA RAO : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether Rao Sahib Mr. G. Sankara Rao of Cuddapah sent a note to the President of the Ceded Districts Irrigation Committee with some suggestions for the working of the said Committee ; and

(b) whether the said note was considered by the Irrigation Committee or the Government, and with what result ?

A.—The Government do not know. Mr. Sankara Rao is not a member of the Committee and the Government have not received any note from him nor are they aware of any note received by the President of the Ceded Districts Irrigation Committee.

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UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.

Local Boards and Municipal Councils.

Construction of a permanent bridge across the Bandar canal in Bezvada.

931 Q.—MR. M. GANGARAZU : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether any proposals for constructing a permanent bridge across the Bandar canal in Bezvada municipal limits have been received, and, if so, how they stand with him now ;

(b) whether the Collector, Kistna district, has proposed the construction of the same, and, if so, how his proposals have been dealt with ; and

(c) whether the construction of the bridge across the Bandar canal has been proposed to be combined and done simultaneously along with the construction of the lock and regulator which are now to be constructed, for which materials are already being carted to site, or whether the bridge is to be constructed separately ?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) Proposals for the construction of a combined lock and regulator and road bridge over the Bandar canal are under the consideration of the Government.

Tenders for the bridge work of Pogururu vanka in Anantapur district.

932 Q.—MR. R. OBALESAPPA : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) what was the total amount sanctioned by the Government for the bridge work of Pogururu vanka in the Anantapur district board ;

(b) how many tenders were received by the President of the District Board, Anantapur, for the said work, the names of those who tendered and the rates offered by them ;

(c) whose tenders have been recommended by the District Board Engineer and whose tender was finally accepted by the president of the district board ; and

(d) whether the tender of the contractor to whom the work is given is the tender offering lowest rates ; if not, how many more have tendered for lower rates and the grounds, if any, for not accepting them ?

A.—(a) The Government have not sanctioned any grant for a bridge over the Pogururu Vanka.

(b), (c) & (d) The Government do not ordinarily interfere in the matter of tenders called for by district boards. They have no knowledge of the transactions referred to.

II

[Note.—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

EXTENT OF LIABILITY OF THE GOVERNMENT MEMBERS TO ANSWER QUESTIONS.

* MR. T. ADINABAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"Sir, before we pass on to the next item on the agenda, may I be allowed to ask a question and also offer a few remarks about the subject of interpellations and answers. I believe more than a thousand questions have been sent to the Council office this session and I do not think more than 500 or 600 have been answered, and there is an impression at any rate created among us, that because most of us star almost every question the rate of progress in answering them is slow. But, taking for

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instance to-day's questions and answers, I submit the unstarred questions have not been very lucky in being treated liberally. If there is an understanding that more unstarred questions will be answered every day, it will be an inducement for us to send more questions unstarred. As it is, we find that unstarred questions are not answered in large numbers any more than the starred questions. I should like to have your views on the matter, Sir."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I, in connexion with the same matter, bring another aspect of the matter for your consideration and decision? I told you two or three days ago, probably on the first day of this sitting, that the number of starred questions put down that morning for being answered was about 70. They were latterly reduced I find, to 50 or 60. But to-day you will find that the number of starred questions is only 23. May I ask that your office may observe a better sense of proportion and distribute these questions more equally over all these days? For, if this is done we would have about 45 questions each day which can be got through without difficulty. And I may ask that the office at the beginning of a particular series of sittings must have some idea of the number of starred questions to be answered and distribute them equally, so that we may not have an exceedingly large number one day and a very small number on another day. The result is that we have saved about half an hour to day, while every previous day we were leaving many questions unanswered."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"With regard to the point raised by the hon. Member who has just sat down, I must say that my office is a very efficient office, but it cannot anticipate the number of days which a meeting may last. Originally when the questions and answers were prepared for this meeting, the impression was that the meeting would not last for more than about five days, whereas it has now dragged on to a larger number of days. But the point urged by the hon. Member will certainly be borne in mind by the office."

"The other point also, that has been urged by Mr. Adinarayana Chettiyar, namely, that a large number of unstarred questions ought to be answered, will also be borne in mind."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"Sir, may I take this occasion to draw attention to the points raised by me on the 1st of April 1925. When I raised these points the other day it was said that it was necessary to take some time for answering the points and I want to raise them now."

"Firstly, do the rules debar us from asking the Government to verify and ascertain the truth of our allegations or information and communicate the correct facts to the House?"

"I may explain what this question means. I refer to the rule in May's Parliamentary Practice, which is also upheld rightly here, that we should not give information to the Government but ask for information. It has happened that occasionally we have drawn attention to certain state of affairs; for instance we asked whether Government was aware that at such and such a place a land was acquired for a market, or whether it was a fact that a place was very near a church, or that the distance between the two places was so much and so on. The hon. the President thought that it was giving information to the Government. As a matter of fact, I knew nothing about the things referred to in my questions. I got information

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from somebody about those matters. When those things happened some people naturally sent to me information about them. I therefore asked whether it was a fact that the distance between the church and a certain place was so many yards. But the hon. the President said that I was giving information to the Government and not eliciting information. There was an allegation made to me by certain people of a village that a certain thing existed. I asked the Government whether such a state of affairs was true. Do the Government want me to go to the village and find out whether it is true or not? My point is that it is for the information of the House that we want to know whether the subject matter given in a question is correct or true. That is why I put the question. 'Do the rules debar us from asking the Government to verify and ascertain the truth of our allegations or information and communicate the correct facts to the House?'"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"With regard to that question, all I can say is that each question must be judged as it is put, and questions may be put asking Government to verify certain facts provided the questions are admissible under the Standing Orders and Rules. Each question must be put and answered as it arises. That is so far as I am concerned."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Arising from your answer, I want elucidation on a particular matter, because a ruling of the predecessor of yours has been communicated to us by the Secretary when we asked certain questions. I submit that the rulings made by you are certainly not binding on your successors, nor even on you. A ruling given by you on a particular matter on a particular occasion may not be applicable to another matter on a different occasion. With reference to the particular point raised by my hon. Friend, if we can ask whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to an article in the *Madras Mail* or the *Hindu*, and whether the statements made therein are correct, I have to bring to your notice that if we send a question of that kind, the Secretary sends it back to us with a long extract from a ruling of the late distinguished President saying, 'Do you make yourself responsible for the accuracy of the statement?' Now, Mr. President, it seems to me that we are here in order to point out that certain allegations are made in a responsible newspaper about public affairs and send those statements to Government, because the thing may happen in any part of the Presidency. If I can make myself responsible for the accuracy of the statement and if I can find out whether the statement is one of fact, there is no need for me to ask Government whether it is a fact. A responsible newspaper is not expected to publish false statements ordinarily. On that basis we ask whether the statement is true or false. I am asking whether your office is right in asking us to say that we make ourselves responsible for the statement."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The ruling in regard to this matter is based on a very sound principle. The idea behind the principle is that members putting questions on the floor of this House put those questions with a due sense of responsibility and the idea also is that the Members of the Council are much more responsible people than any newspaper however eminent or however high-placed it may be."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"I agree with your statement, Sir. I only want elucidation as to whether you want the responsibility to go beyond saying

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that it has appeared in such and such a newspaper. I put a question whether a particular statement is correct or not, and on my own responsibility I put the question. But your office wants me to go further and say whether I can vouch for the accuracy of the statement. I certainly accept your ruling, Sir, and I do so willingly because I quite agree with it. But I am asking whether you want us to go beyond that when we ask the Government to contradict or confirm a particular statement."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"May I say that the ruling now given appears to be a very sound doctrine. I do not think that in employing the words 'making ourselves responsible' you intend more than that the question should be put in good faith."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"And with a due sense of responsibility."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"It goes with it. If you or your office ask us to go further to investigate all those things for ourselves, we have not got the machinery for it to make ourselves absolutely responsible for the accuracy of the statement, and one of the objects in putting questions is thereby frustrated, namely, that of eliciting information."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I take it that hon. Members realize that under Standing Order 12 it is laid down that—

'In order that a question may be admissible, it must satisfy the following conditions, namely:—
(2) If a question contains a statement the member asking it must make himself responsible for the accuracy of the statement.'

"That is the Standing Order. If the statement is contained in a newspaper, the hon. Member may conceivably say that it is contained in a newspaper. Then the only matter for which he can make himself responsible is the fact that it appeared in the newspaper. That I submit is not the intention of the rule. The question with reference to which the subject matter of the answer must relate is not the fact of the bare chronicling of certain matter in a newspaper. Let me illustrate it in this way. Supposing it is said that a particular person was guilty of a wrong practice or of a heinous offence. The newspaper says that so and so has been guilty of such and such action. An hon. Member may ask the Government whether their attention has been drawn to that statement, and the Government may say 'yes'. If the Government are asked to investigate that case and to find out whether the question is justified by the actual circumstances, that will not be covered within that particular form of the question. So a distinction must be clearly drawn between making oneself responsible merely for the fact that the statement is made by a particular newspaper and between making oneself responsible at least primarily, if not thoroughly and sufficiently, for the truth of the facts contained in the statement, so that there may be some justification for putting that matter in issue before the House."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"You must also take our position into consideration. I shall illustrate it by a concrete case. If a Madras newspaper publishes the news that there was a serious rioting in Ganjam . . ."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"Why Ganjam?"

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* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"The hon. the Minister is afraid when I say Ganjam. I will say, Coimbatore. Is it not fair for us to tell the Government that there is alarming news and to ask them whether they will be pleased to give us the correct information? The hon. the Law Member or his Secretary cannot get up and say 'you must go to Coimbatore at once and ascertain whether the allegation of so many persons taking part in the riot is correct or not.' I would submit that all that we are asked to say is to take the responsibility for the statement contained in the newspaper so as to save the hon. Member the trouble of finding out where the statement is to be found. All that we can say is that the *Madras Mail* or the *Hindu* of a particular date has given that particular information so far as that statement is concerned. For that we can make ourselves responsible. Of course, if there is any defamatory matter, it may not be proper to put questions regarding them. But when various kinds of news are published in the newspapers, we hope the Government will be able to get us the correct information on a particular matter, and we believe that the information supplied by Government will be reliable. Seventy-five per cent of our questions are based on information given to us and we ask if that information is correct. Sometimes even judgments give wrong facts. We base our questions upon the judgment and we cannot make ourselves responsible for the facts. These facts may be upset on appeal. I think it will be enough if we make as much enquiry as possible about anything and state the fact as given to us, so that Government may elucidate the correct information. The object of our putting questions is with a view to get information not only for the sake of the Members of this House but for the sake of the public at large."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"With your permission, Mr. President, may I deal with the first matter referred to by my hon. Friend from Coimbatore, by giving an illustration? During the month of May or June, a newspaper published an account of an actual stoppage of a particular festival in a temple not very far away from Madras. All the Members of the Government received urgent telegrams that a riot had taken place or was about to take place and that the festival had been stopped. It was discovered afterwards that there were certain quarrels between two rival factions and that the riot was merely apprehended. The festival had not been stopped but it went on. I do not mean to say that the newspapers always publish inaccurate news. They in turn have to depend on correspondents. All that I submit, Sir, is that Government can expect before they are called upon to make investigations in turn, that the hon. Member should not only say that there is some information but that he should make himself responsible for what I may call the fundamental accuracy of the information."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"May I submit, Sir, that if in the Council we put a question and it is answered by the Government we will be allaying the anxiety of the public and putting an end to the alarmistic news and subsequent telegrams. The very illustration given by the hon. the Law Member proves the necessity and desirability for putting questions of that nature."

* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"The illustration given by the hon. the Law Member will not meet the case in point, because he referred to a

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certain incident and said that an alarming report was sent by some partisan. Here in this Council most of the questions are put long after such occurrences take place and they are dealt with much later, if at all they are answered. Therefore, it is clear that it cannot happen that our question would be based on the report of a misguided correspondent. In these days of multiplicity of dailies, if there is a misreport by one correspondent, it will be contradicted by some other correspondent. Most of the matters we are dealing with are not matters of law and order of the kind dealt with by the hon. the Law Member, such as riots, etc. We hear about them very late, probably a month later, and it is only then that, if we make up our mind, we put a question."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"With regard to this matter, the limits within which hon. Members should confine themselves in asking questions are proscribed in Standing Order 12 (2). But in regard to the manner in which that Standing Order is interpreted by the office, I may say that all that the office asks the hon. Members to do is to make themselves responsible for the statement, that is, to incorporate the statement in the newspaper in their own question. Beyond that, I do not think the office has gone. That is all the office has done in asking hon. Members to make themselves responsible to the extent and in the manner that the hon. Members can make themselves responsible for the statements in the question."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"Secondly, are Government at liberty to tell us to go and investigate the facts ourselves?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"That appears to me to be a very sound advice in certain cases. Hon. Members are willing to take all kinds of advice from other members and I do not see why they should resent such advice when it comes from the Government Members."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"Sir, humour apart, I would request you with great respect to be good enough to reconsider this matter. We ask the Government to ascertain and tell us the details on a particular matter. They are paid travelling allowance for their journeys and all that. But the position of the non-official is not the same as that of the Government Members. We bring to the notice of the Government Members certain allegations and it is open to them to investigate into it and let us know what the matter is or to tell us, as the hon. the Raja of Panagal is fond of telling us that, no useful purpose would be served. But to say that they decline to investigate the matter seems to be the most improper course to adopt."

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a m.
* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I also make one humble submission, Sir! I think I was the unfortunate Member on the last occasion who was told by the then hon. the Home Member, Sir Arthur Knap, to go and investigate for myself about the condition of emigrant ships. He said that it was perfectly open for me to do that. In your answer to Mr. Saldanha you added that even such answers must be uttered with due courtesy and with the respect that is due to this House. I submit for your ruling whether the Government are at liberty to tell us to go and investigate the matter ourselves. That statement by itself is not one which is calculated to give the respect which is due to this House. We come to this House and ask the Government to investigate these facts and what we want is an authoritative statement on that matter. We ask the Government to investigate these matters not because we cannot always investigate the facts, and very often

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we cannot do that, and even in cases where we can, it is necessary to have an authoritative statement on such matters from the Government after investigation by them or by those entrusted by them with the responsibility of it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"That point could be decided only in relation to the atmosphere in which the question is answered and that suggestion is made by Members of Government."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"I thank you very much for the kind way in which you have answered this point. But may I add one word? When we ask for an investigation it must be of a non-party or non political character. What is wanted is an enquiry which would carry conviction to the largest number of fair-minded citizens and that is why the administration, which we hope is a non-party and non-political one, should undertake that enquiry. However, I do not wish to pursue that matter."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"The third question is, Sir, 'Is it right on the part of the Government to say that no useful purpose will be served by answering a certain question? Is it for the Government to decide what purpose a question will serve or for the hon. Member asking the question to reserve to himself the responsibility for using the answer he may get for what purpose he likes?'

"This arose in connexion with the question I put in regard to the emigrants when the hon. the then Home Member answered that no possible good purpose would be served. As a matter of fact, the Government now in their report have said that they have referred the fact of the overcrowding alleged to the Government of India. Is it fair to say that no useful purpose will be served by giving the answer required?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Useful or good purpose is largely a matter of opinion; the Government think that a particular matter is not useful and the private Member may consider the same thing as being very useful, and there is no end to it. I do not see how hon. Members can force the Government Members to take a different view and say that it is useful. There is public opinion to decide one way or the other as to which view is correct. So I do not see how any Standing Order can make Government take a view in regard to what is useful or good apart from what they themselves feel about them."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"I am afraid, with due submission, the matter is not so easy as you seem to think. This question is admitted by you after seeing that it conforms to the exacting requirements of the Standing Orders and when a question is thus admitted by you, I submit with due respect that it is not open for them to say that they see no useful purpose. I can understand their position if they say that the information is confidential or that the publication would cause harm to public interest. Except under these two safeguards, for them to put up a third ground with regard to a question that is admitted by you as conforming to the exacting Standing Orders relating to admission of questions is a matter which it is not open to the Government."

"In Standing Order 11 (1) it is laid down 'A question addressed to a Member of the Government must relate to the public affairs with which he

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is officially connected, or to a matter of administration to which he is responsible.' So, Sir, when these questions are put for the purpose of eliciting information with regard to public affairs and public administration, I submit it is not open to Government except as I said when the matter is confidential or when the publication would affect the public interest, to give a third ground for not answering the question.

"Again, Sir, I may refer you to Standing Orders Nos. 16 and 18. Standing Order No. 16 says:

'The President, at the request of a Member of Government, may direct that an answer to any question may be given on the ground of public interest, even though the question is not put or the number in whose name it stands is absent.'

"Then Standing Order No. 18 says:

'A Member to whom a supplementary question is addressed may decline to answer it without notice, in which case the supplementary question may be put only in the form of a fresh question at a subsequent meeting of the Council.'

"I contend that the power of compelling the Government is given to you. The Standing Order contemplates that the President's functions do not end with the admission of questions. His jurisdiction extends beyond that. In Standing Order No. 18 it is said that the only ground on which a Member may not answer a supplementary question is want of notice. I submit therefore that once a question is admitted it is not open to Government to say that no public purpose is served."

The hon. Mr. T. E. Moir:—"I think the hon. Member is labouring under a misconception. To the best of my recollection no question admitted by you has so far been answered in the form in which he tells us it has been answered. If Government have not got the information the answer is generally, 'The Government have no information'. The supplementary question is then put whether the Government would not call for the information. The answer to that sometimes is 'The Government do not see any reason to obtain the information.' The Government say in the printed paper that they have no information. The hon. Member then puts a supplementary question and it is to that supplemental question that the answer is given that the Government do not propose to obtain the information. A further question is asked as to why the Government think so. The Government have to answer that it is because they do not see that any public purpose would be served by doing so. I should be glad to have your ruling and you have already ruled that this is a question of opinion. We are anxious in every case to treat hon. Members with respect and courtesy and we should be glad to know whether, if this would amount to disrespect we might adopt a better formula which would conform to the Rules and Standing Orders."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"With regard to the points raised by the hon. Mr. T. E. Moir, the answer that 'no useful purpose will be served' is very common in the lips of Government Members not only here but also in other legislative assemblies. My attention has been called to Standing Order No. 16 by which 'the President, at the request of a Member of Government may direct that an answer to any question may be given on the ground of public interest'. Now special facilities and rights are given to Members of the Executive in all legislatures because the underlying

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view is that the Executive is primarily, though not ultimately, responsible for the good government of the State. That is why they are given the privilege of refusing to answer questions on the ground of public interest. I do not feel called upon to say anything more at this stage because as the hon. Mr. Moir has pointed out these answers mostly are given with reference to supplemental questions. I have not seen a single instance in which the Government sent that answer."

* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"Regarding one point mentioned by the hon. Mr. Moir that no such answers were given, I would like to draw his attention to the answers that the hon. the Chief Minister is in the habit of giving. Recently when I put a question regarding a taluk board the answer was given that no useful purpose would be served by publishing the report. There are a good many instances of that sort."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"The next question is—

'Is it open to the Government to tell us to get the information from a departmental officer or some local authority?'

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"That seems a very useful suggestion to come from a Member of the Government; because, the main point must be kept in view, viz., the obtaining of information. If it should be possible or more convenient to get the information by application to a Government department the ends are served. It is not a question of bandying within the House or anything like that and as long as a means of obtaining the information is suggested, there does not seem to be any harm in the answer being given in that way."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether the departmental heads are free to answer the questions without previous permission of the Government? I may mention that when once I applied to an Excise Officer for certain information, he said he could not give the information."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Then of course it will be open to the hon. Member to put the question to the Government on the floor of the House."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"In the case indicated by the hon. Member, it is obvious that if the Government make themselves responsible for such an answer, namely, that the information may be obtained from the department or the officer concerned, that itself is sufficient justification for the officer to act upon."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"According to the statement of the hon. the Law Member, we have first to approach the Government and when they say that we can get it from the departmental head or other officer concerned, we should then go to them."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"There are two classes of cases. No doubt departmental heads and district officers cannot give information involving matters of policy for which the Government is responsible, but information regarding statistics and so forth they are at perfect liberty to furnish, and if they decline to do so for any reason thereupon hon. Members can come to the Government."

* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"We sometimes ask for information about local boards. Then the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government almost invariably says: 'Please apply to the local board concerned.'

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How is the local board concerned bound to give us the information we ask for? Is it not possible for the hon. the Minister to send the question to the departments and obtain the information for the Members of this House?

* The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"Such answers are given only when questions refer to the details of administration of local bodies. It is from the local bodies that the information has to be had."

* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"I am afraid I have to illustrate my point to make it understandable. Early in the life of the present House, information was asked as to what was the amount of travelling allowance drawn by certain presidents of district boards. The idea was in the years when the elections were held very large amounts were drawn by these presidents by way of travelling allowances. In such an instance, I remember the hon. the Minister asked me to apply to the local body concerned."

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"May I ask the hon. Member whether he is sure that in the case of the question referred to, the answer was as he stated?"

* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"I am certain, as far as my memory goes, the hon. the Minister referred me to the district board concerned for the information."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Arising from your answer to my hon. Friend Mr. Saldanha's question to which I want to go back, may I submit that the information we ask for from Government on the floor of the House is not for our private delectation or private consumption primarily? We are here representing the people of this Presidency and we want information on matters of public importance to be given on the floor of the House, so that it may attract the public attention which the proceedings of this House alone are calculated to draw unto themselves. Moreover, you know, none better, that questions are intended very often to take the place of resolutions or even longer processes which this House may have to go through in order to invite attention to certain injustices, to certain grievances, to certain facts which require their immediate attention. I am therefore asking now whether even in a case in which I am in a position to get information, say, from the Collector of Madras, by walking into his office one morning and looking up the figures, am I not entitled to ask the Government to give the information, not only because of its authoritative nature, but also because answers given on the floor of the House may serve the two-fold purpose of fixing the attention of the House and of fixing the Government's own attention to the particular facts? I appeal to the hon. Members on the Treasury Bench whether they have not profited by these questions drawing their attention to very important matters. I therefore suggest that even if otherwise we can get the information, if the questions satisfy other conditions the Government are bound to give us the answer, unless they treat it as confidential."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"Sir, it is necessary to distinguish the questions which are being put in this House into two different classes."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Is the hon. Member starting a discussion?"

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Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"No, Sir, there are some points of public importance which ought to be published to the world; but there are some points of local importance regarding which it is possible that information may be had from the local officers. Regarding that, if the Government, on the lines suggested by the Leader of the House issues definite instructions to the local officers and gives some guidance as to the answer being given to Members of the Council, I think it would facilitate matters to a considerable extent. The hon. Member for North Arcot referred to the question of local boards and asked the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government whether it would be possible to get the information regarding the travelling allowances of members of boards; even in respect of that matter, I think it will be more convenient if conventions were established, if means were devised for getting information; if Government would initiate and give an example and instruct the officers to supply information to the Members of the Council. I think the presidents of district boards will also follow the same example and furnish information regarding local matters to Members asking for them. That will help the transaction of business here, so that they might concentrate their attention on more important questions. This suggestion may be worked up both by the Reserved and Transferred departments, and in course of time healthy conventions may be developed which will facilitate our work here."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"Sir, in reply to a letter I wrote to the District Judge of South Kanara asking for some information about statistics, he asked 'Under what standing order or rules do you apply for this information?' So the local authorities have got their own difficulties as to supplying information. A sub-judge or district munsif whom I asked a question said he was afraid that he would be infringing the rules if he gave out the information without the authority of the District Judge or the High Court. That was what he wrote in this particular case, more or less in the same strain as the District Judge himself."

"Another point I want to raise is this. I shall only read a few lines from Todd's Parliamentary Practice:

'It is the practice in both Houses of Parliament to permit questions addressed to the Ministers of the Crown on matters of public interest. This is of great convenience to the Members as it affords an opportunity for removing erroneous impressions and furnishing correct information on matters.'

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"We are all agreed as regards the general principle."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"Sir, I must thank you for giving me this opportunity because the discussion on this has already become prolonged. It raises, so to speak, the whole philosophy of interpellation and its *raison-d'être* in our Legislative Council. It seems to me Sir, that interpellation is of a triune nature. It may be intended firstly for, giving information to the person who puts the question; secondly, it may be a way of drawing publicity to the topic in which the questioner is interested; and thirdly it is a veiled form of criticism. For all these reasons, I think, that to proceed on the basis that giving information to the questioner is the only essential thing about it would land us in a series of fallacies. It is from that point of view that we have been advised to go to the local boards

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and to the Government officials for information. That again raises a very large issue. What exactly is the relation of Members of this Council to the members of the administration? We have a statutory right to question Members of Government; we have certain relationship with Members of Government which is well understood and in that fact anybody can raise any question. But if the hon. Members of the Treasury Bench ask me to go to the Collector or the District Judge for information, what right have I to approach him? It may be that he will be courteous enough to reply or it may be he won't. There is no *locus standi* for me, whereas in relation to the Members of the Treasury Bench I have a definite statutory right which I can exercise. And it is not conducive to the dignity of the Members of the Legislative Council to ask them to go and find out from people from whom they can only do so as a matter of grace or courtesy.

"Secondly, viewing it from the point of view of administration, will the administration be improved if each officer in our presidency is made liable to answer queries sent by 100 Members of this Council? The other day I was told—I do not know the facts very clearly or very fully—that our present Commissioner of the Madras City issued a rule that the councillor should not have any direct dealings with the officers under him. I think it is a most wholesome rule. (Hear, hear.) If they want anything, let them go to the Commissioner or the President and get the thing done. I think from the point of view of the administration and from the point of view of the essential rights and dignity of the M.L.C.'s themselves, our being asked to approach the local board presidents and collectors and deputy collectors is a course regarding the advisability of which there can legitimately be no difference of opinion.

"My hon. Friend from Nellore wanted questions to be divided into local and central. It seems to me, we in this Council, if we are allowed to ask questions on such local matters at all, must be allowed to ask them in the usual way, and there must be the answer given in the usual manner. Your office cannot say 'These are local questions for which I refer you to the local boards or revenue authorities; and these are the other questions for which I refer you to Government.' My point is that our statutory relationship is here, and through that we shall have to discharge our functions, if we are going to discharge them properly and if we are going to improve the integrity of the administration."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"With regard to the general philosophy of interpellation, it is so large a subject that we ought not to wander into it. As a matter of fact, we are bound by the Legislative Council Rules and Standing Orders, which say that only questions with a view to eliciting information may be asked on the floor of this House. But every one will admit that a very liberal interpretation has been given to these rules both by the President as well as by Members of the Government, and I am sure all the valuable suggestions and hints that have been thrown out in the course of the discussion will have a proper effect upon Members of Government. I think we have said enough on the subject."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I shall read my last question—What is the meaning of the term so often used 'Government have no information?'"

[3rd November 1925] [Mr. J. A. Saldanha]

Are we to assume that Government have no information at all or that the Government know the facts on which information is sought, but think it inadvisable to give us the information, or are we to raise a presumption against Government, namely, that they are withholding information unfavourable to the authorities?"

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"Sir, when as a matter of fact Government say they have no information they presumably mean they have really no information. Hon. Members will easily perceive that matters relating to affairs of local importance do not always get transmitted to Madras. And when Government is asked for instance as in a question they were asked, to give the number of trees, palmyra and coconut, that have been tapped for toddy in the Tinnevely district in the last 20 years, from 1905 to 1925, of course the answer is, 'Government have no information'. Thereupon the hon. Member, drawing one of those various presumptions which have been indicated in the argument of my hon. Friend from South Kanara, asks the Government to collect the information. Then, they say that in public interests they do not think it useful. I want to guard myself against the idea that Government have at any time, if the information was available, withheld the information and said as a kind of camouflage that they did not propose to call for it."

* The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—"Sir, I remember once asking a question as to how many appeals were preferred to the Board of Revenue under the Village Officers' Act. The Government replied they had no information. When I pursued the matter, I found that the reason was that the information was not available in the Secretariat office but was available in the Revenue Board office. I should like to know whether that policy is to continue."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—"Sir, I entirely agree with the point raised by my hon. Friend Mr. Saldanha. May I point out in this connexion that in the pre-Reform days when questions were sent to the Government they were sent to the district officers and the information necessary for the answers were got from them. Now, I find that the Government have changed that procedure altogether. They do not make any attempt in several cases for immediately getting the information and placing them at the disposal of the House, and, if you refer to the answers given to many of these questions, you will find that in a much larger number of questions than before the answer is that the Government have no information. I therefore wish to know from the hon. the Leader of the House whether the procedure in vogue formerly, of immediately sending a copy of the question to the officer concerned and getting information from him is still followed or whether the Government are now adopting a different course, namely, that of confining themselves to the information available in the Secretariat."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"Sir, I may say that there has been no difference in procedure, but there is a difference in the number of questions received. Whereas in the pre-Reform days, questions came by half-dozens or dozens, now they come in by hundreds. That makes a certain amount of difference in the dispatch with which information is obtained from the districts. Apart from that, there is no conscious change in procedure."

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* **Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR** :—" Sir, on this matter, we have a real grievance. As a matter of fact, if you take into consideration the proceedings of November last, you will find that out of the 320 questions answered in the space of five or six days, as many as 120 questions were given the usual stereotyped answer, viz., the Government have no information. Because we, Members of the House, have no information, we ask the Government for information and that being the case it is much to be regretted that in the matter of ignorance the Government are in no way better than the questioners themselves. With all the machinery at their disposal and with all the staff working under them, it is really unfortunate that the Government, after the expiry of several weeks and even months, come forward and on the floor of the House give us only this highly unsatisfactory answer, 'The Government have no information'. Am I to understand that the answer, 'The Government have no information' means that the information is not available within the four walls of Fort St. George or does that answer mean that the Government are not satisfied that sufficient time has elapsed between the time when the question was put and the time taken in furnishing this highly unsatisfactory answer? Or, do the Government think that it is not worth while to make any move to supply the requisite information? So far as I am concerned, with respect to very many questions of mine for which it was possible for the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government to get the information from Cuddalore within a day or two, I had to wait for four months and thereafter I got answers to the effect that the Government had no information. That is a sorry state indeed. Now, I suggest that it is much better that the Treasury Bench also realizes its responsibility and tries to co-operate with us to the extent of giving us the information we want, especially when we labour under the disadvantage of not having the requisite correct information on certain specific matters."

* **The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL** :—" Mr. President, the Government will have no objection to comply with the request of this hon. Member. But may I at the same time request hon. Members not to put unnecessary questions. For instance, questions are asked to state the number of scavengers in a municipality? Now, the employment of scavengers is no concern of the Government. It is purely a matter left to the discretion of the municipal council. The Government cannot advise a municipal body to employ a particular number of scavengers. In such cases, the Government have no interest in getting the information and they have to reply that they have no information, and, when a supplementary question is asked whether the information could be called for, the reply has to be that no purpose would be served by furnishing the information; because they believe that they cannot control the local bodies as to the employment of scavengers by calling for the information."

* **The hon. the PRESIDENT** :—" Order, order. I think we have had enough discussion on this point and I believe that Mr. Saldanha is satisfied."

* **Mr. J. A. SALDANHA** :—" May I just refer to one point more "
(Laughter.)

* **The hon. the PRESIDENT** :—" Order, order. We will proceed to the next item on the agenda."

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III

COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COUNCIL.

The Secretary laid on the table :—

* (i) Copies of G.O. No. 1344, Development, dated 14th September 1925, passing orders on the audit report and accounts for 1924-25 of the Russellkonda Saw Mill.

* (ii) Copies of the proceedings of the fifth meeting of the Finance Committee for 1925-26 held on the 26th October 1925.

* (iii) Copies of G.O. No. 619, Development, dated 27th April 1925, passing orders for the continuance of the Honorary Assistant Registrars of Co-operative Societies.

* (iv) Copies of proposed Draft Amendments to the Notification under section 3 of Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (III) of 1923.

IV

THE ANDHRA UNIVERSITY BILL.

Clause 6, sub-clause 3.

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—" With your permission, Sir, I move that amendments Nos. 36 and 37 on the agenda may be taken first, i.e., before 31, etc., are taken. Because if one of them is carried, some of the above amendments may be withdrawn, seeing that the practical effect of carrying it would be tantamount to accepting some of them."

* **Mr. J. D. SAMUEL** :—" Sir, it is a reasonable proposal. For, there seems to be a quadrangular or triangular dispute on this point. If either amendment No. 36 or 37 is carried, then the question of Amaravathi or Guntur or Bezwada may be discussed."

* **The hon. the PRESIDENT** :—" I think we might do that."

Amendment No. 31.

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU :—" Sir, I move that

'for the word "ten" in line 6, the word "fifty" be substituted.'

"Sir we are creating a very novel university having three centres for concentration. Our fear now is that certain colleges which are now first-grade colleges and certain others which are now second-grade colleges may not get fair treatment if the ten miles radius is very strictly adhered to. No doubt in the case of the Madras University, we have adopted the ten miles radius, but we all know for obvious reasons that there are a number of colleges within the ten miles radius of Madras. The idea in the case of the Madras University was to convert it into a unitary and residential university. The same may not apply to the Andhra University, because we have not got many first-grade colleges in the Andhra desa. Therefore it should be our endeavour to make every centre as comprehensive as possible so as to include not only the existing colleges within a certain reasonable limit, but also to encourage the development of the existing colleges—second-grade

a Placed on the Editors' Table.

b Printed as Appendix A at pages 857-868 infra.

c Printed as Appendix B at pages 868-869 infra.

d Printed as Appendix C at pages 869-877 infra.

[Mr. T. M. Narasimhachari] [3rd November 1925]

colleges to first-grade colleges and first-grade colleges into university colleges. Therefore we must have greater distance fixed as the radius. In Anantapur there is now only one first-grade college. It is possible to develop or bring into existence other colleges there and they would come within the twenty miles radius. In the case of Rajahmundry it may be possible to include Cocanada and in the case of Vizianagram it will be possible to bring in Vizagapatam. We all know what a splendid college this Vizianagram College is. So, in order to give greater opportunities for colleges to be converted into university colleges, I submit that the radius should be fifty miles. We need not follow the precedent of Madras. I therefore submit that 'fifty' may be substituted for 'ten.' "

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO:—"I second it."

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"I move that in clause 6, sub-clause (3) in line 6 for the word 'ten' the word 'twenty' may be substituted. The idea of developing modern universities into residential universities is for the purpose of bringing all the students together to enable them to enjoy university life. So, I believe that in these days of cheap and quick conveyances, with any number of electric trams, railways and buses and aeroplanes, I really believe that twenty miles is not a great distance. That is my reason for proposing this amendment. There is yet another reason why we ought to fix twenty miles radius instead of ten. For technical and scientific purposes it would probably be better also to locate the colleges in industrial centres. For the development of literary and artistic side of university life too, it would be much better to be away from the cities.

"So, by having this twenty miles limit, we can have various colleges at different places suitable for development of different cultures, and at the same time bring them together for sports, for lectures and for other purposes. I believe the ten miles limit is really not suitable. It is with this idea that I wish to move this amendment. I do hope that if this amendment is accepted it will give a chance to a number of pupils who would otherwise suffer. For example, take Amravati which I hope will be made the capital of Andhra desa. If it is also selected as a university centre it can be easily connected with Bezwada on the one side and Guntur on the other. If medical, commercial and engineering colleges are situated close to Bezwada and Guntur and Arts courses are developed at Amravati all these places can be connected by means of a tram or railway and at the same time all the students studying in different colleges can be brought together and they can enjoy a real university life. Taking these factors into consideration, I think twenty miles limit is not a great thing."

* Mr. J. D. SAMUEL:—"Sir, with regard to twenty miles limit, if that is agreed to, and Bezwada or Guntur is made a university centre it would enable us to have an institution in Amravati or Guntur or Bezwada. This twenty miles limit would have been considered too far some 30 or 40 years ago. Now-a-days twenty miles distance is nothing more than half an hour's drive. Especially in view of the fact that two or three places are going to be fixed as university centres, it would be better to have this twenty miles limit instead of the ten miles limit.

"As already stated, Amravati is not a place to be lost sight of easily. It is a well situated place and it has got hopes of having a university of its own. Historically, it is a very great place and there is no doubt about it.

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[Mr. J. D. Samuel]

Guntur, Bezwada and Amravati are really good places all round the river Kistna and I think it is reasonable to have this twenty miles limit. In the case of the Madras University the ten miles limit has been accepted. In this case the limit of twenty miles is not a great thing because it is only a journey of half an hour or three-quarters of an hour. With these few words I second the motion."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"Sir, I strongly oppose the motions of both the hon. Members Messrs. Koti Reddi and Narasimhachari. The amendment of Mr. Narasimhachari is intended to destroy the principle of concentration which was accepted yesterday by this House by a majority. Does this House want to go back upon the principle which it accepted last evening? The reason stated by the hon. Member who moved the amendment was that if the fifty miles limit was agreed to, it would benefit certain areas. In regard to that, I have already said that there are other amendments which will help or facilitate the solution of this problem and not this amendment. Sir, I am sorry I cannot accept this amendment on these grounds.

"With regard to the hon. Member Mr. Koti Reddi's amendment that the twenty miles limit should be accepted, we are told that all the places within a radius of twenty miles can be connected with each other by tramways, motor bus, etc. Even in regard to the ten miles limit prescribed in the case of Madras University we feel the difficulty with regard to inter-collegiate work. Till now it has been found that there are many practical difficulties in carrying on the intercollegiate work and co-ordination work among the various colleges situated within a radius of ten miles. I can sympathise with the views expressed by my hon. Friend Mr. Koti Reddi. He has very sincere desire to see that the area is widened so that institutions may be established in various places and communications may be established between them. So far it is a laudable object. But there are other practical difficulties in the way. That is the experience in the city of Madras. Therefore I must warn against any such extension of the limit in the mufassal, where we will have to encounter many more difficulties. Hon. Members will realise that if this amendment for twenty miles limit is carried into effect, many other institutions which do not deserve will have to be included within the area of the university. It is true that local patriotism and local interest may inspire certain hon. Members to ask for an extension of this limit, but I would ask them to see whether the realization of highest educational efficiency should be subordinated to local interests, or whether we should develop only certain places as university centres where scholarship of the highest type can be made available. I am sure that hon. Members will agree with me that this twenty miles limit is opposed to the principle of concentration and as such cannot accept these amendments."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"I rise to support the amendment as strongly as the hon. the Minister for Education opposed it. I am surprised at the attitude taken by the hon. Minister in dealing with these amendments. In view of the remarks made by him last evening that in relaxing the principle of concentration he had to respect public opinion and also that he had to take into account certain practical difficulties in arriving at a decision upon that question, and considering the fact that

[Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu] [3rd November 1925]

several colleges are likely to develop in a central place, I ask the hon. Minister whether it is not worth while to face this problem in a more liberal spirit. It is true that we agreed to the principle of concentration yesterday but I ask him whether he has forgotten this fact namely, that when a number of persons voted for those amendments they voted with their eyes wide open and that they would have an opportunity of moving these amendments. I ask the hon. the Minister whether any change has happened since we voted yesterday evening, so as to preclude us from moving these amendments. I do not think any such change has happened and I trust that he would accept this very modest amendment of the hon. Member Mr. Koti Reddi."

Mr. Narasimhaacharlu's amendment was put to vote and declared lost.

Mr. Koti Reddi's amendment was put to vote and declared lost.

On the motion of Mr. Koti Reddi a poll was taken and the House divided as follows:—

Ayes.

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| 1. Mr. G. Prasnayya. | 16. Mr. P. Peddiraju. |
| 2. " B. Ramachandra Reddi. | 17. " O. Ramaswami Rao. |
| 3. " J. Kappaswami. | 18. Sriman Sasibhushan Rath Mahasaya. |
| 4. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. | 19. Mr. M. R. Sataratnam Ayyar. |
| 5. Mr. N. Devendrudu. | 20. " P. Sagaram. |
| 6. " J. A. Saldanha. | 21. " J. D. Samuel. |
| 7. Rao Bahadur A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu. | 22. " S. R. Y. Ankinedu Prasad. |
| 8. Mr. K. Uppi Sahib. | 23. " K. Sarvarayudu. |
| 9. " P. C. Venkatapati Raju. | 24. Rai Bahadur T. M. Narasimhaacharlu. |
| 10. " S. Satyamurti. | 25. Mr. Muhammad Ghous Mian Sahib. |
| 11. " T. Adinarayana Chettiyar. | 26. " M. Sitayya. |
| 12. " C. Gopala Menon. | 27. " R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 13. " K. Koti Reddi. | 28. " B. Venkataratnam. |
| 14. " C. Maruthavenam Pillai. | 29. " B. P. Sesha Reddi. |
| 15. " V. Pantulu Ayyar. | |

Noes.

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| 1. The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar. | 20. Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar. |
| 2. " Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks. | 21. Rao Sahib P. V. Gopalan. |
| 3. " Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 22. Honorary Lieutenant Madurai |
| 4. " Mr. T. E. Moir. | 23. Mr. P. N. Marthandam Pillai. |
| 5. " Diwan Bahadur T. N. Sivagnanam Pillai. | 24. Rao Bahadur A. M. Murugappa Chettiyar. |
| 6. " Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. | 25. Mr. B. Obalesappa. |
| 7. " the Raja of Panagal. | 26. " K. Kaghuchandra Ballal. |
| 8. Mr. V. Pandrang Rao. | 27. " K. V. Ramachari. |
| 9. " Abdulla Ghatala Sahib. | 28. Dr. P. Subbarayan. |
| 10. " S. Arpudaswami Udayar. | 29. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. |
| 11. Rao Sahib T. C. Tangavelu Pillai. | 30. Rao Bahadur P. Ramani. |
| 12. Diwan Bahadur Sir R. Venkataratnam Nayudu. | 31. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. |
| 13. Mr. B. G. Grieve. | 32. Mr. Chavadi K. Subramania Pillai. |
| 14. " G. F. Paddison. | 33. Rao Sahib P. V. S. Sundaramurti. |
| 15. " D. Manjappa Heggade. | 34. Mr. K. Veerian. |
| 16. Rai Bahadur Sir K. Venkatarreddi Nayudu. | 35. Diwan Bahadur W. Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar. |
| 17. Mr. H. B. Ari Gowder. | 36. Mr. K. Venkatachala Padayachi. |
| 18. " P. K. S. A. Arumuga Nadar. | 37. " T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. |
| 19. " A. V. Bhanoji Rao. | 38. " T. M. Moidu Sahib Bahadur. |
| | 39. " M. Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur. |
| | 40. Diwan Bahadur K. Sanyanarayanamurti Nayudu Garu. |

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Neutral.

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| 1. Mr. T. Mallesappa. | 5. Mr. K. Sarabha Reddi. |
| 2. " D. Appavu Chettiyar. | 6. " Qadir Muhi-ud-din Elyas Khan Sahib. |
| 3. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. Narasimha Raju. | 7. " C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. |
| 4. Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | |

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"29 hon. Members voted for the motion, 40 against, and 7 remained neutral."

The amendment is lost.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I have to inform the House that on a former occasion we had agreed to take up amendments 20 to 22-A after this amendment has been disposed of. Since then notice of amendments has been given to add new provisos at the end. We will therefore finish dealing with these provisos and then take up the amendments Nos 20 to 22-A."

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, may I submit that it would be better if we deal with the amendments to clause 6 itself which are left over before dealing with the provisos?"

(The hon. the President agreed and called upon the hon. Member Mr. Koti Reddi to move his amendment.)

Amendment No. 32.

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"Mr. President, I beg to move that

'for the word "*Rajahmundry*" the word "*Amaravati*" be substituted.'

"We have been constantly told that the main principle of this Bill is concentration. I wish, all of us including the hon. Minister follow it to its logical conclusion. Relying mainly on that principle, I have been encouraged to give notice of this amendment. I hope the hon. Minister will see his way to make two or at the most not more than three places as university centres. What is the principle on which these three centres have been fixed at Anantapur, Rajahmundry and Vizagapatam? I can understand Anantapur being fixed as a centre, because it is intended to serve the interests of four or five districts. I can also understand Rajahmundry or Vizagapatam being chosen in order to serve the interests of the Northern Circars. But I cannot understand why both these places were selected to serve the interests of a few districts only. It may be said that there is a second-grade college at Rajahmundry and a Medical College at Vizagapatam. As far as Vizagapatam is concerned, I have not got much to quarrel. Whatever its position might be, even though it is far away from the other districts, it has certain advantages which no other place in the Andhra desa can claim to possess. The climatic condition is very good; it has a population of 50 thousands, and it is likely to increase. One of the best harbours in India is being developed there. No other place can claim all these advantages combined together. Of course Madanapalle also has got a good climate, but it cannot claim a harbour. With regard to Rajahmundry, except the fact that a Government College is already there, there is no other comparative advantage. There is a river, but that is not the only consideration for the establishment of the centre of the university. Even the buildings of the college existing already are in a very dilapidated condition, and a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs has been proposed to be set apart for building them anew. The climate of Rajahmundry is proverbially hot for anybody; the place is visited by epidemics often; and sometime ago, the college had to be closed on account

[Mr. K. Koti Reddi]

[3rd November 1925]

of cholera. Coming to the place that I propose to substitute for Rajahmundry, I am quite as ignorant of Amaravati as anyone else in this House. (Laughter). I have not gone to the place, but people who have seen it say that it is an ideal place for the university. It is on a high level on the banks of the Kistna. It is not likely to be submerged even though the whole of India is submerged. It is adjoining very beautiful hills and forests and a forest college could easily be started there. Any amount of open space is available for several colleges to be built and for play-grounds, etc. The adjoining river can be made use of for rowing, swimming, etc., as is done in Oxford and Cambridge. It is one of the healthiest spots in the whole of the Northern Circars. The only disadvantage is that there is no college at present there. I may also mention here that it is no good relying upon the generosity of private individuals for advancing higher education. Government must be prepared to spend a large amount of money in furthering higher education. If that is so, why should we not fix university centres at places which are suitable in every respect instead of fixing them at other places because particular gentlemen of those places have promised to pay so many lakhs if the centre is fixed there? There is another advantage in constructing new buildings for the university instead of rebuilding or extending the old ones: we can construct them on artistic lines as we please. A complaint is made that Amaravati has no good means of communication. Amaravati is on the banks of the Kistna, and boats can easily reach the place from Bezwada. If Amaravati is fixed, any number of people will come forward to run buses between this place and Bezwada. Electric tramways may be opened. It is not difficult even to divert the railway line so as to reach a place two or three miles near Amaravati. Amaravati is also aloof from the city and that is a very essential point.

"I also believe, Sir, that the creation of an Andhra Province is not a distant idea but a matter of immediate practical importance. We will have a separate province soon. The question of the location of the capital of the Andhra desa will have to be faced then. That is more important than fixing a university centre. It must be a central place for all the districts. I can think of no other place more suitable for the capital of the Andhra desa than a place very close to Bezwada. I have pointed out that Amaravathi is very close to Bezwada, 17 miles from it. The whole space will be developed into cities and if now Amaravati is fixed as a university centre it may later on be fixed as the capital of the province. I have no quarrel with Rajahmundry. But since I agree to the principle of concentration according to which there should not be more than three centres at the most, I urge that instead of Rajahmundry it is far better to fix Amaravati. If hon. Members want more centres I do not want to object to Rajahmundry, provided there is one at Amaravati. I therefore move that Amaravati be substituted for Rajahmundry."

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON:—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to second the amendment. I do not know much about Amaravati; (hear, hear). I am as ignorant of it as the hon. Member himself. (Laughter.) I am told that Amaravati is an agricultural centre and that alone leads me to second this motion. The economic development of the country depends upon the encouragement given to its main industry, i.e., agriculture. Eighty per cent of the population depends on agriculture and the rest depend on the success

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[Mr. C. Gopala Menon]

or failure of this industry. Only a small proportion depend on the factories and workshops and a still smaller proportion on education, the sciences and the arts.

"I do not see why the hon. the Minister should oppose this amendment. When a university is developed we have to see what are the needs and requirements of each district and how far those requirements are met. As has been stated by the hon. Minister, the Bill has been prepared on the model of universities in England that came into existence in industrial centres, such as Birmingham, Manchester, Sheffield, Leeds and Glasgow. The predominant feature of this university is that it gives its students industrial education. Of course there are arts colleges and science colleges at Vizagapatam and Rajahmundry. But I do not see why the hon. Minister should oppose the development of other centres of university after their own needs and requirements. It is not possible that Vizagapatam can establish colleges for all kinds of technological education, such as engineering, mining, marine engineering and electricity. The university should give such kind of education as to produce men who can superintend workshops and factories."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Does the hon. Member say that Rajahmundry contains only arts colleges and that there are no professional colleges?"

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON:—"I am talking of Vizagapatam. I see that provision has been made in the Bill to develop Vizagapatam as a technological centre of the university. The harbour is going to be developed. What I say is that there are other centres which claim equal importance for imparting education in other subjects. There is Bezwada which is a big railway centre; railway workshops are likely to come into existence there hereafter. It is necessary that such a centre should be developed for imparting education in the subject for which it is best fitted. Provision has been made in the Bill for the development of arts and science colleges in Vizagapatam. Of course, the tradition of Vizagapatam is such that there is a predominance of the arts element in that place because the first-grade college was started there 50 years ago; and prominent men in the Northern Circars have received their education in that college. If Rajahmundry is made a university centre, there is no reason why other centres ought not to be developed."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Is the hon. Member seconding the amendment? He is speaking of Rajahmundry."

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON:—"I shall leave out Rajahmundry. I am talking of Amaravati. What I wish to point out is that it is a big agricultural centre and our requirements being agricultural education, this centre should be developed."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"May I know if the hon. Member is going to move the alternative amendment?"

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"Sir, if my arguments in favour of Amaravati do not carry the weight due to them, I really believe that my arguments so far as Bezwada is concerned will carry some weight. My hon. Friend is reminding me of the good climate of Bezwada. That is why Bezwada does not have many epidemics and diseases of such kind. One important feature

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so far as Bezwada is concerned is its central position in the whole of the Andhra desa. It is also situated on the banks of the river Kistna. So far as the supply of water is concerned—it is one of the important factors that has to be considered in locating a university centre—the river supplies plenty of water. As between Bezwada and Rajahmundry, there is this advantage in favour of Bezwada that it is in the central position of the whole of Andhra desa. It is also on the banks of a river. The Government should hereafter be prepared to spend large sums of money for higher education instead of depending upon private enterprise. Even with regard to financial help, a number of people will come forward with large sums of money if Bezwada is made a centre. One Christian Mission has passed a resolution that they should build a college at Bezwada."

Sir R. VENKATARATNAM NAYUDU:—"May I know which Christian Mission has passed that resolution and where is the information to be found?"

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"I saw it in some printed paper."

Sir R. VENKATARATNAM NAYUDU:—"May I inform him that I had a letter from the Principal of the Guntur College stating that the college was going to remain in Guntur?"

* Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU:—"I have also a paper in my hand which says that the A. E. I. M. Mission have resolved to raise the college to a first-grade college in Guntur and not go to Bezwada."

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"There is no doubt that they once passed this resolution. If the Council were to decide that Bezwada should be a university centre, the Christian Mission will no doubt build their colleges and hostels at Bezwada instead of at Guntur."

Sir R. VENKATARATNAM NAYUDU:—"May I suggest that it has been expressly stated in that letter that they will remain at Guntur?"

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"I am only speaking of the future, if this Council comes to the conclusion that Bezwada is to be a centre instead of Guntur."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"It is none of our business."

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"I base my arguments on probabilities. I believe that they will come to that conclusion. The municipality has come forward with some offers of finance; it says that it will give about Rs. 15,000 per annum and some lands; it will also build a college there. The District Board of Guntur may be induced to contribute something. If the Government would recognize Bezwada as a university centre private persons would come forward with large sums of money. It is not a question of allowing each and every district to develop itself as a university centre. The hon. the Minister has fixed some definite centres. We have to choose these definite centres according to their central positions, their climates, rivers, etc., and not merely on financial grounds. If every place is allowed to develop into a centre, there is no objection. We have to consider every circumstance, not only financial matters. Every circumstance is in favour of Bezwada and not in favour of Rajahmundry. I therefore move that for the word 'Rajahmundry' the word 'Bezwada' be substituted."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The amendment is not seconded. Therefore, only the first alternative amendment is before the House."

[At this stage some hon. Members rose to second the amendment when the hon. the President remarked that hon. Members would have to be more alert]

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* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"The motion now before the House is that 'Rajahmundry' be deleted and in its place 'Amaravathi' be substituted. I have carefully listened to the eloquent speech of the hon. the Mover and he has himself told the House that he knows nothing about Amaravathi. But we know something more about Rajahmundry. Rajahmundry is an historical place and is the centre of Telugu culture. It has produced many eminent Telugu scholars and writers in Telugu literature. It has now two colleges, one a first-grade college and the other a training college. Rajahmundry is considered by the Telugu speaking people as the centre of social activities for the whole of the Telugu districts. These are strong reasons in favour of Rajahmundry; we know nothing about Amaravathi except that some centuries back it was the capital of the Andhra-desa. Now there is no place and no accommodation. If it is to be a university centre, new institutions have to be started and a mint of money has to be spent. I quite realize the enthusiasm of my hon. Friend when he says that it is an ideal place for starting institutions. But we have practical difficulties. I therefore submit that there is absolutely no reason to delete 'Rajahmundry' and substitute 'Amaravathi'."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"Sir, before you put the motion to the vote, I wish to say a few words. I shall be very sorry if my hon. Friend from Cuddapah would like to defeat us so far as this motion is concerned. We are all agreed that there should be a centre at one of the central places like Bezwada, Guntur or Amaravathi. But I do not think that the omission of Rajahmundry from the list of centres would improve the matter. Before voting on the motion, I myself suggested to the hon. Mover to have his desire fulfilled in regard to Bezwada, Guntur or Amaravathi by putting it on the list of centres rather than push through this motion for omitting Rajahmundry, a place which has really all the facilities for being a centre."

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"I have really no intention of omitting Rajahmundry altogether."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Will the hon. Member please confine himself to saying whether he wants to press his motion or not?"

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"No, Sir, I beg leave to withdraw the motion."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

Amendment No. 33.

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"Sir, I crave leave to move

'that after the word "Rajahmundry" the word "Bezwada" be inserted; or, the word "Guntur" be inserted.'

"The considerations applying to this question are almost the same in both cases and you, Sir, may take the sense of the House upon the motions separately. So far as Bezwada is concerned, the question of making it a centre has been before the public for a sufficiently long period. It will be remembered that at the time when we got the first inkling of Mr. Statham's report, Bezwada was mentioned as one of the possible centres. We do not know how and under what circumstances it mysteriously disappeared from

[Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu] [8rd November 1925]

the proposals subsequently formulated in the matter of the university centres. And so far, statements have been made that Bezwada was included in the list of centres and they have not yet been contradicted. Therefore, at a certain stage Bezwada was contemplated as a university centre but was subsequently given up. I only wish to take the hon. Members of the House to the various discussions which have taken place ever since the question of the establishment of an Andhra University was started. It was under contemplation to have not only a university but also a province for all the Telugu-speaking districts, 11 or 12 in number. It was far from the intention of any one that a university centre should be located at a place which does not suit the requirements of all the eleven or the twelve districts. There is no gainsaying the fact that if there is any place which will satisfy the convenience of all these districts which have been brought within the purview of this Bill, it is either Bezwada in the Kistna district or Guntur in the Guntur district. The House will remember that motions were made for excluding the Ceded districts from the scope of this Bill. They had natural apprehensions that they will be seriously affected and prejudiced if they should remain within the Andhra University. Those motions were rejected. Then there was a motion for the exclusion of Ganjam which was also negatived. And likewise a motion to exclude Bellary proved fruitless. And notwithstanding these facts, if we proceed to consider about university centres without realizing what the most convenient place is for a majority of the districts concerned, I think, Sir, we will be taking a very dangerous step. Therefore I would appeal to the House that before we consider that aspect of the question it is quite necessary to have a university centre which will be in a central place. I do not mean to suggest that we should select places without regard to other considerations. As matters stand at present, besides the fact of the existence of a second-grade college at Masulipatam, there are other reasons for fixing Bezwada, which is connected by railway with all places. There are millions of Telugu-speaking people in the Nizam's dominions. If they wish to take advantage of this new university which is intended to give an impetus to instruction in the vernacular, why should you not give them facilities by having it at a place which is so close to Hyderabad? Looking at it from that standpoint I think Bezwada is one of the most convenient places for a university centre; whether the time will come when it will be the headquarters need not now concern us. The only point that may be urged against my position is that at Bezwada there is no college at present, not even a second-grade college. But we must realize that one of the most central places must be chosen for the purpose of developing this new University. I may draw the attention of the House to some of the statements which have been published by the leading residents of Bezwada in regard to this question. We are informed that in 1923 the Andhra Christian Mission Council representing thirty-six institutions and 600,000 Christians made a representation in the following terms:— 'The Andhra Christian Council representing all the missions of the districts of the Andhra country inform the Government that it is their conclusion that the Andhra University should be located in the vicinity of Bezwada.' Again, Sir, the Executive Committee met on the 11th August 1925 and passed the following resolution: 'After hearing from the Andhra Christian Colleges Committee of the possibility of the name of Bezwada being omitted from the university centres in the Andhra area, the Executive Committee unanimously confirmed the resolution of the Andhra Christian Council

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strongly that a permanent college be established at Bezwada.' I have in my hands a communication received from the president of a public meeting held under the auspices of the Hyderabad Andhra Association at the Krishna Devaraya Telugu Library Hall on Tuesday, 1st September 1925 in the following terms:

'This meeting of the Andhra citizens of Hyderabad congratulates the Government of Madras on their decision to establish an Andhra University and is of opinion that this institution will prove to be a centre of culture and learning and a source of the intellectual development of the Andhras. This meeting expressly regrets the omission of Bezwada in the Bill as one of the university centres and further the claims of Bezwada as a suitable place for all the Telugu districts. This meeting strongly urges on the members of the Select Committee of the Council and the authorities concerned to fix Bezwada as the chief centre of the university and thus facilitate the Andhras inhabiting the Nizam's dominions.'

"In view of the representations made by the millions of the Telugu-speaking people in the Nizam's dominions and also by the various Christian missions and in view of the fact that the most convenient place at which the centre could be located is this place, I have no hesitation in suggesting to this House that that must be decided to be a university centre.

"I have also an alternative suggestion, Sir, to make. If there is any misgiving in the minds of persons on the ground that there is no college at present at Bezwada, I request that the claims of Guntur may be considered. My hon. Friend, Mr. Ethirajulu Nayudu, showed me a letter received from the representative of the Christian Association in which it was stated that they were prepared to raise their second-grade college to a first-grade one. Though that letter does not go the length of saying that the centre should not be fixed at Bezwada it assures us that Guntur deserves consideration. If the House is of the opinion that in establishing a university centre you should have a place where there is already a college and where you have a definite assurance of its being converted into a first-grade college, the claim of Guntur will have to be considered. If the House realizes that the need of all the eleven districts should be served, let us not be satisfied with the centres constituted at some two corners of the Presidency, but let us have one in the middle of the area, and it will be to the good of the Government whatever it might cost. It will serve the needs of the largest number of the Andhra people. That is one of the prime considerations which we ought to have in view and the House should have no hesitation whatsoever in voting for either Bezwada or Guntur."

Mr. B. VENKATARAM :—" I second it."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" Sir, the question of centre was discussed at great length and the Select Committee also reviewed all the circumstances relating to each place and came to the conclusion that the three centres that are fixed in the Bill are the most feasible ones from the educational point of view. In the location of centres, hon. Members will remember that no other consideration need be taken into account, the fact whether there are facilities for learning and culture in that place. If there are such facilities, that place is entitled to some consideration. The hon. Member from Cuddapah said that Vizagapatam is one of the best place which could be chosen. The House has accepted Rajahmundry as a centre. The question is whether an additional centre should be fixed at Bezwada."

Guntur. In regard to Bezwada, the hon. Mover has stated two reasons in its favour. The first is that the Christian Conference resolved in 1923 to have a Union Christian College at Bezwada and that there is every hope of its being established there. But recent correspondence has disclosed to this House a different state of affairs. My hon. Friend, Sir Venkataratnam Nayudu, has referred to a letter which the Principal of the Guntur College wrote to him and the hon. Member for Guntur also referred to another letter showing that the original proposal to start a college at Bezwada on behalf of the Christian Mission has not taken any definite shape. On the other hand, there is a distinct proposal now that Guntur itself should be developed. The first reason which has been suggested by my hon. Friend for the establishment of a centre at Bezwada obviously falls to the ground.

"The second reason that my hon. Friend urged was that it will serve a large Telugu-speaking population in the State of Hyderabad. We have no definite information on that. Till now the Andhra population of Hyderabad had not had any direct concern with any of the educational institutions in the Telugu-speaking portion of the Madras Presidency. Till now there has been no student coming from that State to any of the colleges at Rajahmundry, Anantapur or Guntur. Therefore the idea that a large number of pupils would flock from that portion of the country to the new university is a far-fetched one and we cannot expect it to be definite and reliable.

"These two reasons have been urged by my hon. Friend, the Mover, and I have dealt with them. I have to go in detail into the conditions of Bezwada in order to show that it is not a place that could be chosen as an academical centre. There was not a properly equipped high school there till two or three years ago. When this year the missionary society wanted to close the high school the Government offered a loan to the municipality and persuaded it to take it over and the municipality still owes the Government a sum of about Rs. 68,000. The municipality's affairs are in a bad state and a compassionate grant had to be made to it by the Local Self-Government Department. In the matter of high school, it is not in a fortunate situation. Therefore it is not an academical centre; it is not a place where educational activities have developed so far as to attract students to that place; and it is not a place of culture or learning. It is a good place for our vocational college. For these reasons I submit that Bezwada is not at all a place that can be chosen as a centre for the university. There must be something to go upon, namely, some college, some educational work, some educational activity, so that it may be developed further on. But at present, at Bezwada there is absolutely nothing of the kind and it is impossible therefore to make a new centre in Bezwada. It is a growing industrial town; but this is a different matter.

"As regard Guntur, the hon. Member, Mr. Krishna Rao, said that it has got a college . . ."

"The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I do not think the hon. Member moved the motion in regard to Guntur. He has not moved it formally."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"Because it was put alternately I thought you gave permission to move it, i.e., to include Guntur, and I moved it."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"There is no doubt a second-grade college in Guntur now, but we do not know what will happen to it in future. And I do not think, Sir, in the existing circumstances and the educational conditions of Guntur, we can accept that as a university centre."

The amendment that in clause 6, sub-clause (3), after the word 'Rajahmundry' the word 'Bezwada' be inserted was put to the House and declared lost. A poll was demanded which was accordingly taken and the House divided as follows:—

Ayes.

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|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Rao Bahadur A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu. | 12. Mr. G. Ramaswara Rao. |
| 2. Mr. J. A. Saldanha. | 13. Sriman Sasibhushan Rath Mahasayo. |
| 3. P. C. Venkatapathi Raju. | 14. Mr. B. P. Sessa Reddi. |
| 4. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | 15. P. Sagaram. |
| 5. S. Satyamurti. | 16. J. D. Samuel. |
| 6. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar. | 17. S. R. Y. Ankineedu Prasad. |
| 7. C. Gopala Menon. | 18. K. Sarvarayudu. |
| 8. K. Koti Reddi. | 19. M. Seetayya. |
| 9. C. Maruthavanam Pillai. | 20. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 10. V. Pantulu Ayyar. | 21. B. Venkataratnam. |
| 11. P. Peddiraju. | |

Noes.

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|---|---|
| 1. The hon. Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks. | 27. Mr. R. Madanagopal Nayudu. |
| 2. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 28. T. Malleappa. |
| 3. Mr. T. E. Moir. | 29. P. N. Marthandam Pillai. |
| 4. Diwan Bahadur T. N. Sivagnanam Pillai. | 30. Rao Bahadur A. M. Murugappa Chettiyar. |
| 5. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. | 31. Honorary Lieutenant Madurai. |
| 6. the Raja of Panagal. | 32. Mr. B. Obalesappa. |
| 7. Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastriyar. | 33. G. Premayya. |
| 8. E. W. Legh. | 34. B. Ramachandra Reddi. |
| 9. V. Pandrang Rao. | 35. K. V. Ramachari. |
| 10. Abdulla Ghatala Sahib. | 36. Dr. P. Subbarayan. |
| 11. S. Arpudaswami Udayar. | 37. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. |
| 12. Rao Sahib T. C. Tangavelu Pillai. | 38. Mr. P. T. Rajan. |
| 13. Sir R. Venkataratnam Nayudu. | 39. Rao Bahadur P. Raman. |
| 14. Mr. R. G. Grivoe. | 40. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. |
| 15. T. M. Ross. | 41. Mr. Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai. |
| 16. G. F. Paddison. | 42. Wahab Sahib. |
| 17. D. Manjappa Heggade. | 43. Rao Sahib P. V. S. Sundaramurti. |
| 18. Rao Bahadur O. Tanikachalam Chettiyar. | 44. Diwan Bahadur K. Suryanarayanamurti Nayudu. |
| 19. C. Natesa Mudaliyar. | 45. Mr. R. Veerian. |
| 20. Mr. H. B. Ari Gowder. | 46. Diwan Bahadur W. Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar. |
| 21. P. K. S. A. Arumuga Nadar. | 47. Mr. K. Venkatachala Padayachi. |
| 22. A. V. Bhanoji Rao. | 48. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. |
| 23. A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar. | 49. Ghous Mian Sahib. |
| 24. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. | 50. Qadir Mohi-ud-din Sahib. |
| 25. Mr. N. Devendrudu. | 51. T. M. Moidu Sahib. |
| 26. Rao Bahadur K. Krishnaswami Nayudu. | |

21 voted for the motion and 51 against it. The motion was lost.

The amendment that in clause 6, sub-clause (3), after the word 'Rajahmundry' the word 'Guntur' be inserted was then put to the House and declared lost. On a poll being demanded, it was taken, and the House divided as follows:—

Ayes.

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|----------------------------------|---|
| 1. The hon. the Raja of Panagal. | 5. Rao Bahadur O. Tanikachalam Chettiyar. |
| 2. Mr. Abdulla Ghatala Sahib. | 6. C. Natesa Mudaliyar. |
| 3. Sir R. Venkataratnam Nayudu. | 7. Mr. H. B. Ari Gowder. |
| 4. Sir K. Venkatarreddi Nayudu. | 8. P. K. S. A. Arumuga Nadar. |

[Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu] [3rd November 1925]

with the three university centres chosen but they should find out another convenient centre to serve the needs of the central districts. I hope my appeal will not go in vain. It is from this standpoint I started with a motion suggesting Bezwada, and when that was lost I asked for Guntur, and having failed in that also I want the next district in the area which can afford facilities for constituting it a centre, viz., Nellore, should be accepted by the House. (A voice: Another failure.) My hon. Friend for the University from behind says it will be another failure."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"On a point of personal explanation. I never said anything of the kind. It is only my hon. Friend the Whip of the other party who said something."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"I am glad to be corrected, Sir, I am also glad to know that it is the Whip of the other party. Probably it indicates that the members of that party are prepared to vote out this motion. I shall not be disappointed because it was said that this Bill was of a non-party character. But I am somewhat surprised at the attitude of the reserved half on the voting of these amendments. I thought and I reasonably thought that in a matter concerning the internal difficulties of the Telugu districts and in some of these questions affecting those districts they would at least remain neutral; they could at least have remained neutral. My hon. Friend, the Education Minister, informs me and reminds me that no long speech is necessary. May I tell him that, so far as this Bill is concerned, there is no use of precipitating matters. (Mr. S. Satyamurti: Hear, hear.) We, who come from the central districts, must at least have this opportunity to review our position as to how we are going to fare under this university scheme. The attempts made in regard to the Ceded districts have so far failed. Having failed in those attempts we, who belong to the central districts, appeal to this House that it is time enough to remove our difficulties. Otherwise, I think, people will be greatly disappointed. Even if you do not want Nellore, but if you would have some other place which will be convenient to the central districts, I am prepared to agree. In the absence of a better place Nellore is the best place. With these remarks I move that Nellore may be accepted as a university centre."

* Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU:—"I second it."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"Sir, I oppose the motion and my reasons are the same as those advanced in the case of Bezwada or Guntur. The hon. the Mover suggested that there is a second-grade college at Nellore and therefore it should receive preference. The same argument applied to Guntur. Guntur has a second-grade college and a promise is held out that this college would be raised to the first grade. In the case of Nellore you have not had any such assurance even that its college is going to be raised into a first-grade college. Therefore the case for Nellore is worse than that of Guntur. On principle I submitted to this House that it is not at all desirable to add to the centres already accepted by the Select Committee. This question of having other places as centres was fully considered and all the aspects of the concentration idea was discussed for two days by the Select Committee itself, of which the hon. Member for Nellore was a member, before we came to a conclusion on the matter."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"The hon. the Minister referred to me as a member of the Select Committee. May I remind him

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that so far as Guntur is concerned the Select Committee was equally divided, and Guntur was not included owing to the casting vote of the Chairman of the Committee?"

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"Nellore never came up before the Select Committee. That is a fact which the hon. Member cannot deny. Therefore Nellore much less deserves the consideration which my hon. Friend appeals for. He suggested further that they had the Chintaladevi cattle breeding farm and therefore it was one great qualification in favour of Nellore being selected. I need not remind hon. Members that Chintaladevi farm is practically abandoned or going to be abandoned. It therefore necessarily follows that the proposal in support of Nellore must be abandoned." (Laughter.)

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"May I inform the hon. Minister for Education that the hon. the Minister for Development told this House the other day that there was no proposal for abandoning that farm?"

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"I need hardly remind the House that according to the proposals Chintaladevi is not going to be developed at all and that being so that argument in favour of Nellore fails. I need not detain the House further by saying that Nellore has not shown any special consideration more than Guntur or any other place. I therefore hope that the House will be pleased to turn down Nellore also."

The amendment was put and lost.

Amendment No. 35.

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, I beg to move that

"after the word "Rajahmundry" the word "Bellary" be inserted"

"I need not argue my point very much. Bellary, I think, is by far the most suitable place for a university centre. If you read the report of the Special Officer, you will find there that he mentions Bellary as a likely centre of the university. The Professors of the College at Anantapur, some of them, have said that Bellary would be a good centre and is a better place than Anantapur (cries of question). Apart from that, the hon. the Minister for Education has said in his speech that Kanarese would be one of the languages in which the instruction would be imparted. If so, where can he have better facilities for that than in Bellary which is predominantly a Kanarese district. For these reasons, I move that Bellary be made a centre."

Mr. B. P. SESA REDDI:—"I second it."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"Sir, there is hardly an case for Bellary for the reason that in the Ceded districts there is a first grade college only at Anantapur. The proximity of Anantapur to Bellary need not here be described. There are at present a large number of students coming to Anantapur and there is absolutely no need to have Bellary as a centre. I hope the amendment will be negatived."

The motion that Bellary be made a centre was put and declared lost.

Amendment No. 36.

Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU:—"Mr. President, Sir, the first place I gave notice of the amendment that was printed in my name and then I gave notice of another amendment in supersession of it, and

[Sir K. Venkatarreddi Nayudu] [3rd November 1925]

believe copies of it have been circulated to hon. Members. (A voice I have not got it) Then, Sir, I shall read the amendment because it would appear that some hon. Members have not received the typed copy. The amendment runs thus:

"Add the following provisos at the end of sub-clause (3):

- (a) *Provided that the condition in sub-clause (3) above shall not apply to any second grade college existing at the time when the Act comes into force if the institution is raised to a first grade college within three years from the said date.*
- (b) *Provided also that the condition regarding first grade colleges becoming university colleges may also be dispensed with in any particular case if the Government so direct."*

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"On a point of order, Sir, I object to this amendment going forward. I beg to submit, Sir, that this amendment is out of order under our Standing Orders. I refer, Sir, to Standing Order No. 32 (4) which says:

"An amendment on a question must not be inconsistent with any previous decision on the same question given at the same stage of any Bill or Motion."

"The question before the House now is that this clause do form part of the Bill. Sir, I invite your attention to amendment No. 29 on the printed order paper which we disposed of yesterday afternoon just before we adjourned for the day. That is:

"In lines 1 and 2 after words 'establish a university college' omit the words 'or a first grade college.'"

"If you will kindly turn to the section you will find that he sought to make the clause read thus:

"The University shall not, however, establish a university college nor affiliate any institution as a university college."

"So the hon. Member Mr. Krishna Rao wanted that the words 'first grade college' should be deleted and therefore it contemplated that outside these university centres these first grade colleges might spring up. Now, Sir K. V. Reddi Nayudu's amendment provides for the same thing. I submit that this amendment seeks to do in a limited way what Mr. Krishna Rao's amendment sought to do in an unlimited way. His amendment was that there should be no embargo at all on first grade colleges coming into existence outside the university centres and this amendment is subject to a limit of three years. If you will turn to the wording of the Standing Order, Sir, the words are 'must not be inconsistent with any previous decision on the same question'. It does not say wholly or partially. I say that it applies even when it is partially inconsistent. I submit that it raises a matter of some importance. If this House is to discuss an amendment at this distance of time not only with regard to fresh matters but also with regard to matters which have been disposed of and when it raises a thing over and over again, I submit it would be unfair to this House. This morning you were good enough to rule that some amendments that were of the same nature might be taken together and debated upon so that a decision could be arrived at on the matter at the same time. If, Sir K. V. Reddi Nayudu wanted to have this amendment also considered by this House he could have moved it along with the other amendment. I submit in any way, that this amendment is out of order."

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Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU:—"Sir, with great respect I must say that I cannot follow the reasoning of my hon. Friend for the University. It is impossible to conceive how the Standing Order that he has read in any way prevents my proposal. I have clearly stated that I have limited this clause only to the institutions which are raised to first grade within three years. Therefore it could not be said that the two amendments are identical. And how can it be said to be even almost identical is beyond my comprehension. Then, Sir, the hon. Member said that I should have raised it at an earlier stage. I can understand that suggestion if there had been a ruling that connected amendments should have been moved all at the same time and if they were brought up at a later stage they could not be moved. Here there was no such ruling and I am perfectly justified in waiting and raising my amendment in the order in which it came. I really fail to see how that can form an objection. One word more, Sir. I do not want to enter into the merits of the amendment at this stage. But you will have seen that my endeavour has been to see that one or other place is allowed to grow up as a centre, or to allow a second grade college being converted into a first grade college. I have only made an attempt in that direction and by this move I thought I would be satisfying the intentions of the House."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"I rise to submit to you that the point of order raised by my hon. Friend, Mr. Satyamurti, appears to me to be perfectly valid. The amendment of Mr. Krishna Rao was to permit the first grade colleges to spring up outside the specified centres mentioned in the Bill. Now that amendment was rejected. The rejection of it is tantamount to a declaration that in the opinion of the Council first grade colleges shall not spring up outside the specified centres. That declaration is of an absolute character. That being the case, it is now sought to negative its effect and it seems to me that we are really raising a question which was disposed of yesterday. I therefore think that under our usual procedure it would not be in order to take it again. It is a matter for your adjudication whether this amendment does not negative the decision given yesterday by the Council on Mr. Krishna Rao's amendment. Concretely also it comes to the same thing. We have absolutely rejected Guntur, Nellore and other places where there are colleges. If this proviso is carried, it can bring in through another door the same places which are just now excluded by the vote of the House."

Mr. T. R. VENKATARAMA SASTRIYAR:—"Sir, it strikes me that there is nothing *ultra vires* and that there is nothing improper in a motion of this kind."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"On a point of personal explanation, I never said it was *ultra vires* or any such thing. I confined myself to the very modest objection that it offends our Standing Orders."

Mr. T. R. VENKATARAMA SASTRIYAR:—"I am saying that this amendment is not opposed to the amendment negatived yesterday. It strikes me that the question that arises for your consideration is whether all first grade colleges should be within the limits prescribed in the particular clause of this Bill. Now, the suggestion was that colleges that are not in existence and those that come up hereafter into existence—all these cases

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were put under clause 6 (3) and they were subjected to a condition that they should be within a particular area. An amendment to remove the condition was negatived. When we deal with amendments, we have to do them one after another and we cannot take them up together. The moving of the subsequent amendments will depend upon the fate of the previous amendments. In any case, we have to take each amendment one after another and vote upon it. It cannot be said that an amendment is prevented by any previous vote that does not directly negative it. As a proviso, this amendment will be part of a clause and will introduce exceptions in the case of certain institutions. For example, on the question of Bellary we had a vote and afterwards we had a vote on the six taluks. Those taluks are included in Bellary. The mover of the amendment as to those taluks asked if he would be debarred from moving the amendment because of the fact that Bellary was voted upon. You, Sir, gave a ruling that it would be separately allowed to be voted upon. If Sir K. V. Reddi Nayudu had raised a similar question with regard to his amendment which deals with the limited question of raising second grade colleges in existence into first grade colleges and if the President had ruled that it would be open to him to do so, then the present question could have been brought up at this stage notwithstanding the fact that the whole House had voted against amendment Nos. 29 and 30.

"The only question is: Was it necessary for Sir K. V. Reddi to have stood up and said at that moment 'I want the liberty, notwithstanding the vote of the Council, for moving my amendment?' I don't think that not asking for that liberty precludes him from moving the amendment. Whether that liberty was given or was not given by the President, it would have been open to the argument that the vote of the House prevented the amendment. Nobody could move an amendment which is opposed to the Standing Order No. 32 even with the permission of the President. Therefore Sir K. V. Reddi's not having stood up and asked for that liberty at that stage cannot prevent him from moving that amendment as being opposed to Standing Order No. 32. He really wants to engraft an exception on clause 6, sub clause (3). All the time the right to move this amendment has been claimed and was there, and unless it can be said it was necessary at that stage to have adverted to this amendment and claimed the liberty, I do not see anything opposed to the Standing Order. I do not think it was necessary for the mover of this amendment to have stood up and claimed that liberty."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Members who raised the point of order themselves acknowledge that the amendment contemplated by the hon. Member, Mr. Krishna Rao, contemplates a more comprehensive exclusion than that contemplated by the present amendment. They have also agreed that this amendment is not wholly inconsistent with Mr. Krishna Rao's amendment. So, I do not think this amendment will have the effect of a negative vote."

Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU :—"I am much obliged to you, Sir. In sub-clause (3) of clause 6, first grade colleges and university colleges can hereafter be situated only in the three centres. The purposes of my amendments are two in number. The purpose of the first proviso is to permit the existing second grade colleges, wherever they may happen to be, to become first grade. My reason is this: after the amendments that were

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brought forward this morning were thrown out, hon. Members would have noticed that between Anantapur and Rajahmundry there would be no centre; and also there would be no first grade college; and such second grade colleges as there are in places like Guntur, Nellore, will not be permitted, as clause 6 (3) stands at present, to become first grade. My object in introducing this amendment is to see that within a limited period of three years, if the authorities of those institutions are prepared to convert them into first grade colleges, they ought to be allowed to do so in the interests of education. I need not dilate upon the advantages of having some institutions in the great space between Anantapur and Rajahmundry, if only to allow the poor parents to educate their children at a minimum cost. Sir, the object with which motions were taken up this morning and discussed, namely, that Guntur or Bezwada should be a centre or at least that Nellore should be a centre, the object of those resolutions is almost the same as mine, with this difference, namely, that they wanted to convert a second grade college into a university college, whereas at present I am only putting it to a limited extent, namely, to convert it into a first grade college. According to clause (a) a second-grade college can automatically become a first grade college without the direct sanction of the Government. Of course, the approval of the university must be obtained, and the university will have to recognize it and affiliate it. In the case of the university colleges, however, colleges in which honours and post-graduate courses will have to be entertained, I have put in a clause 'if the Government so direct'. In fact these two clauses (a) and (b) do not much differ from the original clause which stood in the Bill as was issued by the Government, but which was at a later stage removed in the Select Committee. I should therefore submit that the object of these two clauses will be served by the old clause, only with this difference; at one stage I wanted that this privilege should be given only to three colleges, namely, Cocanada College, Madanapalle College and Guntur College, my reason being that the authorities on these colleges had already applied to the existing university, but on account of this Bill being laid on the legislative anvil, that patronage was not extended to them by the present university. Therefore, Sir, I think many words are not required from me to convince the House of this advantage being extended to existing second grade colleges. I therefore move that it be taken up."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I have great pleasure in seconding this amendment. I have heard a great deal yesterday and to-day about concentration. As a matter of fact, it is admitted on all hands that the Bill now before us does not effect concentration as it ought to. There is concentration at least in three places, Rajahmundry, Vizagapatam and Anantapur, and though this Council was not in favour of allowing any other concentration centre, I submit this Council should allow the existing second grade colleges to rise to first grade. We are told that the Maharaja of Pithapur who is the proprietor of the Cocanada College and the Maharaja of Venkatagiri who is the proprietor of the Nellore College and the other authorities who are the proprietors of other colleges and the Theosophical Society which is the proprietor of the college at Madanapalle, are willing, if they are allowed to do so, to raise their present second grade colleges into first grade. Having regard to the vast area from the northern extremity of Ganjam to the western extremity of Bellary, it is obviously impossible for students residing in different parts of this vast area to continue their studies

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unless we offer the necessary facilities. We shall be giving them the necessary facilities if we allow the existing second grade colleges at least to develop into first grade. So far for the first part of the amendment.

"With reference to the second part, it is left to the discretion and option of the Government. So, Sir, I have great pleasure in seconding this amendment."

The hon. Mr. T. E. Moir:—"With your permission, Sir, I wish to say a few words. Clause (a) says: 'Provided that the condition in sub-clause (3) above shall not apply to any second grade college existing at the time when this Act comes into force if the institution is raised to a first grade college within three years from the said date'. Now, the condition in sub-clause (3) is that 'the university shall not however establish a university college or a first grade college,' etc. I am not at all sure whether the hon. the Mover means by this amendment that if an institution is raised to a first-grade college within three years from the said date it shall not thereby be qualified for a further promotion as a university college."

Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU:—"No, Sir, I only mean first grade college. University college is governed by the second clause. I do not expect that second grade colleges will become university colleges."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"According to my interpretation, if the existing second grade colleges are allowed to be raised within a period of three years to first grade, afterwards it is within the discretion of the Government, under the second proviso, to raise them into university colleges as well. That is, when they are once raised to first grade they will remain as first grade colleges. But under the second part of the amendment, as I interpret it, if the Government are so advised they will have the option and they will have the power of raising these first grade colleges to university colleges."

The hon. Mr. T. E. Moir:—"I am not at all concerned with proviso (b). I am confining my attention entirely to proviso (a); and it seems to me that if the intention of the hon. Member is to restrict the concession here given merely to promotion into a first grade college, then the proviso will have to be worded otherwise."

Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU:—"I have not the slightest objection; I only cared for the object. My only purpose was to see that the existing second grade colleges should be allowed to become first grade colleges and that within a certain period and no more."

The hon. Mr. T. E. Moir:—"In that case, I have no doubt that the hon. the Advocate-General will assist us in arriving at the proper wording which will carry out the intention of the hon. Member. As regards Mr. Krishnan Nayar, if I understand him correctly, I am not quite sure that it would depend on any action by the Government whether a first-grade college would become a university college or not. It would be open to the university solely, under the present wording, to convert or affiliate such colleges into university colleges."

"I turn to proviso (b) which refers to one of the most important matters which have arisen in connexion with this Bill. Now, Sir, in my attitude towards this Bill, I have attempted to be as consistent as possible."

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"Now, as far as I understand the Bill, there is one underlying principle in it. The object aimed at is concentration and the creation of what have been termed unitary universities or university centres. Consistently with this object, both to-day and yesterday, the Legislative Council has rejected motion after motion which encroached on the extent to which that principle has been incorporated in the Bill, the principle, that is to say, that we shall have only one university centre and it is only in that centre that we shall allow university colleges by which we can provide for Honours degrees, that only in one centre we shall provide for special colleges, law colleges, mining colleges, medical colleges and everything of that kind and that outside that one centre there shall be no colleges except those which either prepare for or actually provide for post graduate studies. That course had, however, not been fully adopted in the original Bill. Subsequently it was decided by the Select Committee that there should be three centres to which these conditions should apply. Consistently with the principle of concentration, various proposals to add to the number of centres places ranging from the north of the Telugu country to the south were negatived by the Council which has again and again affirmed that such proposals are against the principle of the Bill."

"Under clause (b), the hon. Member proposes that it should rest in the hands of the Government to depart from that attitude. Now, it seems to me that this is a proposal with which the Government would feel flattered, but it would be against the vital principle of the Bill which the House has more than once re-affirmed. (Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddi: Hear, hear.) For my part, I do not think even with regard to the small matter of my own consistency I could possibly support such a proviso."

* Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Mr. President, I think the hon. the Minister for Education has lost the power of speech, because when you, Sir, named him, he did not speak. That is the usual parliamentary practice."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"Sir, the hon. Mover has pointed out that when I introduced the draft Bill it contained a proviso to this effect:

'Provided that this condition shall not apply to any college existing at the time of the commencement of this Act and provided also that this condition may be dispensed with in any particular case if the Local Government so direct'.

"This clause was debated on in the Select Committee and the Select Committee, so far as the first part of the proviso is concerned, incorporated it in clause 6. But as far as the second proviso is concerned, viz., that this may be dispensed with in any particular case if the Government so direct it, was not accepted by the Select Committee. There is a motion tabled for the restoration of the clause as was provided in the draft. The present amendment relates to two sets of institutions, one relates to those colleges that are now only in the stage of second grade colleges and is intended to give them the right and the privilege to be raised to first grade colleges within a period of three years from the date of the passing of this Act. In speaking on other motions yesterday, I drew the attention of hon. Members to the fact that while we stood strictly on the principle, we wanted to enforce the principle as far as possible in a practical manner considering the rights of the existing institutions. While on abstract principle our position is quite sound, expediency requires that we shall have to help the existing colleges, because Government cannot subsidize all colleges, nor can Government spend the whole money for raising first grade colleges in different

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places. The very fact that there are some second grade colleges in a certain area shows that the area requires second grade colleges there. That is the reason why an exception has to be made in such cases. But the question is how to make such an exception. The amendment just moved reads:

'Provided that the condition in sub-clause (3) above shall not apply to any second grade college existing at the time when this Act comes into force if the institution is raised to a first grade college within three years from the said date'.

"Of course, at the suggestion of the hon. the Finance Member, so far a clause (a) of the amendment is concerned, it is being re-drafted. I will speak on the re-draft after it is ready. The clause as proposed in the amendment is not at all sound, because, it says that the condition in sub-clause (3) shall not apply to any second grade college existing at the time when this Act comes into force and that automatically a second grade college may become a first grade college. It does not take note of the conditions preliminary to a second grade college becoming a first grade college. If the re-draft is placed before the House, I may be permitted to speak on it.

"In regard to clause (b) of the amendment, I am afraid that it is against the principle which we have been upholding these two days. If a first grade college is allowed to become a university college, it would automatically mean that the place becomes practically a university centre and the whole object of the centres will be defeated. Therefore clause (b) seems to be quite unnecessary. Secondly, as has been pointed out, this clause says that the condition may be dispensed with in any particular case if the Government so direct. If this House is not able to come to any decision on this matter or has come to a decision, where should the responsibility be for deciding whether an first-grade college should be raised to a university college or not? Therefore the principle may be definitely settled and that principle having already been settled, it seems to me that clause (b) of the amendment is not at all a proper one."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Mr. President, I listened very carefully to the speech of the hon. the Finance Member. He made the leading speech. I take it, on the side of the Government this day. I could not understand whether he supports clause (a) of this proviso moved by hon. Friend below the gangway or whether he reserves his judgment till the suggestion he has made with regard to amending it is incorporated and placed before the House.

"As regards the second portion of the proposed proviso, he has made his position perfectly clear that he is against it.

"As regards clause (a), I suggest to him and to this House, Mr. President with due respect, that even assuming that the hon. Member accepts his suggestion to have it worded differently, it will not meet the objections which this House has consistently taken and shown by its vote against motion after motion to include centres in this clause and also a motion to delete the clause altogether from the Act. I want to say, Mr. President, speaking for myself that I can understand a unitary university if this Bill instead of being the Andhra University Bill is brought up as three University Bills, the Rajahmundry University Bill, the Vizagapatam University Bill and the Anantapur University Bill and concentration is applied in those centres. If that were so, I would have gladly voted for and supported the hon. the Minister. The House, however, has thought,—it is not for me to question the wisdom of the

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House, I am only interpreting it—that in spite of the nature of the Bill partaking partly of an affiliating character of university, we must still carry out the principle of concentration subject to that limit and therefore they have passed motions rejecting all centres and concentrating university colleges and, mark the words, Mr. President, first-grade colleges in only three centres. What does this amendment want? It wants that second-grade colleges now existing should be allowed to develop into first-grade colleges within a particular period, viz., three years. I want to speak with due deference to my hon. Friend the Mover, but I cannot help saying, Mr. President, as one who knows something of university development and of how colleges develop, that this is against all canons of sound educational progress. You cannot have, Mr. President, forced marches in educational progress. You cannot compel second-grade colleges with this Damocles' sword hanging over them: 'Three years from now become either first-grade colleges or you will never have a chance of becoming first-grade colleges'. Do you think, Mr. President, it is fair to those colleges, to the students studying now or likely to hereafter study in those colleges? Is it fair to the Andhra University itself that those second-grade colleges, whatever their condition may be, good, bad or indifferent, must be compelled by an Act of the Legislative Council to become first-grade colleges? What will be the result, Mr. President? I think that all the second-grade colleges will put forth good, bad and indifferent efforts to become first-grade colleges. They will try their very best and some of them may succeed and some of them may fail. Those which succeed will have become first-grade colleges not because natural developments contributed to that step forward, but because a statute of this Council gave them the option of life or death within three years. I appeal to the educational experience of every hon. Member of this House whether it is consistent with their own ideas of sound educational progress that we should have what I called forced marches in a matter of this great academic importance. Then what happens to those places? I ask when at least six or seven places outside the three centres Anantapur, Vizagapatam and Rajahmundry where there are second-grade colleges, have each a first-grade college, what becomes of this precious principle of concentration. I want to ask my hon. Friend the Education Minister, who this morning made a very brave and very eloquent defence of this principle of concentration, to state whether this principle of concentration is now going to be applied only to Honours students. For, according to the hon. the Finance Member whose opinions we had, the Government are against clause (b) of this amendment. Therefore I think they contemplate concentration only of Honours course in those centres. Now, I do not know if it was the hon. the Minister or my hon. Friend the Deputy Leader who waxed eloquent yesterday on this thing. Are you going to have concentration with 40 or 50 students? What is the principle of that? Now, if you look at this amendment you will find that first-grade colleges can grow in several places. If this is so, what is the temptation or inducement for students to go to these centres? We know human nature and we know the poverty of the Indian student and we also know the geographical conditions of India. Knowing all this, do you suggest that by allowing first-grade colleges to grow up in Nellore, in Cocanada, in Guntur, in Madanapalle, etc., you are going to succeed in having classes of decent students either in number or quality in the University centres? I want to know from the hon. the Minister for Education what the principle of

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concentration is. I hope he will not get angry because I am trying to point out to him certain defects in his Bill from this side of the House. I am only trying to appeal to his reason and to make him see that he is now riding a coach and four through this very principle of concentration which he says is behind this Bill.

“One word more and I am done. Let us see what the hon. the Education Minister has stated in the report of the Select Committee. This is what he says :

“We strongly support the principle embodied in sub-clause (3) of clause 6 of the Bill as amended by us and, inasmuch as we consider this principle essential in order to give effect to the special character of the proposed University, we are of opinion that it should not be open to the Local Government by executive order to add to the centres specified in this clause and that, if at any time it became necessary to make such a fundamental change in the basic idea of the Bill, it should be done with the concurrence of the Legislative Council.”

“Those of my friends who are disappointed with the decision of the House with regard to University centres will be ill-advised if they vote for this amendment because they will be giving up the substance for the shadow. Either we are right or wrong. If this Andhra University does not satisfy us, let us possess our souls in patience. None of the laws of this Council is permanent or immutable. We can focus public opinion on the matter and afterwards amend this Bill and have as many centres as possible. Meantime let us not have the shadow for the substance. If they support this amendment and thereby prevent a real concentration in the centres they will be doing more harm to the Bill even as it stands. I therefore request the House to reject both parts of the amendment.”

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“I regret I cannot agree with the view of my hon. Friend, the Member for the University. Those who have sought to go through the decisions of this House on the various clauses of this Bill, have grown wiser and have come to the conclusion that they can allow some sort of spontaneous growth of University centres other than those three centres in Anantapur, Vizagapatam and Rajahmundry. Many of us have been in close touch with the growth of University centres in places other than Madras and we know how University centres have grown up under the old University Act and not under the recent University Act. For instance in the case of Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Mangalore, they have grown up into University centres. University centres have also grown up in Mysore and Travancore. With a large assistance from the Government these places have grown up into University centres, and in the case of Trichinopoly and Mangalore they have grown up into University centres under the impulse and aid of missionary bodies or under the impulse of national movement as in the case of Trichinopoly National College. I think it must be left to the Telugu country also to have their spontaneous growth of University centres instead of being choked down by this University Bill. Sir, what is the effect of this University Bill? As has been pointed out by my hon. Friends from Ganjam and Bellary we must give an opportunity only to these places to develop themselves with their own men and money into first-grade colleges or University centres. I think this Andhra University should be allowed to give them facilities to develop themselves into first-grade colleges within an interval of five years. If these second-grade colleges with the help of local people or rajas or zamindars can develop themselves into first-grade colleges, let us give them an opportunity. This amendment is actuated by a very correct view of the conditions of the Telugu country and it would be but

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generous on the part of this Council not to be sticking to the principle of concentration which was only formally agreed to by this Council but not so as to prevent these places to develop themselves in their own way. I was not present here, but had I been, I would have protested against the principle of having only three University centres. My hon. Friend Sir K. V. Reddi Nayudu who has brought forward this amendment wisely has only to see it correctly worded. I therefore heartily support the amendment.”

* Diwan Bahadur P. O. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU :—“Sir, whatever may be the principle or policy of this Bill I must strongly support this amendment. I come from a district where collegiate education is very poor. Unless we grow more centres in that place it is not possible to educate the large number of students who wish to take up university courses of study in that place. Therefore I suggest that this amendment should be passed to enable all second-grade colleges to convert themselves into first-grade colleges. If that is not possible under this Bill, I would rather give a decent burial to this Bill. I would ask my Friend to press his amendment which has been given notice of, namely, ‘Provided also that the second-grade colleges at Cocanada, Guntur and Madanapalle shall similarly be allowed to become first-grade colleges if the respective authorities thereof should so convert them within three years from the date of the Act coming into force’.

“Sir, the mission authorities, one of the greatest missions who have spent many lakhs for education in that part of Andhra Desa, have decided that not less than 10 lakhs of rupees should be spent in improving the present college and making it into a first-grade college. It has got 400 or 500 students and there is a very large number of high schools in that place. It is therefore necessary that the existing second-grade college should be converted into a first-grade college. Sir, I have also tabled an amendment asking Guntur to be made as an university centre just as Bezwada. In those circumstances it would be very hard for the student population of Guntur if this amendment were not accepted. I strongly appeal to the hon. the Minister for Education to give his very best consideration to this aspect of the question and accept the amendment of my hon. Friend Sir K. Venkataraddi Nayudu.”

* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—“Sir, I have given notice of an amendment, No. 39 on the agenda. My amendment reads thus :

“Add at the end the following as a proviso :—

‘Provided that the existing first-grade college situated within the University area but outside the aforesaid limits may be admitted to affiliation as a University College with the special sanction of the Senate on the recommendation of the Academic Council.’

“Regarding the amendment of my hon. Friend Sir K. Venkataraddi Nayudu, i.e., proviso (b), the first objection which the hon. the Minister for Education raised is that the amendment does not confine itself to existing colleges but that it may refer to first-grade colleges which may come into existence hereafter by virtue of the first part of the amendment, namely, proviso (a). The second objection raised was that Government are not settled in their minds regarding university centres and it will not be fair by means of this proviso to ask the Government to revise their views and accept another university centre. My impression is that both these objections are met by my amendment. I may tell the House that I can confine my amendment to the existing second-grade colleges and the second objection I

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have met by providing that opportunity may be given to the Senate by a special resolution to affiliate on the recommendation of the Academic Council. I therefore believe that the hon. the Minister for Education will not raise any objection to my amendment. When I sent my amendment I had in my mind the Vizianagram College. Of all the colleges in the Telugu country, Vizianagram has got the greatest number of student population in the college classes. The average strength in the fourth class is about 150. Just a while ago I was referring to the administration report of the Rajahmundry College and also that of Anantapur. I find that in the Rajahmundry College the strength of the four classes is 300 and odd, and in Anantapur it is something like 150. From the standpoint of equipment I may submit that the Vizianagram College is the best equipped in the whole of Andhra Desa in physics and chemistry section and the college is said to be better equipped than many of the colleges in Madras. I am told that the University of Madras sends its research students in physics to Vizianagram College to work in the laboratory. The research work which is being done by the professors at Vizianagram is being appreciated even in England and in the Continent. Under those circumstances, the question is whether it is desirable that we shall by this legislation shut out the further development of this college in the matter of post-graduate and honours courses. Without any expenditure to the State if private individuals are willing to raise their existing colleges which are well equipped into first-grade colleges, will this Council be justified in refusing permission to them to do so? Sir, in this connection I shall present two aspects of the question to the House for its consideration. According to the report of the Special Officer, Vizagapatam is designed for the development of professional colleges. There is already a medical college there and according to his scheme an engineering college for railway purposes"

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :— "May I know whether the hon. Member is right in referring to a report which was not published?"

* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :— "I may tell for the information of my hon. Friend that it was published in newspapers and I got my information only from them. I take it that Government wanted these newspapers to publish this report."

Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU :— "The hon. Member to whom it was sent confidentially probably sent it to newspapers for publication."

* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :— "Anyhow it has become now public property and it is enough for my purpose to refer to it."

"Now, my question is this. The Government propose to start only professional colleges in Vizagapatam. Will this House then be justified in refusing to add a proviso to the effect that the existing first-grade college may be raised into a university college if the university so desires? With regard to the principle of concentration, even supposing that Vizianagram develops into a university college, both the towns of Vizianagram and Vizagapatam may together form into one university of the unitary type which is the ultimate goal of the advocates of the principle of concentration."

"In this connexion one more question is intimately connected. The Select Committee has decided that Rajahmundry should be the headquarters of the University. I do not know how that question will be decided by this House."

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Granting that Rajahmundry continues to be the headquarters of the University, what will be the future prospects of Vizagapatam? Under clause 36 of the Bill 'the University may establish under its direct control and management such scientific and technical colleges as may be agreed upon from time to time between the University and the Government.' Naturally a college under the direct management of the University itself will be established at the headquarters of the University."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :— "Not necessarily."

* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :— "I never said, 'necessarily'. We naturally expect that the controlling authorities would only like to have the college established where they are. So, I believe that Rajahmundry will have a university college. In that case, Vizagapatam will have to be satisfied with the professional colleges only and there is no chance of the university establishing a University college at Vizagapatam. Will this House be then justified in preventing Vizianagram from developing a university college and thus not allowing the post-graduate students to complete their study there? With the permission of the House I move my amendment as an amendment to the amendment of the hon. Member Sir K. Venkatarreddi Nayudu, i.e., add at the end the following proviso :—

'Provided that the existing first-grade college situated within the University area but outside the afore-said limits may be admitted to affiliation as a University College with the special sanction of the Senate on the recommendation of the Academic Council'."

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :— "Mr. President, in seconding the motion of my hon. Friend Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Raju, I should like to say that I am unable to understand the hon. Minister when he said that he would agree to proviso (a) and not to (b) of the hon. Member Sir K. Venkatarreddi Nayudu's amendment."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :— "I did not say that I would agree to (a)."

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :— "At any rate the hon. Minister said that if the proviso (a) was differently worded by the Advocate-General he would accept it."

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :— "I think, Sir, it was I who made the statement that if the Advocate-General worded it differently it would be accepted. If any blame attaches to it, I must be responsible for it."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :— "Sir, many hon. Members are under a misconception. May I ask the hon. Minister to say that he was not prepared to accept this proviso giving general power to the Government to dispense with the condition?"

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :— "Provisos (a) and (b) are distinct from each other and I am not able to understand how in accepting proviso (a) he sinned egregiously against the principle of concentration. There are at present about eight second-grade colleges distributed in the University area; and the hon. Minister is not against these colleges being raised into first-grade colleges. Sir K. Venkatarreddi Nayudu wanted to safeguard the vested interests of the colleges already existing in the University area. When the hon. the Minister for Education introduced this Bill he had this principle

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of concentration embodied in the Bill and at the same time he made provision for safeguarding the interests of the existing colleges. Then by doing so he never thought that he was sinning against this principle of concentration. Even during the Select Committee stage this proviso was more or less unguardedly omitted. It was proposed then that this clause should be amended by the Advocate-General in some form acceptable to all. It was not brought down at the time the clause was discussed. Afterwards it was brought to the Select Committee and passed without catching the notice of all the Members. The attitude of the hon. Minister is more surprising with regard to proviso (b). There are only two colleges, the Noble College, Masulipatam, and the Maharaja's College, Vizianagram, that will be affected by it. Without a centre of concentration either at Bezvada or Guntur it is very necessary to allow this privilege to the college at Masulipatam to become a University College. With regard to Vizianagram the position is this. Vizagapatam is made a University centre though there is no University College there. Only Technological colleges are proposed to be started there. By extending the limits of the area or by putting Vizagapatam cum Vizianagram as a centre, the latter place also may be included as a University centre. For the Technological colleges to be started in Vizagapatam it is not necessary to declare it a centre under the Act; nor is it of much use if it is declared a University centre without the courses in Arts and Sciences, without that cultural aspect of University courses. Considering all these circumstances the best thing will be to allow this first-grade college at Vizianagram to develop itself into a University College. If the hon. the President would allow me, considering that the hon. Minister looks upon the principle of concentration as sacrosanct and would not have more than three centres I would move that instead of Vizagapatam, Vizianagram may be one of the centres. Because we cannot have a University centre at Vizagapatam without the arts or science courses."

Mr. A. V. BANUJI RAO :—"On a point of order, Mr. President, Vizagapatam has already been declared to be a University centre. Is it now open to the hon. Member to move that Vizianagram be substituted for Vizagapatam simply because there is no arts or science course in Vizagapatam?"

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—"Let me not be misunderstood. I do not want to deprive Vizagapatam the privileges it has by being a University centre. I only urge that the privilege that I ask for may be granted to Vizianagram. Vizagapatam at present will be but a poor University centre without the arts courses. It may be a good technological centre. On these grounds I strongly appeal to the hon. Minister to support the proviso (b) more strongly than the proviso (a)."

* Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Sir, I had not intended to take part in the debate but the attitude taken by the hon. Minister has made me rise again. I want to read to him the principle which he laid down in his Statement of Objects and Reasons through which he has now driven a coach and four.

The Bill provides for the concentration of first grade and honours colleges at certain notified centres. This concentration will make it possible for many of the students of the new University to enjoy most of the privileges that students enjoy in a University. It will also prevent the uneconomical repetition of advanced courses of study in many scattered colleges. It will ensure the coming together in large numbers of students and teachers and will give an opportunity for a real corporate and residential life to develop, and it will, moreover, represent a definite step forward towards the possibility of ultimately founding unitary universities at select centres in the Telugu country. Concentration of energies will further result in the

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highest possible standards of instruction and equipment. It is thus the aim of the Bill to encourage as far as possible within the limitations of an affiliating university, the gradual development of a full social academic and corporate university life at more than one centre in the Andhra districts. In its endeavour to lay emphasis on the necessity of the authorities realizing the importance of the social life of the students in the University, the Bill makes special provision for the institution of students' unions controlled and financed by the University."

"Mr. President, I should ask the hon. the Minister what will be the effect of accepting the amendment of Sir K. Venkataraddi Nayudu. The effect will be this very principle of corporate life will go overboard. I shall explain why. If these eight second-grade colleges in the various places are allowed to develop themselves into first-grade colleges within three years from the passing of this Act, it would not compel students from these places to go to the centres so that there would not be the corporate life as described in the Objects and Reasons set forth by the hon. the Minister himself; and the very idea of concentration will go overboard. The concentration of students in university centres would be given up if the amendment is accepted. I am surprised at the attitude of the hon. the Minister. The Select Committee rejected that provision and now the hon. the Minister wants to go back upon it. I do not know if he accepts the amendment or not. He wanted the Advocate-General to prepare the amendment which has not seen the light of day.

"I want to mention another point. I can claim to know something of affiliation by the Syndicate of the Madras University. Whenever a college wants to become a first-grade college, it is affiliated either in philosophy or history. The colleges are not able to provide science laboratories; they want to be glorified as first-grade colleges; so they are affiliated either in philosophy or in history. Guntur, Cocanada and Madanapalle want to give instruction in philosophy and then want to be called first-grade colleges.

"In the report of the Sadler Committee, Mr. President, it is suggested that even the Intermediate examination ought to form part of the secondary school course and when such is the case, I do not see the reason why the colleges in the centres mentioned by my hon. Friend Sir K. V. Reddi Nayudu should be developed into first-grade colleges. The time will come when the Andhra University will have to give real University education which will not merely manufacture clerks as I mentioned yesterday. I therefore think that the amendment of Sir K. V. Reddi Nayudu ought to be thrown out."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"These provisos will be taken up separately and voted upon separately."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—"Sir, as the discussion is confined to the first amendment, it refers to second-grade colleges proposed to be affiliated into first-grade colleges. So far as that question is concerned, I regret I am not able to accept the interpretation of my hon. Friend, the Member for the University. I agree with him in the main principles. I agree with him in so far as we have not been able to secure concentration centres at some of these places. It would be a satisfactory state of things if an opportunity is given for these second-grade colleges to develop into first-grade colleges. The remedy that is suggested is that we will have to wait and see if an amending Bill cannot be introduced. There are second-grade colleges in those places and there should be every opportunity for their being classified as first-grade colleges. Taking into consideration the possibility of an amending Bill being brought forward similarly, nobody

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can now say what chance of success it may have. Are we not to take advantage of this opportunity and give facilities to second-grade colleges being converted into first-grade colleges? While dealing with this motion, I do not wish to deal with theoretical principles which have been put forward. We have the principle of concentration. When we come to the practical application of this principle from each individual point of view, I must express there are difficulties. Therefore I request the hon. Members of the House to take each clause as it comes and consider whether it is desirable or not in the conditions of the province. I do not know what the result of our labours will be, whether we are going to create obstacles in the way of the progress of collegiate education. We are anxious that there should be opportunities for collegiate education.

"I wish to mention another point. I wish to draw the attention of the House to the fact that in the original Bill, clause 6, ran as follows:—

'No educational institution shall be admitted as an affiliated college unless the following conditions are complied with.'

"Then comes the proviso:

'Provided that this condition shall not apply to any college existing at the time of the commencement of this Act.'

"Therefore it is clearly laid down that though the colleges may be located at places outside the University centres, they shall have all the privileges of affiliation. This proviso does not appear in the report of the Select Committee and in the redraft we find that it is incorporated in the definition of an affiliated college: "Affiliated college" means 'a college within the University area already affiliated to the Madras University or a college established by the University or recognized by it'. Certain first-grade colleges that happen to exist at the time of the Act coming into force, are recognized. I put it to the House whether it is reasonable that, simply because certain colleges are not able to comply with the conditions required, they should not be recognized as first-grade colleges if they are prepared to comply with the conditions within a few months after the passing of the Act. We have deliberately adopted a provision by which all colleges existing outside the University centres should be affiliated under the new system. Having given the existing colleges to have the benefit of this provision, can we say that we shall not at any time allow the existing second-grade colleges to comply with these requirements? I think that it is an unreasonable position to take. Some time should be given to these second-grade colleges. For these reasons I support the first part of the amendment."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"Mr. President, I do not find myself able to support this amendment. All I would like to know exactly is what the position of the hon. the Minister is on the subject. As I interpreted him, I thought he expressed himself as being opposed to this particular amendment but, as being desirous, if the House permitted, to go back to the original provision in the Bill viz., empowering the Government to dispense with this disability in particular cases. I was under the impression that what he wanted was a dispensing power and not a general law laid down by this Council under which various institutions would be given the option to automatically rise to the status of first-grade colleges. If the hon. the Minister would tell us whether I am correct in interpreting him, we may make some progress with this discussion. Or, is he going to accept the

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amendment? Let us know that. Then much of the time of the House will be saved. I pause for some kind of reply. He wants me to finish my speech.

"I can only recall to him what transpired in the Select Committee and what he has more than once called the vital principle of this Bill. I entirely agree with Mr. Moir that it would be far better for the Legislative Council to lay down a definite rule than to give the executive this discretionary power. In fact it was contained in the original Bill but in the Select Committee that was deleted and the hon. the Minister for Education was a consenting party. He never dissented from it."

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR:—"I think that you ruled that discussion must be confined to proviso (a). The discretionary power does not arise as far as I can see out of proviso (a) as amended."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"I must apologize for not making myself clear. I was referring to the hon. the Minister's speech which I thought was inclined to the view to have a general dispensing power rather than a statutory right, with regard to these second-grade colleges. We thought it best to give effect to the concentration principle by an act of the Legislature itself. We went into this question very carefully and came to the conclusion that real university education would result if we confined ourselves to as few centres as possible. One of the hon. Members belonging to the other side said that there were already too many centres and that he would be in favour of a single centre. Because it was found that there were Government colleges in these three places and for other circumstances, we decided to concentrate in these three and no more centres. I want the hon. the Minister to stand by this principle, for, one of his followers, the hon. Member for Guntur, said that he would not approve of the Bill. I hope he would not carry his threats so far because the education of the Andhra youths is far too important to be influenced by local feelings and local disappointments. If this proviso is accepted, it would mean automatically that the principle of concentration would be given up. When one of my friends was making that observation I thought the hon. the Minister was shaking his head in the negative. It would really mean that you would have, instead of three centres to which you now propose to confine yourselves, six additional centres. Does he want me to enumerate them? They would be Madanapalle, Guntur, Ganjam, Nellore and so on. There would be no more concentration of this new university than there is of the Madras University which has only a small number of 40 or 50 centres. We would really be walking in the same path and what the hon. the Minister called the vital principle and the characteristic difference which he expounded and defended and which is found in the Statement of Objects and Reasons would have to be completely given up. I would ask him to see his way to resist this amendment and retain what I consider, from the educational point of view, to be one of the most valuable principles of this Bill."

* Mr. J. D. SAMUEL:—"Mr. President, Sir, there are two portions of the proposed amendment of which only one is under discussion. With regard to that, I should like to say that the period fixed is three years which I consider is a very very short period. But there is an amendment of which notice has been given by my hon. Friend Mr. Madanagopal Nayudu to raise it to five years. I hope the House would pass it."

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Is the hon. Member, Mr. Madanagopal Nayudu, going to move it?"

Mr. R. MADANAGOPAL NAYUDU :—"Yes, Sir."

* Mr. J. D. SAMUEL :—"I should like to say a few words about the amendment under discussion. We have heard discussions of imaginary ideals put forward with regard to the concentrated nature of the university that it should be at one centre. Sir, one could have understood the position if there had been fixed only one centre on which the Government could spend all its money to make it attractive to students of the whole Andhra country. But what do we find in the Bill now? There are three centres instead of one. And what consistency is there I ask on the part of hon. Members who stick to three centres and no more but would urge one concentrated centre. Again, Sir, since day before yesterday, the Council was voting with the idea that this amendment would be supported by the House."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"No, no."

* Mr. J. D. SAMUEL :—"The hon. Member for the University says 'No.' We have reason to think to the contrary. And it lies in you, Sir, to decide whether we were not given to understand that this amendment would be passed and whether it was not on that consideration that we had been voting since yesterday at least. Therefore, as a lawyer I should say that all the voting up to now would be vitiated. You tell a man that X is Y and therefore you vote for Z and A. And X is not to be Y. What is the result with regard to the vote? That is exactly the position here."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT : "Order, order. Anticipated decisions are not at all binding on the House."

* Mr. J. D. SAMUEL :—"With all respect to you, Sir, I may state that that was the fact and now to say that this amendment should not be supported is not fair. If the Act had been put into ordinary prose instead of sections and clauses and if it had been paragraphed, and we had been considering it paragraph by paragraph I do not think we would have come to this pass. Instead of that, it is put into sections and clauses and word after word is being voted upon for or against and we do not know where we are. In the best interests of the country, the question has to be decided on actual facts and not on imaginary mirage. What is to become of the other colleges in the Andhra area? These are questions which the House ought to deeply consider."

"With these words, I support the amendment."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"Sir, I would request the House to remember one very important fact in the educational development of this province. Just at the time when the Bill was being prepared by the Select Committee, we were told in the minute of the hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir Venkataratnam Nayudu that two institutions were already to be affiliated to the Madras University and to be raised to first-grade colleges. Actually an application has been made to the Madras University on behalf of one institution and the other institution has got everything ready for affiliation. With these facts we started. These are private agencies working for the educational development of the province and wish to help the Government and the public

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[Sir A. P. Patro]

in the development of education. If the Bill was introduced six months hence, the Madras University would have granted them the right and privilege of affiliation and they would be now first-grade colleges. This is a very important fact which has to be considered by the House. And therefore, while standing by the principle of concentration and while thinking that there should be only three centres, can you ignore, as practical politicians, as business men, the facts as they are? You must therefore provide for the situation as it actually is. You cannot choke these voluntary institutions at this stage. It was therefore that I made provision in my first draft to give exemption in such cases. And if I stand to-day in agreement with the principle of this amendment, I do not go back from the principle of concentration nor do I yield to the statement attributed to me by the hon. Member representing the University. With regard to this matter, therefore, I beg of the House to consider the fact that we have to make provision for the institutions in the area. It is in regard to this matter that the proviso is intended to apply. With regard to the other provision, I agree that it goes against the principle of concentration; I refer to the raising of first grade to Honours colleges. I do not approve of it."

"There is one other point which I wish to place before the House. It must be remembered that concentration is a gradual process, that these centres will take time to develop to a state of educational efficiency. And when you have got an atmosphere quite different from that of the ordinary colleges in these centres, when you have got academic life working up to the ideals in these centres, you cannot expect that students would go to other colleges where the education is not of the standard obtaining in the centres, nor will social and academic life be as efficient as in the centres. The centres will therefore be models with a high standard of educational efficiency and culture. They will therefore have their own attraction and students will go there in large numbers. It is not correct to say that the centres will only deal with thirty or forty students. On account of their surroundings, on account of their equipment, on account of the professors and the work done at the centres, they will continue to attract a large number of students. They will not be and cannot be destroyed by the addition of this proviso. I submit therefore that the proviso is not opposed to the principle of concentration and ask the House to vote for it."

Diwan Bahadur Sir R. VENKATARATNAM NAYUDU :—"Mr. President, before you put the amendment, may I draw your attention to the fact that there is an amendment to it?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Yes; but the hon. Member, Mr. Madanagopal Nayudu, who has tabled it is not in his place."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—"May I have your permission to move it on his behalf?"

Diwan Bahadur Sir R. VENKATARATNAM NAYUDU :—"May I be permitted to move it?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"When the hon. Member who wants to move an amendment does not care to be in the House, I do not think it proper to allow another hon. Member to move it for him."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"It is left to the House to permit it, Sir."

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Mr. O. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"No, Sir. May I submit this? It has been previously held that when once a proposition has been tabled it is no longer the private property of the Member tabling it but belongs to the House as a whole."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I will give time to the hon. Member to return to the House and I shall allow him to move it himself afterwards."

Proviso (a) of Sir K. Venkatarreddi Nayudu's amendment which was modified by the Advocate-General to read:

'Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (3) the University may, within three years of the coming into force of this Act, affiliate a first grade, in accordance with the statutes, a second-grade college existing at the time of the passing of this Act'

was put and the House divided thus:

Ayes.

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| 1. The hon. Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks. | 23. Mr. J. A. Saldanha. |
| 2. " Khun Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 24. Mr. P. C. Venkatapati Raja. |
| 3. " Mr. T. E. Moir. | 25. " A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. |
| 4. " Diwan Bahadur T. N. Sivagnanam Pillai. | 26. " C. Gopala Menon. |
| 5. " Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro, the Raja of Panagal. | 27. Srinan Sasibhushan Kath Mahasaya. |
| 6. " Mr. G. T. Boag. | 28. Mr. B. P. Sesha Reddi. |
| 7. " V. Pandrang Rao. | 29. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. |
| 8. " Abdulla Ghatala Sahib. | 30. Mr. P. T. Rajan. |
| 9. " S. Arpadaswami Udayar. | 31. Rao Bahadur P. Raman. |
| 10. " Rao Sahib T. C. Tangavelu Pillai. | 32. Mr. P. Sagarani. |
| 11. Diwan Bahadur Sir K. Venkataratnam Nayudu. | 33. " J. D. Samuel. |
| 12. Sir K. Venkatarreddi Nayudu. | 34. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. |
| 13. Mr. A. V. Bhanaji Rao. | 35. Mr. S. R. Y. Ankineedu Prasad. |
| 14. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. | 36. " K. Sarabha Reddi. |
| 15. Mr. N. Devendrudu. | 37. " K. Sarvarayudu. |
| 16. Rao Sahib P. V. Gopalan. | 38. " K. Chavadi Subrahmanya Pillai. |
| 17. Mr. R. Madanagopal Nayudu. | 39. Diwan Bahadur K. Suryanarayanaiah Nayudu Gara. |
| 18. Honorary Lieutenant Madarai. | 40. Mr. R. Veesian. |
| 19. Mr. T. Malleappa. | 41. Diwan Bahadur W. Vijayaraghav Mudaliyar. |
| 20. " B. Ramachandra Reddi. | 42. Rai Bahadur T. M. Narasimhaiah. |
| 21. Rao Bahadur A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu. | 43. Mr. Qadir Muhi-ud-din Elyas Khan Sahil. |
| | 44. " C. V. Venkataratnam Ayyangar. |
| | 45. " B. Venkataratnam. |

Noes.

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| 1. Mr. T. R. Venkataratnam Sastriyar. | 6. Mr. S. Satyanurti. |
| 2. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. Narasimha Raja. | 7. " T. Adinarayana Chettiyar. |
| 3. Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddi. | 8. " T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. |
| 4. " K. Uppi Sahib. | 9. " Muhammad Ghous Mian Sahib. |
| 5. Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 10. " Abdul Wahab Sahib. |

Neutral.

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| 1. Mr. G. F. Paddison. | 4. Mr. C. Marathavanam Pillai. |
| 2. " R. G. Grieve. | 5. " V. Pantulu Ayyar. |
| 3. " B. Obalempa. | |

The amendment was carried, 45 hon. Members voting *for*, 10 *against* it and 5 remaining *neutral*.

Amendment No. 37.

Mr. R. MADANAGOPAL NAYUDU:—"Sir, in view of the expression of opinion on the part of many Members that the period of three years is not sufficient for a second-grade college developing itself into a first-grade

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college, and as it is expected that it will take some time for money to come from donors and other private persons, I am moving this amendment. I do not think any more argument is needed to commend my motion to the House. I therefore move that in the proviso just passed, for the words 'three years', the words 'five years' be substituted."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"Sir, I beg to second this amendment. If we are going to have these colleges, let us give them time to develop on safe and sound lines and not let them rush along in a hasty and ill-equipped manner. It will be conducive to the best interests of the country to give them the period of five years. Though I am against this principle and I voted against it, still, if we are going to have them and allow them to develop, we must give them sufficient time so as to enable them to develop on solid foundations."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"May I add one word, Sir, in support of the amendment? There is considerable dispute as to whether the education imparted in second-grade colleges for the intermediate grade really forms part of secondary education or part of university education. The question is one of much importance, and it has not yet been decided. Naturally it will take some time to be decided one way or the other. And a decision of that question one way or the other will naturally be awaited by those who are desirous of raising their second-grade colleges to first-grade colleges. So, I believe, it is necessary and desirable that these second-grade colleges should be given five years' time to develop. I therefore support the amendment."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"I do not want to say anything, Sir, except that I do not agree with the previous speakers. That is all."

The amendment of Mr. R. Madanagopal Nayudu was then put to the House and carried.

The discussion was then concentrated on proviso (b) of Sir K. Venkatarreddi Nayudu's amendment.

Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU:—"Sir, with your permission and the permission of the House, I wish to withdraw my amendment to clause (b). There are two reasons, Mr. President. One is, if I may say so with great respect, I have been accustomed during the short time the hon. Mr. Moir has been in this House . . ."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"On a point of order, Sir, is a speech permissible for withdrawing a motion?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Such a speech is not permissible. Is the hon. Member going to press his motion to a division?"

Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU:—"No, Sir. I am going to withdraw it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Then why not say 'I withdraw the motion', and be done with it?"

Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU:—"I wanted to give reasons, Sir."

VOICES:—"No reasons can be allowed in withdrawing."

The motion was then by leave withdrawn.

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The motion was to add the following proviso at the end after proviso (a) :—

(b) *Provided also that the condition regarding first-grade colleges becoming University colleges may also be dispensed with in any particular case if the Government so direct.*

Amendment No. 38.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ Now, Mr. Narasimha Raju's motion is in the possession of the House.”

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—“ Sir, I have already stated that I oppose this amendment for the reasons stated already with regard to clause (b) of Sir K. Venkataroddi Nayudu's amendment, namely, that it offends against the principle of concentration. It means adding two more centres to what are already contained in the Bill. That is, the first-grade colleges at Vizianagram and Masulipatam will have to be added to the centres already decided upon in this Bill. So, it is fundamentally against the Bill, and I oppose it.”

MR. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—“ Sir, I would like to say one word in support of the amendment. Now after what has been said regarding concentration as the principle of the Bill, we may as well go one step further and give the recognition due to one existing first-grade college on behalf of which this motion is tabled, and which is, though not in name yet in fact, a University college. I refer to the Vizianagram college. The Maharaja of Vizianagram maintains it at a large expenditure and it is one of the best equipped colleges in science, chemistry and physics. We have not got many science colleges in our Presidency, and the Vizianagram college has the reputation of being one of the very best equipped colleges in that line. I say it is a de facto University college because our research scholars of the Madras University are sent to Vizianagram for their training. If we do not give some adequate motive to the Maharaja of Vizianagram for maintaining this institution and developing it, it is very likely that he may not be prepared or willing to keep it up to the present level, and it will be a deplorable loss of the very great facilities available there, to the whole Telugu country. I may remind hon. Members of this House that even in the Select Committee an attempt was made to save Vizianagram. Now the hon. the Minister for Education says that this amendment would let in two colleges. Nothing of the kind. It will only enable them to apply for affiliation, and whether the affiliation will be granted or not will depend entirely upon the Academic Council and finally on the vote of the Senate. Therefore so far as one can see, it is not likely that many institutions will apply. But there is one college which is already of the grade of a University college and it is one college which is already of the grade of a University college and it will be a grievous injustice, after our adopting the generous policy of diffusion, if we attempt to-day to shut this college out in the name of concentration. After all, the number of research and honours students will be a dozen or two dozens, and you cannot be keeping them all in the three centres none of which is, so far, of so high a grade as the Vizianagram college.”

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—“ Sir, in spite of the eloquent pleading of the hon. Member from Chittoor, I still remain unconvinced. The same question was raised in the Select Committee, i.e., about Vizianagram, and the Committee did not accept it. And moreover, I do not think that, while Vizagapatam is a centre, Vizianagram also should be made another centre. In regard to Vizianagram it is said that it is the best college and it

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[Sir A. P. Patro]

is of the status of a University college. There is no loss at all to the Vizianagram college because it stands as a first-grade college and will continue like that. Therefore I say that this motion should be voted against.”

* DR. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ Mr. President, in the Select Committee, I was against Vizianagram being admitted to the privilege of a University college, but in view of the motion that the hon. the Minister so glibly accepted after paying lip service to the principle of concentration, I do not see any objection why he should not accept this amendment because what is sauce for the gander ought to be sauce for the goose as well. The Vizianagram college, as has been pointed out by my hon. Friend Mr. C. R. Reddi, is a well-equipped institution, and even in the Madras University, two research scholars have been deputed to work in the laboratory of the Maharaja's College, Vizianagram. When such is the case, I do not see any reason why it should not be raised to the status of a University, when the whole principle of concentration was torpedoed by the amendment carried out five minutes ago.”

* MR. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ I cannot congratulate the hon. the Education Minister on his fitful enthusiasm over the decisions of the Select Committee. One moment he drops the decisions of the Select Committee like hot coals and at another moment he enthuses over them. I do not think he is therefore entitled to quote the decisions of the Select Committee in his favour. The Select Committee decided very strongly against swerving in any degree from the principle of concentration. But the hon. the Education Minister has given a lead to the House and the House accepted it, and dropped these centres. Now what this amendment seeks to do is not to deprive the existing college of Vizianagram of the high position which it now enjoys in the academic life of this Presidency. I hope hon. Members realize that Vizianagram to-day is affiliated as a first-grade college with chemistry as a subject which very few colleges specialize in. I do not believe, Mr. President, that except the Presidency College, the Maharaja's College of Vizianagram and probably the Maharaja's College at Trivandrum, there is any other college in the Presidency which specializes in chemistry. There is provision for very advanced chemistry, so far as laboratory work is concerned in the Vizianagram college.”

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—“ We have got the Presidency College and the Christian College which teach advanced chemistry.”

* MR. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ I mentioned the Presidency College already, and if the Christian College has since got affiliated, I admit the correction. After all, it comes only to four colleges. And I want to put it to the House whether it is fair to the Maharaja of Vizianagram that he should not be allowed to develop his college which in its natural course would become a University college as and when the learned and enlightened public of the place see fit to increase the equipment and give to the students of the Vizagapatam district and in fact of the whole of the Andhra Desa this benefit of increased equipment in a college which has already distinguished itself in this sphere. I can understand the opposition, Mr. President, if we had stuck to these centres; we could then have hoped for the Vizianagram college to come to Vizagapatam, even for the college being transplanted there. There is some reason in the principle, namely, that, if you concentrate, the other colleges which cannot develop by themselves will be compelled sooner or later to bring their resources into the centre and pool them so as to develop in the university

[Mr. S. Satyamurti]

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centres. But when you have given up that principle and allowed second-grade colleges to develop into first-grade without knowing whether they will come up to the standard or not, I submit this amendment should be accepted. We in this amendment are asking the hon. the Minister for a very small thing. We are asking that the natural development of a college that has already shown distinct signs of advance in physical and chemical sciences ought not to be stopped. I therefore venture to hope that this amendment will commend itself to all sections of this House on the ground that this Bill which has given the go-by to concentration ought not to be used to strangle institutions which have already earned the right to become university colleges."

5 p.m. Mr. R. MADANAGOPAL NAYUDU:—"Mr. President, it seems that concentration is much more necessary in the case of the university colleges than in that of first-grade colleges. Therefore, if Vizagapatam is going to be a centre, there is no necessity for agreeing to Vizianagram also as a centre. I think the three centres for university colleges are quite sufficient, and I do not think that there is necessity for this amendment being accepted by the House. I therefore oppose this amendment."

The following amendment of Rao Bahadur O. V. S. Narasimha Raju to sub-clause (3) of clause 6 was then put and declared lost:—

"Add at the end the following as a proviso:—

'Provided that the existing first-grade college situated within the university area but outside the aforesaid limits may be admitted to affiliation as a university college with the special sanction of the Senate on the recommendation of the Academic Council.'

A poll was demanded which was taken with the following result:—

Ayes.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Diwan Bahadur Sir R. Venkataratnam Nayudu. | 11. Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar. |
| 2. Mr. B. Chalesappa. | 12. " G. Maruthavanam Pillai. |
| 3. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. Narasimha Raju. | 13. " S. Muttayya Mudaliyar. |
| 4. Mr. O. Ramalinga Reddi. | 14. " V. Pantulu Ayyar. |
| 5. Rao Bahadur A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu. | 15. " P. Peddiraju. |
| 6. Mr. J. A. Saldanha. | 16. Sriman Sasibhushan Rath Mahasayo. |
| 7. " P. C. Venkatapati Raja. | 17. Mr. B. P. Sesha Reddi. |
| 8. Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 18. " J. D. Samuel. |
| 9. Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | 19. " S. R. Y. Ankinedu Prasad. |
| 10. " S. Satyamurti. | 20. " M. Seetayya. |
| | 21. " C. V. Venkataratnam Ayyangar. |

Noes.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. The hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 13. Rao Bahadur P. Raman. |
| 2. " Mr. T. E. Moir. | 14. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. |
| 3. " Diwan Bahadur T. N. Sivagnanam Pillai. | 15. Mr. K. Sarvarayudu. |
| 4. " Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Petro. | 16. Diwan Bahadur W. Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar. |
| 5. " the Raja of Panagal. | 17. Rai Bahadur T. M. Narasimhaachari. |
| 6. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. | 18. Mr. G. T. Boag. |
| 7. Mr. N. Devendradu. | 19. " V. Pandrang Rao. |
| 8. " A. V. Bhanaji Rao. | 20. " Abdulla Ghatala Sahib. |
| 9. Rao Sahib P. V. Gopalan. | 21. " S. Arpudawami Udayar. |
| 10. Mr. R. Madanagopal Nayudu. | 22. Rao Sahib T. C. Tangavelu Pillai. |
| 11. Honorary Lieutenant Madurai. | 23. Mr. K. O. Grieve. |
| 12. Mr. P. T. Rajan. | 24. " G. F. Paddison. |

The amendment was lost, 21 hon. Members voting for and 24 against it.

The House then adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. the next day.

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

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APPENDIX A.

[Vide item III Communications to the Council at page 817 supra]

Proceedings of the Fifth meeting of the Finance Committee for 1925-26 held on Monday the 26th October 1925 at 12 noon at the Cabinet Chamber, Fort St. George.

PRESENT:

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S. (Chairman).
M.R. Ry. K. PRABHAKARAN TAMPAN AVARGAL, M.L.C.
" P. N. MARTHANDAM PILLAI AVARGAL, M.L.C.
MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB Bahadur, M.L.C.
G. T. BOAG, Esq., I.C.S., M.L.C.

Messrs. A. Y. G. Campbell, Chief Secretary to Government, V. T. Krishnama Achariyar, Secretary to Government, Law Department, C. B. Cotterell, Secretary to Government, Local Self-Government Department, H. R. Uzielli, Deputy Secretary to Government, Local Self-Government Department, V. Panduranga Rao, Secretary to Government, Development Department, and H. Tireman, Chief Conservator of Forests, were also present.

I.—SCHEMES FOR INTRODUCTION IN THE CURRENT YEAR.

A.—TO BE MET BY SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS.

(1) Appropriation to meet the expenditure on account of officers deputed to the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State.

Abstract of the proposal.—Against a sum of Rs. 2,000 provided in the Civil Budget Estimate for 1925-26 under "Voted charges" on account of the pay of officers nominated to the Indian legislatures, an expenditure of Rs. 1,587 was incurred on account of the pay of an officer deputed to the Legislative Assembly in March 1925. An additional appropriation of Rs. 6,500 is required to provide for the pay of an officer deputed to the Assembly for the August-September session, and of an officer who may be deputed to the Assembly or to the Council of State during the cold weather session. A supplementary demand for Rs. 6,500 will be moved under "Grant X. General Administration—Reserved" at the next meeting of the Legislative Council.

Extra cost.

1925-26.

RS.

Non-recurring 6,500

Recommendation of the Committee.—The proposal to move a supplementary demand for Rs. 6,500 in the current year was recommended by the Committee.

(2) Inclusion of a Project course in the curriculum of the College of Engineering, Guindy.

Abstract of the proposal.—A supplementary demand for Rs. 3,200 was obtained at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 26th August 1925 for meeting the expenditure connected with the inclusion of a Project

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course in the curriculum of the College of Engineering, Guindy. This amount represents batta to students, pay of lascars who have to help students in surveying and sundry charges. The amount did not include provision on account of the purchase of tents, as it was intended to obtain them from the surplus stock available with the Public Works Department. The Public Works Department have since reported that all the available tents are required for the staff engaged on the Cauvery-Mettur project. The purchase of tents has therefore become necessary and a sum of Rs. 8,280 will be required on this account. A supplementary demand for this amount will be moved under grant XVII. Education—Transferred at the next meeting of the Legislative Council, the amount being found from the sum allotted to the Education Department out of the remission of the provincial contribution.

Extra cost.

	1925-26.
	Rs.
Non-recurring	8,280

Recommendation of the Committee.—The proposal to move a supplementary demand for Rs. 8,280 was recommended by the Committee.

(3) Retention of the post of Official Referee.

Abstract of the proposal.—On the 20th March 1925 the Legislative Council on a budget motion omitted from the budget estimates for 1925-26 a sum of Rs. 14,400 on account of the pay of the Official Referee on the ground that references to the Official Referee were expensive, that there were considerable delays in hearing and deciding references, and that the work could be done more expeditiously and efficiently by Commissioners appointed in individual cases from the Bar. A sum of Rs. 7,200 out of Rs. 14,400 referred to above was certified by His Excellency the Governor under section 72-D (2) (a) of the Government of India Act. The rules have since been amended so as to reduce the hearing fee to Rs. 20 a day. It is also proposed to allow a special fee in references in connexion with which vakils appear before the Official Referee, so that the delays complained of may be avoided. It has been reported that references to individual Commissioners would cause more delay and greater dissatisfaction than at present. The continuance of the appointment is therefore considered administratively necessary. His Excellency the Governor has authorized a further expenditure of Rs. 3,000 for the retention of the post till the end of October pending the moving of a supplementary demand. It is proposed to move a supplementary demand for the balance of the amount required for the post during the remaining portion of the current year, viz., Rs. 4,200 under Grant XII. Administration of Justice—Reserved.

Extra cost.

	1925-26.	Ultimate.
	Rs.	Rs.
Recurring	4,200	14,400

Recommendation of the Committee.—The Committee agreed to the matter being placed before the Legislative Council.

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(4) Increased rate of dietary expenditure in the Headquarter Hospital, Tanjore.

Abstract of the proposal.—The Surgeon-General has reported that the existing rate of six annas as the average cost of diet per patient is insufficient owing to a considerable increase in the market rates of various articles of diet and also in view of the improved scales of diet recommended by the Special Retrenchment Officer. The average cost for three months, April, May and June, works out to six annas and ten pies. It is proposed to increase the rate to seven annas. Out of the sanctioned allotment of Rs. 17,000 for diet for this hospital, Rs. 10,466 has already been expended by the end of September leaving a balance of Rs. 6,534 for the remaining six months. An additional appropriation of Rs. 5,000 is thus absolutely necessary in the interests of the proper dieting of patients. A supplementary demand will be moved in the Legislative Council for an appropriation of Rs. 5,000 under Grant XVIII. Medical—Transferred, the expenditure being met from the savings in the allotment of 15.59 lakhs under "Grants in aid" for grants to district boards for second-class roads.

Extra cost.

	1925-26.	Ultimate.
	Rs.	Rs.
Recurring	5,000	10,000

Recommendation of the Committee.—The proposal to move a supplementary demand for Rs. 5,000 in the current year was recommended by the Committee.

(5) Grant of certain concessions to the Nursing staff in Government Hospitals.

Abstract of the proposal.—With a view to make the nursing service popular and keep the existing staff contented, it is proposed to sanction the following concessions which are granted in other provinces :—

Ration allowance.—The existing rates of ration allowances in Madras are quite inadequate and it is proposed to revise them as shown below :—

	Existing rates.		Proposed rates.	
	Madras.	Mufassal.	Madras.	Mufassal.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Matrons	..	..	50	45
Sisters	..	..	40	35
European and Anglo-Indian Staff nurses and Pupil nurses.	25	20	30	25
Indian nurses	15		20	

An ascending scale has been fixed for nurses, sisters and matrons with reference to their status.

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Dhoby allowance.—In the interests of the cleanliness of the nursing staff, an allowance of Rs. 4 a month for each nurse in the Presidency hospital and Rs. 3 in the mufassal should be granted or arrangements should be made for washing at Government expense, the question of the adoption of either alternative being settled later with reference to the circumstances of each hospital.

Cleaning charges of Nurses' quarters—Nurses are granted free furnished quarters and it is therefore reasonable that when the occupants are engaged either night or day on exacting work, the Government should bear the cost of keeping the quarters clean. The Government therefore consider that the responsibility for keeping the quarters clean should rest with the Superintendent and Matron and that the charge involved should be borne by the Government.

The above concessions involve a recurring expenditure of Rs. 33,920 a year and Rs. 13,000 in the current year, if effect is given to them from 1st November 1925. A supplementary demand will be moved in the Legislative Council for Rs. 13,000 under Grant XVIII. Medical—Transferred, and will be met from the savings anticipated in the appropriation of Rs. 15.59 lakhs for grants to district boards for second-class roads.

Extra cost.

	1925-26. RS.	1926-27. RS.
Recurring	13,000	38,920

Recommendation of the Committee.—The proposal to move a supplementary demand for Rs. 13,000 in the current year was recommended by the Committee. The Committee were of the opinion that the question of engaging dhobies or granting dhoby allowances should be determined with reference to the circumstances of each hospital and that the more economical plan should be adopted in each case.

(6) Provision of servants at Government expense to the Nursing staff in Government Hospitals.

Abstract of the proposal.—As a result of the retrenchment enquiry in hospital expenses conducted in 1924, the concession of free servants to nurses was withdrawn with effect from 1st January 1925. The Surgeon-General has pointed out that the existing members of the nursing staff entered service on the distinct understanding that they would be provided with servants at Government expense, that the withdrawal has made the service unpopular, that the prospects of the nursing profession in the Military department and in other provinces were decidedly better than here and that in other countries nurses are generally provided with servants at the cost of the management. It is observed that in the hospitals at Rangoon, Lahore, Calcutta and Bombay, servants are employed either entirely at the cost of Government or partly at the expense of Government and partly at the expense of the Provincial Nursing Association. A scale of servants has been drawn up for the various hospitals in Madras. It is proposed to restore the old servants with effect from the 1st January 1925 and to employ additional servants with effect from the 1st November 1925. The total provision

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required in the current year will be Rs. 13,000 in round figures and this is proposed to be met from the savings in the appropriation of 15.59 lakhs for grant to district boards for second-class roads.

Extra cost.

	1925-26. RS.
Recurring	13,000

Recommendation of the Committee.—The proposal to move a supplementary demand for Rs. 13,000 in the current year was recommended by the Committee. The Committee were of the opinion that the scale of servants should be determined with reference to the circumstances of each hospital.

(7) Provision of gas and water fittings for the Medical School, Coimbatore.

Abstract of the proposal.—With the transfer of the Medical School at Calicut to Coimbatore and the provision of new buildings for the same, the necessity for properly fitted lecture rooms and laboratory has become important. Plans and estimates amounting to Rs. 54,000 have been sanctioned to provide gas and water fittings in the newly constructed buildings. No provision has been made for the work in the current year's budget. Out of Rs. 54,000 sanctioned for the purpose, Rs. 50,000 can be spent on the work during the current year and this is proposed to be met from the anticipated savings of 1.50 lakhs in the appropriation of 15.59 lakhs for grants to district boards for second-class roads. A supplementary demand for Rs. 50,000 under Grant XXVIII. Civil Works—Transferred will be moved at the next meeting of the Legislative Council.

Extra cost.

	1925-26. RS.
Non-recurring	50,000

Recommendation of the Committee.—The proposal to move a supplementary demand for Rs. 50,000 in the current year was accepted by the Committee.

(8) Additional staff for the Cotton Specialist's section.

Abstract of the proposal.—A scheme was drawn up by the Cotton Specialist for developing the work on cotton in this Presidency in the light of the recommendations of the Indian Cotton Committee, according to which the six most important varieties of cotton grown in this Presidency should be dealt with, each by one officer. The actual work in the field and in the laboratory was to be in charge of one scientific assistant and two plant collectors. This staff has been sanctioned and is working on the farms at Coimbatore, Guntur, Nandyal, Hagari and Koilpatti. The present proposal is to extend this work by employing specialised officers of gazetted status in charge of plant-breeding work with the view ultimately of relieving Deputy Directors of this duty. Eventually, there will be five gazetted assistants for the five stations mentioned above. But for the current year it is proposed to start work in only one station, namely, that at Koilpatti. This involves an expenditure of Rs. 1,000 in the current year for a period of four months

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for one gazetted assistant. It is also proposed to sanction one temporary upper subordinate who will be dispensed with in 1926 as soon as a second gazetted assistant is posted to another station, i.e., Hagari. The cost on his account in the current year will be Rs. 340. The total cost in 1925-26 will be Rs. 1,340 for which a supplementary demand will be moved under Grant XX. Agriculture—Transferred, the amount being found from the remission grant placed at the disposal of the Minister for Development.

Extra cost.

	1925-26.
	RS.
Recurring	1,340

Recommendation of the Committee.—The proposal to move a supplementary demand for Rs. 1,340 in the current year was recommended by the Committee.

(9) Deputation of an Upper Subordinate in Agriculture for training in animal husbandry and dairying at the Bangalore Dairy Farm.

Abstract of the proposal.—The Government of India instituted a post-graduate course in animal husbandry and dairying at the Dairy Farm, Bangalore, in January 1925, to be followed by a short course at Pusa under the Imperial Agriculturist. This course has been inaugurated to provide opportunities to graduates and diplomates who intend to enter the higher ranks in the Department of Agriculture and to obviate the necessity of having to send Indians abroad for the higher courses of instruction. An attempt was made in 1923 to depute four Provincial officers to undergo this course. But the proposal had to be postponed owing to financial stringency. With the opening of the Hosur Cattle Farm and the proposal to carry on dairying there, the necessity for having at least one Upper Subordinate trained in animal husbandry and dairying has become greater. For want of qualified men in the department, an outsider has been appointed on a short-term contract. The officer whom it is proposed to send to Bangalore can, on completion of his training, be posted to work under the special officer so that he may take up the duties from the latter when his contract expires. A sum of Rs. 245 will be required in the current year as the training class commences in January 1926. A supplementary demand for this amount will be moved in the Legislative Council under Grant XX. Agriculture—Transferred and will be met from the remission grant placed at the disposal of the Minister for Development.

Extra cost.

	1925-26.	1926-27.
	RS.	RS.
Recurring	245	2,150

Recommendation of the Committee.—The proposal to move a supplementary demand for Rs. 245 in the current year was recommended by the Committee.

(10) Construction of certain quarters and buildings at the paddy-breeding station at Marteru in the West Godavari district.

An appropriation of Rs. 86,300 was made in the budget estimate for the current year under "34-a. Agriculture" for the acquisition of land for the paddy-breeding station at Marteru in the West Godavari district on the

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basis of Rs. 1,500 per acre. It was subsequently reported that the compensation would amount to Rs. 2,000 per acre. This necessitated an additional appropriation of Rs. 28,200 which was sanctioned by the Legislative Council, to be met out of the remission grant. The actual cost of acquisition, however, amounted to only Rs. 99,300, leaving a balance of Rs. 15,200. It is proposed to meet an expenditure of Rs. 11,900 out of this sum for the following purposes:—

	Rs.
(1) Assistant Farm Manager's quarters ..	2,850
(2) Seed and implement stores	4,300
(3) Cattle-shed	2,950
(4) Threshing-floor	800
(5) Non-contract contingencies—	
(i) Rent	150
(ii) Miscellaneous	150
(iii) Travelling allowance	700
Total	11,900

Rupees 1,000 for item (5) is debitable to "34-a. Agriculture" while the balance of Rs. 10,900 is debitable to Grant XXVIII. Civil Works—Transferred. It is proposed to move a supplementary demand for Rs. 10,900 under Grant XXVIII. Civil Works—Transferred.

Extra cost.

	1925-26.
	RS.
Non-recurring	10,900

Recommendations of the Committee.—The proposal to move a supplementary demand for Rs. 10,900 in the current year was recommended by the Committee.

(11) Additional appropriation for the new Public Works Secretariat.

The question was considered at the Fourth meeting of the Finance Committee, dated 8th October 1925. Before making any definite recommendation on the question of moving a supplementary demand for Rs. 27,000 for the new Public Works Secretariat, the Committee desired that a statement should be put up showing the savings

- by the reduction of the Chief Engineer's establishments, and
- by the reduction of the Chief Engineers' offices to the scale of A class offices.

The statement was accordingly furnished to the Committee. The Committee postponed consideration of this item to the next meeting to be held on Wednesday the 28th October 1925.

(12) Purchase of three portable saw mills for the supply of sleepers to railways.

Abstract of the proposal.—It is proposed to establish, during 1926-27, three saw mills, one in the Wynad forests, one in Mount Stuart and one in South Kanara for the supply of sleepers to the South Indian Railway. The railways have guaranteed remunerative prices for the sleepers. The cost of

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the mills is estimated at Rs. 28,500 each and they will be set in working from April next. The expenditure in the current year will be on account of the purchase of the mills at a cost of Rs. 85,500 for all the three mills. The financial prospect of the scheme is a net profit of Rs. 1.45 lakhs as under—

	RS. LAKHS.
(i) Expenses of the scheme including depreciation on machinery and overhead charges	3.13
(ii) Revenue from sales of sleepers and scantlings	4.58
Net profit	1.45

The revenue from the sale of sleepers to the railways will however not be realized until April 1927.

The expenditure in the current year, viz., Rs. 85,500, will be met by a supplementary demand for that amount to be moved under Grant IV. Forest at the next meeting of the Legislative Council.

Extra cost.

	1925-26. RS.
Non-recurring	85,500

Recommendations of the Committee.—The proposal to move a supplementary demand for Rs. 85,500 in the current year was recommended by the Committee, the Chief Conservator of Forests having promised to look into

- (1) the possibility of using producer gas, and
- (2) the prices obtained for teak sleepers sawn at Bangalore.

B.—TO BE MET BY REAPPROPRIATION OR OTHERWISE THAN BY A SUPPLEMENTARY DEMAND.

(1) Acquisition of land for construction of quarters for Government officers at Palamcottah in the Tinnevely district.

Abstract of the proposal.—At present there are no Government residences for the Sub-Collector, Assistant Collector and the Assistant Commissioner of Excise at Palamcottah; nor are any suitable private bungalows available for them. There is, however, an official residence for the District Superintendent of Police at Palamcottah. The Church Missionary Society who are transferring their college from Tinnevely to Palamcottah are willing to take over the official residence of the District Superintendent of Police for purposes of the college. As the residence would be made unendurable with the hostels of the new college near, it has been ordered to be handed over to the Church Missionary Society on condition that the Mission meets the entire cost of the land and buildings required for a new bungalow for the District Superintendent of Police. The present proposal is to acquire an extent of 21.19 acres of private land near Palamcottah for construction of buildings for the four officers named above. The cost of acquisition is estimated at Rs. 3,655 of which one-fourth will be recovered subsequently from the Church Missionary Society, the amount representing the proportionate cost of the site of the new bungalow for the District Superintendent of Police. The acquisition of the site is urgent in view of the rise in land values. The

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amount involved will be met by reappropriation from the sum of Rs. 95,000 provided in the current year's budget for additions to the Madras Record Office.

Extra cost.

	1925-26. RS.
Non-recurring	3,655

Recommendation of the Committee.—The Committee agreed to the proposal being given effect to in the current year, the extra cost being met by reappropriation.

(2) Appointment of a Special Officer for the compilation of the Circular Orders and Instructions of the Inspector-General of Prisons.

Abstract of the proposal.—Important circulars and executive instructions issued by the Inspector-General of Prisons are not collected in a handbook and are consequently often overlooked. The services of Mr. Snow, a retired Jail Superintendent, are now available and he is competent to make a judicious selection of the requisite material from the records of the Inspector-General's office. It is proposed to place him on special duty for the purpose for a period of two months and to give him the services of a clerk with a local allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem. The extra expenditure involved is Rs. 1,096 made up of

	RS.
Pay of Mr. Snow at Rs. 503 a month	1,006
Pay of a clerk on Rs. 35 a month with a class V allowance of Rs. 10 a month	90
	1,096

The expenditure will be met by reappropriation within the sanctioned allotment under "25-a Jails and Convict Settlements."

Extra cost.

	1925-26. RS.
Non-recurring	1,096

Recommendation of the Committee.—The committee agreed to the proposal being given effect to in the current year, the extra expenditure being met by reappropriation.

(3) Supply of standard English weights to the officers inspecting Cotton Ginning and Cotton Pressing factories.

Abstract of the proposal.—Under the rules framed by the Government under section 13 of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925, District Magistrates, the Commissioner of Labour, the Chief Inspector of Factories, the Inspector of Factories, the Director of Agriculture and the Gazetted officers of the Agricultural department in charge of circles have been empowered to examine the standard weights and scales used in cotton ginning and cotton pressing factories in the Presidency and test their

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accuracy. For this purpose, sets of weights have to be supplied to these officers. Twenty-six sets are required at a total cost of Rs. 700. The expenditure can be met by reappropriation from the anticipated savings in the allotment under "34-a. Agriculture—Agriculture."

Extra cost.

	1925-26. RS.
Non-recurring	700

Recommendation of the Committee.—The Committee agreed to the proposal being given effect to in the current year, the extra cost being met by reappropriation.

(4) Appointment of a Demonstrator for bio-chemistry in the Medical College, Vizagapatam.

Abstract of the proposal.—Demonstrators have already been appointed in this College for the Anatomy, Hygiene, Pathology, Physiology, Materia Medica, Biology and Chemistry sections. As no medical graduates were prepared to accept posts of demonstrators in Physiology and Pathology on the sanctioned pay of Rs. 50 *per mensem*, the pay of these appointments was subsequently raised to Rs. 75 *per mensem*. The Principal of the Medical College, Vizagapatam, has reported that the Bio-Chemistry section of the College cannot be managed by the professor in charge without assistance. It is accordingly proposed to appoint a demonstrator who should be a medical graduate on Rs. 75 *per mensem*. The expenditure in the current year is Rs. 300, and will be met from the existing appropriation for 'Pay of establishments' under 'Medical Colleges'.

Extra cost.

	1925-26. RS.	Ultimate. RS.
Recurring	300	900

Recommendation of the Committee.—The Committee agreed to the proposal being given effect to in the current year, the expenditure being met by reappropriation.

(5) Appointment of a civil assistant surgeon and an attendant for overhauling the Pathological Museum in the Madras Medical College.

Abstract of the proposal.—The Pathological Museum in the Madras Medical College which consists of specimens which are used for teaching pathology to the students of the College was last rearranged in 1913. It now requires complete overhaul. It is also necessary to get a duplicate set of specimens for the use of the newly opened Vizagapatam Medical College where the pathology class was started in July 1925. The work is considered very important and urgent as, without it, the Vizagapatam College will not have a fair start and would suffer in the University examinations. The work besides cannot be undertaken by the regular staff of the Madras Medical College, and it is accordingly proposed to appoint a whole-time civil assistant surgeon and an attendant for a period of one year from the 1st November 1925.

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The amount required in the current year is Rs. 1,092 and will be met by reappropriation within the sanctioned allotment for "Medical Colleges and schools".

Extra cost.

	1925-26. RS.	Ultimate. RS.
Recurring	1,092	3,276

Recommendation of the Committee.—The Committee agreed to the proposal being given effect to in the current year, the extra expenditure being met by reappropriation.

(6) Grant to the Nilgiris and Malabar District Boards for repair of the Nadgani Ghat Road.

Abstract of the proposal.—The Gudalur-Caliout road, *via* Nilambur (otherwise known as the Nadgani Ghat road), is an important trunk road passing through the Nilgiris and Malabar districts. The Nilgiris portion of the road was badly damaged by the heavy rains of 1923. Attempts were made to repair the damage, but these were frustrated by the floods of 1924. The total cost of repairing the damage to the road in both the districts is now estimated at Rs. 1,74,210, made up of—

	RS.
Malabar district	1,35,000
Nilgiris	39,210

A grant of Rs. 44,100 sanctioned in 1924-25 was not utilized as there was a further damage caused by the floods of 1924. It is now proposed to begin work on the road which is of urgent necessity and to provide in the current year a grant of Rs. 45,000 to the Malabar District Board and of Rs. 24,000 to the Nilgiris District Board for the purpose and to meet the expenditure involved, viz., Rs. 69,000, from the anticipated savings in the appropriation of Rs. 15.59 lakhs for grants to District Boards for second class roads in the current year.

Extra cost.

	1925-26. RS.	Ultimate. RS.
Non-recurring—		
Malabar District Board	45,000	1,35,000
Nilgiris District Board	24,000	39,210
Total	69,000	1,74,210

Recommendation of the Committee.—The Committee agreed to the proposal being given effect to in the current year, the expenditure in each case being met by reappropriation.

(7) Employment of an Inspector to supervise the formation of caste Panchayats of Dandasis in the Ganjam district.

Abstract of the proposal.—The total number of Dandasis in the Ganjam district is 7,034 and they live in 647 villages and the number of members already registered is 1,675. As a result of their registration, Dandasi crime has largely decreased. The people have shown an impulse towards self-reformation and if Panchayats are inaugurated, supervised and helped, the

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criminal propensities of the community may, to a considerable extent, be eradicated. Sixteen Panchayats have already been formed and they are not likely to work at all unless a special officer is appointed, whose sole duty will be to supervise them. It is accordingly proposed to appoint an Inspector of Police on Rs. 175 *per mensem* with a conveyance allowance of Rs. 25 *per mensem*. The extra cost in the current year will be Rs. 420, being the acting allowance drawn in the arrangement and the conveyance allowance of the Inspector, and can be met from the existing appropriation for 'Pay of establishments' in the budget under 'District Executive force.' A full year's provision of Rs. 3,000 will be included in the budget estimates for 1926-27.

Extra cost.

	1925-26.	Ultimate.
	RS.	RS.
Recurring	420	3,000

Recommendation of the Committee.—The Committee agreed to the proposal being given effect to in the current year, the extra expenditure being met by reappropriation.

II.— PAPERS PLACED ON THE TABLE.

The following papers were placed on the Table :—

1. Transfer of the work of construction of a Police station at Tirukoyilur in the South Arcot district from the category of a minor work to that of a major work.
2. Further note regarding the purchase of a Comptometer for the Government Press, Madras. (Further information called for by the Finance Committee at their Fourth meeting held on the 8th October 1925.)

FORT ST GEORGE,
28th October 1925.

T. E. MOIR.

APPENDIX B.

[Vide item III, Communications to the Council at page 817 supra.]

G.O. No. 619, Development, dated 27th April 1925.

At the Provincial Co-operative Conference held in December 1924 a resolution was passed by a majority asking for the discontinuance of the appointment of Honorary Assistant Registrars and requesting that the money now spent on their travelling allowance and incidental expenses might be given as a subsidy to local supervising unions to enable them to fulfil their duties in a proper manner.

2. The Government do not regard the appointment of Honorary Assistant Registrars as anything more than an intermediate stage in the process of the de-officialization of the co-operative movement and have no intention of continuing the system when it has been proved to have outlived its usefulness and to have ceased to accord with the wishes of Co-operative Societies.

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They have, however, received a considerable number of resolutions from Co-operative bodies protesting strongly against the resolution of the Co-operative Conference and they are not satisfied that this resolution represents the real wishes of a large number of co-operative unions.

3. The Government recognize that conditions of co-operative development vary widely from district to district. Some co-operative supervising unions may be sufficiently advanced to be independent of the assistance of the Honorary Assistant Registrars. Other unions may prefer to have that assistance. The Government have no intention to force Honorary Assistant Registrars on unwilling unions, but equally they have no wish to deprive any union of the benefit of the assistance of an Honorary Assistant Registrar when the continuance of the appointment is in accordance with its wishes.

4. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies is directed to submit a special report on the present position of Honorary Assistant Registrars after taking such steps as may be necessary to ascertain the wishes of individual unions and to submit his proposals for discontinuing the appointment in cases where local unions no longer require this form of assistance and of continuing or extending the system whenever unions express a wish to that effect.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Development)

G. T. H. BRACKEN,
Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX C.

[Vide item III, Communications to the Council at page 817 supra.]

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

Draft amendments.

(1) *Insert* after the words "Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (III of 1923)" or "Cotton Transport Act, 1923" wherever they occur the words "as amended by Act No. XXXIV of 1925".

(2) *Insert* the words "by rail and sea" in the following places :—

(a) after the words "into the said areas" occurring in clause (i) of the notification;

(b) after the words "import of cotton" occurring in rule (1).

(3) *Insert* the words "by rail" after the words "to import" occurring in Forms B and C.

(4) *Omit* the words "road, river or" occurring in rules (2) and (5), in the second sentence in the footnote to Form A, in the second sentence in clause (6) of "Instructions" under Form A and in the heading of Form F.

(5) *Omit* the words $\frac{\text{road}}{\text{river}}$ occurring in Form A.

(6) In clause (a) of "Instructions" under Form A, for the words "from stations outside those areas" substitute the following "by rail, road, river and sea or by one or more of such routes. The notifications issued by the Government of Madras only prohibit transport by rail and sea and not transport by road and river."

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(7) *Insert* the words "to any port or ports outside India" in the following places:—

- (a) after the words "outside such area for manufacture and export" occurring in rule 3 (i);
- (b) after the word "export" in $\frac{\text{"manufacture"}}{\text{export}}$ occurring in Forms B and C.

Explanatory note.

The Cotton Transport Act, 1923, empowered Local Governments to prohibit except under licence the import of cotton into 'protected' areas by all means of transport, viz., by rail, road, river or sea and did not allow discretion to Local Governments to exclude from such prohibition imports by any one or more of these means. The notification and rules under this Act as approved by the Legislative Council on 26th August 1925 accordingly prohibit the import of cotton into the 'protected' areas by all these means. It was not however the intention of Government that transport other than by rail and sea should be interfered with for the present and it was proposed to meet the situation by the grant of licences for transport by road and river without any restriction whatsoever. The Cotton Transport (Amendment) Act, 1925, which received the assent of the Governor-General on 23rd September 1925 allows discretion to Local Governments to prohibit the transport of cotton by any one or more of the methods referred to above. The draft amendments will exclude altogether transport by road and river from the purview of the notification and rules. Opportunity has also been taken to make it clear that licences for import of cotton for export will be granted only in respect of cotton intended for export to any port or ports outside India.

V. PANDRANG ROW—28-10-25.

Notification and rules.

(a)

NOTIFICATION UNDER SECTION 3 OF THE COTTON TRANSPORT ACT, 1923 (III OF 1923).

Whereas it is necessary for the purpose of maintaining the quality and reputation of the cotton grown in the areas in the Madras Presidency mentioned in Schedule I hereto appended.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (III of 1923), the Government of Madras are hereby pleased to prohibit the import of cotton into the said areas save under and in accordance with the conditions of a licence prescribed in this behalf subject however to the exception specified in clause (3) below.

(2) The Government of Madras are further pleased to prohibit, under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the said Act, the delivery to, and the taking of delivery by, any person, at any railway station situated in any of the protected areas and specified in Schedule II hereto appended, of any cotton when such cotton has been consigned from a railway station not situated in the

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said area unless such person holds the prescribed licence for the import of cotton into the said area, subject however to the exception specified in clause (3) below.

(3) The transport of cotton lint into Tiruppur-Cambodia protected area as defined in Schedule I from the districts of North Arcot, South Arcot, Chittoor and Chingleput and from the Atur, Dharmapuri, Hosur, Krishnagiri, Omalur, Salem and Uttangarai taluks of Salem district is exempted from the operation of clauses (1) and (2) and permitted without restriction.

Schedule I—Protected Areas.

I. The Northern and Western area.—Consisting of the districts of Anantapur, Bellary, Cuddapah and Kurnool.

II. The Tiruppur-Cambodia area.—Consisting of the district of Coimbatore, the Karur, Musiri and Kulittalai taluks of Trichinopoly district, the Namakkal, Tiruchengodu and Rasipur taluks of Salem district and that portion of the Madura district lying to the north and west of the Vaigai river.

III. The Tinnevely area.—Consisting of the district of Tinnevely and that portion of the districts of Ramnad and Madura lying to the east and south of the Vaigai river.

Schedule II—Railway Stations.

I. The Northern and Western area.—All stations from Kottur to Hospet both inclusive, from Rajadurg to Bellary both inclusive, from Hospet to Guntakal both inclusive, from Guntakal to Hindupur both inclusive, from Guntakal to Tungabhadra river both inclusive, from Dharmavaram to Tanakallu both inclusive, from Guntakal to Cumbum both inclusive on the Guntakal-Bezwada line, from Dhone to Kurnool both inclusive and from Guntakal to Settikunta both inclusive.

II. The Tiruppur-Cambodia area.—All stations from Podanur to Kallar both inclusive, Madukarai and all stations from Podanur to Pollachi both inclusive, from Podanur to McDonald's Choultry both inclusive, from Madura bridge to Samudram both inclusive and from Erode to Marudur both inclusive.

III. The Tinnevely area.—All stations from Maniyachi to Madura both inclusive, from Maniyachi to Tenkasi both inclusive, from Maniyachi to Tuticorin both inclusive, from Tinnevely to Tiruchendur both inclusive and from Madura to Mandapam both inclusive.

(b)

RULES UNDER SECTION 7 OF THE COTTON TRANSPORT ACT, 1923, (III OF 1923).

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (III of 1923), the Government of Madras are pleased to make the following rules to carry out the purposes of the said Act, namely:—

(1) *Licensing authority; form of application for a licence.*—Licences for the import of cotton into the protected areas shall be granted by the Director of Agriculture, Madras Presidency, or such other officer as may be authorised by him in this behalf, and application shall be made to that officer in Form A annexed to these rules.

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(2) No cotton of which the import has been prohibited by or under section 3 of the Cotton Transport Act, 1923, shall be imported into a prohibited area by road, river or sea save under and in accordance with the conditions of a licence issued as provided by these rules.

(3) *Licences for import of cotton for manufacture and export.*—(i) Annual licences for import by rail shall be granted to manufacturers and exporters carrying on business within the protected area for the importation of cotton or of any specified kind of cotton from outside such area for manufacture and export respectively. Such licences shall be in Form B hereto annexed and shall be subject to the conditions stated therein.

(ii) A certified copy of such licences in Form C hereto annexed shall be tendered with each consignment at the despatching station and shall accompany the railway invoice to the station of delivery and shall then be forwarded by the railway authority concerned to the railway audit office for despatch to the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee.

(iii) The licence shall be returned to the licensing authority at the expiration of the period for which it is granted together with all unused certified copies of the same.

(4) *Licence for particular consignment by rail.*—(i) A single licence to cover only one consignment may be granted to such persons as can satisfy the licensing authority that it is necessary to import cotton or any specified kind of cotton (that is, cotton seed, kapas, ginned cotton or cotton waste) into the protected area. Such licences shall be in Form D hereto annexed and shall be subject to the conditions stated therein.

(ii) Such licence shall be surrendered at the station of delivery to the Stationmaster or other railway servant responsible for the receipt and delivery of goods and parcels at the time of taking delivery of the cotton covered by the licence who shall forward it to the licensing authority.

(iii) A certified copy of such licence in Form E hereto annexed shall be tendered with each consignment at the despatching station and shall accompany the railway invoice to the station of delivery and shall then be forwarded by the railway authority concerned to the railway audit office for despatch to the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee.

(5) *Licence for particular consignment by road, river or sea.*—(i) A single licence to cover only one consignment may be granted to such persons as can satisfy the licensing authority that it is necessary to import cotton or any specified kind of cotton (that is, cotton seed, kapas, ginned cotton or cotton waste) by road, river or sea into the protected area. Such licences shall be in Form F annexed and shall be subject to the conditions stated therein.

(ii) Such licence shall be delivered at the place specified by the licensing authority to the officer mentioned in the licence, who shall forward it to the licensing authority.

(6) *Separate licences to be issued for different kinds of cotton.*—Separate licences shall be issued for different kinds of cotton that is to say for ginned cotton, cotton seed, unginned cotton (kapas) and cotton waste.

(7) *Penalty.*—Any contravention of these rules or of the conditions of any licence granted hereunder, not otherwise punishable under the said Act, shall be punishable on conviction by a Magistrate with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

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FORM A.

Application for licence.

(See Rule 1.)

To

The Director of Agriculture, Madras Presidency.

Sir,

I
We the undersigned hereby beg to apply for a licence under the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (Act III of 1923), available for the period of to for the importation by

$\frac{\text{rail}}{\text{road}} \frac{\text{river}}{\text{sea}}$ of $\frac{\text{bales}}{\text{maunds}}$ of * into the protected

area known as notified in Government Notification, Development, Department No. , dated at station for the purpose of

I
We also beg to apply for a certified copy of the licence (as required by the said Act).

I
We declare that such $\frac{\text{cotton}}{\text{kapas}} \frac{\text{cotton seed}}{\text{waste}}$ is required for the purpose of

only and will not be otherwise used save under the instructions of the licensing authority.

Reasons why importation is necessary.†

3. I
We undertake—

(1) in the event of the $\frac{\text{cotton}}{\text{kapas}} \frac{\text{cotton seed}}{\text{waste}}$ imported under the said licence proving unsuitable for the purpose for which it is imported, to report the matter to the licensing authority and to await his approval to its disposal otherwise before allowing such $\frac{\text{cotton}}{\text{kapas}} \frac{\text{cotton seed}}{\text{waste}}$ to leave our premises;

(2) that under no circumstances will I
we allow $\frac{\text{cotton}}{\text{kapas}} \frac{\text{cotton seed}}{\text{waste}}$ imported under the said licence to be used for mixing with, or adulteration of $\frac{\text{cotton}}{\text{kapas}} \frac{\text{cotton seed}}{\text{waste}}$

* State whether ginned cotton, unginned cotton (kapas), cotton seed or cotton waste.

† Reasons should be clearly stated as licences are only issued in cases of proved necessity. In the case of applications for licences to import by road, river or sea, the form should be modified as may be necessary.

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produced in the protected area for re-export nor will $\frac{1}{we}$ allow it to be re-exported under a misdescription;

(3) to return the said licence on expiration of the period for which it is granted to the licensing authority together with such details as he may require as to the $\frac{\text{cotton}}{\text{kapas}}$ imported under it and of its subsequent disposal.

Dated
at

Signed

Instructions.

(a) The Cotton Transport Act does not impose any general restriction on cotton transport but only on transport into specified areas (notified by Local Governments for protection) from stations outside those areas. Each notification includes a schedule of railway stations in the protected area to which it refers. Licences are only required by concerns situated within the limits of a protected area. Licences granted under the Cotton Transport Act are available for the importation of cotton from anywhere in India but only to the stations specified.

(b) Cotton, as defined in the Act, includes ginned cotton, unginned cotton (kapas), cotton seed and cotton waste, but separate licences are required for each. Separate rules are also in force for the importation into protected areas of cotton by road, river or sea.

(c) Stationmasters or other railway servants responsible for the booking of goods or parcels at all stations in India are empowered by section 4 of the Act to refuse to book cotton to a notified station in a protected area unless a certified copy of the licence is handed in when the cotton is tendered for booking. Each consignment requires a separate certified copy which will accompany the railway invoice to destination.

(d) Stationmasters or other railway servants responsible for the receipt and delivery to the consignee of goods and parcels at notified stations are required by section 5 of the Act to refuse delivery of cotton from outside the protected area (which is defined by a list of stations) unless accompanied by a certified copy of the licence (or unless the original licence is produced).

(e) Paragraph 2 in the application form corresponds with condition (b) of the licence, the object being to safeguard the protected area against the misuse (which might be quite unintentional) of cotton imported under licence.

(f) The protected areas notified in the Madras Presidency are those contained in Government Notification, Development Department, No. .

FORM B.

Annual General licence (for manufacturers and exporters).

(See Rule 3.)

No. of 192 .

Under the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (Act III of 1923), the $\frac{\text{Mills}}{\text{Company}}$ carrying on business within the protected area known as

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notified in Government Notification, Development Department, No. are hereby granted a general licence under section 3 of the said Act for the period February 1, 192 , to January 31, 192 , to import $\frac{\text{bales}}{\text{maunds}}$ of * to station for the purpose of manufacture $\frac{\text{export}}{\text{manufacture}}$, subject to the following conditions:—

(a) A certified copy of this licence shall be tendered with the consignment at the despatching station.

(b) Cotton imported under this licence shall not be used except for the purpose stated above, save under the instructions of the licensing authority.

(Sd.)

Licensing Authority.

Dated 192 .

This certified copy should accompany the invoice to the railway audit office and should be despatched from there to the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay.

FORM C.

Certified copy of General licences (for manufacturers and exporters) to be tendered at despatching stations.

(See Rule 3.)

LICENCE No. 192 . COPY No. .
Under the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (Act III of 1923), the $\frac{\text{Mills}}{\text{Company}}$ carrying on business within the protected area known as notified in Government Notification, Development Department, No. , are hereby granted a general licence under section 3 of the said Act for the period February 1, 192 , to January 31, 192 , to import $\frac{\text{bales}}{\text{maunds}}$ of + to station for the purpose of $\frac{\text{export}}{\text{manufacture}}$, subject to the following conditions:—

(a) A certified copy of this licence shall be tendered with the consignment at the despatching station.

(b) Cotton imported under this licence shall not be used except for the purposes stated above, save under the instructions of the licensing authority.

(Sd.)

Licensing Authority.

Name of Consignor
Number of bales
Description of cotton

Signature of Consignor.
Signature of Stationmaster.

Dated 192 .

* Here enter ginned cotton, cotton waste, kapas or cotton seed for which licence is granted.
† Here enter article.

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FORM D.

Single licence for consignment by rail.

(See Rule 4.)

Under the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (Act III of 1923),
 Messrs. ^{are} granted a licence to import to
 Mr. station, situated in the protected area known as
 notified in Government Notification, Development Department, No.
 ^{bales} of * from
 maunds
 (station) for the purpose of

This licence is only valid for one consignment and shall be surrendered to the undersigned, duly endorsed by the Stationmaster of the station of delivery or other railway servant responsible for the receipt and delivery of goods and parcels at the station, on the arrival of the consignment:—

(a) A certified copy of this licence shall be tendered with the consignment at the despatching station.

(b) Cotton imported under this licence shall not be used except for the purposes stated above, save under the instructions of the licensing authority.

(Sd.)

Licensing Authority.

Dated 192 .

This certified copy should accompany the invoice to the railway audit office and should be despatched from there to the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay.

FORM E.

Certified copy of single licence in Form D.

(See Rule 4.)

LICENCE No. or
 Under the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (Act III of 1923),
 Messrs. ^{are} granted a licence to import to
 Mr. (station) situated in the protected area known as
 notified in Government Notification, Development Department, No.
 ^{bales} of * from
 maunds
 (station) for the purpose of

This licence is only valid for one consignment and shall be surrendered to the undersigned, duly endorsed by the Stationmaster of the station of delivery or other railway servant responsible for the receipt and delivery of goods and parcels at the station, on the arrival of the consignment —

(a) A certified copy of this licence shall be tendered with the consignment at the despatching station.

* State whether ginned cotton, cotton waste, kapas or cotton seed.

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(b) Cotton imported under this licence shall not be used except for the purposes stated above, save under the instructions of the licensing authority.

(Sd.)

Licensing Authority.

Name of Consignor

Number of bales

Description of cotton

Signature of the Consignor.

Signature of the Stationmaster.

Dated

192 .

FORM F.

Single licence for consignment by road or river or sea.

(See Rule 5.)

Under the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 ^{Messrs.} ^{are}
 granted a licence to import to Mr. situated in the protected
 area known as notified in Government Notification, Develop-
 ment Department, No. ^{bales} of from
 maunds
 for the purpose of

This licence is only valid for one consignment and shall be surrendered to the officer in charge of the at on the arrival of the consignment.

Cotton imported under this licence shall not be used except for the purposes stated above, save under the instructions of the licensing authority.

(Sd.)

Licensing Authority.

[4th November 1925]

I

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[Order made by the President of the Madras Legislative Council under Standing Order No. 15 on the 4th December 1924—

1. Starred questions to be put at a meeting of the Council with their answers shall be printed and placed on the Council table an hour before the President takes his seat.

The Secretary shall call out the name of each interpellator in the order in which the names are printed, specify the serial number of his question and make a sufficient pause to give him or any other member a reasonable opportunity of rising in his place and putting a supplementary question. Supplementary questions must be put immediately after the principal questions to which they relate.

2. If a member responsible for a starred question happens to be absent when it is called, it will be open either to him or to any other member to put supplemental questions thereon after the other starred questions for the day have been answered, provided question-time is not thereby exceeded.

3. Questions, not starred, will not be called in Council, but they will be printed with their answers and placed on the table of the House along with the list of starred questions. Oral supplementary questions will not be allowed in regard to unstarred questions.]

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Electricity.

Hydro-Electric Power Supply in the Madras Presidency.

* 933 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state the action taken by the Government on the report, dated 3rd April 1924, of Mr. S. G. Forbes containing his recommendations on the Hydro-Electric Power Supply in the Madras Presidency?

A.—The various schemes dealt with in Mr. Forbes' report have been and are being further investigated. An estimate for the Pykara scheme has just been received, and one for the Pinjekarc scheme is expected shortly. The Papanasam scheme will probably be the next one ripe for consideration. Mr. Hawkins was placed on special duty for three months from 10th September to push on the investigation at the head of the Hydro-Electric Special division. The question of the further development of this branch of the department is engaging the consideration of the Government.

Land Revenue.

Waste lands in South Kanara.

* 934 Q.—Mr. K. RAGHUCHANDRA BALLAL: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) what was the extent of Government unassessed waste land in South Kanara just after the settlement operations of 1903;

(b) what extent of such waste lands was brought to ayan since then up to the present time;

(c) what was the number of the cattle in South Kanara in 1911, 1921 and 1924;

(d) what was the extent of Government land reserved for the cattle grazing purposes in 1911, 1921 and 1924;

(e) what is the total extent of land assigned to the depressed classes in South Kanara from 1920 to 1924;

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(f) what is the total extent of such lands occupied by the depressed classes by building houses thereon; and

(g) in how many cases of such assignments other persons opposed them, and what was the result?

A.—(a) & (b) No land was classed as 'unassessed waste' at the settlement.

(c) Information is not available regarding the number of cattle in South Kanara in 1911, 1921 and 1924 but information for the agricultural years 1909-10, 1919-20 and 1924 may be had from appendix G to the Season and Crop Report for 1909-10 and appendix XVI to the similar reports for 1922-23 and 1923-24

(d), (f) & (g) Figures for these heads are not recorded in any existing register or return.

(e) 474.23 acres up to 31st March 1925.

Assignment of lands to depressed classes in Sathiyavady village.

* 935 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any resolution passed at the Adi-Dravida Conference held on 13th December 1924 at Sathiyavady village, Vriddhachalam taluk, exposing the wrongs of the village karnam in connexion with the assignments of land to the members of the depressed classes; and

(b) if so, what action was taken by the Government?

A.—(a) & (b) No such resolution has been received by Government. A number of petitions from individuals to the effect stated have, however, been received through the hon. Member who puts this question. They have been exhaustively enquired into by the Revenue Divisional Officer of Chidambaram. Out of 44 petitions, only 16 contain allegations of corruption and only 9 of them contain details sufficiently specific to be the basis of investigation. The result of the Divisional Officer's enquiries is that, though there is a possibility that the village officers misbehaved in some cases, there is so much exaggeration and falsehood in the evidence and so much evidence that the petitions are not voluntary but got up by others, that no misbehaviour is proved.

Mr. R. VEERIAN:—"May I know whether these petitions referred to here have not been already sent to the Commissioner of Labour for detailed inquiry and report since it is purely a matter relating to the depressed classes as far as the darkhast lands are concerned?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"I understood that these petitions were complaints against the village officers and so they were sent to the Collectors."

Mr. R. VEERIAN:—"May I know whether the detailed report of the Divisional Officer would be placed on the table of this House?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"If the hon. Member does not refer to the inquiry and he only means the report, then the matter will be considered."

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Wednesday, the 4th November 1925.

The House met at 11 o'clock, Mr President (the hon. Mr. M. RUTHNASWAMY, M.A., Bar-at-Law) in the chair.

PRESENT :

Ramaswami Ayyar, M.C.I.E., The hon. Sir C. P.	Qadir Mohi-ud-din Elyas Khan Sahib, Mr. Raghubhendra Ballal, Mr. K.
Marjoribanks, C.S.I., C.I.E., The hon. Mr. N. E. Usman Sahib Bahadur, The hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad.	Raja, Rao Bahadur M. C. Raja of Ramnad.
Moir, C.S.I., C.I.E., The hon. Mr. T. E. Raja of Panagal, The hon. the Patro, Kt., The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Sivagnanam Pillai, The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N.	Rajan, Mr. P. T. Rajappa, Mr. P. S. Ramachandra Reddi, Mr. B. Raman, Rao Bahadur P. Ramachari, Rao Sahib K. V. Ramalinga Reddi, Mr. C. Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Mr. A. Rameswara Rao, Mr. G. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A. Ross, Mr. Thomas McKenzie.
Abdul Wahab Sahib, Mr. M. Abdulla Ghatula Sahib, Mr. Adinarayana Chettiyar, Mr. T. Ankinedu Prasad, Mr. S. R. Y. Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B. Apudraswami Udayar, Mr. S. Arumuga Nadar, Mr. P. K. S. A. Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V. Boag, Mr. G. T. Devendrudu, Mr. N. Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ghose Mian Sahib, Mr. Muhammad. Gopala Menon, Mr. C. Gopalan, Rao Sahib P. V. Grieve, Mr. R. G. Heggade, Mr. D. Manjappa. Kesava Pillai, C.I.E., Diwan Bahadur P. Krishnama Achariyar, Rao Bahadur V. T. Krishnan Nayar, Diwan Bahadur M. Krishna Rao Pantulu, Rao Bahadur A. S. Legh, C.I.E., Mr. E. W. Madanagopal Nayudu, Mr. R. Madurai, Honorary Lieutenant. Malleappa, Mr. T. Maruthavanam Pillai, Mr. C. Moidu Sahib, Mr. T. M. Murugappa Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur A. M. Muttayya Mudaliyar, Mr. C. Muttayya Mudaliyar, Mr. S. Narasimhaachari, Rai Bahadur T. M. Narasimha Raju, Rao Bahadur C. V. S. Narayanaswami Pillai, Mr. T. M. Natesa Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C. Obalesappa, Mr. B. Paddison, C.S.I., Mr. G. F. Pandrang Rao, Mr. V. Pantulu Ayyar, Mr. V. Premayya, Mr. G.	Sagaram, Mr. P. Saldanha, Mr. J. A. Samuel, Mr. J. D. Sarabha Reddi, Mr. K. Sarvarayudu, Mr. K. Sasibhushan Rath Mahasayo, Sriman. Satyamurti, Mr. S. Sesha Reddi, Mr. B. P. Sitayya, Mr. M. Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. R. Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R. Subbarayan, Dr. P. Subramania Pillai, Mr. K. Chavadi. Sundaramurti, Rao Sahib P. V. S. Suryanarayana-murti Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur K. Symons, Major-General T. H. Tangavelu Pillai, Rao Sahib T. C. Uppt Sahib, Mr. K. Veerian, Mr. R. Vellinziri Gounder, Mr. V. O. Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr. S. Venkatachala Padayachi, Mr. K. Venkatapati Razu, Mr. P. C. Venkataramana Ayya gar, Mr. C. V. Venkatarama Sastriyar, Mr. T. R. Venkataratnam, Mr. B. Venkataratnam Nayudu, Kt., Diwan Bahadur Sir R. Venkatarreddi Nayudu, Kt., Rai Bahadur Sir K. Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur W. Wood, Mr. C. E.

[4th November 1925]

Memorandum from the office of Tahsildar, Coimbatore taluk, regarding darkhast land.

* 936 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government are aware that a memorandum was sent on or about the 25th December 1924 from the office of Tahsildar, Coimbatore taluk, regarding darkhast land addressed in an objectionable manner, viz., Karuppa Parayan, son of Nanjan, Keeranam?

A.—No. The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 713 at the meeting of 13th October 1924. A copy of this question and answer will be sent to the Collector.

Minor Irrigation.

Grants for irrigational facilities in Ceded districts.

* 937 Q.—Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether any free grants have been made to ryots in aid of wells or other irrigational facilities in the Ceded districts, and, if so, to what extent and in what year;

(b) whether the Irrigation Commission recommended such free grants and whether the Government have considered that recommendation; and

(c) whether any final orders have been passed on the recommendation of the Irrigation Commission in this connexion?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The Irrigation Commission suggested that a concession in the form of free grants of small sums of money might be made for the development of private irrigation works in tracts exposed to famine to poor but thrifty cultivators. The Government, after the consideration of the proposal, came to the conclusion in 1907 that the measure of success likely to be achieved in this Presidency under the scheme would be small and uncertain, that the principal means of encouraging the extension of private irrigation was encouragement of State loans for wells and that the distribution of free grants of money to needy claimants would be attended with grave dangers such as the misappropriation of the money in transmission to the parties, its misapplication after reaching them, the pauperization of the grantees and general demoralization of all concerned. The proposal was accordingly negatived.

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO:—“Sir, it is said that ‘the distribution of free grants of money to needy claimants would be attended with grave dangers such as the misappropriation of money in transmission to the parties.’ May I put it to the hon. the Revenue Member that the money might be disbursed directly to the applicant if the Government is so inclined to do.”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—“The hon. Member asked information as to the orders that have been passed and that information I tried to give him in as full a manner as I could. He is now making a further suggestion as to what should be done.”

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO:—“I am putting it to him that in the case of the Ceded districts where irrigation facilities are very badly wanting both in quality and quantity some better steps might be taken.”

[4th November 1925]

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“What is the information that the hon. Member wants from the Revenue Member?”

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO:—“I want to know whether the aspects of the Ceded districts was taken into consideration?”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—“Yes, in 1907.”

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO:—“May I suggest it may be reconsidered in view of the altered conditions?”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—“I have no objection to consider the question again.”

Minor irrigation in the Anantapur district.

* 938 Q.—Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the number of applications received from private individuals for permission to dig channels and repair small tanks in disrepair within the last five years in Anantapur district;

(b) how many of them have been considered favourably and permission granted; and

(c) whether all these cases were referred to the Public Works Department for their opinion?

A.—(a) & (b) The statistics asked for by the hon. Member cannot be supplied as no separate record or return has been made of channels dug or ruined tanks repaired by private agency or of cases where permission has been refused.

(c) The rules regulating the matter are contained in B.S.O. Nos. 8 and 10. Reference to the Public Works Department is required in all cases. So far as Government is aware, these rules are observed.

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO:—“May I put it to the hon. the Revenue Member that no permission was ever granted for private enterprise being exhibited in matters of irrigation?”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—“I did not catch the hon. Member's question, Sir.”

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO:—“I draw attention to the answer to clauses (a) and (b). My suggestion is that there is no case where any permission has been granted. May I request him to call for statistics about that?”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—“We can not call for statistics about the past as there is no record; but as regards the future it is proposed to issue instructions.”

Depressed Classes.

Construction of wells for water-supply.

* 939 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN: With reference to question No. 29 answered at the Council meeting dated the 21st August 1925, will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state why no allotments were made for the construction of wells for providing water-supply in the remaining 13 districts that were left out in the list?

[4th November 1925]

A.—The Commissioner of Labour has not allotted funds for the provision of water-supply in districts other than those referred to in the answer to question No. 298, as the Government have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 12½ lakhs to local boards for village roads and water-supply.

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—"The latter part of the answer given by the Government is to the effect that Government have sanctioned 12½ lakhs to local boards for village roads and water-supply. What I say is that that grant is not intended for the depressed classes alone; but these 12½ lakhs are intended to the general public for village roads and water-supply. But as there are no representatives for the depressed classes in most of the local bodies and the local bodies are demanding certain contributions for sinking wells I want to know whether it is the intention of the Government to leave the depressed classes to take care of themselves?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"No, Sir, that is not the intention of the Government."

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—"I want to know whether any amount will be allotted for the members of the depressed classes for providing water-supply?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"That, Sir, is a matter for the local boards."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"May I ask whether in the case of wells needed for the depressed classes the rule requiring an equal contribution will be relaxed?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"That, Sir, I am afraid, is a question for the hon. the Chief Minister."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Otherwise, nothing would be done for the depressed classes?"

Forests.

Time-scale of pay for Forest Rangers.

* 940 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that no system of time-scale of pay is observed in the case of the Rangers of the Forest Department;

(b) whether the Knapp Scheme recommended time-scale of pay for the Forest Rangers; and

(c) the reason why time-scale of pay was not introduced for the Rangers cadre?

A.—(a) & (b) Yes.

(c) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer given to clause (3) of Legislative Council question No. 481 on pages 765-766 of Legislative Council Proceedings, Volume XIX, 1924.

[4th November 1925]

Disafforestation of 'Kudiraimoli' reserve.

* 941 Q.—Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR : Will the hon. the Home Member and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the extent of the portion disafforested in the reserve forest 'Kudiraimoli' in Tinnevely district;

(b) whether it is a fact that a portion of the above forest which is near the village Kayamoli has been disafforested, when there is no necessity for the same;

(c) whether the land disafforested will be given only to villages affected by the nearness of forest, such as Kachinavelai, Neivelai, Punnayadi, Idayanvelai, etc.;

(d) whether any petition has been submitted to the Government in connexion with the matter; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government thereon?

A.—(a) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer given to question No. 123 printed on pages 186-187 of Legislative Council Proceedings, Volume XXIV, No. 2.

(b) The whole block of reserved forest near Kayamoli village which was a detached block has been disforested in order to set back the reserve boundary lying in close proximity to the village.

(c) The method in which the land is to be disposed of has not yet been settled, that is to say, whether it should be sold in auction or brought under the darkhast rules.

(d) & (e) A petition was received regarding the enjoyment of certain trees on the land. As the petitioner had not obtained the final orders of the local officers on the matter the petitioner was informed that the Government could not consider his petition. Another petition was received on the question of disforesting portions of Kudiraimoli reserve adjoining Kachinaveli village and this has been referred to the Chief Conservator of Forests for remarks.

Leaf manure in the Anantapur district.

* 942 Q.—Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO : Will the hon. the Home Member and the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether local opinion was obtained in Anantapur district as regards the facilities for ryots with regard to leaf manure on the lines indicated in G.O. No. 652, Development, dated 2nd May 1925;

(b) whether any ryots were consulted in the matter;

(c) whether any ryots' conferences were held in that connexion;

(d) whether any divisional officers were consulted; and

(e) whether the question was referred to any non-official individually or to any non-official bodies for opinion?

A.—The Government have not yet received the report called for in paragraph 6 of G.O. No. 652, Development, dated 2nd May 1925.

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO :—"Sir, I am sorry my question is not at all answered. I am asking whether any local opinion has been consulted."

[4th November 1925]

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"I think the opinion was taken by the Government, but they have not yet received the report called for in G.O. No. 652."

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO :—"I may say that no local opinion has been consulted, and I understand that behind the back of the people some information is sent to the Government. I request that local opinion might be taken in the matter."

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"Yes, Sir, when the report is considered by Government I will see that local opinion is also considered."

Removal of firewood from unreserved or reserved forests.

* 943 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state the amount charged for issuing permits for the removal of firewood from the unreserved or reserved forests per headload ?

A.—It is presumed that the hon. Member refers to reserved and unreserved lands. The information asked for is given at pages 41 to 89 of the Madras Forest Manual.

Labour.

Exemption of people employed in tanneries from the Indian Factories (Amendment) Act.

* 944 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether the men and women employed in tanneries in tanning are exempted from the operation of the Indian Factories (Amendment) Act ?

A.—There is no general exemption; but persons engaged in continuous production in tanneries have been exempted from the provisions of section 22 which provides for a weekly holiday. The exemption is subject to the condition that no person is allowed to work for a period exceeding two weeks at a time without a full Sunday or a substituted holiday—vide notification No. 318 published on page 1400 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 11th December 1923.

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—"My own information is that in several places that I visited in my constant travels the members of the depressed classes that I met in the tanneries are not able to get even one day holiday at least once in a year. Therefore if the Commissioner of Labour calls for a report or takes any steps he will see for himself these matters. I suggest that he may institute enquiries in order to remove these disabilities. Has he done anything in the matter until now ?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"Sir, I stand by the answer that is given here."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"May I ask the hon. the Home Member to say the reasons why the exemption was given ?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"Because they wanted the exemption."

[4th November 1925]

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"What is meant by that 'they'; is it the employees or the employers ?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"The workmen themselves say that by working for a continuous period they can get some more wages."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"May I ask the hon. the Home Member whether the condition subject to which the exemption has been granted is being regularly obeyed ?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"So far as I know, the condition is being obeyed."

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—"Is it the health of these workmen or the money that is more important ? Of course, I know the way in which these people think that they could earn more money. But I want to know whether it is not the duty of the Government to look into these aspects of the matter also ?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"We are doing all that we can in this matter."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"In view of the decision of the International Labour Conference that provides for a weekly holiday and in view of the fact that all of us realize that there should be one holiday for six days of work during the week, may I know whether the Government will re-examine the question apart from the wishes of employees themselves who may be incompetent to advise them ?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"Yes, I will consider the question."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Thank you, Sir."

Income and staff of the District Labour Officer for Madras.

* 945 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the amount of pay per month and the allowance, if any, the District Labour Officer for Madras City gets;

(b) how many clerks and other subordinates are working under the District Labour Officer, together with their salaries, allowances, if any, to run the whole establishment of the District Labour office; and

(c) the nature of work entrusted to the District Labour Officer and the work he is doing at present ?

A.—(a) Rupees 200 plus a conveyance allowance of Rs. 25.

(b) (1) One Deputy Surveyor on Rs. 40—40—1½—55—1—65 plus a cycle allowance of Rs. 5 a month.

(2) One clerk typist on Rs. 40—40—1½—55—1—65.

(3) Two peons on Rs. 15 each a month.

(c) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to clause (b) of question No. 619.

[4th November 1925]

Education.*Strength of the staff in high schools.*

* 946 Q.—Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) the number of teachers required by the Department of Education in the high schools in relation to the number of classes and sections in the schools;

(b) whether there is any definite rule or well-known practice as regards the strength of the staff; if so, what it is;

(c) whether the strength of the staff in the high school at Penukonda was found enough and whether the strength of the staff in Anantapur was found insufficient; and

(d) whether the strength of the school (i.e., number of pupils) has any bearing on the number of teachers in each school, irrespective of the number of classes or sections?

A.—(a), (b) & (d) The hon. Member's attention is invited to rules 17 and 18 of the Madras Educational Rules.

(c) The staff of the Board High School, Penukonda, is adequate and that of the Municipal High School, Anantapur, has recently been strengthened.

Government Schools of Commerce, Calicut and Vizagapatam.

* 947 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN: With reference to question No. 250 answered at the Council meeting dated 20th, will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state when the Government Schools of Commerce were established at Calicut and Vizagapatam?

A.—The Government School of Commerce at Calicut was established in 1895 and that at Vizagapatam in 1925.

Mr. R. VEERIAN:—"May I know whether any exemptions of school fees is allowed in the Government School of Commerce in Calicut as well as in Vizagapatam for the depressed classes and other backward classes?"

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"The usual concessions are allowed to backward classes."

Mr. R. VEERIAN:—"In the letter I received from the Principal of the Government School of Commerce he says that they are not. May I know who is correct, the hon. the Minister or the Principal?"

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"The Educational Rules apply to all institutions and when exemptions are applied for they would be granted under the rules."

Mr. R. VEERIAN:—"The Principal is in direct charge of the management. I have a letter that no exemptions are granted. May I take it then that there is something wrong somewhere?"

[4th November 1925]

Co-operative Societies.*Honorary Assistant Registrars of Co-operative Societies in Chingleput.*

* 948 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN: With reference to question No. 271 answered at the Council meeting dated 21st August 1925 regarding the appointment of certain persons as Honorary Assistant Registrars of Co-operative Societies in Chingleput, will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state in what manner the three gentlemen appointed as Honorary Assistant Registrars of the Co-operative Credit Societies were closely connected with the Co-operative movement before their appointment?

4.—M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib C. Arulayya Nayudu Garu has been connected with the Co-operative movement ever since it was started. He is now the Secretary of the Kilacheri Supervising Union.

M.R.Ry. C. Sambasiva Chettiyar Avargal is the Secretary of the Conjeeveram Supervising Union and of the District Federation and President of the Kanchi Swamikannu Pillai Co-operative Society. He has been connected with the movement since 1917.

M.R.Ry. K. Venugopal Mudaliyar Avargal has been President of the Madurantakam Supervising Union for five years and is a member of the Executive Committee of the Conjeeveram Central Bank. He has also been the President of the Padalam Co-operative Society for over ten years.

[Note.—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

II

COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COUNCIL.

The Secretary laid on the table—

(i) Copies of the annual return, ^a for 1924-25, of officers in the gazetted and non-gazetted services of the Government of Madras who held permanent appointments on 1st April 1925, prescribed by G.Os. Nos. 658, Public, dated 15th August 1922, and 563, Public, dated 21st July 1923.

(ii) Copies of the proceedings ^b of the sixth meeting of the Finance Committee for 1925-26 held on Thursday the 29th October 1925.

III

ACT ASSENTED TO BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I have to announce that the Cochin Port Trust Bill which was passed by the Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 20th October 1925."

IV

THE ANDHRA UNIVERSITY BILL.

Motion for the adjournment of the consideration of the Bill.

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU:—"I wish to move for the adjournment of the business to the next sitting in December considering the paucity of attendance in the House."

^a Printed as Appendix I on pages 945-958 infra.

^b Printed as Appendix II, on pages 959-962 infra.

[4th November 1925]

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"I beg to second the motion, Mr. President, if you will kindly look round this House you will find that benches are comparatively full in our block, and there is paucity of attendance in the Ministerial blocks and it seems to me that either the Minister has not sent his whip round, or the Ministerialists think that this Bill is not worth their serious attention. In either case, Mr. President, I do not think it is fair to the Andhras who are going to be affected educationally by this Bill, that we should pass it with a House so poorly attended, as this House is. There are still pending very many important matters on which we should like to have the votes and opinions of as many members of the House as possible. I appeal to the hon. the Minister whether he feels justified in going on with this Bill, with such a poor attendance on the part of his own section of the House. And I venture to appeal to every member of this House whether it is right—the House is just a third of its normal strength—that we should go on with this Bill and whether it is justifiable to do so. I therefore have great pleasure in seconding the motion, and I hope the House will carry it. Nothing will be lost by putting off the Bill for two months; on the other hand everything will be gained by drawing the attention of the public to the discussion on the Bill and incidentally by reminding hon. Members of this House that they cannot take their duties so lightly and imagine, that whether they are present or absent, the House can go on with the business."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"Sir, I have no objection if the House does want to postpone the consideration of the Bill. But I strongly object to the reasons given by the hon. Member. There is absolutely no reason to say that my side of the benches will be thin when the members are needed. (Mr. Satyamurti: Oh! and laughter). The members are here present and when the real discussion takes place—now it is usual that the real work begins after question time and it is now only 20' after 11—the members will come in. As you will find, my Friend's own side is very thin, and they will also be coming in in time. There is absolutely no justification for the allegation or the reason assigned by the mover of the motion for the postponement of the business."

The question that the further consideration of the Andhra University Bill be postponed to the December meeting, was put and lost.

Mr. S. Satyamurti demanded a poll and the House divided as follows:—

Ayes.

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| 1. Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | 7. Mr. B. P. Sesha Reddi. |
| 2. " S. Satyamurti. | 8. Rai Bahadur T. M. Narasimhaচারু. |
| 3. " T. Adinarayana Chettiyar. | 9. Mr. Muhammad Ghouse Mian Sahib. |
| 4. " V. Pantulu Ayyar. | 10. " M. Nitayya. |
| 5. " G. Rameswara Rao. | 11. " R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 6. Srikanth Sasibhushan Rath Mahasayo. | |

Noes.

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|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1. The hon. the Raja of Panagal. | 6. The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. Sivag- |
| 2. " Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. | nanani Pillai. |
| 3. " Mr. T. E. Moir. | 7. " Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar. |
| 4. " Khan Bahadur Muhammad | 8. Mr. E. W. Legh. |
| Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 9. " V. Pandrang Rao. |
| 5. " Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks. | 10. " Abdulla Ghatla Sahib Bahadur. |

4th November 1925]

Noes—cont.

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| 11. Mr. S. Arpudawami Udayar. | 25. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai. |
| 12. Rao Sahib T. C. Tangavelu Pillai. | 26. Rao Bahadur A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu. |
| 13. Mr. G. F. Paddison. | 27. The Raja of Ramnad. |
| 14. " D. Manjappa Heggate. | 28. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. |
| 15. " P. K. S. A. Arumuga Nadar | 29. Mr. P. T. Rajan. |
| 16. " A. V. Banaji Rao. | 30. Rao Bahadur P. Raman. |
| 17. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. | 31. Mr. J. D. Samuel. |
| 18. Mr. N. Devendrudu | 32. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. |
| 19. Rao Sahib P. V. Gopalan. | 33. Mr. S. R. Y. Ankineedu Prasad. |
| 20. Honorary Lieutenant Madurai. | 34. " R. Veerian. |
| 21. Mr. T. Mallesappa. | 35. Diwan Bahadur W. Vijayaraghava Mudali- |
| 22. " G. Premayya. | yar. |
| 23. " K. Raghuchandra Ballal. | 36. Mr. B. Venkataratnam. |
| 24. " B. Ramachandra Reddi. | |

11 hon. Members voting for and 36 against, the motion was lost.

The consideration of the Andhra University Bill was then resumed.

Clause 6, New proviso—Sub-clause (3).

Amendment No. 39.

* Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO:—"Add the following proviso:—

Provided that no institution in which seats are reserved for members of any race, creed, class or caste shall be affiliated or continued to be affiliated except where under original term of founding it or endowing it, such reservation is allowable."

"Mr. President, Sir, section 5 of the Bill provides for the admission of all persons irrespective of sex, race, creed, class or caste, and therefore I move this provision which will fit in with the provision in the Bill. This follows as a necessary corollary to clause 5 which has become part of the Bill. In moving this amendment I would suggest that it is not right to reserve any seats for any particular communities on communal basis. In matters of education it must be the pride of any Government, any respectable Government, any responsible Government to see that they create an intelligent public, intelligent public opinion and an educated electorate who will stand for the security of the people. It is one thing to say that every community must have its sufficient representation in the loaves and fishes of office, and it is another thing that the State must make a positive attempt to see that a section of the people is kept at a very low ebb of intelligence or education. It has been stated a number of times, even when a proposition was moved in the last Council, on 2nd September 1921, by the hon. the Minister for Education, that it would be his pride to see that at least one section of the people was given sufficient encouragement by way of education, so that they might rise above all par excellence in the matter of education. I fully associate myself with the enunciation of such a theory, but I humbly call upon him to put this theory into practice and see that no reservation is made on communal basis. This reservation would not be adding great honour to any responsible government and I therefore beg leave to move this amendment. In moving this, I would draw the attention of the House to the fact that to a question which was put in the last sitting, an answer was given to the effect that two-thirds of the seats in medical schools and colleges have been reserved for non-Brahmans.

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Non-Brahmans, Sir, may deserve any encouragement at the hands of the Government in matters of economic enterprise or in matters of getting into offices, but certainly, Sir, non-Brahmans as a class ought not to be a party to deprive Brahmans of education as well. It has been the pride of the Brahman that his only glory is knowledge, his only glory is education, and if the non-Brahmans want to advance their own interests by vying with the Brahmans in attaining knowledge I for one would have no objection; but if their attempt is to see that it must be a case of levelling down instead of levelling up, I would strongly deprecate the very ignominious attempt made by the Government or the party in power in this behalf. I therefore put it to the House that no seats should be reserved in the educational institutions and every student must have an equal chance of getting into a school or college and pursuing his vocation according to his own bent. Therefore I hope this amendment will be accepted by the House."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"I have great pleasure in seconding it."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"Sir, I have to oppose this amendment. I find that one ground urged by the hon. Member is that because certain seats are reserved in colleges, therefore this clause is necessary. In the first place, the existing colleges are sought to be affiliated under clause 2. So, all affiliation is granted in respect of institutions that are now in existence. Therefore this provision does not apply to the conditions that are now in existence. Secondly, I submit it is not a question of legislation; it is a question of regulating the policy as to the admission of students. If the hon. Member has in view the resolution of this House, by which a Government Order was issued, appointing selection committees for admissions into the colleges he will see that it is not a matter of legislation at all. If the hon. the Mover finds that in the practical working of that, there are hardships, then it is open to this House to modify that Government Order which was issued in accordance with a resolution of this House. But we cannot put in a clause like this in the Bill saying that no institution in which seats are reserved for members of any race or class shall be affiliated. I think it is a very extraordinary proposal. What about the seats reserved for the depressed classes for whom we are fighting? We are fighting very loud on the platforms for their interest, for encouragement of education among them."

o "If this clause is to be accepted by this House, the result will be even such classes would be shut out and any institution which reserve a few seats for the admission of such classes will not be affiliated. This is therefore an extreme proposal which I cannot accept. The result of the acceptance of the proposal would be not only to exclude all those classes but also the Muhammadan and other classes where you have to make a certain reservation of seats for admission. Now, as I submitted, in working out the Government Order in regard to selection committees no hardship has been brought to the notice of the Government and the interpellations made in connexion with the working of it in the last few days will show that no class has been wrongfully excluded. In regard to the one institution which the hon. Mover referred to, viz., the Medical College, reservation of two-thirds of the seats there is intended for the backward communities. Is this then the opinion of the House that the backward communities should not be given this special privilege?"

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* Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO :—"May I refer the hon. the Minister to question No. 288 in which the words used are 'non-Brahman community', not 'backward classes'?"

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"Two-thirds of the seats are reserved for the backward classes and the rest is thrown open to all classes of people. This is done only in respect of the Medical College."

* The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"I think the hon. Member Mr. Rameswara Rao is wrong. I believe the wording is not 'non-Brahman community', but 'unrepresented communities'."

* Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO :—"Please see question No. 288."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"My leader is right. The wording used is only 'unrepresented communities' and not 'non-Brahman community'. There is no other institution which makes any such reservation. In other Government colleges there are selection committees and the discretion for admission thereto is left to them. It must be remembered that it is in pursuance of a resolution of this House accepted by the Government in a Government Order that they were appointed and they have been working for the last five years. I submit there is absolutely no hardship caused by the working of those committees. Now, this amendment raises a direct question of negating that Government Order which continues to benefit the backward and depressed classes. I therefore oppose this amendment."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"I submit that this amendment is merely consequential to section 5 of the draft Bill as it stands. You will notice, Sir, that that section—I am omitting portions of it which are not relevant for my purpose—reads thus :

"No person shall be excluded . . . from admission to any degree or course of study on the sole ground of . . . caste and it shall not be lawful for the University to adopt or impose on any person any test whatever relating to religious belief or profession in order to entitle him to be admitted . . . to how any office therein or to graduate thereat or to enjoy or exercise any privilege thereof . . ."

"Now, Sir, this proviso which my hon. Friend from Anantapur has moved says :

"Provided that no institution in which seats are reserved for members of any race, creed, class or caste shall be affiliated or continue to be affiliated."

"Sir, if you take the original clause and the amendment together, it must be obvious to the meanest intelligence that the proviso merely translates in the case of affiliation of institutions the spirit underlying the clause itself. You do not want that any person shall be excluded on the ground of caste from any privilege or office in the University, and you do not want to impose any religious or other extraneous test upon persons aspiring to the degrees of this University. Sir, this proviso says the same thing in another form, viz, you shall not affiliate to this University any institution in which seats are reserved for members of a particular caste on the ground that they are members of that caste. It will be obvious, Mr. President, that the results of the working of this clause would be that persons belonging to other castes than the one for the students of which seats are reserved will be denied the privileges of that college on the ground of caste. If hon. Members therefore will pause for a minute and consider the amendment, they will understand that the proviso carries out in another form merely the spirit of the section

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and I have no doubt in my mind that they will—in any case they ought to—support this proviso. You shall not exclude from any affiliated institution any student on the ground solely of his caste. I quite agree, Mr. President, that if conditions in this presidency with regard to admission into our educational institutions were normal as they ought to be, this amendment is unnecessary. But, as it is, the hon. Minister has said repeatedly that seats are reserved for certain communities on the ground of their backwardness.

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"It is so only in the case of the Medical College and in no other college."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Quite true. In the case of the Medical College, it is expressly reserved while in the case of the other colleges it is impliedly reserved."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"There are selection committees. They have got every discretion to exercise in the matter."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"I am sorry my hon. Friend's memory is short. Two days ago by a series of supplementary questions we elicited from him this answer, viz., that the selection committees are guided in exercising their right of selecting students for the colleges under their control by the considerations laid down in the communal Government Order. I do not think the hon. Minister can or will deny that there are communal considerations weighing with these selection committees. There are some friends of mine below the gangway who feel that these committees are not sufficiently communal, they ought to be more communal, and that they ought to be more rigorous. Therefore I make a present of that feeling in the House to the hon. the Minister and ask him to nip it in the bud with the sanction of the Legislative Council. I want to say, Mr. President, that the hon. the Minister cannot ride off on the plea that this is not a question for the Legislative Council. I submit it is eminently a question for the Legislative Council, because you are laying down in section 5 that there shall be no religious tests whatsoever, and that there shall be no caste tests whatever. We cannot, with our eyes blind-folded, vote for this section without a proviso like the one under discussion tacked on to it, when we know that caste and communal considerations do play a part in the admission to colleges."

"My hon. Friend is very clever. He wanted to make an appeal to the members of the depressed classes in this House and to the Muhammadans. He told them that if this proviso were passed, their interests would be affected. I venture to submit to them that their interests will not be affected by the passing of this proviso and that for two reasons. Mr. President, for one thing this proviso does not apply to institutions where under the original terms of founding them or endowing them such reservations are laid down. For example, the Government Muhammadan College. They may start a depressed classes college. If they do start such sectional institutions intended for the higher education of the educationally backward communities, they will find no warmer supporters in this House than those of us who belong to this side of the House. Therefore, it is perfectly open to them to go to the Government and ask them to open such institutions and thereby encourage the higher education of the Muhammadans and the educationally backward communities. What this proviso seeks to provide against is this,

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viz., that in your educational institutions you can have students admitted not on the sole ground of their educational fitness to profit by the course of studies provided for them in those institutions, but on wholly extraneous and irrelevant considerations based upon their caste.

"Mr. President, Sir, all of us in this Presidency are anxious that, more and more, caste ought to be eliminated as a factor in public life. What is the hon. Minister doing when he says, 'I cannot accept the proviso'? He is trying to put into the minds of our young men and young women at the most impressionable period of their lives the conviction that they are enjoying the advantages of belonging to this university, not because they are educationally fit to enjoy those advantages but because they had the good fortune or bad fortune to belong or not to belong to a particular caste or community. It seems to me that this is educationally disastrous and ruinous to the future harmonious development of all the communities in our country. I therefore hope that this House would accept the proviso."

"My hon. Friend says that this proviso is very extreme. I submit it is very modest. It only says: where seats are reserved for members of any race, creed or class or caste. I quite recognize, Mr. President, as one conversant with university life in other countries that it is perfectly open to the head of any university college or other college to say: 'I will admit A, B and C, and I will not admit X, Y and Z.' It is quite open to him to say so. You cannot compel by legislation any head of an institution if he is to function effectively that he shall admit so and so and shall not admit so and so. They may consider the educational backwardness of certain communities and admit students of those communities. I have no quarrel with them. We quarrel against this express authority given to heads of colleges, or sought to be given to them or rather, to be more accurate, sought to be imposed upon them by *ad hoc* lay selection committees and thereby preventing the exercise of their discretion. I am speaking for academic freedom. I am speaking for communal freedom. I am speaking for communal justice, against communal favouritism or prejudice being planted in young and youthful minds, thereby poisoning the very springs of healthy public life on which alone we can build real democratic Swaraj in our Presidency. I have very great pleasure in supporting this humble and modest amendment."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"Sir, in opposing this amendment which cuts at the very root of doing justice to the various communities, I am only pleading for communal justice. Because, in the conditions of this country and of this Presidency, considering the backwardness of various communities, it is necessary that all should have equal justice and equal rights and equal privileges. It is for that reason that I oppose this motion. I submitted that till now no instance had been brought to the notice of this House that in the matter of admission in any institution any injustice had been done. On the other hand, I have shown that equal rights and equal privileges have been enjoyed by all communities and no injustice has been done till now. In the face of this, it seems to me, Sir, quite unfair that this proviso should be brought into the enactment."

"Secondly in a matter of this nature affecting the internal management of the institutions, it must be left to the management itself. The management of any particular institution has the freedom and has the right to manage its

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own affairs. The management has the right to say that it will admit particular students or that it will not admit particular students. Therefore, by legislation you are now trying to interfere with the right and liberty of the management of the institutions now in existence or likely to come into existence."

The amendment was put and declared lost.

1-45
m.

A poll was taken and the House divided as follows:—

Ayes.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. Narasimha Raju. | 8. Mr. G. Ramaswara Rao. |
| 2. " A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu. | 9. Sriman Sasibhushan Rath Mahasaya. |
| 3. Mr. J. A. Saldanha. | 10. Mr. Muhammad Ghouse Mian Sahib. |
| 4. " P. C. Venkatapati Raju. | 11. " M. Sityaya. |
| 5. " S. Satyamurti. | 12. " R. Sri ivasa Ayyangar. |
| 6. " J. Adinarayana Chettiyar. | 13. " B. Venkataratnam. |
| 7. " V. Pantulu Ayyar. | |

Noes.

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|--|--|
| 1. The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar. | 21. Honorary Lieutenant Madurai. |
| 2. " Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks. | 22. Mr. T. Mallesappa. |
| 3. " Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 23. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. |
| 4. " Mr. T. E. Moir. | 24. Mr. N. Devendrudu. |
| 5. " Diwan Bahadur T. N. Sivaganam Pillai. | 25. Rao Sahib P. V. Gopalan. |
| 6. " Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro, the Raja of Panagal. | 26. Rao Bahadur C. Natesa Mudaliyar. |
| 7. Mr. T. R. Venatarama Sastriyar. | 27. Mr. P. K. S. A. Arumuga Nadar. |
| 8. " V. Pandrang Rao. | 28. " A. V. Bhanoji Rao. |
| 9. " Abdulla Ghatala Sahib. | 29. The Raja of Ramnad. |
| 10. " S. Arpudaswami Udayar. | 30. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. |
| 11. Rao Sahib T. C. Tangavelu Pillai. | 31. Rao Bahadur P. Raman. |
| 12. Mr. R. G. Grieve. | 32. Mr. P. Sagaram. |
| 13. " T. M. Ross. | 33. " J. D. Samuel. |
| 14. " G. F. Paddison. | 34. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. |
| 15. " D. Manjaya Heggate. | 35. Mr. S. R. Y. Ankineedu Prasad. |
| 16. " P. S. Rajappa. | 36. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai. |
| 17. " B. Ramachandra Reddi. | 37. Mr. K. Sarvarayudu. |
| 18. " R. Obalesappa. | 38. " R. Veerian. |
| 19. " R. Madanagopal Nayudu. | 39. " W. Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar. |
| | 40. " K. Venkatachala Padayachi. |

Neutral.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddi. | 4. Rai Bahadur T. M. Narasimhachari. |
| 2. " A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | 5. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. |
| 3. " B. P. Sessa Reddi. | |

Ayes 13 : Noes 40 : Neutral 5.

The motion was lost.

Sub-clause (4).

Amendment No. 40.

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARIU :—" The amendment which stands in my name reads thus :—

'Omit sub-clause (4) of clause 6'.

"I submit, Sir, that by a definition of the word 'district' in clause 2, sub-clause (f), we have included certain districts mentioned therein, and in clause 3, sub-clause (1), we have resolved that the University shall

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comprise the districts mentioned therein. I submit that after defining the word 'district' and after also defining the ward area for which the Andhra University is constituted, to go back and say that a second-grade college situated within the City of Madras shall come within the scope of the Andhra University Act seems to me to be an unreasonable proposition. I do not quite understand the object of this provision. It is stated that if a second-grade college situated within the City of Madras desires to be affiliated to the Andhra University, the latter shall have power to admit the college as an affiliated college of the Andhra University. I submit, Sir, that in clause 6 (1) we have resolved that 'The colleges in the university area that are now affiliated to the Madras University shall be and shall have the privileges of affiliated colleges under the Act', and in clause 6 (2) we have stated 'The University shall have power to admit a college to affiliation as a university college a first-grade college, a second-grade college or a special grade college in accordance with statutes'. Not being content with this provision, the Andhra University Act contemplates the affiliation of second-grade colleges situated within the City of Madras. I think that this provision ought not exist. The Madras University Act has been made applicable to Madras and certain other districts in the Presidency and I do not know whether exacting provision like this will not contravene the provisions of the Madras University Act. I myself think that this provision is *ultra vires* of the power conferred under the Madras University Act and unless and until an amending Bill is brought to amend the Madras University Act, I think this provision will not have any validity at all. Secondly, I think the purpose will be served by enacting a provision of this sort. The Madras University has been in existence for a great number of years and has many facilities, both financially and otherwise. It has tried to be a university which is not only unitary but also residential, and it has been doing so for a very long time before the Andhra University functions properly. I think that if you try to affiliate a second-grade college situated within the City of Madras to the Andhra University, it will not be a benefit on that second-grade college, but it will be a real disadvantage to the college. So, I submit from all points of view that this provision is *ultra vires* but is also not beneficial. On the other hand, it is only to clutch at the jurisdiction of the Madras University to which the Andhra University is not entitled to. On these grounds I think this should be deleted from the Bill."

MR. T. M. NARAYANASWAMI PILLAI :—" I second it."

MR. R. G. GRIEVE :—" I wish to know whether sub-clause (3) of clause 6 has been disposed of, because if this amendment is carried and if the clause is allowed to stand as it is, the Madras University cannot affiliate or recognize any institution situated within the City of Madras."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I have allowed these amendments to be moved because I thought it would be convenient to get clause 6 out of the way before we got to amendments Nos. 2 to 5."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" As to the subject-matter of this amendment in the Select Committee itself, there was difference of opinion and the majority agreed that sub-clause (4), as it stands at present, should be added to clause 6. I leave it to the House to decide whether this sub-clause should be retained or deleted."

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* Mr S. SATYAMURTI:—"I see that the hon. the Minister is not enthusiastic about this sub-clause. I am very glad, because I hope that the House now at least will consider this question on its own merits and vote for or against it, not because that the Minister considers it as an essential part of the Bill, but because each Member considers whether it is right or wrong for the Andhra University to have jurisdiction over a second-grade college situated within the City of Madras. My hon. Friend, Mr. Grieco, raised a very important point when he drew your attention, Sir, to the fact that we have not yet disposed of clause 1, sub-clause (3).

19 "And if really we are not going to make any consequential amendment
non- therein as a result of voting on this motion, an anomalous result would come into being. The Madras University may be deprived of its jurisdiction within the City of Madras. Now, Sir, I cannot see any reason for this amendment made in the original Bill as introduced by the hon. Minister. This new provision has been introduced by the Select Committee. I have read the report of the Select Committee carefully, and except a bare statement of fact at page 2 of the report where they say, 'We have added a provision—sub-clause (4) of clause 6—giving power to the university to admit to affiliation a second-grade college situated within the limits of the City of Madras'. I do not find any reasons given for this addition. Am I wrong, Mr. President, in assuming that they have not given any reasons, because there are no reasons? My hon. Friend, the Deputy Leader of the opposition, is anxious to support this clause in spite of the non-possimus attitude of the hon. Minister. I think, Sir, it is a matter of some importance to this House to note that this new provision is not considered very essential for the Bill by the hon. Minister who introduced the Bill. Let me read a few extracts from the dissenting minutes appended to the Select Committee report. Before I do so, let me invite the attention of the House to the preamble of the Madras University Act VII of 1923. The first paragraph of the preamble reads thus:

'Whereas it is expedient to reorganize the University of Madras with a view to establishing a teaching and residential University at Madras while enabling the university to continue to exercise due control over the quality of the teaching given by colleges which are to constitute the University of Madras or are affiliated to it;

'And whereas it is desirable to foster the development of academic life and corporate unity as well in the colleges as in the university by so promoting co-operation among the colleges and between the university and the colleges as to utilize to the full the teaching resources available within the limits of the university;

"Assuming, Sir,—I do not grant it—that this provision is not *ultra vires* or at least not inconsistent with the provisions of the Madras University Act, I ask hon. Members of this House to imagine what amount of confusion in the educational world of Madras there will be, when we have two universities functioning in the same area. We will then have some colleges affiliated to the Madras University and some others affiliated to the new Andhra University. Mr. President, under the Madras University Act there can be no affiliated college in the Madras City and ten miles round. We could have only constituent colleges. Whether in actual practice it is the case or not is not a relevant question; at any rate it is the ideal towards which we are working in the Madras University. Within a radius of ten miles, there shall be only constituent colleges which in course of time will become part and parcel of the university partaking in the teaching of the university as a whole. How are you going to fit in in the new scheme of educational reconstruction which

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is admitted to be the ideal system of University education by statesmen and educational thinkers, second-grade colleges affiliated to the Andhra University whose university centres are as near as Rajahmundry or Anantapur from Madras? The headquarters may be at any place either at Rajahmundry or Vizagapatam as the House may decide to-day. Mr. President, I suggest that by so doing you are interfering with the harmonious and corporate development of the University of Madras, and gaining nothing from the point of view of the Andhra University. My hon. Friend may say that there are many Andhras in Madras City and therefore there must be an Andhra college. I grant that there are Andhras in Madras and there are Andhras in many other places. What is the principle behind this Bill? Is it intended as a fore-runner for the contemplated Andhra Province? Is it because they do not want to be estopped from claiming a portion of Madras for their province, that they are now making a preliminary claim in connexion with this University Bill? Mr. President, I do not want to enter into that topic at this stage, but may I suggest to this House that we should not introduce communal and linguistic considerations in University matters beyond a certain limit? I recognize Andhra culture; I recognize Andhra language; I recognize Andhra literature; and I am anxious for an Andhra University. The Andhra University has the best wishes of us. But in Madras we ought to develop that kind of National University where all the people, the Tamil, the Andhra and the Malayalee, the Muhammadan and the Hindu may join together in one common endeavour for higher University research. Let us push this principle contained in this sub-clause to its logical conclusion. Mr. President, my friend Mr. Seshagiri Ayyar has persuaded the Senate to agree to the establishment of a Tamil University. If after the next election, the Ministry is reconstituted and if there are two Tamil Ministers instead of one, the Ministry may take in hand the passing of the Tamil University Act. Supposing then the Minister says that in Madras there is a large Tamil population and therefore second-grade colleges in Madras should be affiliated to the Tamil University, and similarly when there is a Kerala University second-grade colleges in Madras should be affiliated to the Kerala University, then all the students in Madras will be divided among the various second-grade colleges affiliated to the various Universities. What then would be the fate of the University of Madras itself? May I ask the hon. Minister not to forget his elder children in favour of his younger ones?"

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"I have not forgotten, Sir, and I reserve my opinion."

* Mr S. SATYAMURTI:—"I do not believe in paternal neutrality, Sir. Either you love them or do not love them. I cannot understand a father saying that he loves his children and yet leaving them to the tender mercies of the neighbours."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"Leave them to 'self-discipline' and 'self-determination'."

* Mr S. SATYAMURTI:—"My friend is getting beyond his depths. I ask my friend the Deputy Leader who is busy preparing for a slashing speech in his usual way to consider this aspect of the case. He knows Oxford; he knows Cambridge; but has anybody heard of a Lancashire University being allowed to affiliate a second-grade college in Cambridge? Has anybody

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heard of it, I ask? Do you believe in the Madras University or do you not believe in the Madras University? If you do not believe in the Madras University, say so. If you do believe in it, do not strangle it before it is three years old by putting all sorts of obstacles in its way. This amendment is luckily supported by hon. Members on either side of the House. The hon. Member, Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar, who is unfortunately not here just now, says in his dissenting minute to the Select Committee report, 'I do not agree to the establishment of a second-grade college within the limits of the City of Madras affiliated to the Andhra University.' My hon. friend Dr. Subbarayan who is a 'conservative die-hard' also says on this matter: 'I am for the deletion of sub-clause (4) of clause 6 of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee as it cuts right across the principle of a teaching and residential University in the City of Madras. It is anomalous that two universities should have jurisdiction in one and the same city.' The hon. Minister also told us that there was great difference of opinion in the Select Committee in regard to this matter and that it was passed only by a majority. As the Member representing the University, I feel it specially incumbent upon me to make a very earnest appeal to this House. The Andhra University has the best wishes from us, but in return for the best wishes let them not strangle us with this burden of a second-grade college affiliated to the Andhra University but situated in Madras. Mr. President, I hope that educational opinion in the Presidency will very soon assert itself against second-grade colleges. They are neither here nor there. We want more and more good high schools and efficient high schools like the public schools of England which will turn out manly and self-reliant men and women who will take their stand in the strenuous battles of life. On the other hand, we want first-class colleges, well-equipped University colleges with scope for the highest research and cultural development. My hon. Friend now wants to give a fresh lease of life to second-grade colleges by this provision. According to the proviso which the House passed yesterday, supposing a second-grade college is affiliated to the Andhra University it will take at least five years before it can be compulsorily converted into a first-grade college in philosophy or history."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"It only refers to colleges existing at the time the Act comes into force."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"The Act will come into force on such date as the Local Government may appoint. If the Local Government is persuaded again to take up a neutral attitude in this matter and the Act is brought into force six months later and if within that time a second-grade college is brought into existence and affiliated to the University, we shall then be giving another lease of life to second-grade colleges. Even supposing the college is brought into existence a year later, it is not difficult to bring in an amending Bill to affiliate this to the Andhra University and say, 'How can you refuse to affiliate this simply because it is a year late? It will be a great hardship.' Thus this plea will go on *ad infinitum* till at last the Madras University will be strangled. I earnestly appeal to this House as the Member for the University and not as an Oppositionist—this is not a Party matter—not to retard the harmonious development of the University of Madras and burden the Andhra University with a child in Madras whom she cannot take care of and who will be a nuisance in the way of other people's children."

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Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"I am sorry the hon. Member for the University has not correctly understood the scope of the provision. If he had been present at the discussion which took place in the Select Committee leading to the insertion of this provision he would have taken a different course. There is nothing in this provision which would affect the existing Madras University. * Dealing with the history of the Andhra University, a question arose as to whether Madras was or was not to be included as a centre of the Andhra University and in the University area, seeing that two-fifths of the population of Madras is Andhra. The question of including Madras also in the new province was discussed. In the resolutions passed at the various Andhra conferences long before this Bill was brought forward, Madras was not included in the scope of the University. They came to the conclusion to restrict the scope of the University to the strictly speaking Telugu area. Therefore what possible objection can there be for the Telugu-speaking people of Madras having colleges modelled on the lines of the colleges of the new Andhra University? The hon. Member for the University was very eloquent in opposing the motion of the hon. Member for Cuddapah for the deletion of vernacular as the medium of instruction."

"The hon. Member for the University pointed out that in the new type of University contemplated for the Andhradesa we must have vernaculars as the medium of instruction and examination. Having taken up that position, let us imagine the case of those Andhras who are about two lakhs in the City of Madras and who want to come under the Andhra University Bill so far as the imparting of instruction in the vernaculars is concerned. What is to be their position? If we suggest that a college which is affiliated to the Madras University should also be affiliated by the Andhra University, then it will lead to complication; it will lead to confusion. No one suggests that. Suppose to-morrow the wealthy citizens of Madras make up their minds and start a second-grade college in Madras and want to take advantage of the methods of instruction in the Andhra University; can it be stated that it should be affiliated to the Madras University and not to the Andhra University. That is an impossible position to take. The hon. Member from Cuddapah asks why they should start it. For the purpose of making the vernacular as the medium and instruction, if it wants to follow the example of the Andhra University and to be afforded those facilities, shall we prevent it from doing so and say 'no, no, you should affiliate it only to the Madras University.' I would think, Sir, that not to give facilities for its being affiliated to the Andhra University is unreasonable. We are not asking that the City of Madras should be made a concentration centre but that at least opportunities may be given for second-grade colleges to be established. I think, Sir, that there is no conflict at all with the position of the Madras University in this respect; and that a consequential amendment may be necessary to sub-clause (3) of clause 1. To say that we shall not allow the Telugu speaking people of the City of Madras facilities to come under the provisions of this Andhra University Bill is, I think, a very unreasonable view to take. I request the House not to be carried away by the eloquence of the hon. Member for the University. We only ask for freedom, so that at least second-grade colleges in the City of Madras may come under the provisions of the Andhra University Act. We are making a modest request, viz., scope for liberty of action."

12-15
p.m.

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The amendment was put to vote and declared lost.

A poll was demanded with the following result:—

Ayes.

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| 1. The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar. | 17. Mr. F. Adinarayana Chettiyar. |
| 2. " Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks. | 18. " C. Gopala Menon. |
| 3. " Khan Bahadur Muhammad Uman Sahib Bahadur. | 19. " C. Maruthavanam Pillai. |
| 4. " Mr. C. E. Moir. | 20. " V. Pantulu Ayyar. |
| 5. Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastriyar. | 21. Sriman Sasibhushan Rath Mahasayo. |
| 6. " G. T. Boag. | 22. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. |
| 7. " V. Pandrang Rao. | 23. Rao Bahadur P. Raman. |
| 8. " Abdulla Ubatala Sahib. | 24. " Sahib P. V. S. Sundaramurti. |
| 9. " S. Arpadaswami Udayar. | 25. Rai Bahadur T. M. Narasimhaachari. |
| 10. Rao Sahib T. C. Tangavelu Pillai. | 26. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. |
| 11. Mr. R. G. Griive. | 27. " Muhammad Ghouse Mian Sahib. |
| 12. " G. F. Paddison. | 28. " H. Sridhara Ayyangar. |
| 13. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. Narasimha Raja. | 29. " V. C. Vellingiri Gounder. |
| 14. Mr. J. A. Saldanha. | 30. " Sami Venkatachalam Chettiyar. |
| 15. " P. C. Venkatapati Raja. | 31. " C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. |
| 16. " S. Satyamurti. | 32. " M. Abdul Wahab Sahib. |

Noes.

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| 1. Rai Bahadur Sir K. Venkatarreddi Nayudu. | 16. Mr. G. Rameswara Rao. |
| 2. Rao Bahadur C. Natesa Mudaliyar. | 17. " B. P. Sesha Reddi. |
| 3. Mr. Ari Gowder. | 18. " P. Siganam. |
| 4. " P. K. S. A. Arumuga Nadar. | 19. " J. D. Samuel. |
| 5. " A. V. Shanaji Rao. | 20. " K. Sarabha Reddi. |
| 6. Diwan Bahadur P. G. Ethirajulu Nayudu. | 21. " K. Sarvarayudu. |
| 7. Rao Sahib P. V. Gopalan. | 22. Diwan Bahadur K. Suryanarayana murti Nayudu. |
| 8. Mr. R. Madanagopal Nayudu. | 23. Mr. R. Veerian. |
| 9. Honorary Lieutenant Madurai. | 24. Diwan Bahadur W. Vijayaiahgava Mudaliyar. |
| 10. Mr. T. Mallesappa. | 25. Mr. K. Venkatachala Padayachi. |
| 11. " R. Obalesappa. | 26. " M. Sitayya. |
| 12. " G. Premayya. | 27. " B. Venkataratnam. |
| 13. " B. Ramachandra Reddi. | |
| 14. Rao Bahadur A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu. | |
| 15. Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | |

Neutral.

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| 1. The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. Sivaganam Pillai | 5. Mr. N. Devendrudu. |
| 2. " Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. | 6. " S. R. Y. Ankinadu Prasad. |
| 3. " the Raja of Panagal. | 7. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. |
| 4. Mr. D. Manjappa Heggade. | 8. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai. |
| | 9. Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddi. |

32 hon. Members voted for the amendment and 27 against.

The amendment was carried.

Clause 6 as amended was put and carried and added to the Bill.

*Clause 3, sub-clause (2).**Amendment No. 41.*

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—" Mr. President, Sir, may I draw your attention to the fact that clause 2 has to be taken up after the disposal of clause 3; an amendment to clause 3 has to be considered. We have not yet finished clause 3.

"I therefore beg to move—

"that for the word "Rajahmundry" the word "Bezawada" be substituted."

"The effect of this amendment is that Bezawada will be the headquarters of the University instead of Rajahmundry as contemplated in the Bill as

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amended by the Select Committee. Before I proceed to lay some facts regarding the position of Bezawada, I may point out that regarding the location of the university there has been considerable divergence of opinion; and though attempts were made for the purpose of ascertaining the opinion of leading members of the Andhra districts we have not been able to arrive at any conclusion on that point. I would draw the attention of this House to the discussion which took place in this Council at the time of the discussion of the budget. In the course of the discussion on the budget under Demand XVII. Education the question was raised as to why the hon. the Minister for Education did not yet come to a decision regarding the location of the Andhra University and various suggestions were made for that purpose. The hon. the Minister then stated, after the hon. Member from Cuddapah, Mr. Koti Reddi had asked for a declaration regarding that point, thus: 'with your leave I shall make a statement with reference to the question of the hon. Member from Cuddapah. I propose to call a committee representing Andhras in order to advise me on the location of the university.' That is what was stated on the 27th March 1925. Subsequently, no such representative conference was held. If he really thinks that it is necessary to have some idea from the Andhras regarding the location of the university, he can gather it from the various speeches made by the hon. Members of this House while dealing with this Bill. If we take the opinions of the hon. Members of this House representing the Andhra districts as expressed in the speeches made, there is not the slightest doubt for the opinion being in favour of the headquarters being at a central place which for reasons already stated can be no other place than Bezawada. While this subject was under discussion—I have only to point out, Mr. President,—the hon. the Minister for Education—the hon. the Leader of the Opposition is in agreement with him regarding this question—expressed himself as follows:

'The important question is where the centres of concentration ought to be; the question where the headquarters is to be located is a matter of subsidiary importance.'

"Sir, this speech was made on the 21st August 1925 at the time when the Bill was introduced. This is what the hon. Minister says: 12-3 p.m.

'With regard to the location of the office of the Andhra University, it is immaterial where the office of the university is situated. As explained in the Bill the scheme of the university is to impart knowledge in various subjects such as literature, history, science, politics, philosophy and so forth and it is necessary that various centres should be found for the development of the various arts and sciences. Anantapur, Rajahmundry and Visagapatnam are really the places which are fit to be university centres. The place for the location of the office of the university is, as I have already said, a subsidiary matter.'

"That is what he expressly stated. But at the close of his speech, I do not know for what reasons, he must know them himself, he sums up this way:

'However, I do hope that hon. Members when coming to a decision on this point will realize the principle which my hon. Friend, Mr. Narasimha Raju enunciated in regard to the importance and position of office in the scheme of the Andhra University Bill.'

"Having stated that the question of location of the office was a subsidiary matter, he referred to the opinion of the hon. the Leader of the Opposition as to the importance of the location of the office. I am therefore forced to quote the opinion of the hon. the Leader of the Opposition regarding the location of the office. He made it quite clear that it was immaterial as to where the office was located. This is what he stated:

'The Andhra University Committee opined that the university should be of the unitary type and recommended a number of places as being suitable for its location but left it to decision

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of the Government since there was no unanimity of opinion among the members of the Committee on the point. Subsequently, Government convened a conference at Vizagapatam; even there, there was a difference of opinion as to the centre of the university. Government are prepared to develop three places as university centres. After all, the question of headquarters reduced itself to a question of brick and chunam, the place where the Senate House is to be situated. Let the geographical centre be somewhere near Guntur or near the ruins of Amroati, and out of the ruins of Amroati let the Senate House be built.

"These were the remarks of the hon. the Leader of the Opposition. And I find he has now tabled an amendment that Rajahmundry be substituted by Vizagapatam. On the express declaration made by the hon. Minister and the hon. Leader of the Opposition, the question of the location of the headquarters is a matter of secondary importance. And so far, we have come to a decision as to the centres of the university and I would ask the House whether any reasonable objection could be urged against Bozwada being the fit place for location of the office, which is admittedly the most central place. It is felt that the central district has been denied the opportunity of developing a centre. Let it at least have the satisfaction that the main office where the whole business is transacted is located at Bozwada which is the most convenient place for all the Telugu districts. It cannot be stated that the question of headquarters is a matter fit to be ignored. Because you find in the Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying the Bill, it is expressly stated at page 148 as to how the headquarters would be improved:

'The fact that much of the executive work of the university must necessarily be done by representatives resident at the headquarters of the university is a further argument for having a separate university organization for the colleges in this area.'

"The question of the headquarters where the executive work could be done was recognized and realized in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. I would appeal to the House that though it has not been possible for them to recognize this place as a university centre, they should have no objection, on the ground of its being the most central and the most convenient place, to its being recognized as the headquarters of the university. With these words I commend the motion to the House."

Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU :—"I second it."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"Sir, I need not recapitulate the previous history relating to this matter, namely, the selection of headquarters. When the Andhra University Committee was appointed, they found themselves unable to come to a decision in the matter and made several suggestions leaving it to the discretion of the Government to select one of the places named. When, again, as pointed out by the hon. Mover, we met at Vizagapatam in order to consider some of the proposals, there was no unanimity on the question. When the hon. Member from Cuddapah asked me the question in this House whether I have resolved to fix any place for the location of the office of the university, the reply was given that it was entirely in the hands of the House, that the representatives of the Telugu country had to help me in the matter and that it was difficult for the Government to take any arbitrary power in regard to it. The Select Committee keenly debated the matter and the question whether it was desirable to have the office of the university located in one of the centres selected was also considered at length. Rajahmundry was finally selected. Perhaps, I may not be right in going into the details of how that selection was made by the Select Committee. But I may tell this much, that of the

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three centres, only two came in for voting purposes and the manner in which the voting took place I am not free to disclose. As between Rajahmundry and Anantapur, Rajahmundry had the larger number of votes."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I think, for the convenience of the discussion of this question, I would allow all the hon. Members who want to propose rivals to Rajahmundry to do so, so that we can range over all the possible rivals to Rajahmundry."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—"I then move, Sir,

'that after the word "Rajahmundry" the word "Guntur" may be inserted'."

Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU :—"I second it."

* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—"Mr. President, I move—

'that the word "Vizagapatam" be substituted for "Rajahmundry.""

"The hon. Member from Nellore has quoted from my speech that the headquarters of the university might be located at any place. I do not for a moment dispute the proposition that the House will have to discharge its duty in fixing finally what the headquarters is to be. We know, Sir, that in the Bill as it was introduced, the headquarter was not fixed and in the Select Committee it was thought by some that the decision might be left to the Government while some others wanted to come to a decision on the point. After eliminating two of the possible centres, the Committee came to Rajahmundry. The process of elimination took this course. First of all, we decided that the headquarters shall not be at a place which is not a university centre. The second process was in regard to Anantapur. And the Committee had to stop finally with Rajahmundry, as it could not go further.

"As for my motion in regard to Vizagapatam, I believe the House will pass it having regard to the future possibilities of development of the city. If Mr. Statham's report is to be given full effect to, certainly there will be five or six technological colleges at Vizagapatam and the professors will have much control over the university. In that case, Vizagapatam will be a more suitable place than any other in the Telugu districts. Moreover, the House will take into consideration the volume of public opinion that will centre round Vizagapatam. There is also the possibility of large mining developments in the place. If public opinion is to shape the destinies of the university in a proper manner, no better place than Vizagapatam could be chosen.

"With these words, I move my proposition."

Mr. A. V. BHANOJI RAO :—"In seconding the proposition, I wish to place a few facts before the House. The fact whether a place is a geographical centre is not the only consideration to be taken into account for there are several other aspects that have to be examined before a centre is fixed. I may mention that the atmosphere surrounding the place and the influence that it will have over the student and the teacher population will have to be considered. There is a big scheme for the development of the harbour and if I am right, the Imperial Government are going to spend about nine crores of rupees in the course of ten years on this scheme. Again, Vizagapatam is a place where all the Agency resources,

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where hydro-electric power could be developed to a large extent and mines could be excavated. So that it is the fittest place for the concentration of all technological branches of learning. On this account as well, I would urge that Vizagapatam be chosen as the headquarters. Again, by reason of its cool atmosphere, it must be conceded by hon. Members coming even from Rajahmundry or Bezwada that it is an ideal place, eminently fit for the Vice-Chancellor and his staff. I would also read in this connexion what the Director of Town-Planning has said regarding the possibilities of this place for future development. This is how he opines: 'It is not often that a town at any rate in the Old World has an opportunity of laying down the lines of development on a scale such as Vizag is to day. That small sea-port town will grow during the next few years to a large commercial and industrial seat with a first-class harbour. . . . with the rising prospects of taking the place as the foremost city of India.' No less an expert than the Director of Town-Planning has said that it is going to be the foremost city in the whole of India. Take, again, the educational institutions in the place existing at present. It was said in this House yesterday and the day before that there was only a second-grade college at Vizagapatam. I may say that there are in addition to this Arts College, there is a Medical College, there is an Engineering School, besides a number of high schools, the Queen Mary's High School, the Saint George's High School and a Commercial High School. I do not think any centre boasts of such a large number of institutions. Mr. President, I think it is not proper for each hon. Member to fight for his own district, but the House as a whole must see to it that the place chosen is in all ways a proper place for concentration. It is in this spirit that I would appeal to every Member of the House to support the proposition for locating the headquarters at Vizagapatam."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Is the hon. Member, Mr. Narasimhacharlu, moving his amendment?"

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU:—"Yes, most certainly, Sir. (Laughter)."

"Sir, I beg to move the following amendment:—

'For the word "Rajahmundry", substitute the word "Anantapur" in sub-clause (2) of clause 3.'

"In the fight between Vizagapatam and Rajahmundry, it may be that my amendment will have no chance whatsoever. But a little consideration will show that my amendment must have the best, or at any rate I can claim, very large consideration. The Andhras of the Northern Circars including Nellore were very anxious to draw after them the Ceded districts. They said that this Andhra University is the best medicine to cure the ignorance of the Ceded districts, though like innocent children, we had our own doubts to swallow that pill. Now this is the test of their sincerity and their earnestness about our welfare in joining this Andhra University. There is yet another consideration and that is this. Supposing this House passed this amendment, what will be the real feeling of the Northern Circars gentlemen, ladies and gentlemen I may say (laughter)? If they are to go to Anantapur, they will simply say 'What monstrous nonsense? To go to such a long distance as to Anantapur?' Well, Sir, may I remind them of

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the proverb, 'Do unto others as you would be done by'? If they have got that feeling, may I remind them whether it is any sin in us to have the same kind of feeling towards Rajahmundry or Vizagapatam as they would feel towards their going to Anantapur for this purpose? Now, Sir, my hon. Friend, Mr. Phanoji Rao stated that the claims of Vizagapatam are highest on account of its atmosphere, though I may say there is not much evidence of it in the person of Mr. Phanoji Rao himself." (Laughter.)

Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"What about me, Mr. President?" (Laughter.)

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU:—"Certainly, the climate and atmosphere have got very much influence upon the Mover of the amendment regarding Vizagapatam, and I may point out my own humble self (laughter) as regards the climate of Anantapur. Anantapur has got a good and cooling climate."

Mr. A. V. BHANOJI RAO:—"May I know whether the hon. Member belongs to Anantapur?"

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU:—"Very near it, Sir, but far from Vizagapatam. I am very often going to Anantapur, my children are studying in the Anantapur college, and therefore I can lay more claim to the good influence of the climatic conditions of Anantapur. Therefore, Sir, with very great earnestness and sincerity, I move this amendment that Anantapur be made the headquarters of the university, for then the Ceded districts will really grow into importance. Very often the Andhra gentlemen went about the Ceded districts and got up meetings and passed resolutions in their names that there was a necessity for an Andhra Desa and that there was a necessity for an Andhra University. If they were sincere in it, I should like to test their sincerity and ask them to go to Anantapur for all these purposes and locate the headquarters there. Now, Sir, is the time to show their earnestness and sincerity for the welfare of the Ceded districts. Then our Ceded districts will really open their eyes as to whether it is good or not to go along with this Andhra University."

Mr. B. P. SETHA REDDI:—"I second the motion, Sir."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"Sir, I was submitting to the House that the Select Committee came to this decision in the manner which Mr. Narasimha Raju indicated. The House now finds itself face to face with all the same difficult problems, whether Vizagapatam should be headquarters or Rajahmundry, or Bezwada, or Guntur or Anantapur. The position would seem to me to be the same as we were in in the year 1922 when the Andhra University Committee began and gave its opinion, i.e., that it was not able to come to any conclusion and that it left it to the discretion of the Government to fix the place. In the scheme of the Andhra University, I submitted, in introducing the Bill that the place where the offices are to be located is not very important, but the importance is to be attached to the centres of development for cultural and other purposes which I have already indicated. Therefore the place that is to be selected for the offices is of subsidiary importance. Among the places that have now been suggested to this House, Vizagapatam has already been described to be pre-eminently suited on account of its climatic conditions, its physical features and its existing educational facilities, namely, that there is a very well equipped medical

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college, an engineering school and a commercial school and it has also been stated that other institutions are likely to be established in that centre. And in order that the university authorities may be in touch with the activities of the university, it has been described to you that Vizagapatam is pre-eminently suited. Rajahmundry, as I have already submitted yesterday, has had a tradition of culture and it has produced many learned Telugu people, and it is also considered to be a centre of social activities in many directions. Bezwada was described by my hon. Friend opposite, Mr. Krishna Rao, in no unmistakable terms. He said that it is the central place and if you want to satisfy the feelings of the central districts—the people of the Ceded districts and Nellore have to be satisfied with regard to the proper working of the university—and see that they also have got a voice in the administration of the university affairs, he has suggested to this House that Bezwada must be fixed. He also suggested that Bezwada has got a promise of rising to be a great industrial centre in future. If these facts are true and if Bezwada is to become what he describes, then I leave it to the House to decide if Bezwada should be voted for. The other consideration for Bezwada is that for a large part of the year, except three months, the climate seems to be very hot, and it is therefore left to you to consider whether Bezwada is a place that should be chosen.

"In regard to Anantapur, certainly I agree with the feelings and sentiments expressed by the hon. Member Mr. Narasimbachari, and what he has said has really been conceded, and therefore Anantapur has been chosen as a centre. But Anantapur at this stage has not much claim for the location of the headquarters because unfortunately it happens to be in one corner. (A voice—'What about Vizagapatam?') and it is not connected with all parts of the Andhra University area. These are the four places that are now placed before you for consideration, and I submit again that in this matter we are in the same position in which we were in 1922 and I am sure that the highly patriotic representatives of the Andhra Desa here in this House assisted by the hon. Colleagues from other districts will come to a very right conclusion in the matter of the location of the university offices. The Select Committee, as I said, preferred Rajahmundry and now the claims of Bezwada are pressed before the House because it is more central and that the central districts will have better access to Bezwada. These are the considerations now placed before you and in this matter the Government do not want to take the responsibility of selecting the place. I leave the matter to the House that it may come to a proper conclusion and I shall be very glad to accept the decision of the House in this matter."

* The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"Mr. President, Sir, the question of fixing the headquarters of the university seems to be a difficult one. Why I say that it is difficult the hon. Members of this House may easily guess. Owing to obvious reasons the question ought to have been left to the decision of the Government or of the university authorities. Notwithstanding that the hon. Members propose to decide it themselves. The claims of various places have been pressed before this House. Everyone of these places has been described as the best place. There is no doubt that each of these places has its own good points, but to say that any one of them has all the good points concentrated in it is nothing short of a bluff. We sometimes come across such bluffs in some of the puranic descriptions of the forms of penance. Every one of these penances is being assured as being

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[The Raja of Panagal]

the best Vratanamuttamam vratam (व्रतानां उत्तमं व्रतम्), with the result that the poor reader is left in a state of bewilderment and often times leaving forms alone. The position of this House seems to be somewhat similar to the position of the puranic reader of the forms of penances. However, if the House takes upon itself the duty of deciding this question, I would like to appeal to hon. Members to follow the example of the Government of India. For a long time the question of choosing the capital for India had been under consideration. Every province put forward its claims. Bengal said that Calcutta was for a long time the seat of the Government of India. Bombay claimed that it is the province at the threshold of India. The Central Provinces contended that they are the most central province in India. However, the Government of India thought and wisely thought that it is better that they should be no more in any of these provinces and that they should have their own area for the seat of their Government. Thus the province of Delhi was constituted. Here, the real difficulty is, since there are three centres recognized by the Act, the two other centres would feel jealous if the seat of the university is located at any of the other centres. Certainly Rajahmundry and Anantapur will feel jealous if the headquarters be located at Vizagapatam and Vizagapatam and Anantapur will feel jealous if Rajahmundry is chosen as the seat of the headquarters. If on the other hand, the seat is fixed at Anantapur the other two centres will feel jealous of Anantapur. I should therefore think that the hon. Members will do well in selecting the place, to choose one which is not associated with any of these three centres. And it is indeed desirable that the seat of the headquarters is at a central place in Andhra Desa. In that way I may say that I am in favour of the hon. Mover's amendment. He has chosen a place which is not prescribed as one of the university centres and which is central. With these words, Sir, I am not going to say that I support the motion, but I think the hon. Mover of the amendment has made out a strong case (A voice—'For Bezwada?') whatever it is."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"There are three amendments, Sir, and we do not know which is referred to."

* The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"What I submit to the House is that I would like to have the seat of the headquarters fixed in a central place."

* Mr. J. D. SAMUEL :—"The hon. the Raja of Panagal gave his reasons as to what considerations should guide us in settling a matter of this kind. The first question which we ought to consider is whether any one of those places which are concentration centres should be the headquarters. Of course, it is clear that if either Rajahmundry or Vizagapatam is chosen, the other two will feel disappointed, and there will be some partiality, so to speak, for the place at which the office is located. Therefore, we are left to consider two other places, viz., Guntur and Bezwada. With regard to Bezwada, the hon. the Minister for Education remarked that it is a very hot place. Probably he formed his conclusion while passing through Bezwada in the train; it is only when we are in the train we find the radiation of heat too much, and therefore probably he felt it so. But I can say that it is not worse than Rajahmundry, or Guntur. In fact if a place is chosen at a distance of a mile or two from the Bezwada station, which is more or less

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surrounded by hills, the temperature will not be as high as at Guntur or at Rajahmundry. Those of us who have experience of these three places will certainly know that Bezwada ought not to be omitted just because of its heat or because it was described to be so very hot by the hon. the Minister for Education, or unfortunately because the parts at the railway station or near it are somewhat hot. But there are other parts round about Bezwada which are not so hot. Moreover Bezwada is becoming a very big city. In fact, in 1886 when I began my life there, the population was only 8,000. Now, the town has extended far beyond to the hills and the population is more than 40,000, i.e., it has increased by nearly six times, and we have got any amount of room to extend in the east and in the west. There are two reasons why I think Bezwada would be better. One reason is that it has a very good protected water-supply, which is really abundant, whereas unfortunately in Guntur, though it has a protected water-supply, it is not at all sufficient. Another important reason with regard to Bezwada is that it has got a large number of choultries (laughter). That is absolutely important when you are considering the location of offices like the Senate House. Even if our Senate is as big as the Senate of the Madras University, we can provide accommodation for our guests, whereas I am afraid, Guntur cannot. In this matter, I think that an important duty of deciding impartially is cast upon the Tamil, Malayalam and Kanarese Members of this House. In India, every man wants everything to be at his door; every man wants to have everything near his house, and therefore we people want to have the seat of our university quite near. There is no doubt that Bezwada is a central place. It is a place where five railway lines meet and it is a junction. The same cannot be said with regard to any other place. Bezwada is really a central place. From Madras it is 270 miles, from Hyderabad in the north it is 270 miles, from the east or Berhampur it is 410 miles and from Hospet in the west it is 350 miles. Where can you find another place more central than this? If it is said that it has not got any traditions, I think it is a mistake because anybody can find it out from any resident of Bezwada. If you dig up, say about 30 or 40 cents, you will find a temple. Even under the railway line there was a Siva temple. The railway line to Hyderabad passes over a Siva temple. I actually saw it when it was dug in 1887."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" It is time the hon. Member passes over the Siva temple."

* Mr. J. D. SAMUEL :—" It is a place which is quite central so far as the Andhra country is concerned. It is also near Amaravathi. Therefore, I think it has got good traditions about it and is a proper place for the headquarters of the university. I therefore say that those in favour of Guntur also should now make up their minds to stand by Bezwada because Bezwada is very near to them and is only 18 miles from Guntur, and there is no meaning in fighting for so many places so as to lose all. Therefore, I request my hon. Friend, Mr. Ethirajulu Nayudu, especially to be a little more impartial and vote for Bezwada because it is pre-eminently a central place, and I also hope that all the other hon. Members of this House will vote for Bezwada."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" On more than one occasion, my hon. Friend, the Minister for Education, has left questions to this House. Sir, as a Member belonging to this side of the House I have no difficulty, because we can speak, we can decide and we can vote as we want. But we want to know

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before we decide what the clear lead of the Government is on a matter of this kind, not because we consider that any individual Member's opinion is sacrosanct, but because, Mr. President, under all constitutions and in similarly constituted Houses what the Government say is intended to represent the view of their expert advisers, of their Sanitary Engineers, of their Surgeons-General, of their Directors of Public Instruction, of their constituted educational advisers. They are not here."

* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—" Mr. Grievous is there !"

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Mr. Littlehales is the Director of Public Instruction. We cannot approach them, and in fact it is unconstitutional for us to approach them except through their political chief. Now those who are private Members of this House, especially those who are unfamiliar with the relative merits or demerits of the places under consideration, want to know from the Minister for Education what the opinion is of the experts who are most competent to advise us on a matter of this kind; not that this opinion is binding on us, but we should like to have their opinion before we decide where we are. The difficulty is made still greater because my hon. Friend, the Minister for Local Self-Government, has given a lead to this Council that we must vote for either Bezwada or Guntur. Now, Sir, I do not think"

* The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" I said that the question ought to be left to the decision of the university authorities, and that failing that, if the House takes upon itself the duty of deciding the question, they can consider the other alternative."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I could have understood the hon. the Minister, if he had asked us to vote for any amendment that he moved, in connexion with this clause, providing for headquarters to be located either at Bezwada or Guntur. Or if he had moved any amendment, that the headquarters should be decided by the university authorities and not by any Members who represent particular districts or particular interests, I would certainly have seconded it. But he has not chosen to move any amendment, nor does he stop with it. He says 'failing that, I would ask the House to choose Bezwada or Guntur.'"

* The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" I did not say that the House should choose either Bezwada or Guntur. I only said that now that they have not left the decision to the university authorities the question has to be decided by this House and that in that decision they ought to choose a place which is central in the Telugu country."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" From the places about which we have been discussing amendments, if we exclude the university centres, viz., Rajahmundry, Vizagapatam and Anantapur, we are left only with the other two places, Bezwada or Guntur. What the hon. the Chief Minister says is therefore nothing more than asking us to choose between Bezwada and Guntur. I know there are two ways of saying things. Now, Mr. President, contemplate the possibilities of a responsible Minister introducing a Bill, an official Bill of this importance, of the Minister in charge refusing to give a lead in the matter, of the Bill containing a provision for Rajahmundry as headquarters, and of the Chief Minister giving a contrary lead. Now, Mr. President, it seems to me that in the circumstances, this is a question which the House

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will have to decide without the help or the guidance which they are entitled to have from the hands of the Minister who is supposed to be in charge of this important Bill.

"Coming to the actual amendment before the House with regard to the location of the seat of the university, I emphatically differ from the Chief Minister. I am very strongly of opinion that the headquarters should be at one or other of those three university centres. My hon. Friend having been so long in charge of administration can only compare the university headquarters with the headquarters of the Government of India. I certainly will not ask the House to locate the headquarters of the university in a place where it will degenerate into Government headquarters. We want the university headquarters to respond to academic impulse and to give expression to academic life. It is the Chief Minister who thinks that by locating the headquarters either in Bezwada or Guntur, in one of which you have only a high school and in the other a second-grade college, you can build up the university. I should also like to ask the hon. the Minister for Education what he exactly means by headquarters. Is it merely the Registrar's office and his clerical staff, or does he stand for what I understand by headquarters, namely, the place where university professors and the university students are gathered, the place where the university library and the university laboratory are situated? I recognize that under this Act in Rajahmundry, in Vizagapatam and in Anantapur, sooner or later all these libraries, all these laboratories, and all these professorships would be instituted. But among these places to-day Rajahmundry has got a first-grade college of a very long standing and therefore has got the best claim for being the headquarters of the university, if by headquarters we mean not merely departmental headquarters but academic headquarters in which sense alone I can understand it.

"If somehow the hon. House votes that Rajahmundry is not to be the headquarters, I shall then try to persuade the House to vote for Vizagapatam. For this reason, Mr. President, that there is at least the consideration of health the benefit of which our students and professors could have, I support the place. If there is not going to be an academic atmosphere, let us at least have a healthy atmosphere. I therefore suggest, I do not know in what order you are going to put the amendment to vote, for that is a matter which is entirely in your hands and in your discretion, that when you put the amendments to vote you may put Bezwada in the first instance and then the others, Vizagapatam, Anantapur or Bellary and Guntur. The voting may take place in that order. The provision in the Bill is Rajahmundry and let us have at least the satisfaction of having had our votes first on that centre. I only want to suggest to this House that university centres should not be judged on the standards of Government headquarters. Anantapur is out of the question . . ."

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU :—"How Anantapur is out of the question I do not see."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Mr. Narasimhacharlu will realize why Anantapur is out of the question when the amendment is put to the vote and the vote of the House is taken on that question. In the meantime, I suggest that Anantapur being out of the question it must then be Rajahmundry or

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Vizagapatam. Vizagapatam has as yet to evolve its colleges in arts and science and for the first time it has to function in arts and science. I therefore request that the vote on Rajahmundry may be taken first."

Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU :—"It is somewhat with a trembling heart that I rise to speak. Occasions there were in this House when we found ourselves in very inconvenient places. But never was it more serious than it is to-day. Parochial patriotism, no doubt, has played an important part and naturally too. I do not myself claim to be away from it. The situation is rendered more difficult by the lead which was given by the Leader of a great Party; and it is also rendered somewhat inconvenient by the extreme liberalism with which the Minister for Education has allowed both his friends and others to vote as they like. I say that on behalf of the Executive Council there is one Member here; and to him I make the appeal that when the division bell is rung as I hope it will, and when the other Members of the Executive Council come in, he would convey to his Colleagues all that has passed here and I should be glad if they would vote on the merits of the motion. There is yet another preliminary remark which I should like to make in the beginning. That is for once the Member for the University of Madras and I have found ourselves in agreement. Having said that I would appeal to all to judge of this question entirely upon the merits of the case and not upon any other consideration. The case for Vizagapatam and for Anantapur stand almost on a par. No doubt Bellary has the advantage of being central. But I submit these are not the only arguments for us in selecting a centre. My submission is that a university which is expected to be the centre of culture and civilization ought to have something to inspire its students who must work in a good healthy atmosphere. My submission in all humility is that Rajahmundry alone can claim that historical, cultural and civilized atmosphere. (Hear, hear.) Sir, Vizagapatam till now has not even got a first-grade college. (Hear, hear.) Its greatness and splendour which is depicted to us lies only in the future and is still in the womb of time."

Mr. A. V. BHANOJI RAO :—"May I point out that the greatness is not in the womb but it is already fruitful." (Laughter.)

Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU :—"Sir, I realize the importance he would give to it. But it would become an important commercial centre and there cannot be any doubt. I contend that university centres should not be selected merely from commercial greatness but it must be based upon cultural greatness. Hon. Members will remember that the translations of the great Mahabharata in those early days were written there. Also all the Members of the House would know that the great Mahabharata at least a great portion of it, was translated by Kanniahpatta in Rajahmundry and on the banks of the Godavari. Then, Sir, I have a partiality for a great river like the Godavari. Those that have been trained in the school of Indian philosophers must necessarily attach a great importance to the water of that great river. I know, Sir, that hitherto Kumbakonam on the bank of the Cauvery and Rajahmundry on the banks of the Godavari have been the Cambridge and Oxford of Southern India. The great poet like Sre Natha has written his great book Kasi Kanda and Bhima Kanda right on the banks of the Godavari. There has been a college for the last 20 years a claim which cannot hold good in the case of Bellary or Anantapur. Ther

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are other things which may not be considered germane to this discussion but I am sure that the hon. Members of this House will give some weight to these considerations. The great Social Reform Movement in this country has been started at Rajahmundry and worked out by the Southern Vidya Sagara, the great Kandukuri Veerasalingam Pantulu. I ask apart from the parochial patriotism that has been exhibited, whether when merits alone are considered there would be two opinions in regard to Rajahmundry. The conclusive answer should be that Rajahmundry shall be the centre. I may say, Sir, that no other part can be said to be historically equal to Rajahmundry. This is the most suitable place and there is a historic connexion between the Tamils and the northern country. The great Chanukyan king when he was in Rajahmundry married a girl in Conjeeveram in the South. Of course it is a matter of history—even if it should be said that he was living in Conjeeveram for a time the impetus that he gave to that literature will always remain the land-mark in Indian history. Are you prepared to consider other places because some of us come from Bezwada and some of us come from Anantapur and so forth?

"Yesterday we have vetoed Guntur and Bellary from being university centres and now if they are to be the headquarters, are you going to invest a large amount of money in any of those places for the construction of university laboratories, university libraries? The moment you make Bezwada the headquarters, then all these should happen and then by some means that would become eventually a university centre. I hope for all these considerations the House will vote on the merits of the propositions."

* Mr. G. F. PADDISON:—"Mr. President, I am profoundly anxious to speak to-day because this is my only opportunity to speak in this House without offending the susceptibilities of the hon. Member, Mr. Ramaaswami Mudaliyar, and other gentlemen who object to bureaucrats speaking on party or controversial politics."

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I say a word of personal explanation? I did not expect that my name would be dragged in. In my whole speech for 45 minutes, there was nothing to suggest that bureaucrats in this Council, so long as they continued to be Members of this Council under an unfortunate scheme, did not have the same opportunities as every one of us here, from the hon. the Member for the University down to my humble self."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"Because these are the two poles?"

* Mr. G. F. PADDISON:—"I am grateful to my hon. Friend for bidding me to speak not only now but hereafter. Now, on this question, if I may be allowed to say so, I am able to give some impartial advice based upon personal knowledge. In 1897 I was taught by Mr. Horne to ride and to shoot and to speak the truth while I was in Waltair. Anantapur was my first Collectorate and later on the Forest Committee I was able to take Mr. Kesava Pillai there and show him the art of pig-sticking. I have also served in all other Telugu districts in the Presidency except in Rajahmundry. So, if I shall ultimately adhere to Rajahmundry I am not in any sense to be charged with having been biased in favour of that district."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"Ignorance is bliss."

* Mr. G. F. PADDISON:—"But here it is not entirely ignorance. I am not in the position of Mr. Koti Reddi when he spoke in regard to Amaravati

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without ever having seen it. I have done a good deal of work in Rajahmundry as a Presidency officer. I think I must most strongly as a Universityman myself, object to the idea that if you are going to have a University headquarters at all, it should be altogether apart from any University centre. Suppose Oxford and Cambridge agreed to combine and form one University, no one, I think, would for a moment suggest that the Vice-Chancellor and the Registrar and the Professors and the Office of the University should take up their residence at Bletchley which is the junction between Oxford and Cambridge—a great railway centre without a single University student."

"I know Bezwada well; I also know Guntur. And I do not agree with Sir K. Venkatarreddi Nayudu that on the point of historical antiquity nothing can be said either for Bezwada or Guntur or even Anantapur. Vizayanagar was the great Telugu kingdom and its capital was near Anantapur. Near Bezwada was the old capital of the Andhra kingdom, of which several have spoken already. It is not the historical point I would like to stress; it is the fact that if you are going to have a University, University buildings and University Professors, in a place, there must be some students there to benefit from them. Suppose we build in Bezwada magnificent University buildings without a single University centre within two hundred miles. I can assure you that the only way in which they could remind us of a University atmosphere would be that they would be somewhat musty, and might call to our mind the old-fashioned dons. It would be absurd in my opinion to have a University in a place where there are not only no University colleges but by your Act, can be no University colleges. The House must therefore choose one of the University centres, Anantapur, Rajahmundry or Vizagapatam. I would exclude Anantapur, firstly because it is much the smallest in number. But even if all the three had equal numbers, I would say even then, either Rajahmundry or Vizagapatam must be the headquarters, because they comprise two-thirds of the students and are within a reasonable range of each other. That brings us down either to Rajahmundry or Vizagapatam, and I admit that that question is a difficult one. In the first place it is the fact that Rajahmundry is more central than Vizagapatam. That is a considerable point in its favour. To people coming from Anantapur it would make a good deal of difference if they came to Rajahmundry rather than Vizagapatam. In the second place, Rajahmundry has, I believe, at present a larger number of Arts students. That is a very important point, and here I tread on very debatable ground. My own personal opinion of a place for the administration of a University is that probably the largest number of the Council and officers of the University would be taken to the place where the University headquarters are. But those persons who live there will be the most active Members of this Council. It may not be admitted on all hands, but in my opinion classical education is superior to either commercial or medical or even mining education in moulding the best type of administrator. I therefore strongly press that Rajahmundry, which was chosen by the Select Committee after mature consideration, may be retained as the headquarters of the University."

The House then (1-35 p.m.) adjourned for lunch.

After Lunch (2-30 p.m.)

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, I must apologise to the House for speaking in a rather indiscreet manner to-day, because I am

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not in the very best of health. It is only my anxiety to share in the discussion of the Andhra University Bill that made me come to the House and take part in the deliberations this afternoon.

"Sir, I was delighted to hear the speech of the hon. Member, Mr. Paddison on the question of the location of headquarters. I can assure him that if Government servants were to deliver speeches of that nature, adjournment motions in this House will be absolutely unnecessary.

"Mr. President, the question of headquarters stands on an entirely different footing from the question of centres. It has been agreed on all hands that the question of headquarters is a question of minor importance. That was the understanding which we came to at the time of the discussion of this Bill and it was therefore left to the House to decide what that headquarters should be. The question of centre depends on entirely different considerations from the question of headquarters. A great deal of confusion has been the result of these two aspects of the question not having been kept distinct. I do not think that hon. Members of the House, some of them at any rate, have got clear ideas as to the distinction between headquarters and centres although they talk about culture and about Rajahmundry being the centre with its hoary traditions of the past, about Rajahmundry pandits sitting on the banks of the Godavari and spinning out endless theories about psychological phenomena. All that is absolutely extraneous to the consideration of the question of headquarters. It is eminently a practical question and in deciding which we have to be guided by expediency, by the general wishes of the public concerned. It was for this reason my hon. Friend the Minister for Education did not put in a clause in the Bill fixing any particular place as the headquarters of the University. Later on, the Select Committee took the matter out of his hands and put Rajahmundry as the centre. I do not wish to go into the question of how the voting on this matter took place in the Select Committee or how many members were present on that occasion. But it seems to me that in considering this question of headquarters we are again forced to the conclusion that it must largely be a question of the general agreeability of the people concerned. There is a feeling in this House certainly on the part of the representatives of six or seven districts that they are being forced to come into the scope of a Bill from which they would well remain out because of certain fears created in their minds. I remember the very eloquent language which the hon. and learned Member for the University used on another occasion in connexion with a certain amendment to the Bill. The Andhras—by Andhras we are now getting clearer ideas as to what set of people are meant by that expression—the gentlemen residing in the six districts are compared to the Germans, and the capture of Alsace Lorraine has been brought as a parallel for the exclusion of certain districts from the Andhra University Bill. I am only suggesting that there is a feeling in a certain section of the House among the representatives who come from those six or seven districts that at least they should have the headquarters at a central place within easy reach if they should agree to this Bill. I do not think, Mr. President, it will do any good if for the most hypothetical and abstract and logical reasons we should ignore that feeling in a matter of this nature where there is no academic consideration involved as I shall presently show. I do think that public opinion has to be consulted and that the question of inconvenience or convenience has also to

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be largely gone into. If you are going to have six or seven districts revolting against your Bill feeling that they are not going to get even this petty concession—I admit that this is a petty concession—I do not think you are going to augur your Andhra University under very happy auspices.

"Next, Mr. President, the hon. Member Mr. Paddison said that he cannot conceive of the headquarters being outside the three university centres. May I suggest with the little knowledge that I possess of university education and especially of university administration that I do not think it is as impossible or improbable a thing as the hon. Mr. Paddison seems to think? Or, what is this university headquarters? It does not involve the idea of libraries and laboratories being situated at that headquarters. It does not involve the idea of university professors teaching at that headquarters, nothing of the sort. By headquarters we mean the place of the administrative office, a place where the Registrar's office will be located, a place where the Vice-Chancellor shall ordinarily reside, a place where the senate shall ordinarily meet, a place where the convocation may be held, a place where month after month meetings of the syndicate may be convened. And remember, Mr. President, you as an old syndicate member know these things much better than myself, these things almost entirely relate to the administrative side of the university. Where does this question of culture come in? Where does this question of Oxford or Cambridge arise? We are piloting a Bill under the most difficult circumstances. Because on both sides of the House I find members from one district or another taking peculiar views of questions. It is not an easy matter for any one to give a lead in this matter. There is no question of lead at all. It is a question of the largest amount of satisfactory feeling behind your Bill.

"Mr. Paddison said that headquarters must be located in one of the centres. Let us examine that position for a little while. Supposing the headquarters were at Vizagapatam what is it that it comes to? At Vizagapatam you are not going to develop the arts side of the university life. As I consider the scheme and scope of this Bill it is the technical and technological side that is going to be developed. What is the advantage? Where does the question of university libraries and laboratories come in? Are you going to have libraries and laboratories attached to the institutions located at Vizagapatam? Are you going to have university professors who deal with the arts side of the culture giving their lectures in Vizagapatam to the mining students, to the forest students and to all the rest of the technical and technological students? Nothing of the sort. You are speaking of headquarters merely as an administrative office.

"Take again the question of Rajahmundry. The hon. and the learned Member for the University spoke for Rajahmundry. Knowing his predilections on other matters, I was to a certain extent surprised. Mr. President, Rajahmundry has two Government colleges. There is no private institution in Rajahmundry at all. Of the two colleges there, one is the Government Arts College and the other is the Government Training College."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"On a point of personal explanation, Sir. As I understand this Bill, after it becomes law and comes into force I do not contemplate Government colleges or private colleges in Rajahmundry. I contemplate university colleges managed by Government with their

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educational curricula and other subjects taught, and determined by the academic body, viz, the senate and the academic council."

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Mr. President, we need not wait for the university to come into existence for that. In the present University the course of study is fixed by the University. There is no point in that. Now, Sir, Rajahmundry is entirely different from Madras. Though in Madras we have got only one Government college, we have got four or five other private institutions. Therefore if the syndicate is to be formed and if the administrative side of the university is to be in the hands of a few members they will be able to draw more private colleges to them and administer them. If you are going to have the headquarters at Rajahmundry, you are going to make a present of the administration of the university into the hands of the Government professors. (Mr. S. Satyamurti and Mr. R. G. Grieve: No, no.) I ask in all seriousness, in spite of the emphatic negative from the Member for the University and the Director of Public Instruction, a combination in itself surprising (laughter), is this House prepared to hand over the management of these institutions to Government professors alone?"

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" A word of personal explanation, Sir. The composition of the Syndicate is to be as follows :

- (1) Five persons elected by the Senate from among its members ;
- (2) three persons elected by the Academic Council from among its members, etc.

" So, unless my hon. Friend says that all the senators and all the academic council members are going to select only members from Government colleges, I cannot see how there can be really members of the Government staff. Moreover, the proviso reads thus :

' Provided always that no teacher of the University shall be elected or nominated a member of the Syndicate. '

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Mr. President, that proviso was put in at my instance. That proviso merely means that university professors unlike the Madras University Act will have no place in the Syndicate. Now I ask the Director of Public Instruction whether he will support the hon. Member for the University on this question at any rate. (Mr. R. G. Grieve: 'I cannot.') In the Madras University Syndicate, out of a total strength of 20, I understand that 15 are residents of Madras. I am aware of the constitution of the Syndicate, and it is with some confidence that I suggest that people living in the locality will generally be returned to the Syndicate as members. On this ground especially and because it seems to me that we must make concessions somewhere or other so as to get a unanimous opinion on this Bill, I strongly support the plea that Bezwada should be the headquarters. I find nothing inconsistent in it from an academic point of view, as I find nothing inconsistent in it also from the point of view of the development of culture which is the real function of a university centre in having the headquarters outside those three centres. On the other hand, it will help administrative efficiency if we chose a place outside the three centres. Therefore, if by common consent Bezwada should be made a centre, I would support Bezwada as the headquarters of this University."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—" I was one of those who urged from the very beginning of the discussion on this subject that the subject of the University centre should be kept distinct and separate from the subject of

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administrative headquarters. I say that it would be a great advantage if both the administrative headquarters and the university centre coincide as they undoubtedly would have done if it were a unitary type of university. Now we have three university centres and it seems to me that the advantages of that coincidence can never be reaped under this Bill. In an article which I wrote, I even committed myself to the position that if public opinion could thereby be conciliated, the Registrar might be consigned to the tender mercies of Bezwada climate. But the matter was considered very carefully in the Select Committee and, on the motion of my hon. Friend Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, the Committee resolved that the headquarters should be located at one of the three university centres. They thought that the balance of advantage would be in favour of this arrangement, though slight local jealousies might be aroused. But, on the whole, I thought that the university headquarters had better be in a university atmosphere and not in a non-academic place. However I accepted the decision of the Select Committee. If I had not, I would have appended my minute of dissent. All that I wish to say now is—I do not want to argue because it has already been argued—that in the Select Committee the specific question, namely, whether the headquarters shall or shall not be at a university centre was considered and they decided in favour of locating it at a university centre. I do not think there is anything inherently impossible in locating it at Bezwada. By this arrangement you may perhaps economise your expenditure and effect some saving in the matter of travelling allowances. Even that would involve some administrative inconvenience—indeed, any measure that you propose will cause some administrative inconvenience—to the professors and members of the syndicate because they will have to attend the meetings of the Syndicate once a month or more frequently. But that is an evil which you are not going to avoid by any other means. I do not wish to argue this question any more. My view about this question is one of indifference and I voted impartially for every centre that was proposed in the Select Committee. As the Select Committee by a very large majority have settled on Rajahmundry being the administrative centre, I would certainly vote for Rajahmundry on the same principle of indifference plus fairness of attitude.

" There is one point about which I would like to make a statement to you, Mr. President. My Friend, the hon. Member for the University, though he said that he had no objection for Rajahmundry and that the choice finally lay between Rajahmundry and Bezwada, he suggested a course which I think would not be fair for the advocates of Rajahmundry. He requested you to put first the question whether or not Rajahmundry shall stand as the centre as recommended by the Select Committee, and if Rajahmundry was rejected then to allow one of the other alternative places to be carried by a vote of this Council. I must respectfully demur to that suggestion. Rajahmundry is there as a substantive proposition, and if you put it first, those that advocate for Bezwada will vote against it and all those people who through their local patriotism want to get rid of Rajahmundry, though they are by no means agreed as to which place should be administrative centre, would combine together and vote against the other, and then by a process of elimination we shall be forced to accept a place which may not be in consonance with the wishes of the majority of the Members of this Council. I wish respectfully to suggest that we should take a vote upon the

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votes it should be fixed as the administrative centre of the university, and not that we should first take a vote as to whether Rajahmundry should be retained or not.

"There is only one other point which I wish to place before the House. From the point of view of climate I am inclined to vote for Vizagapatam. If the hon. the Minister for Education had accepted the recommendations of the Andhra University Committee which practically pleaded for the unitary type of university which strongly suggested Vizagapatam, though it did not vote for it, I would certainly have followed the hon. the Minister and it is my bounden duty to vote for Vizagapatam. But in the Committee's report they have not stated anything definite about it, and as I have already stated I view this question with indifference, though I for one would be glad if Vizagapatam secures the university headquarters. I know also there is a good deal of feeling in favour of Rajahmundry—perhaps sentimentally. But sentiments all the same must be respected—because it possesses what is called an academic atmosphere. Rajahmundry has been the birth place of Telugu literature and Reddi Kings also ruled there (laughter). The King Veerabhadra was ruling there. The famous poets Srinatha and Nannia Bhattaraka were living there. It is also true that Rajahmundry plays a big part in the general history of South India as it is only there matrimonial alliances"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Order, order. What have matrimonial alliances to do with the fixing of the administrative centre of the Andhra University?"

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"Because, Sir, it is the matrimonial alliances between the Telugus of the North and the Tamilians of the South that bring about unity between them. In that way, Sir, Rajahmundry plays a great part in the general history of South India. No doubt the climate of Rajahmundry is not so salubrious as that of Bezwada. I am also told that social reform commenced at Rajahmundry. That again shows what a liberal atmosphere prevails in that place. Sir, on the whole my feeling is that we had better stick up to the recommendation of the Select Committee and not try to make big changes which may upset the anticipations of the public."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"Just a word of explanation to what was suggested by my hon. Friend the Member for the University. He said that no lead was given by me in this matter, and that therefore he was at a disadvantage. I can only say, if after listening to what I said on this matter, he still maintains that feeling, I am sorry for him. I said that the question of the creation of the office of the university was an entirely minor matter. That was what I said when introducing the Bill. I made no provision in the Bill for this matter in view of the fluctuating opinions that were prevailing in the country and in view of the fact the Committee which was appointed for this purpose would not come to any conclusion or give us any advice on this matter. In the Select Committee itself the hon. the Leader of the Opposition suggested that, in view of the circumstances under which this clause was introduced, not even one of the three places might be put down as the centre, in which the office should be located. All these circumstances led me to think that the introduction of a provision for making Rajahmundry or any other place as the centre was not at all

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desirable. To start with there was difference of opinion in the Select Committee and the local feeling was also strong. Under those circumstances it was impossible for me to give a lead. I thought that the best thing would be to leave it for experts to advise the Government as to which would be the best place suited for the creation of an administrative centre or leave the responsibility of deciding this matter to the House itself."

* Diwan Bahadur Sir R. VENKATARATNAM NAYUDU:—"Mr. President, Hon. Members who were also Members of the previous Council might recall to their minds that time and again I used to plead that I was a mere tyro as to the opinions, view-points, and methods, of the Members of that Council. I am constrained to refer to it, because in the earlier part of the discussion this morning on this question I felt utterly bewildered and I asked myself 'was this question being discussed on academic grounds or from other considerations?' For, I did not know how and in what ways the Member for the University would deviate from what might be expected from him as a Member for the University on other questions, reference to which was indirectly made by the fact that Sir K. V. Reddi Nayudu congratulated himself on the fact that after all for once they were agreed. Still I listened to the speech of the hon. Member for the University, and I am bound to say that it was he that clarified the issues on this matter. To me there is only one question to answer and that is, if the term, headquarters of the university, connotes something more than mere office routine, i.e., receiving telegraphic communications and things of that sort, if it implies something in the way of imparting stimulus and conveying directions as to the whole activities of the university, then I fail to understand how there can be any two opinions on this matter, viz., the particular centre which is best suited. We are told that it should be geographically central, a proposition which would be quite valid if what was geographically central was also academically central. Granted that there was an even distribution of all the facilities for university education over the whole of Andhra desa under the jurisdiction of this new university, a place which was geographically central would be a right position. But fancy a place like Bezwada or Guntur which is recommended on the ground that it is geographically central. Although these places are geographically central, if I may use that expression without any offence, the area contains a vast Sahara of academic aridity until we reach Anantapur on the one side and a series of institutions studding the whole tract from Bandar to Berhampur on the other side. If you call that the academic centre then I am afraid we differ even in the a, b, c, of the question. What we require is that the centre must be the place where the largest measure of academic activity is focussed. Incidentally I might refer to two points. When my esteemed Friend, the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government, said that this question might very well be left to the university itself to decide, I was in perfect accord with him. It is for the new university, when it is constituted, when there are representatives of the various interests brought together, to decide dispassionately, after mature deliberation, what shall be the headquarters of the university. That would be the happiest choice. Failing that, in the alternative, my distinguished friend proposed that we should avoid internecine jealousies and fix upon a third place. If I did not know that he was really sincere, I would have taken it for a joke. (Hear, hear.) There is a Telugu story of the quarrel

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between two birds which after all was decided by a cat. (Laughter). Delhi was chosen to settle the question of the central position because of its hoary traditions of being the ancient capital of India. If a similar line of argument is accepted, Rajahmundry has the unrivalled claim for being the headquarters. Leaving all these considerations aside, I cannot but regret that my hon. Friend, the Minister for Education, does not give us some better lead than of merely saying, 'A stands for Bezwaia; B is in favour of Rajahmundry; C thinks that Guntur will be the best; D swears by Vizagapatam; and E holds that the university is not worth having unless it is at Anantapur. I cast this golden apple of discord among you and you decide as you like'. (Laughter). If I understand him aright, dispassionate, well informed, and well considered opinion was obtained by the hon. Minister; and we should have been informed of it, though we should not have been compelled to accept it. And the opinion of those who could advise something with knowledge and experience of the matter would have been of the utmost help in this matter."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"At the conference at Vizagapatam which was attended by the hon. Member himself, no decision could be come to on the matter of the headquarters."

* Diwan Bahadur Sir R. VENKATARATNAM NAYUDU:—"I am aware of it and none regrets it more than I do. At the same time I might mention two facts. One was that it was understood that a second conference would be held where this question would be decided; but that second conference has been dated to the Greek Kalends. Another point is this. Because it was not possible to come to the conclusion at that conference, it was necessary to lay aside that method of deciding the issue at a conference and to resort to the advice of those who could view the whole question with full knowledge and in a dispassionate manner."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"This House is competent to give such advice."

* Diwan Bahadur Sir R. VENKATARATNAM NAYUDU:—"I do not deny that. At the same time if this House, containing as it does the choice and leading spirits of enlightenment from all parts of the country, possessed the expert opinion of those people better it would be all the more in a position to judge. Otherwise why should poor Mr. Grieve and myself be asked to come here?"

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"The hon. Member Mr. Grieve has not spoken."

* Diwan Bahadur Sir R. VENKATARATNAM NAYUDU:—"Yes, the hon. Member has not spoken, and often, as you know, silence is golden. (Laughter). I, too, would have remained silent but for the frequent goading that I had received from him. (Laughter). The third point is this. The hon. Member for Chingleput asked us whether we were going to entrust the fate of this new university to the cruel mercies of Government professors."

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Tender mercies."

* Diwan Bahadur Sir R. VENKATARATNAM NAYUDU:—"Yes, tender mercies of the Government professors. I would answer that question by a counter question, 'Are you going to entrust the fate of this new university

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to the hands of the people at Bezwaia with no expert educationists at all?' So, it is not a question of Government professors, but it is a question of whom it is that the Senate and the Academic Council will place upon the Syndicate. It is they that should control and guide this University. You may feel sure that this peculiar phenomenon, i.e., the majority of the members of the Syndicate of the Madras University being residents of Madras, is not going to repeat itself in the Andhra University. The conditions there are quite sure to be different. Here in Madras the phenomenon is due to the fact that a very large number of members of the Senate are concentrated in Madras. The one is the cause and the other is the effect. There will be no concentration of large numbers of senators either at Rajahmundry or at any other place. I am afraid, Sir, I am digressing.

"The first and most important consideration is this. If I understand the university headquarters to connote not merely the office but a powerful and well organized agency which will be a power house, as it were, of the whole organization sending a current of life through the whole area, I ask you, 'Where else can it be if it is not to be at Rajahmundry?' It is easy to persuade oneself to believe that I am enthusiastic about Rajahmundry because I belong to the Godavari district. But I plead, at the risk of seeming to be wanting in modesty, that I am taking a most detached view of the whole question. This is my deliberate conclusion that Rajahmundry is the best place suited to be the headquarters of the university. At the same time, I am not oblivious to the claims of Vizagapatam. I do recognize that if for any reason we should not be able to fix the headquarters at Rajahmundry, the next best place must necessarily be Vizagapatam. There are two important considerations that urge me to give preference to Rajahmundry. You may put it down to partiality or you may put it down to anything else; the fact remains that in my conception of university education the most important factor is the branch of the Arts and the Sciences. Certainly technological subjects are of supreme importance to the country at the present juncture. But if I may so put it, as the head goes before the arm, so will the Arts and the Sciences go before all the technological subjects. Judged by that standard Rajahmundry must be preferred to Vizagapatam. Again at present it has no first-grade arts college. There is only a second-grade college. So far as it is given to man to forecast, within measurable distance of time, there is no prospect of a first-grade college working at Vizagapatam, much less a University College. That being the case I venture to submit once again for the best consideration of the House that the prime factor in deciding this question should be this: which place has the largest measure of pure academic activities; and that place must naturally be the headquarters of the university."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR:—"Mr. President, Sir, the House may perhaps remember that the dispute about the birth place of Homer and the claims of different places for the honour lasted for about 3,000 years. It is, I believe, not settled yet. I do not suppose that we wish to have the dispute as to where the headquarters of the Andhra University should be, extended to anything like an equal period. But a suggestion has been put forward before the House, not, I believe in the shape of a formal amendment, but, which, I understand, has received support in various quarters of the House. It has received support from the hon. Member who has just spoken. This

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suggestion that the decision on this question should be left to the university itself when it is constituted is, if I may say so, a sound one. In our debate we have occasionally been a little over-anxious to anticipate matters which might possibly be left within the discretion of the university itself. But the suggestion that the decision on this question might be left to the calm judgment of the university itself has a great deal to commend itself. Sir, if there is to be any question of such a suggestion being put to the House, it does seem to me that logically it should be put to the House before any definite suggestion as to a particular place being the centre is put to the House. I have merely intervened in this debate in order that, if the House does wish to take the opportunity to consider that suggestion, with its own permission, it might be possible to move a formal amendment to that effect rather than that we should proceed with the discussion of whether a particular town has been born great or is to have greatness thrust upon it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"In order to facilitate the taking of votes in this matter I am in favour of following the House of Commons procedure of putting the question, thus, I would first put the question that Rajahmundry form part of the sub-clause. If that is adopted, all the other amendments will of course fall to the ground. If that is rejected, I shall put one amendment after another. I am not impressed by the arguments of the hon. Member, Mr. Ramalinga Reddi, that it would be unfair to Rajahmundry. The usual procedure is to take the first amendment; if that is not carried, other amendments will be put to vote. So it would be fair to all the other amendments and to the main proposition if I put the amendment that Rajahmundry shall stand part of sub-clause (2); I must inform hon. Members that if they want any other amendment to be put they must get Rajahmundry out of the way. Otherwise we shall not reach the other amendments."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"If that is not your final ruling, Sir, I would request you to consider the desirability of the amendments being taken up one after another for this reason. One of the amendments moved is that the offices be located at Bezwada. If Bezwada is not accepted by the House, hon. Members would vote for Rajahmundry. Otherwise, hon. Members who are for Anantapur, Guntur or Nellore will vote against Rajahmundry, Bezwada, etc., under the impression that they can vote for the other places."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"May I make two submissions on this point, Mr. President? One is: suppose we throw out Rajahmundry. The next suggestion is that Bezwada be substituted for the vacancy. Suppose Bezwada is thrown out, so every other amendment is thrown out. Then we will be nowhere."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"That is not unusual."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"It may be usual or not. Another point, Sir. If the matter is left to the future university as has been suggested, where is the university to meet for its first meeting? Supposing Bezwada is carried, then how are you going to put the other amendments? Sooner or later, that difficulty will come. Whereas if you follow the usual course, either Bezwada can be substituted or it will not. If it is not substituted, we have the chance of moving for Vizagapatam, Guntur, etc."

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"If I put the proposition as I suggested, the decision will preclude putting other amendments. If the House is in favour of the ordinary procedure being adopted, I shall do so."

Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU:—"I think, Sir, that it will be more justifiable."

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I suggest that if the suggestion of the hon. Mr. Moir that the location of the university may be left to the discretion of the university is acceptable and if you would suspend the Standing Order, I am prepared to move an amendment?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"It is rather late in the day. I shall follow the usual procedure."

The amendment that the word 'Bezwada' be substituted for 'Rajahmundry' in sub-clause (2) of clause 3 was put to the House and declared lost.

A poll was demanded which was taken with the following result:—

Ayes.

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| 1. The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. Sivagnanam Pillai. | 20. Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi. |
| 2. The hon. the Raja of Panagal. | 21. Rao Bahadur A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu. |
| 3. Mr. Abdulla Ghatala Sahib. | 22. Mr. J. A. Saldanha. |
| 4. " S. Arpudawami Udayar. | 23. " K. Uppi Sahib. |
| 5. Rao Sahib T. C. Tangavelu Pillai. | 24. " P. C. Venkatapati Raju. |
| 6. Mr. D. Manjappa Heggade. | 25. " G. Rameswara Rao. |
| 7. Rao Bahadur C. Natesa Mudaliyar. | 26. " B. P. Sessa Reddi. |
| 8. " M. C. Raja. | 27. " P. T. Rajan. |
| 9. Mr. P. K. S. A. Arumuga Nadar. | 28. " P. Sagaram. |
| 10. " A. Panaswami Mudaliyar. | 29. " J. D. Samuel. |
| 11. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. | 30. " S. R. Y. Ankinadu Prasad. |
| 12. Mr. N. Devandrada. | 31. " K. Sarabha Reddi. |
| 13. " R. Madanagopal Nayudu. | 32. Diwan Bahadur W. Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar. |
| 14. Honorary Lieutenant Madurai. | 33. Mr. K. Venkateshala Padayachi. |
| 15. Rao Bahadur A. M. Murugappa Chettiyar. | 34. Rai Bahadur T. M. Narasimhaiah. |
| 16. Mr. C. Muttayya Mudaliyar. | 35. Mr. Qadir Muhiuddin Sahib. |
| 17. " B. Obalesappa. | 36. " T. M. Moidu Sahib. |
| 18. " G. Premayya. | 37. " M. Sitayya. |
| 19. " K. Raghuchandra Ballal. | |

Noes.

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| 1. Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastriyar. | 17. Sriman Sasibhushan Rath Mahasayo. |
| 2. " E. W. Legh. | 18. Rai Bahadur Sir K. Venkatarreddi Nayudu. |
| 3. Diwan Bahadur Sir R. Venkataratnam Nayudu. | 19. Mr. T. Malleappa. |
| 4. Mr. R. G. Grieve. | 20. " R. Srinivasan. |
| 5. " G. F. Paddison. | 21. " K. Ch. Subrahmanya Pillai. |
| 6. " C. E. Wood. | 22. Rao Sahib P. V. S. Sundaramurti. |
| 7. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. Narasimha Raju. | 23. Diwan Bahadur K. Suryanarayanamurti Nayudu. |
| 8. Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddi. | 24. Mr. R. Veerian. |
| 9. Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 25. " T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. |
| 10. Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | 26. " Muhammad Ghous Mian Sahib. |
| 11. " S. Satyamurthi. | 27. " R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 12. " T. Adinarayana Chettiyar. | 28. " C. V. Venkataratnam Ayyangar. |
| 13. " C. Gopala Menon. | 29. " B. Venkataratnam. |
| 14. " C. Marathavanam Pillai. | 30. " M. Abdul Wahab Sahib. |
| 15. " S. Muttayya Mudaliyar. | |
| 16. " V. Pantulu Ayyar. | |

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Neutral.

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| 1. The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar. | 6. Mr. Ari Gowder. |
| 2. " Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks. | 7. " A. V. Bhanoji Rao. |
| 3. " Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib. | 8. Rao Sahib K. V. Ramachari. |
| 4. The hon. Mr. T. E. Moir. | 9. Mr. K. Sarvayudu. |
| 5. " Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. | 10. " V. Pandrang Row. |

37 hon. Members voted for the motion and 30 against, 10 remaining neutral. The amendment was carried and the other amendments to substitute other places for Rajahmundry therefore fell through.

Motion for adjournment of the consideration of the Andhra University Bill.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I beg to move the adjournment of this debate till after the close of the discussion of the budget for 1926-27."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" This motion for adjournment was considered this morning and the House decided against any such motion."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I submit I have a right to move the adjournment at any time. We have settled some points regarding the Bill and I want to move for adjournment; I have my reasons for doing so."

" I beg to move for the adjournment of the debate till after the close of the budget session in 1926. With all respect to the hon. Members of this House who are concerned in the consideration of this Bill, I beg to submit, Sir, that this debate is absorbing the whole attention of the House to an extent which is highly prejudicial to the discussion of so many important measures so essential to national interests. An apple of discord has been thrown out and we are wrangling like so many divinities over this matter to the glee and enjoyment of hon. Members on the Treasury Bench. I ask, Sir: where is the Revenue Settlement Bill? We are entirely oblivious of the important necessity for this Bill being brought before us without which it will be a discredit to every hon. Member of the House to go to the country at the next election. I ask, Sir: where is the Irrigation Bill lying? I fancy that the hon. the Revenue Member is chuckling at the wrangling among ourselves while he is indifferent himself to the important interests of the country. I find that in South Kanara the revenue settlement is going on. A settlement officer has been appointed without anybody knowing about it and just before I started I was asked to preside over a meeting of landholders."

Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU :—" What is the secrecy about it? Was it done at midnight?"

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" It was done at a time worse than midnight."

80 " I am afraid, Sir, that we have been wrangling for long over the scope of the Bill, whether it should extend to the Kanarese tracts, over the centres for the university and many other similar points. And while doing so, we have entirely forgotten so many other points of national importance that press on our attention. I believe one or two days will be taken up for the discussion of the demands for supplementary grants. The Government have brought a number of these demands and they expect us to pass them without any criticism; they have no mind to put them off to the next sitting. Almost

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[Mr. J. A. Saldanha]

every one of these demands deserve to be carefully scrutinized by us and unless we do that, we will not be doing justice to ourselves and to the country. Every one of the demands is subject to discussion; at any rate I am going to attack every one of them. (Laughter.) When we have got such an important item before us, we, I mean Members on both sides of the House, are wrangling over a Bill which even if passed at this sitting cannot be given effect to in another five years. I will tell you why it is so. This Bill is intended to create university centres at places where there are no centres and that will cost the Government a good deal, unless the burden is going to be shared by the rich people of the Andhra Desa. Even if the Bill is passed, by the time when it is to be set into operation, the hon. Sir Patro will not be in power and we will be occupying his position. And this legislation will be hanging like a millstone round the neck of our Leader however strong he might be. (Laughter.) The Bill could not be carried out and people will laugh at his inability."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Will the hon. Member show cause why the adjournment should take place without going into the merits of the Andhra University Bill?"

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I think that this Bill is too premature as we shall have no money for bringing into operation its provisions. It is unnecessary for us to hurry on and let us attend to more important matters. Let us proceed gradually; let another Bill be brought before us, better than the present one which has been drafted in a most perfunctory manner and which has left so much room for wrangling, quarrelling and disputing. I would appeal to the House in the interests of national economy that we should adjourn consideration of the Bill and take into consideration the supplementary demands for grants."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" I rise to second the motion, Sir. I just want to say a few words. As one coming from a district far away from the Andhra Desa, I may say, Sir, that we were not taking much interest in this Bill and were leaving matters to be fought between the Members from the Andhra Desa. We expected that there would not be much trouble and that the hon. Members on the front benches would give us the lead on many of the points. Not only were some of us remaining neutral on many of the questions but we were enjoying the fun at the polls. For the first time in the history of the Council, we saw the Reserved half voting very often against the Transferred. More curious still we noticed difference in the Transferred half itself. We had an occasion when one Minister voted for a motion, another Minister against, while the third remained neutral. We have had also the spectacle of the various officers of the Government voting against the Ministers, and sometimes voting against the Reserved half. That only shows that the Bill is not such as to be agreed upon on many important points by the experts themselves. It is therefore very necessary that we should look into the Bill a little more carefully. The first Bill had one appearance. The Select Committee gave it a second shape and now we have numerous changes made in it. How many days more it will take and how many more changes will be made, no one knows. We expected the Government Members to give us the lead but we have been disappointed and they should have some time to scrutinize the Bill at least to guide us in the remaining portions of it."

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"Again, Sir, I am not without fears or without hopes that all the points decided now will be reopened at the third stage of the discussion. As our Standing Orders stand at present, there will be another fight for Rajahmundry or Vizagapatam or for Anantapur or Cuddapah."

Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU :—"It cannot be so under the Standing Orders in regard to matters already decided upon."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"That is a matter on which opinions may differ. I know there has been a ruling from the Chair some time ago that so far as matters have been debated upon they cannot be reopened. But Cuddapah has not been debated upon, and being not far away from the area, I may be justified in suggesting Coimbatore."

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU :—"No body suggested Cuddapah nor did my hon. Friend suggest Coimbatore."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"I said, Sir, that I would be suggesting Coimbatore and nothing would prevent my hon. Friend from suggesting Cuddapah at the last stage. Whatever the Standing Order may be, Cuddapah will have to be debated upon and there may be other places like that which may be raised at the third reading of the Bill. I am only saying, Sir, that there are several important points on which we want some discussion and it is better that we do not do it hurriedly. Considering the length of time already taken in considering this Bill and also taking into account the thinness of the House at present, it is very desirable that some time is given to us so that we may see what amendments have been made, how the Bill stands at present and what the position is in regard to the future amendments in it. The remaining amendments should not be rushed through especially as nobody seems to know anything about the present position. The hon. Member representing the University sometimes agrees with Sir Kurma and Sir Kurma at times differs from Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar and we have such strange spectacle in the House on important occasions. It is to the best interests of the supporters of the Bill that some pause is allowed at this stage and that the Bill is not hurried through and passed into an Act and placed before the country in an imperfect form. I ask what hurry is there. Our exchequer is not so full, overflowing with money. Some time will be taken for the Vice-Chancellor to be appointed and the university to come into existence. We do not want certainly a hybrid university, not well conceived and not well brought forth. I therefore very strongly support this motion and appeal to the House not to carry the remaining provisions with the aid of the majority but to give us time to review the position and scrutinize the rest of the Bill carefully."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"Sir, I am very sorry that both the hon. Members from South Kanara and from Coimbatore have not properly appreciated the importance of the measure which this House is discussing. They are perhaps unaccustomed to discussions of Bills wherein every point is debated and argued upon and finally decided. It must take necessarily a long time in a first-class measure. Not only this but any complicated Bill must take long time. And if hon. Members are in a hurry to go back to their constituency, I have no reply. But we have to do our duty; we have to discharge our duty to our constituencies. Therefore it is necessary that any measure or proposal that comes before the House will have to be patiently and carefully examined."

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* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"As a matter of personal explanation, Sir, I never said a word against the slow procedure of this Bill. I want the slow procedure being followed in regard to the rest of the Bill and we should not hurry on with it."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"That is the very reason, Sir, to show that the House is taking proper time for the discussion of the measure and is not hurrying on. No portion of the Bill is hurried through; nor is any hon. Member prevented from expressing himself fully. There is no attempt to curtail the liberty of speech. Every Member has his full say and every item is debated and discussed at length before it is voted upon and this must necessarily take time. If hon. Members do not appreciate this aspect of the discussion of an important measure like this, I am very sorry. The hon. Member for South Kanara said that the settlement of his district was a more important affair. The hon. Member from Coimbatore has not urged any other reason except that he did not care to enter into the details of the Bill and appreciate the measure. He liked it therefore to be shelved practically. This applies to any measure that is brought before the House. And the only way in which hon. Members can discharge their duty to their constituency is to go through the principles of the measure and see that they are discussed properly and fully and thoroughly. Whether that has been done in regard to this Bill is for the House to say, and I think no individual Member can say that, because it does not suit his convenience, everything is going wrong and the Bill must be adjourned. It is unfair to himself and to the House to make such a suggestion. Again, Sir, the hon. Member said that there was no lead given. If he had been present at the discussion he would not have said so."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"I have been present throughout the discussion, Sir—never absent even for a minute."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"Then I should say it is not a correct statement. On the fundamental principles of the Bill, there may be difference of opinion as the whole Bill is argued on non-party lines. There is thus, I submit, nothing wrong in the discussion of the Bill. I oppose the motion for adjournment."

The motion for adjournment of the further consideration of the Bill was put and lost.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The discussion of the Bill will be resumed. I shall now put clause 3 as amended to the House."

Clause 3 as amended was put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 1, sub-clause (2)

Amendment No. 42.

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU :—"Sir, I move

'that for the word "date" the words "dates and in such local areas" be substituted.'

"I have already moved it and formally move it again. I gave my reasons on the 29th ultimo.

"It is not necessary for me to reiterate those arguments. Now, after 3-45 hearing the discussions and the decisions on the various points on the several p.m.

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clauses up to clause 6 (inclusive), there is all the greater reason for an amendment of this kind. In the discussions it is evident that there is very great difference of opinion on several points which are vital to the consideration of the Bill."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Will the hon. Member kindly confine himself to bringing forward new arguments in support of his motion, because he has already spoken sufficiently long."

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU:—"I am not now touching all those points that I already referred to, Sir. In view of the difference of opinion on vital points, the necessity for this amendment is all the more manifest. I therefore thought that instead of enforcing this Bill and passing it into law in all the twelve districts included in the Bill, it would be better to be more cautious and introduce this Bill firstly in such places where it would really prove useful, and afterwards, after gaining experience, to extend the provisions of the Bill to other places which are at present in a doubtful mood. I therefore move this amendment."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"Sir, I second this motion. I only wish to point out that the only logical method by which the Government may carry out their object of extending the principles of the Act is to start with only such areas in which at present there is no dispute whatever. The hon. the Minister for Education accepted an amendment while dealing with sub-clause (3) to the effect that 'the Local Government may by notification exclude any area from the operation of this Act'. Now, instead of saying that it would be extended to the whole area at once, and then as time goes on, one portion or area would be excluded, it is more desirable that a survey is made of the several tracts and the Act extended to those districts in which it may be found acceptable without difficulty. I may remind the House that it would be sufficient if the form in which the sub-clause stood when the Bill was originally introduced is retained. That would be much better."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"Sir, this identical idea was put in the Bill as introduced before the House. Sub-clause (2) in that Bill read as follows: 'It shall come into force on such date and in such areas as the Local Government may by notification appoint.' It was contended in the Select Committee that this power should not be placed in the hands of the executive, but the power of exclusion may be in their hands. It is on that consideration only, namely, that the executive should not have the power of inclusion and that once for all the legislature should decide the area, that the amended form was passed by the Select Committee, and it is: 'It shall come into force on such date as the Local Government may by notification appoint.' If this House proposes to vest the power in the Government itself, I have no objection."

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU:—"Even as it is, this power is vested in the Local Government, for, the sub-clause says 'it shall come into force on such date as the Local Government may, by notification, appoint'. So, this sub-clause vests the power of enforcing the Act in the Local Government and there is no difficulty at all in giving the power to the Government to bring it into force at different dates and in different localities."

The motion was put and carried.

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Clause 1 as amended was put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 7 was then taken up.

Clause 7.

Amendment No. 43.

* Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO:—"Sir, I move the following amendment:

'In clause 7, after the word "University", insert the words "and every teacher".'

"My only object in moving this amendment is to make it possible to approximate the proposed university to a teaching and residential university, as nearly as possible. My idea is to associate the teachers as much as possible with the students who are expected to live in a compact area, perhaps in a hostel or any other definite compound, and to enable the teachers to come into closer touch with the students. The necessity for such close association is an admitted fact and I suppose the hon. the Minister will like such an association being brought about between the students and the teachers. This may practically be difficult in view of the fact that the Government cannot find building or buildings, but there is a sufficiently long saving clause, 'or under such conditions as may be prescribed', which would meet such possibility or impossibility in the future. The conditions necessary may be prescribed by Government, the ideal being that there should be closer touch and association between the teachers and students. If it is possible to the Government to give the students residential quarters, then it is an excellent idea that the teachers also must have residential quarters in the hostels or otherwise. So, I move this amendment in order that that ideal may be attained by the teachers residing with the students."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT (after a pause):—"The motion not having been seconded, it falls through."

Mr. B. VENKATARATNAM:—"I second it, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member ought to have been sufficiently alert to second it in time."

Clause 7 was put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 8.

Amendment No. 44.

* Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO:—"Sir, I move the following amendment:

'In sub-clause (1) for the word "Governor-General" substitute the words "Governor of Madras".'

"Sir, in moving this amendment my only idea is to see that the Governor of the province who lives within the province and has chances of knowing first hand the university located in the province should be made the visitor. It is with that idea that I want that the Governor of Madras must be made the Visitor instead of the Governor-General."

Mr. P. O. Venkatapati Raju seconded the motion.

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"Sir, this Bill is subject to the legislation of the Central Government and the sanction of the Governor-General was found necessary for introducing the Bill before this House."

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And this is one of the clauses which the Government of India have suggested before, and so it is stated in the Bill that the Governor-General is the Visitor and the Governor is the Chancellor. This clause is introduced in the Bill on the suggestion of the Government of India."

* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—" Mr. President, Sir, I have given notice of a similar amendment, that is, the first part of the amendment No. 45 on the paper. It may be true that some sections of the Andhra University Bill were drafted by the Governor-General's department and transmitted to the hon. the Minister for introduction. But, since it is a transferred subject, I believe he will concede that the House has got its own mind in this matter. It is for the Minister and His Excellency the Governor-General to agree or not to agree. We have got our own way of dealing with these matters, and when we bring forward our amendments we do so with the object of expressing our view-point. Sir, according to the scheme of the Bill, the Governor General is the Visitor and the Governor of Madras is the Chancellor of the University. My view is that the Chancellorship of the University must be thrown open for election. The idea is not quite new. Many of the universities in England have got elected Chancellors, and I do not see any reason why the stereotyped system of having the Governor as the Chancellor of the University should be copied in the Andhra University. That is the reason why I wanted that the Visitor of the University should be the Governor. When the Governor is the Visitor of the University, he can exercise all the powers and control vested under the subsequent clauses in the Governor-General himself. The Governor is the person that is more in contact with the administration and he is the person that can inaugurate any inspection and correction if necessary. Therefore, with that idea in mind, I have given notice of the amendment to the effect that the Visitor shall be the Governor of Madras. I therefore support the proposition of Mr. G. Ramewara Rao "

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I wish to know, Sir, whether the King is not the Visitor in all the English Universities."

* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—" In some of the Universities in England, the King is the Visitor, but not in all."

The amendment was put and lost.

Amendment No. 45.

* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—" Sir, with your permission, I want to move the second part of my amendment No. 45 which is as follows :—

'In sub-clause (1), for the word 'the Governor-General' substitute the words 'the Governor-General of India'.

"Now that the amendment for the substitution of the words 'Governor of Madras' for the word 'Governor-General' has been negatived by the House, I think this small verbal amendment would be necessary. In the Bill as it stands it is stated that 'the Governor-General shall be the Visitor, etc.' I believe the expression is not quite accurate, and that is the reason why, knowing the fate of my first amendment, I have also given notice of the second alternative amendment. The words 'the Governor-General of

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India' are necessary, as otherwise, every Governor-General may claim the right of visitorship. If the Advocate-General thinks that it is not necessary, I do not want to press my amendment."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" This wording is found in all the other Acts, Sir."

The amendment was by leave withdrawn.

Amendment No. 46.

Mr. B. Venkataratnam moved

'to omit sub-clause (5) of clause 8'

and made a speech in Telugu.

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—" I have great pleasure, Mr. President, in seconding the amendment moved by my hon. Friend. In addition to the reasons stated by him, I may say that this sub-clause does not say what should be done if the University authorities do not comply with such directions. After all, even with this clause in the Act, you will have to depend on other courses if the University authorities do not comply with the directions of the Chancellor. Even without this clause, the Government which is omnipotent can exercise its power over the university if the Chancellor's directions are not carried out. So, I do not think any useful purpose is served by this sub-clause, and it is not all necessary."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" This is provided in the Madras University Act and it is found in every Act in India. There is absolutely no reason why this should be deleted. It is very necessary that the power of the Governor-General, under the Government of India, must be retained, because this University Act is subject to the consent of the Governor-General."

The amendment was put and lost.

Clause 8 was then put, passed and added to the Bill.

New clause after clause 8.

Amendment No. 47.

* Mr. MUHAMMAD GHHOUSE MIAN SAHIB :—" Sir, I move that after clause 8 the following new clause be added as clause 9 :—

- '9. (1) *All recognized teaching in connexion with the University courses shall be conducted under the control of the Academic Council by teachers of the University and shall include lecturing, laboratory work and other teaching conducted in accordance with any syllabus prescribed by the Regulations.*
- (2) *The authorities responsible for organizing such teaching shall be prescribed by the statutes.*
- (3) *The courses and curricula shall be prescribed by the Ordinances and subject thereto by the Regulations.'*

"The reason why I want this amendment is this: The University as a larger body within which there are the Senate, the Academic Council and the Syndicate, which are smaller bodies functioning within it, should have all those powers . . ."

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" On a point of order, Sir. We are only 27 including the hon. the President. There is no quorum."

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Since the attention of the House has been called, the Secretary will ring the division bell and we shall see whether we have a quorum."

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasaya :—" Is it not the procedure to count out ?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" We must give an opportunity for Members to come in."

The bell having been rung, the quorum was restored and the hon. the President called on Mr. Muhammad Ghouse Mian Sahib to proceed with his amendment.

* Mr. MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB :—" Sir, I was saying that the University as a larger body within which the smaller bodies, viz., the Senate, the Academic Council and the Syndicate, functioned should have some of those powers which I have mentioned in the amendment. For the purpose of these smaller bodies functioning within the University, and functioning properly when you have not made any fundamental rules, it is but necessary that these powers should also be possessed by the larger body, viz., the University. In order to do that, I am moving for this power being granted to the University, so that when these smaller bodies function within the University they may be considered to have the power vested in the University itself. For these reasons, I move that the new clause be added."

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" I second it."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" This is a clause taken bodily from one of the Acts. But in this Act we have modified that provision and put it in different forms, instead of copying it bodily. For instance, as regards the power relating to the Academic Council, the new clause says : ' All recognized teaching in connexion with the University courses shall be conducted under the control of the Academic Council . . . ' Instead of putting in that particular form we have already introduced those powers of the Academic Council in clause 23, and also in clause 32. Clause 32 says : ' The courses of study shall be those prescribed ' by the Academic Council. Similarly in clause 23 we have embodied those powers. In other Acts, they have put it down generally and have not put it so definitely. Finding the difficulty in drafting, the powers of the respective bodies have been separated and the powers of the Academic Council, for example, as defined in this Act are more specific, instead of being diffused as it is the case in some other Acts."

* Mr. MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB :—" I want to say a few words in pressing my amendment. I am quite aware that some of those general powers which I wish the University should possess are given to the smaller bodies, viz., the Academic Council and the Syndicate. But in order that these smaller bodies should possess those powers, it is but necessary that the powers should be possessed by the University itself. Unless you say that the University itself has got such powers, how can you say that those smaller bodies can have such power? The University must be vested with these powers, so that they may be distributed seriatim to the smaller bodies under the University."

The amendment was put and lost.

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Clause 9.

Amendment No. 48.

* Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO :—" I beg to move
' That item (ii) " The Pro-Chancellor " be omitted.'

" The Pro-Chancellor is not necessary because he has not got any special functions under the Act except that of simply acting for the Chancellor. In the absence of the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor himself may be allowed to take his place. I therefore think that the Pro-Chancellor is a supernumerary officer."

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—" I second it."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" The matter was very fully discussed in the Select Committee and the Committee found it necessary to retain the office of the Pro-Chancellor. It is very necessary that when the Chancellor is absent, the Pro-Chancellor should take his place on ceremonial and other occasions."

The amendment was put and lost.

Clause 9 was then put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 10.

Amendment No. 49.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I will allow Mr. Rameswara Rao to move his amendment which is more comprehensive than that of Mr. Narasimha Raju."

* Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO :—" I beg to move—

' For the words " The Governor of Madras shall be the Chancellor " substitute the words " The Chancellor shall be elected by the Senate ".'

" I need not take much of the time of this hon. House by way of giving reasons, because the reasons have already been given in connexion with the amendments in clause 8, when we wanted to have the Governor substituted for the Governor-General. The idea is that the Chancellor must be an elected gentleman and must be elected by the Senate. We do not want an ex-officio Chancellor."

Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—" I second it."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" Sir, no reason is assigned for the change. This provision is to be found in every other Indian Act. No doubt, it is a very ideal thing if the Chancellor is elected by the Senate."

The amendment was put to the House and lost.

Amendment No. 50.

* Mr. MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB :—" Sir, I move

' that in clause 10 after the words " such other duties " for the words " as may be imposed ", the words " as the Visitor of the University may impose " be substituted'.

" After the amendment, if carried, the clause will read thus:

' The Governor of Madras shall be the Chancellor. He shall, by virtue of his office, be the head of the University and the President of the Senate and shall, when present, preside at

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meetings of the Senate and at Convocations of University; he shall exercise such other powers and perform such other duties as the Visitor of the University may impose on him under the provisions of the Act."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I do not exactly understand what the hon. Member means. May I ask him to explain?"

* Mr. MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SANIB :—"The powers of the Visitor are defined in section 8."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"This amendment cannot be moved. We have already decided that the Visitor shall be the Governor-General. The amendment is out of order."

Clause 10 of the Bill was then put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 11.

Amendment No. 51.

* Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO :—"Sir, I move

'For the words "nominated by the Chancellor" in sub-clause (1) substitute the words "elected by the Senate and approved by the Chancellor".'

"My idea in moving this amendment is that even the dignity of the gentleman like the Pro-Chancellor might be better enhanced by his getting into the office by election. I move the amendment."

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—"I second the amendment."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"Sir, this principle of nomination is adopted in every University Act and the hon. Mover has not assigned any reason to make a departure or effect any change from it."

The amendment was put to the House and lost.

Clause 11 was then put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 12.

Amendment No. 52.

* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—"Mr. President, Sir, I move—

*'for the existing item (a) in sub-clause (1) substitute the following:
" (a) The Vice-Chancellor shall be elected by the Senate ".'*

"When the Bill was introduced into this Council, the corresponding provision in the Bill did not state that the Vice-Chancellor shall be a whole-time officer of the University. The second feature was that no provision was made that he shall be paid any salary, and by implication in the clause as it originally stood, it was left to the University whether to frame regulation as to the nature of the services itself and with regard to other details. In the Select Committee it was stated that the Vice-Chancellor shall be a full-time servant and he shall be paid a salary. Of course, in the transitory provision it was drafted that the Vice-Chancellor shall be paid a salary to be fixed by the Chancellor. So, it was quite clear that the hon. the Minister had no idea of making it a salaried office at the time when he introduced the Bill. In the Select Committee it was altered and was converted into a salaried office. I was against that principle of making it a salaried office and even as the Bill emerged from the Select Committee the opinion became stronger on account of the alterations now effected. The first and foremost reason is the idea of concentration is gone and the University is now more or less of the type of an

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affiliating University. The Madras University itself for a number of years got on well with an Honorary Vice-Chancellor and I do not see the reason why the tax-payer should be made to spend money for the payment of the salary of Vice-Chancellor. Now, whatever may be the original intention, the idea of concentration and the idea of an academic atmosphere and the idea that the Vice-Chancellor would be constantly attending to his duties are all gone. It is clear that the Senate House is to be situated at Bezwada and the University Colleges at Anantapur, Rajahmundry and other places—I do not call them University Colleges but I shall call them professional colleges at Vizagapatam. Under these circumstances, I wonder why we require a full-time servant to be paid by the general tax-payer for the discharge of his duty at Bezwada where there is no academic atmosphere. It is unnecessary that we should provide for a paid officer. In the beginning, it may be necessary for some time and the transitory provisions make provision for a salaried officer during the transitory period. I have not given notice of altering it. When once the transitory provision automatically goes out, we might revert only to an Honorary Vice-Chancellor as in the case of the Madras University. The University, even according to the Minister, contains 3,000 students. When the Madras University which has to deal with more than 10,000 students had an Honorary Vice-Chancellor, I do not see any reason why we should introduce a salaried officer for much smaller thing. It is with that object I have given notice of amendment Nos. 51 and 53. Both put together carry out my idea that he need not be a full-time officer and at the same time he need not be paid any salary. I have given notice first that he shall be elected and then that he shall not be whole-time officer of the University.

"I therefore propose my amendment No. 51 in the paper."

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—"I second it."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"Sir, the hon. Mover says that a full-time officer is not needed for carrying on university work. In view of what the House has passed this afternoon as to the headquarters, it is absolutely necessary more than ever that there shall be a whole-time officer to put the machinery in operation. It may not stop even with the three years we have provided but it may be longer. There should be a paid officer for doing all those duties and an honorary officer will not do. The hon. the Mover referred to the conditions of things that existed in 1922. But the existing state of things in the Presidency require that a full-time officer has much more than full-time work for him to do. In order to have a whole organization put into motion and in order to put the organization in a form required by the Act, we wanted to have a full-time officer in the case of the Madras University where the university has been already in existence. In the present case, the university itself has to be started anew and everything has to be developed hereafter. Therefore, there is no reason whatever to modify the provision introduced by the Select Committee."

The amendment was put to the House and declared lost.

At the instance of Rao Bahadur C. V. S. Narasimha Raju, a poll was taken with the following result :—

Ayes.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. Narasimha Raju | 5. Mr. G. Rameswara Rao. |
| 2. " A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu. | 6. Sriman Sasibhushan Rath Mahasaya. |
| 3. Mr. P. C. Venkatapati Raju. | 7. Mr. M. Sitayya. |
| 4. " S. Muttayya Mudaliyar. | 8. " B. Venkataratnam. |

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Noes.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. The hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 14. Mr. P. K. S. A. Arumuga Nadar. |
| 2. " Mr. T. E. Moir. | 15. " A. Rameswami Mudaliyar. |
| 3. " Diwan Bahadur T. N. Siva-gnam Pillai. | 16. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu Garu. |
| 4. " Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. | 17. Mr. N. Devendradu. |
| 5. " the Raja of Panagal. | 18. " R. Madanagopal Nayudu |
| 6. Mr. G. T. Boag. | 19. " G. Premayya. |
| 7. " V. Pandrang Rao. | 20. " B. Rameshchandra Reddi. |
| 8. " S. Arpudawami Udayar. | 21. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. |
| 9. Rao Sahib T. C. Tangavelu Pillai. | 22. Mr. J. D. Samuel. |
| 10. Mr. R. G. Grieve. | 23. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. |
| 11. " G. F. Paddison. | 24. Diwan Bahadur W. Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar |
| 12. Sir K. Venkatarreddi Nayudu. | 25. Mr. Ghouse Mian Sahib |
| 13. Rao Bahadur C. Natesa Mudaliyar. | 26. " Qadir Muhi-ud-din Sahib. |

8 hon. Members voted for the amendment and 26 against it.

The amendment was lost.

Amendment No. 53.

* Mr. MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB :—" I move

'in item (a) omit the words 'with the sanction of the Chancellor'.

"Sir, sub-clause (2) gives emergency powers to the Vice-Chancellor. The clause gives power to him to act in emergencies and yet encumbers him with the duty of obtaining the sanction of the Chancellor. In emergency circumstances, he is expected to act according to his own discretion. My question is: is he to wait for the sanction of the Chancellor? In that case, the emergency power which this clause proposes to give him is taken away. There is also another reason. The words 'with the sanction of the Chancellor' and the following words 'report the action taken', etc., are not only apparently contradictory, but also contradictory in real terms. For according as the emergency requires it, he either takes action and then makes a report to the Chancellor; or if he takes the previous sanction of the Chancellor, then there will be no necessity afterwards to make any report to the Chancellor. If we retain the latter limitation, namely, that he should be allowed in such circumstances to act as his discretion dictates him and then afterwards make a report of his action to the Chancellor, we need not burden him with such a restriction that he should also take the leave of the Chancellor, and if he takes the leave of the Chancellor, I do not see any necessity for making a report at all to the Chancellor. Under the circumstances, it is but quite necessary that the words 'with the sanction of the Chancellor' should be removed."

Mr. Qadir Muhi-ud-din Sahib seconded.

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"The Vice-Chancellor is acting for the Chancellor. In such cases, it is necessary that the Chancellor should know what emergent action is taken by the Vice-Chancellor. He should know what his Vice is doing.

"As regards the second part of the clause to which the hon. Member referred, suppose the emergent power was exercised by the Vice-Chancellor against a particular officer of the University, the clause requires that report

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[Sir A. P. Patro.]

should be made to the Chancellor whose powers he exercised on such emergent occasions. Even on such emergent occasions, there should be a safeguard against any abuse of the emergent powers, because the Vice-Chancellor may for reasons of his own act in a certain manner which may be to the detriment of the various authorities. Therefore a safeguard like this is absolutely necessary. It is in the Madras Act, and it has not given rise to any hardship."

The amendment was put and lost.

Clause 12 was put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clauses 13 and 14 were then put, passed and added to the Bill.

New clause after 14.

Amendment No. 54.

* Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO :—"I beg to move the following :—

Add the following as a new clause :—

'14-A. Election or co-option to the Senate and Academic Council shall be made in conformity with the statutes framed, subject to the condition that the members to be chosen for the said authorities shall be separately chosen from each of the two constituencies named below :—

(a) That the university area be divided into separate constituencies, the first six districts mentioned in section 3 (1) being one, and the other six districts the other, and

(b) the number of persons elected or co-opted from one constituency shall be equal to the number similarly chosen from the other.'

"Sir, I have expressed my views as regards the difference between Ceded districts on the one side and the Circars on the other, and it is to elucidate this point that I have put forward a subsidiary provision to see whether the Government or the members of the Circars give due representation to the Ceded districts. I have asked for two separate constituencies, to make provision for separate elections. It is with that idea, wherever the matter is one of election, either to the Senate or the Academic Council, separate constituencies may be constituted to be confined to the areas within which they reside. So, I move this proposition and leave it to Government to deal with it as harshly or as mercifully as they are accustomed to do."

Mr. B. Venkataratnam seconded the amendment.

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"The Ceded districts are very liberally treated. As my friends will see, a provision has been made and the concession has been extended to the Ceded districts. If a constituency is to be formed, there are many practical difficulties in the way. Secondly, if we have a constituency, then the meaning of co-optation disappears. There being a liberal provision made later on in another clause, this is not necessary."

The amendment was put and lost.

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Clause 15.

Amendment No. 55

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU :—“ I move

‘ in item (3), class III, for the word “ two ” substitute the word “ three. ’

“ I think ‘ two ’ is too small and therefore ‘ three ’ may be substituted. Also I have got the authority of Diwan Bahadur Sir Venkataratnam Nayudu. He says in his note that two is too small and the number may be increased. Therefore I submit it to the consideration of the House.”

Rao Bahadur C. V. S. Narasimha Raju seconded the amendment.

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—“ It is not a matter of great importance whether two are elected or three are elected by this House. But it will make the Senate unwieldy.”

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU :—“ There are three centres, so I suggested three.”

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ Sir, in this connexion, there are some other amendments. I myself have given an amendment. I move that for ‘ two ’ the figure ‘ five ’ be substituted. The reason why I want this is that representation should be in the same ratio as in the Madras University Act. I think the larger the representation of the Members of the Legislative Council on the Senate, the better it will be for the Senate. After all, the funds are voted to the University by this House and the greater the number the better will it be. It is also a consideration which is due to this House. Therefore I think, in the interests of the Senate and the interests of the Andhra University, the greater the representation of this House on the Senate the better it will be.”

Rao Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU :—“ If I second this, I second it for many more reasons.”

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—“ I submitted to the House already that ‘ three ’ is too many and so ‘ five ’ will be much more, and will make the Senate unwieldy.”

The amendment of Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar was put and carried.

Amendment No. 56.

* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—“ Sir, I move to add the following as sub-item (5) in class III—other Members, and re-number the remaining sub-items :—

‘ (5) Two persons elected from among themselves by the teachers of Sanskrit colleges recognized by the University ’.

“ Sir, we have to examine the question whether Sanskrit colleges are to be affiliated colleges or only colleges recognized by the University. At present I understand that Sanskrit colleges in the Telugu districts are only recognized by the University for certain diploma examinations and they are not affiliated colleges. I am under the impression that these Sanskrit colleges after the passing of this Act will only be recognized institutions and not affiliated colleges. They cannot claim the status of affiliated colleges, because they are not at present affiliated to the University of Madras. If the idea is that they are to be affiliated hereafter, they will

[4th November 1925] [Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Raju]

have the status of affiliated colleges and will have the right of representation in the Senate. But if it is the idea that they cannot be raised to the status of affiliated colleges and that they should be treated as in the case of the Madras University as recognized institutions, then I trust that this House will be pleased to give representation to Sanskrit colleges. I therefore move the amendment to give two seats to the Sanskrit colleges recognized by the Andhra University to be filled by election by the teachers of the Sanskrit colleges.”

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATHI RAJU :—“ I second the amendment.”

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ I am glad my hon. Friend has raised this question; because, I feel some difficulty in understanding the Bill in this particular respect. In the Select Committee I was under the impression that the term ‘ special grade colleges ’ meant these oriental institutions, that they were only recognized colleges and not affiliated colleges and that therefore they would not have ex-officio representation on the Senate. It was pointed out to me that the language of the section is such that they may come under the category of affiliated colleges and that therefore they would have that ex-officio representation which is prescribed under clause (1). Now, at present, in the Madras University these special grade colleges have no ex-officio representation on any of the academic bodies or on the Senate. If you are going to treat them as special grade colleges having the status of recognized institutions that is all right, because there is much difference between these colleges and other colleges which are of an affiliated nature. And I take it that is the position which the hon. the Leader of the Opposition is taking under the Act. Because, Mr. President, the oriental institutions have not to go through the cumbersome procedure laid down in the Bill, and have not to satisfy those detailed qualifications that are expected of affiliated institutions. If you will refer to the Regulations made by the University Act under the Madras University scheme and see what conditions have to be satisfied before the institutions aspire to become affiliated, you will realize the necessity for differentiating between these two sets of institutions and of giving the one a higher status than the other. When the conditions of both of them are alike you can treat them alike; when the professors of both are approved by the University authorities, when the question of buildings is considered from the same point of view, for both and when all these impediments in the way of affiliation are equally applicable to recognized institutions, then I submit it would be time enough to give these two sets of institutions the same status. But, Mr. President, in my accepting this amendment of the hon. the Leader of the Opposition I have got one difficulty, especially in view of the amendments that have been accepted by this House changing the wording ‘ affiliated ’ in several places to ‘ recognized ’. The existing oriental colleges are merely recognized and therefore have no place in the ex-officio system of the Senate. But under section 6, sub-clause (2)—

‘ The University shall have power to admit a college to affiliation as a university college, a first-grade college, a second-grade college or a special grade college, in accordance with Statutes.’

“ So that, the University has the power hereafter to affiliate a special grade college, which means to affiliate one of these oriental institutions. Since that power is there, I submit the amendment of the Leader of the

[Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar] [4th November 1925]

Opposition is absolutely unnecessary and is superfluous. If the hon. the Minister agrees with my contention and that of the Leader of the Opposition that these oriental institutions should be treated as a separate class and should be given specific representation, then it is incumbent on him to move at a later stage of the Bill an amendment to sub-clause (2) of clause 6 that the words 'or recognized' be inserted before the words 'a special grade college'. If this is done, all ambiguity would be removed and the provision made perfectly clear. If in this clause this amendment is inserted, the University shall have power to admit a college to affiliation as university college, a first-grade college, a second-grade college or recognized as a special grade college in accordance with Statutes. If that amendment is to be moved, then I submit there is force in the contention of the hon. the Leader of the Opposition that these special grade colleges should have specific representation. But if, on the other hand, the hon. the Minister is not prepared to give an assurance that an amendment to that effect will be moved at a later stage of the Bill, I am bound to oppose this motion and I do not think the Leader of the Opposition himself will press this motion to a division. We are at one on this point that these special grade colleges should be given specific separate representation and should not have their members sitting ex-officio on the Senate, because the very nature of these institutions precludes such an idea."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—"I do not know if there is a real agreement between the hon. Member from Chingleput and the hon. the Leader of the Opposition. The Leader of the Opposition has stated that because there is a doubt as to whether the Sanskrit colleges come or do not come in for representation, he would like to give them special representation. If, as has been pointed out by the hon. Member from Chingleput, it is possible for us to reach a state where the special grade colleges would be something different and something lower than the other colleges, I think I should protest against it. We find that in the definition of special grade colleges provision has been made expressly for course of studies in oriental languages or other subjects. There was a specific reference to Sanskrit colleges in the course of the discussion and that wording was used to make the words 'oriental languages' more comprehensive. Now, Sir, I do not think it is possible for any one to suggest an amendment to sub-clause (2) of clause 6 which has been already passed and I do not think it is possible for the hon. the Minister to move any amendment to it at this stage. All the amendments to that clause were considered and you, Sir, put it and the clause was carried. As it is, the clause gives power to the University to representation to special grade colleges. So, if the object is to give them further power of representation, that would stand on a different footing altogether."

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"According to sub-clause (2) of clause 6, these special grade colleges will have to be affiliated in accordance with statutes. If they satisfy the statutes framed by the Senate, then they will be entitled to affiliation and if they are affiliated then they will be entitled to representation as affiliated colleges. There is therefore provision now for any special grade college which has been admitted to affiliation by the University to have representation as an affiliated college. Therefore there is no need, I submit, for the addition of the new provision proposed by the Mover."

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* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—"Sir, my position is this: Regarding Sanskrit colleges, unless they attain a certain degree of efficiency the University, I believe, would not be willing to grant affiliation. So, the question is whether the existing Sanskrit colleges which are recognized by the Madras University will immediately after this Act becomes law, if there is an application for affiliation, will be affiliated by the University. I believe there will be an intermediate stage between affiliation and recognition. All the Sanskrit colleges that are now sending their students for Vidwan and Siromani examinations are recognized by the Madras University and the new University will not hesitate to recognize them as such. But the question arises whether all the institutions that are now coaching up students for Vidwan and Siromani examinations will be affiliated by the new University. Of course, if they are affiliated there will not be any difficulty. My fear is that they may not be given the status of affiliated colleges of the University and the University may say 'We have no objection to recognize your institution and confer diplomas on your successful students'. When that is the case what will these institutions do? They will only be recognized institutions and remain as such and in such cases the University may not give them the right of representation. Therefore I think it is right to give them representation as long as they maintain the status of recognized institutions. The moment they become affiliated they get the right of representation. Instead of leaving the question in doubt it is safe to lay down that all the recognized institutions shall be given the right of representation. Now, as it is, sub-clause (2) of clause 6 clearly makes a distinction between affiliated Sanskrit colleges and recognized Sanskrit colleges. As long as an institution is a recognized one it should have the right of representation by means of election from among the teachers of its staff."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"There is no such doubt or difficulty in these cases. In the present University these recognized institutions have no representation. That being so this University scheme also should not give any representation to recognized institutions in the Senate."

"Secondly, it is unfair that an institution which is not worthy of being affiliated by the University should be given a separate franchise for sending a representative to the Senate. If a recognized institution raises itself to that standard and satisfies the conditions of the statute, then it may claim reasonable representation. But until that is done it should not have the right to claim representation in the Senate. I repeat that for recognized institutions there is no representation under the existing University."

The amendment was put and declared lost.

A poll was taken and the House divided as follows:

Ayes.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. Narasimha Raju. | 7. Mr. G. Rameswara Rao. |
| 2. A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu. | 8. Sriman Sasibhushan Rath Mahasayo. |
| 3. Mr. K. Uppi Sahib. | 9. Rai Bahadur T. M. Narasimhaachariu. |
| 4. P. C. Venkatapati Raju. | 10. Mr. Ghose Mian Sahib. |
| 5. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | 11. M. Sitayya. |
| 6. B. Muttayya Mudaliyar. | 12. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| | 13. B. Venkataratnam. |

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Nos.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. The hon. Sir O. P. Ramaswami Ayyar. | 14. Rao Bahadur C. Natesa Mudaliyar. |
| 2. " Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks. | 15. Mr. P. K. S. A. Arumuga Nadar. |
| 3. " Khan Bahadur Muhammad | 16. " A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar. |
| Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 17. Diwan Bahadur P. O. Ethirajulu |
| 4. " Mr. T. H. Moir. | Nayudu. |
| 5. " Diwan Bahadur T. N. Siva- | 18. Mr. B. Madanagopal Nayudu. |
| guanam Pillai. | 19. " G. Premayya. |
| 6. " Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. | 20. " B. Ramachandra Reddi. |
| 7. " the Raja of Panagal. | 21. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. |
| 8. Mr. G. T. Boag. | 22. Mr. B. Sagaram. |
| 9. " V. Pandrang Rao. | 23. " J. D. Samuel. |
| 10. " S. Arpudaswami Ndayar. | 24. Rao Sahib B. Srinivasan. |
| 11. Rao Sahib T. O. Tangavelu Pillai. | 25. Mr. K. Sarvarayudu. |
| 12. Mr. R. G. Grieve. | 26. " Ch. K. Subramania Pillai. |
| 13. " G. F. Paddison. | 27. " R. Veerian. |

Ayes 18. Nos 27.

The amendment was lost.

The House then adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. the next day.

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

4th November 1925]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide item II, Communications to the Council at page 889 supra.]

Return of Officers in the Gazetted and non-Gazetted services of the Government of Madras who held Permanent Appointments on 1st April 1925.

[PRESCRIBED BY G.Os. Nos. 658, PUBLIC, DATED 15TH AUGUST 1922
AND 563, PUBLIC, DATED 21ST JULY 1923.]

SECTION A.—Gazetted officers.

Office.	Number of officers.						
	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Indian Christians.	Muhammadians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Depressed classes, viz., Paraiyas, Pallas, Valluvas, Malas, Madigas, Chakkils, Totis, Cherumas and Holiyas.	Others.
(i) Collectorates including Divisional offices.							
Anantapur	3	2	..	..	1	..	..
Arcot, North	5	1	2	..	3	..	..
Do. South	2	3	..	..	1	..	..
Bellary	1	1	1	..	1	..	..
Chingleput	1	1	1	1	1	..	..
Chittoor	3	1	..	..	1	..	..
Coimbatore	1	..	2	1	5	..	..
Cuddapah	4	1	..	1	..	..	..
Ganjam	2	1	..	1	3	..	..
Godavari, East	5	1	..	..	1	..	..
Do. West	1	2	1	..	2	..	..
Guntur	4	..	..	..	1	..	..
Kanara, South	1	1	..	..	2	..	..
Kistna	3	2	..	..	1	..	..
Kurnool	3	1	..	1	1	..	..
Madras	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar	..	2	1	1	3	..	..
Madura	3	1	1	..	2	..	..
Nellore	2	1	..	1	3	..	..
The Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
Ramnad	3	1	3	..	1	..	..
Salem	2	3	..	..	2	..	..
Tanjore	1	2	2	..	4	..	..
Tinnevely	4	..	1	2	2	..	..
Trichinopoly	2	1	1	..	2	..	..
Visagapatam	1	..	1	1	5	..	..
Total	58	29	17	10	51	..	..

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SECTION A.—Gazetted Officers—*cont.*

Office.	Number of officers.						
	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Indian Christians.	Muhammadians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Depressed classes, viz., Paraiyas, Pallas, Valluvas, Malas, Madigas, Chakkilias, Totis, Cherumas and Holiyas.	Others.
Anantapur	2	..	1	..	..	..	..
Arcoot, North	5	1	..	..	1	..	..
Do. South	10	1	..	..	..	..	..
Bellary	1	1	1	..	1	..	..
Coimbatore	6	4	..	1	1	..	..
Chingleput	7	..	..	..	1	..	..
Cuddapah	3	..	..	..	1	..	..
Chittoor	5	1	..	..	1	..	..
Godavari	5	4	..	1	..	..	..
Ganjam	4	..	..	1	..	..	..
Guntur	7	4	..	..	1	..	..
Kanara, South	2	6	1	..	..	..	..
Kistna	7	2	..	2	1	..	..
Kurnool	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madura	9	3	..	..	1	..	..
Malabar, South	7	10	1	..	1	..	..
Do. North	4	6	1	..	1	..	..
Nellore	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ramanad	11	3	..	..	..	..	..
Salem	4	1	1	..	1	..	..
Tanjore, East	8	1	..	1	..	..	..
Do. West	9	..	..	..	1	..	..
Trichinopoly	10	1	..	..	..	..	..
Tinnevely	8	2	..	1	1	..	..
Vizagapatam	7	..	..	..	1	..	..
Total	150	50	6	6	15	..	..

(iii) *Heads of Departments.*

Secretariat—							
Chief Secretariat	1	..	..	..	2	..	..
Law Department	2	1	..	1	..	..	..
Legislative Council office	2	..	1	..	..	..	..
Revenue Department	..	1	1	..	1	..	..
Development Department	..	..	1	..	2	..	..
Finance Department	1	..	..	..	2	..	..
Local Self-Government Department	..	1	..	1	2	..	..
* Public Works Department. †	74	13	6	1	66	..	2
Board of Revenue—							
Land Revenue and Settlement, including also Survey and Settlement and office of Inam Commissioner	23	4	3	1	6	..	..

* Includes the Secretariat as well as the department.

† Five vacant.

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SECTION A.—Gazetted officers—*cont.*

Office.	Number of officers.						
	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Indian Christians.	Muhammadians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Depressed classes, viz., Paraiyas, Pallas, Valluvas, Malas, Madigas, Chakkilias, Totis, Cherumas and Holiyas.	Others.
Board of Revenue— <i>cont.</i>							
Commissioner of Excise and Subordinate offices including Stamp office	26	7	1	4	37	..	..
High Court, Madras	5	5	1	1	9	..	..
City Civil Court	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Court of Small Causes	1	2	..	1	..	..	..
Inspector-General of Police (and sub-offices)	13	14	5	13	48	..	1
Commissioner of Police	2	..	..	1	2	..	..
Inspector-General of Prisons	1	1	..	..	10	..	..
Director of Public Instruction	49	12	13	2	45	..	1*
Commissioner for Government Examinations	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Inspector-General of Registration	11	13	4	3	1	..	..
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Registrar-General of Panchayats and Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Director of Industries	1	9	1	..	5	..	1
Director of Fisheries	1	1	1	..	..	..	1
Chief Conservator of Forests	19	16	5	7	39	..	..
Director of Agriculture	16	10	4	1	12	..	..
Registrar of Co-operative Societies	6	4	..	..	1	..	..
His Britannic Majesty's Consul for Pondicherry	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Surgeon-General	100	67	43	3	51	..	1
Deputy Director of Agriculture, Cinchona	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
Director of Public Health	19	11	7	..	2	..	..
Presidency Port Officer	..	..	..	..	11	..	..
Examiner of Local Fund Accounts	3	..	..	..	1	..	..
Administrator-General	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chief Presidency Magistrate	..	1	..	1	1	..	..
Madras Record Office †	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Principal, Madras Veterinary College	..	..	..	..	4	..	..
Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* One Jain

† One vacant.

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SECTION A.—Gazetted officers—cont.

Office.	Number of officers.						
	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Indian Christians.	Muhammadians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Depressed classes, viz., Paraiyas, Pallas, Valluvas, Malas, Madigas, Chakkils, Totis, Cherumas and Holyas.	Others.
(iii) Heads of Departments—cont.							
Superintendent, Government Press.	..	..	1	..	4	..	..
Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department.	2	2	1	..	2	..	..
Board of Examiners ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Superintendent of Stationery.	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Superintendent, Government Museum.	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Chemical Examiner to Government.	1	..	..	1	1	..	..
Sheriff of Madras ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senior Translator to Government.	1	2	1	1	..	..	..
Protector of Emigrants and Factory Offices.	2	1	..	..	1	..	..
Bishop of Madras and the Registrar of the Diocese of Madras.	..	..	..	..	21	..	..
Archdeacon of Madras ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland.	..	..	..	..	4	..	..
Public Prosecutor ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deputy Port Conservator, Madras.	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Advocate-General ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Government Pleader ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Director of Town-Planning ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Crown Prosecutor ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	386	201	102	48	415	..	7
Grand Total ..	594	280	125	59	481	..	7

SECTION B.—Non-gazetted officers on Rs. 100 and over.

(i) Collectorates including Divisional offices.

Anantapur ..	24	5	1	2	..	..
Arcot, North ..	23	10	4	1	..	..
Do. South ..	18	9	3	1	..	..
Bellary ..	21	6	..	1	..	..
Chingleput †	16	7	3	..	..	..
Chittoor ..	18	7	1	..	..	..
Coimbatore ..	18	7	4	4	..	..
Cuddapah ..	24	5	1	3	..	..
Ganjām ..	19	9	1	..	..	..

* Syrian Christian.

† Two vacant.

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SECTION B.—Non-gazetted officers on Rs. 100 and over—cont.

Office.	Number of officers.						
	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Indian Christians.	Muhammadians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Depressed classes, viz., Paraiyas, Pallas, Valluvas, Malas, Madigas, Chakkils, Totis, Cherumas and Holyas.	Others.
(i) Collectorates including Divisional offices—cont.							
Godavari, East ..	21	13	..	2	..	..	..
Do. West * ..	12	6	2	..	..	..	..
Guntur ..	24	9	..	1	..	..	..
Kanara, South ..	16	5	2	2	..	..	..
Kistna ..	16	7	1	2	..	..	..
Kurnool ..	23	5	1	5	..	..	..
Madras ..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar ..	13	12	3	3	2	..	..
Madura ..	18	5	5	1	..	..	..
Nellore ..	23	8	1	1	..	..	..
The Nilgiris ..	5	3	..	..	..	..	..
Ramnad ..	8	6	1	..	..	..	..
Salem † ..	23	11	4	1	..	..	..
Tanjore ..	24	13	6	..	..	..	..
Tinnevely ..	24	3	5	2	..	..	1
Trichinopoly ..	15	6	5	1	..	..	..
Visagapatam ..	25	7	1	..	..	..	..
Total ..	476	187	55	33	2	..	1

(ii) District Courts.

Anantapur ..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Arcot, North ..	5	..	..	..	..	..
Do. South ..	2	1	1	..	..	..
Bellary ..	2	1	..	..	..	..
Coimbatore ..	5	1	..	..	..	..
Chingleput ..	5	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah ..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Chittoor ..	4	1	..	..	..	..
Godavari ..	4	3	..	..	..	..
Ganjām ..	2	2	..	..	..	..
Guntur ..	5	..	1	..	..	..
Kanara, South ..	5	..	..	..	..	..
Kistna ..	7	1	..	..	..	..
Kurnool ..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Madura ..	7	..	1	1	..	..
Malabar, South ..	3	3	..	..	..	..
Do. North ..	2	..	..	1	..	..
Nellore ..	5	..	..	..	..	..
Ramnad ..	5	..	..	..	..	..
Salem ..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Tanjore, East ..	6	..	..	..	..	..
Do. West ..	3	2	1	..	..	..
Trichinopoly ..	4	1	..	1	..	..
Tinnevely ..	2	2	2	..	..	..
Visagapatam ..	3	1	..	..	..	..
Total ..	95	20	6	5	..	..

* One vacant.

† Two vacant.

[4th November 1925]

SECTION B.—Non-gazetted officers on Rs. 100 and over—*cont.*

Office.	Number of officers.						
	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Indian Christians.	Muhammadans.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Depressed classes, viz., Paraiyas, Pallars, Valluvas, Malas, Madigas, Chakkilis, Totis, Cherumas and Holiyas.	Others.

(iii) *Heads of Departments.*

Secretariat—							
Chief Secretariat	12	5	3	1	..	..	..
Law Department	15	7	4	..	..	..	..
Legislative Council office ..	12	3	..	..	..	..	..
Revenue Department	9	4	4	..	..	..	..
Development Department ..	6	3	1	..	..	..	..
Finance Department	11	7	3	1	..	..	..
Local Self-Government Department.	15	4	1	..	..	..	..
• Public Works Department	224	57	13	3	10	..	..
Board of Revenue—							
Land Revenue and Settlement, including also Survey and Settlement Parties and office of Inam Commissioner.	43	18	7	1	1	..	..
Commissioner of Excise and Subordinate offices including Stamp office.	18	10	3	4	4	..	..
High Court, Madras † ..	69	23	2	1	1	..	1
City Civil Court ‡ ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Court of Small Causes ..	4	4	..	2	..	..	..
Inspector-General of Police and sub-offices.	643	516	76	117	161	..	2
Commissioner of Police ..	13	20	4	9	77	..	..
Inspector-General of Prisons ..	3	3	2	1	13	..	..
Director of Public Instruction.	419	53	54	39	43	..	1
Commissioner for Government Examinations.	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
Inspector-General of Registration.	239	94	19	7	1	..	..
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor	2	1	..	..	1	..	..
Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Registrar-General of Panchayats and Inspector of Municipal Councils & Local Boards.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Director of Industries ..	17	19	4	..	..	..	..
Director of Fisheries ..	1	6	1	..	..	..	..
Chief Conservator of Forests.	91	66	19	11	10	..	1
Director of Agriculture ..	41	25	9	1	1	..	..
Registrar of Co-operative Societies.	6	11	3	1	..	..	..

* Includes the Secretariat as well as the department.

† Parsi.

‡ One vacant (European Bailiff).

4th November 1925]

SECTION B.—Non-gazetted officers on Rs. 100 and over—*cont.*

Office.	Number of officers.						
	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Indian Christians.	Muhammadans.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Depressed classes, viz., Paraiyas, Pallars, Valluvas, Malas, Madigas, Chakkilis, Totis, Cherumas and Holiyas.	Others.

(iii) *Heads of Departments—cont.*

His Britannic Majesty's Consul for Pondicherry.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Surgeon-General	149	127	52	23	77	..	..
Deputy Director of Agriculture, Cinchona.	..	1	2	..	1	..	..
Director of Public Health ..	36	18	2	..	..	..	..
Presidency Port Officer ..	3	2	1	..	..	..	..
Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.	20	2	..	1	..	..	..
Administrator-General ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Chief Presidency Magistrate ..	3	8	1	..	..	..	..
Madras Record Office	4	1	1	1	..	..	..
Principal, Madras Veterinary College.	5	1	1	..	..	..	..
Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Superintendent, Government Press.	2	9	3	..	3	1	..
Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department.	40	22	8	2	2	..	1
Board of Examiners	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Superintendent of Stationery ..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..
Superintendent, Government Museum.	3	2	..	..	..	..	..
Chemical Examiner to Government.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sheriff of Madras	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Senior Translator to Government.	5	1	..	1	..	..	..
Protector of Emigrants and Factory offices.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Bishop of Madras and the Registrar of the Diocese, Madras.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Archdeacon of Madras ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public Prosecutor	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deputy Port Conservator, Madras.	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
Advocate-General	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Government Pleader	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Director of Town-Planning ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Crown Prosecutor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	2,198	1,159	304	218	397	1	6
Grand Total ..	2,769	1,366	365	254	399	1	7

[4th November 1925]

SECTION C.—Non-gazetted officers drawing from Rs. 35 to Rs. 100.

Office.	Number of officers.						
	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.*	Indian Christians.	Muhammadans.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Depressed classes, viz., Paraiyas, Pallas, Vailavas, Malas, Madigas, Chakkilis, Totis, Cherumas, and Holiyas.	Others.
(i) <i>Collectorates including Divisional offices.</i>							
Anantapur	172	43	7	14	..	..	..
Aracot, North	217	59	10	21	..	1	..
Do. South	173	79	11	9	1	..	..
Bellary	149	35	10	17	..	..	..
Chinglepat	151	66	8	11	..	..	..
Chittoor	105	70	6	10	..	..	..
Coimbatore	199	53	8	11	..	..	..
Cuddapah	143	50	8	32	..	..	..
Ganjam	159	91	5	6	..	..	..
Godavari, East	195	73	3	19	..	..	..
Do. West	188	43	1	13	..	..	..
Guntur	185	59	6	16	..	..	..
Kanara, South	101	46	28	16	..	1	..
Kistna	139	71	2	5	..	..	..
Kurnool	142	61	10	33	..	..	..
Madras †	25	13	4	8	1	..	..
Malabar	69	172	7	10	..	1	..
Madura	149	68	17	9	..	..	6
Nellore	188	33	13	27	..	..	..
The Nilgiris	24	23	8	4	..	..	..
Ramnad	103	47	14	1	..	..	..
Salem †	218	69	9	20	..	1	..
Tanjore	215	94	19	12	..	1	..
Tinnevely	151	81	21	12	..	1	14
Trichinopoly	159	52	17	9	..	..	..
Vizagapatam	151	80	..	7	..	..	..
Total	3,821	1,631	252	351	2	6	19

(ii) *District Courts*

Anantapur	22	7	1	4	..	..	..
Aracot, North	61	9	1	2	..	..	..
Do. South	75	42	9	7	..	..	..
Bellary	25	5	1	1	..	..	..
Coimbatore	85	23	8	3	..	..	..
Chingleput	52	15	..	3	..	..	..
Cuddapah	35	7	1	4	..	..	..
Chittoor	42	18	3	1	..	..	..
Godavari	84	24	..	6	..	..	..
Ganjam	48	11	..	1	..	..	..
Guntur	95	13	..	3	..	..	..
Kanara, South	49	13	12	2	..	..	..
Kistna	113	34	2	4	..	..	..
Kurnool	21	10	1	6	..	..	..
Madura	81	26	6	7	..	..	..
Malabar, South	93	99	5	4	..	..	..
Do. North	27	28	4	4	..	..	..
Nellore	53	5	3	5	..	..	..

* 5 vacant.

† 5 vacant.

‡ 9 vacant.

[4th November 1925]

SECTION C.—Non-gazetted officers drawing from Rs. 35 to Rs 100—cont.

Office.	Number of officers.						
	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Indian Christians.	Muhammadans.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Depressed classes, viz., Paraiyas, Pallas, Vailavas, Malas, Madigas, Chakkilis, Totis, Cherumas and Holiyas.	Others.
(ii) <i>District Courts—cont.</i>							
Ramnad	76	22	11	3	..	..	..
Salem	58	9	3	5	..	..	..
Tanjore, East	57	15	4	2	..	..	1*
Tanjore, West	93	16	1	1	..	..	3
Trichinopoly	16	58	5	15	..	..	..
Tinnevely	89	36	10	3	..	..	..
Vizagapatam	43	28	1	2	..	1	..
Total	1,568	653	92	93	..	1	4

(iii) *Heads of Departments.*

<i>Secretariat—</i>							
Chief Secretariat	22	18	7	4	..	2	..
Law Department	5	4	2	1	..	1	..
Legislative Council Office ..	4	3	1	..	..	..	..
Revenue Department	2	3	1	..	..	..	..
Development Department ..	2	8	2	..	..	..	..
Finance Department	7	5	1	1	..	..	..
Local Self-Government Department.	10	7	1	2	..	..	..
Public Works Department †	53	191	24	9	2	1	..
<i>Board of Revenue— ‡</i>							
Land Revenue and Settlement including also Survey and Settlement Parties and Office of Inam Commissioner and Court of Wards.	292	204	22	20	3	1	..
Commissioner of Excise and Subordinate offices including Stamp Office.	508	289	40	55	4	1	..
High Court, Madras	123	60	6	9	4	..	..
City Civil Court	7	3	1	1	1	..	..
Court of Small Causes	18	26	1	3	1	1	..
Inspector-General of Police (and sub-offices).	530	1,202	98	398	2	2	1
Commissioner of Police	84	196	9	44	2	3	..
Inspector-General of Prisons ..	23	58	13	8	25	..	1
Director of Public Instruction.	790	211	155	96	10	..	..
Commissioner for Government Examinations.	10	3	..	..	..	..	..
Inspector-General of Registration.	1,201	966	83	156	2	6	..
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.	..	2	3	1	..	..	..

* Jain.

† Includes the Secretariat as well as the department.

‡ 5 vacant.

[4th November 1925]

SECTION C.—Non-gazetted officers drawing from Rs. 35 to Rs. 100—cont.

Office.	Number of officers.						
	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Indian Christians.	Muhammadians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Depressed classes, viz., Paraiyas, Pallas, Valluvas, Malas, Madigas, Chakkilis, Totis, Cherumas and Holiyas.	Others.

(iii) Heads of Departments—cont.

Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages.	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Registrar-General of Panchayats and Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards.	3	4	..	..	..	..	..
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.	3	2	..	..	..	..	..
Director of Industries ..	59	48	15	7	3	..	2
Director of Fisheries ..	17	35	16	1	1	..	..
Chief Conservator of Forests ..	271	346	40	100	1	3	4
Director of Agriculture ..	186	99	19	6	..	..	..
Registrar of Co-operative Societies.	209	163	25	14	..	3	2
His Britannic Majesty's Consul for Pondicherry.	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Surgeon-General ..	181	209	88	21	144	4	1
Deputy Director of Agriculture, Cinchona.	1	4	6	..	..	..	..
Director of Public Health ..	127	73	14	2	..	..	..
Presidency Port Officer ..	26	30	16	7	..	..	..
Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.	146	43	10	9	..	..	..
Administrator-General ..	4	5	..	..	2	..	..
Chief Presidency Magistrate ..	7	10	3	4	..	..	..
Madras Record Office ..	4	1	2	..	..	..	..
Principal, Madras Veterinary College.	3	3	1	..	..	..	..
Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends.	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Superintendent, Government Press.	32	161	11	2	4	5	..
Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department.	81	48	10	6	1	..	..
Board of Examiners ..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
Superintendent of Stationery.*	24	1	1	8	..	1	..
Superintendent, Government Museum.	2	4	4	..	..	..	..
Chemical Examiner to Government.	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
Sheriff of Madras.	..	1	..	1	2	..	..
Senior Translator to Government.	7	3	..	3	..	..	..
Protector of Emigrants and Factory offices.	4	9	1	..	..	..	..
Bishop of Madras and Registrar of the Diocese of Madras.	1	..	5	..	..	..	..
Archdeacon of Madras ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..

* One vacant.

4th November 1925]

SECTION C.—Non-gazetted officers drawing from Rs. 35 to Rs. 100—cont.

Office.	Number of officers.						
	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Indian Christians.	Muhammadians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Depressed classes, viz., Paraiyas, Pallas, Valluvas, Malas, Madigas, Chakkilis, Totis, Cherumas and Holiyas.	Others.

(iii) Heads of Departments—cont.

Public Prosecutor ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deputy Port Conservator, Madras.	2	..	2	..	1	..	..
Advocate-General ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Government Pleader ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Director of Town-Planning ..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
Crown Prosecutor ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	5,515	4,719	791	1,030	217	34	11
Grand total ..	10,934	7,003	1,135	1,479	219	41	34

SECTION D.—Appointments on less than Rs. 35.

(i) Collectorates including Divisional offices.

Anantapur ..	13	142	..	139	..	2	..
Arcot, North ..	10	243	2	83	..	11	..
Do. South ..	6	186	4	79	..	..	..
Bellary ..	13	112	2	148	..	..	..
Chingleput ..	3	171	..	69	..	1	..
Chittoor ..	3	146	1	63	..	2	1
Coimbatore ..	39	157	6	31	..	..	..
Cuddapah ..	4	165	3	130	..	..	..
Ganjam ..	21	245	1	20	..	3	..
Godavari East ..	24	206	1	89	..	1	..
Do. West ..	8	98	6	49	..	10	1
Guntur ..	5	182	1	137	..	..	..
Kanara, South ..	12	131	29	41	..	1	..
Kistna ..	5	165	6	77	..	1	..
Kurnool ..	5	134	4	151	..	..	..
Madras † ..	3	48	..	10	..	..	..
Malabar ..	5	215	9	41	..	..	1
Madura ..	30	211	11	85	..	1	..
Nellore ..	5	180	3	181	..	1	..
The Nilgiris ..	6	28	4	9	..	1	..
Ramnad ..	15	102	2	26	..	2	..
Salem ..	15	233	2	85	..	5	..
Tanjore ..	18	315	9	46	..	..	..
Tinnevely ..	15	186	8	62	..	..	..
Trichinopoly ..	17	189	4	53	..	1	..
Visagapatam ..	16	232	..	30	..	..	1
Total ..	314	4,422	118	1,884	..	43	4

* 25 not permanently filled, 5 vacant.

† One vacant.

[4th November 1925]

SECTION D.—Appointments on less than Rs. 35—*cont.*

Office.	Number of officers.						
	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Indian Christians.	Muhammadans.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Depressed classes, viz., Paraiyas, Pallas, Valluvas, Malas, Madigas, Chakkilis, Totis, Cherumas and Holiyas.	Others.
(ii) District Courts.							
Anantapur	11	64	1	65	..	..	..
Arcot, North	20	202	6	84	..	3	..
Do. South	14	338	12	187	..	..	..
Bellary	13	61	..	68	..	..	..
Coimbatore	60	863	18	70	..	3	..
Chingleput	9	149	..	74	..	1	..
Cuddapah	10	86	..	84	..	..	..
Chittoor	23	138	4	73	..	3	..
Gōdāvari	49	287	8	89	..	11	1
Ganjam	87	232	11	19	..	1	..
Guntūr	32	260	3	166	..	..	6
Kanara, South	40	170	58	68	..	..	..
Kistna	42	523	8	169	..	29	..
Kurnool	10	68	1	82	..	..	..
Madara	32	380	29	118	..	..	..
Malabar, South	40	526	37	90	..	3	..
Do. North	4	410	7	40	..	1	..
Nellore	23	118	5	115	..	..	..
Ramnad	34	358	26	70	..	..	..
Salem	42	181	7	133	..	..	..
Tanjore, East	55	274	13	30	..	..	..
Do. West	42	388	25	34	..	..	2
Trichinopoly	41	271	3	86	..	5	..
Tinnevely	18	269	18	101	..	1	25
Vizagapatam	17	226	4	38	..	3	..
Total	718	6,289	304	2,098	..	64	34

(iii) Heads of Departments.

Secretariat.—							
Chief Secretariat	..	45	11	27	..	14	..
Law Department	..	11	..	4	..	1	..
Legislative Council Office	..	8	2	2	..	1	..
Revenue Department	..	11	1	3	..	2	..
Development Department	..	7	1	2	..	3	..
Finance Department	..	9	..	2	..	4	..
Local Self-Government Department	..	13	3	2	..	..	..
Public Works Department †	54	525	44	164	..	22	3
Board of Revenue.—							
Land Revenue and Settlement including also Survey and Settlement Parties and Office of Inam Commissioner	125	323	7	73	1	6	..

* One vacant. † Includes the Secretariat as well as the department.

4th November 1925]

SECTION D.—Appointments on less than Rs. 35—*cont.*

Office.	Number of officers.						
	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Indian Christians.	Muhammadans.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Depressed classes, viz., Paraiyas, Pallas, Valluvas, Malas, Madigas, Chakkilis, Totis, Cherumas and Holiyas.	Others.
(iii) Heads of Departments—cont.							
Commissioner of Excise and Subordinate Offices including Stamp office	1	2,230	101	715	..	68	..
High Court, Madras	..	120	14	52	..	..	..
City Civil Court	3	9	..	2	..	..	..
Court of Small Causes	3	33	3	10	..	..	..
Inspector-General of Police (and sub-offices)	300	16,464	1,137	5,192	1	231	47
Commissioner of Police	10	1,170	56	301	2	60	..
Inspector-General of Prisons	3	512	89	111	9	75	17
Director of Public Instruction	132	498	25	178	..	16	..
Commissioner for Government Examinations*	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Inspector-General of Registration	2	942	20	196	..	8	..
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor	..	4	1	2	..	3	..
Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Registrar-General of Panohayats and Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
Director of Industries	1	63	2	11	..	7	..
Director of Fisheries	1	239	31	39	..	17	..
Chief Conservator of Forests	79	1,370	145	516	1	52	68
Director of Agriculture	6	127	14	13	..	4	..
Registrar of Co-operative Societies	5	68	2	6	..	2	..
His Britannic Majesty's Consul for Pondicherry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Surgeon-General	12	505	178	94	2	435	11
Deputy Director of Agriculture, Cinchona	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Director of Public Health	11	232	3	24	..	4	1
Presidency Port Officer	2	64	34	28	2	8	13
Examiner of Local Fund Accounts	..	55	..	7	..	..	..
Administrator-General	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chief Presidency Magistrate	..	7	..	1	..	..	..
Madras Record Office	..	18	4	7	..	5	..
Principal, Madras Veterinary College	..	3	3	1	..	2	..
Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends	..	1	..	3	..	..	..
Superintendent, Government Press	27	542	32	13	4	29	..

* Two vacant.

[4th November 1925]

SECTION D.—Appointments on less than Rs. 35—cont.

Office.	Number of officers.						
	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans	Indian Christians.	Muhammadians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Depressed classes, viz., Paraiyas, Pallas, Valluvas, Malas, Madigas, Chakkils, Totis, Cherumas and Holiyas.	Others.
(iii) Heads of Departments—cont.							
Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department. *	1	69	4	5	..	1	..
Board of Examiners	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Superintendent of Stationery ..	..	17	..	12	..	1	..
Superintendent, Government Museum.	..	29	..	8	..	4	..
Chemical Examiner to Government.	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Sheriff of Madras	..	4	..	1	..	..	..
Senior Translator to Government.	..	3	..	1	..	..	..
Protector of Emigrants and Factory Offices.	..	10	..	3	..	3	..
Bishop of Madras and the Registrar of the Diocese, Madras.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Archdeacon of Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public Prosecutor	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Deputy Port Conservator, Madras.	..	23	..	1	1	..	..
Advocate-General	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
Government Pleader	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Director of Town-Planning ..	..	6	1	..	..	..	..
Crown Prosecutor	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	778	26,414	1,964	7,835	23	1,091	160
Grand total ..	1,816	37,125	2,386	11,817	23	1,198	168

* One vacant.

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APPENDIX II.

[Vide item II Communications to the Council at page 889 supra.]

Proceedings of the sixth meeting of the Finance Committee for 1925-26 held on Thursday the 29th October 1925 at 1-30 p.m. at the Cabinet Chamber, Fort St. George.

PRESENT:

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S. (Chairman).
 M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur K SURYANARAYANAMURTI NAYUDU Garu, M.L.C.
 „ P. N. MARTHANDAM PILLAI AVARGAL, M.L.C.
 „ K. PRABHAKARAN TAMPAN AVARGAL, M.L.C.
 „ C. RAMALINGA REDDI GARU, M.L.C.
 MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB Bahadur, M.L.C.
 Khan Bahadur P. KHALIF-UL-LA SAHIB Bahadur, M.L.C.
 G. T. BOAG, Esq., I.C.S., M.L.C.

Messrs. F. B. Evans, Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, and C. B. Cotterell, Secretary to Government, Local Self-Government Department, were also present.

I.—SCHEMES FOR INTRODUCTION IN THE CURRENT YEAR.

A—TO BE MET BY SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS.

(1) Cauvery-Metur Project.

Abstract of the proposal.—A sum of Rs. 4,70,500 is included in the current year's budget estimates on account of the Cauvery-Metur project. Work connected with the Project is being vigorously pushed on by the staff employed in the engineering, revenue, forest and medical branches. Orders have already been placed for the purchase of certain machinery and plant which are locally available in India. To meet the requirements of the project in the current year, it is estimated that a sum of Rs. 9,20,500 will be required which exceeds the existing appropriation by Rs. 4½ lakhs. A sum of Rs. 1.50 lakhs can be found by reappropriation from the existing

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appropriation under "55. Irrigation". It is proposed to find the balance of Rs. 3 lakhs from the appropriation of Rs. 20 lakhs for a loan to the Cochin harbour in the current year. A supplementary demand for Rs. 3 lakhs will be moved in the Legislative Council under 'Grant VII. Irrigation—Reserved'.

Extra cost.

1925-26.

RS.

Non-recurring 3 lakhs.

Recommendation of the Committee.—The proposal to move a supplementary demand for Rs. 3 lakhs in the current year was recommended by the Committee.

(2) Advance to the Board of Commissioners for Hindu Religious Endowments.

Abstract of the proposal.—The Board of Commissioners for Hindu Religious Endowments was constituted and an advance of Rs. 50,000 was sanctioned to the Board in April last towards its initial expenditure on the understanding that the amount was to be repaid in five equal annual instalments with interest at 5½ per cent per annum. The Board has issued demands under sections 65 and 66 of Act I of 1925 to the trustees of temples and maths for payment of contributions due by them. But so far only a sum of Rs. 16,000 has been realised. Meanwhile, the staff has to be paid and a further complication has set in by the fact that the validity of Act I of 1925 is being contested. To meet the expenditure on account of the Commissioners and the staff estimated at Rs. 1 lakh, and legal expenses connected with the suit against the Board of Commissioners, viz., Rs. 15,000, a total sum of Rs. 1.15 lakhs is stated to be required. It is proposed to sanction an advance of Rs. 1.15 lakhs subject to the same conditions on which the original advance of Rs. 50,000 was made. The original advance of Rs. 50,000 was met by reappropriation from the savings in the provision for a loan to the Madura municipality. The further sum of Rs. 1.15 lakhs now required will be met by reappropriation from the sanctioned appropriation under "Loans and advances by Provincial Government". A supplementary demand for the total amount involved, viz., Rs. 1.65 lakhs, which includes Rs. 50,000 advanced in April last, will be moved under "Grant XXXIII—Loans and Advances by Provincial Government—Reserved".

Extra cost.

1925-26.

RS.

Non-recurring 1.65 lakhs.

Recommendation of the Committee.—The Committee felt that it had no option but to agree to the matter being placed before the Legislative Council.

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(3) Formation of the new Public Works Secretariat.

Abstract of the proposal.—Please see item 11 in the Proceedings of the Fifth meeting of the Finance Committee held on the 26th October 1925. The further consideration of the question of a supplementary demand for the new Public Works Secretariat was taken up at the meeting held on the 29th October 1925.

Recommendation of the Committee.—The Committee recommended the moving of a supplementary demand for Rs. 27,000 in the current year.

B.—TO BE MET BY REAPPROPRIATION OR OTHERWISE THAN BY A SUPPLEMENTARY DEMAND.

(1) Equipment and fittings for the Chemistry Laboratory of the Presidency College.

Abstract of the proposal.—The Chemistry Laboratory of the Presidency College was completed and handed over to the College in 1923-24. Certain pieces of machinery at a cost of Rs. 18,000 are required to make it a well-fitted advanced chemical laboratory. An allotment for the purpose was made in the Public Works Department budget for 1924-25; but the amount was not utilized during the year. The amount can be found by reappropriation from the provision of Rs. 50,000 in the current year's budget under "41-a. Civil Works" for constructing a building for the Municipal High School, Bellary.

Extra cost.

1925-26.

RS.

Non-recurring 18,000

Recommendation of the Committee.—The proposal was recommended by the Finance Committee, the extra cost in the current year being met by reappropriation.

(2) Continuance of the concession of house-rent to the Reserve Inspectors posted to Police Training Schools and Central Recruits Schools as drill instructors.

Abstract of the proposal.—Prior to 1st July 1923 an Inspector in charge of an Armed Reserve in the mufassal had to pay house-rent at a rate not exceeding 5 per cent of his salary, while the officers attached to the Police Training Schools and Central Recruits Schools were provided with rent-free quarters. These concessions were abolished and all officers are now required to pay full rent subject to a maximum of 10 per cent of salary. It was

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further ordered that the revised orders should not be brought into force pending a change of incumbency in any post. The result has been that an Inspector of Police of an Armed Reserve enjoys the concession of paying rent at not more than 5 per cent of his salary so long as he is in charge of the Armed Reserve, but loses the concession if he is transferred as Chief Drill Instructor of a Police Training School or of a Central Recruits School. It is only specially selected men that are posted as instructors to the schools and it would be wrong to penalise them by the loss of 5 per cent of their salary as a result of selection for the special post. It is accordingly proposed to continue the existing concession in such cases.

Recommendation of the Committee.—The proposal was accepted by the Committee.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
30th October 1925.

T. E. MOIR

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Thursday, the 5th November 1925.

The House met at 11 o'clock, Mr. President (the hon. Mr. M. RUTANA-SWAMY, M.A., Bar-at-Law) in the chair.

PRESENT:

Ramaswami Ayyar, M.C.E., The hon. Sir C. P.	Paddison, C.S.I., Mr. G. F.
Marjoribanks, C.S.I., C.I.E., The hon. Mr. N. E.	Pandrang Rao, Mr. V.
Uman Sahib Bahadur, The hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad.	Pantala Ayyar, Mr. V.
Moir, C.S.I., C.I.E., The hon. Mr. T. E.	Premaswamy, Mr. G.
Raja of Panagal, The hon. the.	Qadir Mahi-ud-din Elyas Khan Sahib, Mr.
Patro, Kt., The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.	Raghuchandra Ballal, Mr. K.
Sivagnanam Pillai, The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N.	Raja of Ramnad.
Abdul Wahab Sahib, Mr. M.	Rajan, Mr. P. T.
Abdulla Ghatala Sahib, Mr.	Ramachandra Reddi, Mr. B.
Adinarayana Chettiyar, Mr. T.	Raman, Rao Bahadur P.
Ankinedu Prasad, Mr. S. R. Y.	Ramaiah, Rao Sahib K. V.
Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. S.	Ramalinga Reddi, Mr. C.
Arumuga Nadar, Mr. P. K. S. A.	Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
Bosq, Mr. G. T.	Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
Devendrudu, Mr. N.	Sagaram, Mr. P.
Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.	Saidanha, Mr. J. A.
Ghouse Mian Sahib, Mr. Muhammad.	Samuel, Mr. J. D.
Gopal Menon, Mr. C.	Sarabha Reddi, Mr. K.
Gopalan, Rao Sahib P. V.	Sarvarayudu, Mr. K.
Grieve, Mr. R. G.	Sasibhushan Rath Mahasayo, Sriman.
Heggade, Mr. D. Manjiyya.	Satyamurti, Mr. S.
Kesava Pillai, C.I.E., Diwan Bahadur P.	Sesha Reddi, Mr. B. P.
Krishnama Achariyar, Rao Bahadur V. T.	Sitayya, Mr. M.
Krishnan Nayar, Diwan Bahadur M.	Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R.
Krishna Rao Pantula, Rao Bahadur A. S.	Subbarayan, Dr. P.
Legh, C.I.E., Mr. E. W.	Tangavelu Pillai, Rao Sahib T. O.
Madanagopal Nayudu, Mr. R.	Tanikachala Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur O.
Mallesappa, Mr. T.	Uppi Sahib, Mr. K.
Marakkayar, Mr. V. Hamid Sultan.	Veeran, Mr. R.
Marthandam Pillai, Mr. P. N.	Vellingiri Gounder, Mr. V. C.
Maruthavanam Pillai, Mr. C.	Venkatachala Padayachi, Mr. K.
Moidu Sahib, Mr. T. M.	Venkatapati Razu, Mr. P. C.
Muttayya Mudaliyar, Mr. C.	Venkataramana Ayyangar, Mr. C. V.
Muttayya Mudaliyar, Mr. S.	Venkatarama Sastriyar, Mr. T. R.
Narasimhaacharulu, Rao Bahadur T. M.	Venkataramnam, Mr. B.
Narasimha Raja, Rao Bahadur C. V. S.	Venkataramnam Nayudu, Kt., Diwan Bahadur Sir R.
Narayanawami Pillai, Mr. T. M.	Venkatareddi Nayudu, Kt., Rao Bahadur Sir K.
Natesa Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C.	Vijiaraghava Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur W.
Obalesappa, Mr. B.	Wood, Mr. C. E.

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I

(1)

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[Order made by the President of the Madras Legislative Council under Standing Order No. 15 on the 4th December 1924—

1. Starred questions to be put at a meeting of the Council with their answers shall be printed and placed on the Council table an hour before the President takes his seat.

The Secretary shall call out the name of each interpellator in the order in which the names are printed, specify the serial number of his question and make a sufficient pause to give him or any other member a reasonable opportunity of rising in his place and putting a supplementary question. Supplementary questions must be put immediately after the principal questions to which they relate.

2. If a member responsible for a starred question happens to be absent when it is called, it will be open either to him or to any other member to put supplemental questions thereon after the other starred questions for the day have been answered, provided question-time is not thereby exceeded.

3. Questions, not starred, will not be called in Council, but they will be printed with their answers and placed on the table of the House along with the list of starred questions. Oral supplementary questions will not be allowed in regard to unstarred questions.]

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Co-operative Societies.

Direct recruitment of Deputy Registrars of Co-operative Credit Societies.

* 949 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN: With reference to question No. 863 answered at the meeting, dated 25th August 1925, will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether any persons were appointed direct as Deputy Registrars of Co-operative Credit Societies during the recent recruitment; and

(b) if so, the names of such candidates together with their educational qualifications and the community to which they belong?

A.—(a) No.

(b) The question does not arise.

Industries.

Starting of Industrial schools in all headquarter towns.

* 950 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state whether there is any proposal before the Government to start Industrial schools in all the headquarter towns in all the districts on the same lines of the Government School of Arts, Madras, or on any other improved methods?

A.—There is no such proposal. The policy of Government in the matter of starting industrial schools has been declared in paragraph 5 of G.O. No. 2043, Development, dated 28th November 1924, which has been placed on Editors' Table.

Excise.

Licences to toddy shops.

* 951 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether it is one of the conditions for issuing toddy licences for shops that the toddy drinkers should not sit outside the shops either alongside the road or on any vacant sites outside the shops but only within the premises of the shops?

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A.—No. The hon. Member's attention is drawn to condition 2 of the general conditions applicable to all abkari licences.

Mr. R. VEERIAN:—"Sir, the condition is not strictly observed. As a matter of fact, in the Elephant Gate toddy shop and in the Seven Wells toddy shop the toddy drinkers sit outside the shop along the roads. May I ask the hon. Minister to issue a circular to all the licence holders to strictly observe the rules?"

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"I shall make a note of it, Sir."

Public Works.

Vacancies in the Madras Engineering Service cadre.

* 952 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether there are at present seven vacancies in the Madras Engineering Service cadre;

(b) whether those vacancies have not been filled up for the last two or three years and, if so, why; and

(c) whether the Government propose to fill up the vacancies now and, if not, why not?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) They have not been filled pending the receipt of the orders of the Government of India on the memorials of the Assistant Engineers who were compulsorily retired in pursuance of the policy of retrenchment.

(c) The Government propose to await those orders.

Public Service.

Pay of graduate clerks.

* 953 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state with reference to G.O. No. 1025, Finance, dated 14th September 1921, and G.O. No. 74, Finance, dated 21st January 1922—

(a) whether it is a fact that in certain districts a graduate after one year's approved service is denied the pay of Rs. 45;

(b) the reasons for this inequality of treatment in different districts; and

(c) whether the Government propose to take any steps to redress this inequality?

A.—(a) & (b) The grant of the higher initial pay is within the discretion of the heads of departments and offices, who presumably obey the instructions of Government and refuse to allow the concession where conditions and prospects ensure a sufficiency of graduate applicants for appointment in the ordinary scale.

(c) The Government do not propose to modify the orders in G.O. No. 74, Finance, dated 21st January 1922.

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Depressed Classes.

Alleged prohibition of the depressed class dhobi from passing through Vandimarichaman Koil public pathway.

* 954 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the village dhobi belonging to the depressed classes was prevented by fourteen caste ring-leaders from passing through the Vandimarichaman Koil public pathway in the village of Ayyanbomaiyapuram, Kovilpatti taluk, Tinnevely district;

(b) whether the mahazar dated 13th July 1925, submitted by the members of the depressed classes living in the village to the Law (General) Department in connexion with the matter was already received; and

(c) if so, with what results?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) The mahazar has been forwarded to the Commissioner of Labour for necessary action.

Mr. R. VEERIAN:—“May I know, Sir, what steps the Commissioner of Labour has taken?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“As stated in the answer the mahazar has been forwarded to the Commissioner of Labour and the Government have not heard from the Commissioner.”

Mr. R. VEERIAN:—“Have Government received any reply from the Commissioner?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“The Government will receive a reply from him in due course.”

Action on resolutions regarding the Government Order on Kalpathi Agraharam.

* 955 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN: With reference to question No. 330, answered at the Council meeting, dated 24th August 1925, regarding the Government Order on Kalpathi Agraharam, will the hon. the Home Member, the hon. the Member for Revenue and the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state what action the Government have already taken or propose to take in connexion with the resolutions received by them?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 330 answered on the 24th August 1925 and to the answers to the supplementary questions asked in connexion with it. In the resolutions only allegations of a general nature are made to the effect that the order fails to do justice to a long-suffering community, has wounded the feelings of the community to a very great extent and supports those who tyrannize over the depressed classes. The Government do not agree in these general allegations as to the effect of the order.

Mr. R. VEERIAN:—“May I ask the hon. Member whether the condition that the depressed classes should not pass through such roads, unless they lead to business centres, does not deprive the community of the right of entry in the public pathways?”

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The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“I do not think so, Sir.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—“Has any report been received of the recent disturbances at Kalpathi?”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—“Not yet, Sir.”

Mr. R. VEERIAN:—“May I ask the hon. Member whether any class of people can curtail the liberty of any other class of people?”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—“It is unnecessary to give a general answer to this question. But with reference to this Kalpathi affair, as will appear from the Government Order, the question has been answered by the Government to the extent to which they can take responsibility. If there are rights claimed by individuals, they will have to be proved. Otherwise prima facie, a public pathway is open to every member of the public.”

Mr. R. VEERIAN:—“The Government Order relates not only to Kalpathi Agraharam, but to all Agraharams; but with reference to this Kalpathi Agraharam there is this restriction that I have mentioned. May I ask, Sir, whether it is not a case of other classes depriving the rights of the depressed classes?”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—“We do not agree in that construction, Sir.”

Punishment for the village munsif, Perungalur cheri, for alleged insult to Adi-Dravidas.

* 956 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN: With reference to question No. 456 answered at the meeting, dated 26th August 1925, will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the village munsif was punished in any way for preventing the Adi-Dravidas on 19th May 1925, while they were digging a pit near their Mariamman temple premises of Perungalur cheri, Chidambaram taluk, according to the order of the special overseer with a view to testing the water before actually sinking a well for them; and

(b) if not, why not?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the report of the Commissioner of Labour on the subject recorded in G.O. No. 2596, Law (General), dated the 18th August 1925, which has been placed on Editors' Table.

Superintendents to inspect the labour schools.

* 957 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN: With reference to question No. 461 answered at the meeting, dated 26th August 1925, will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) how many such special superintendents to inspect the labour schools have been appointed together with their names and the educational qualifications and the community or class to which they belong and the monthly salaries paid to them; and

(b) when they were appointed?

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A.—(a) Five special superintendents. Their names, class or community and educational qualifications are given in the following statement:—

Name.	Class or community.	Educational qualifications.
<i>South Arcot district.</i>		
T. D. Alwar Nayudu.	Non-Brahman, Hindu.	Holds trained teachers' certificate of secondary grade and also manual training teachers' certificate.
<i>Tanjore district.</i>		
Arpudam Appajeo ..	Christian ..	Holds trained teachers' certificate of secondary grade studied in the Intermediate class for two years.
P. D. Arthur ..	Do. ..	Holds trained teachers' certificate of the secondary grade has passed Book-keeping and Commercial Correspondence
<i>Chingleput district.</i>		
T. Amridalingam ..	Non-Brahman, Hindu, Vellala Desigar.	Trained secondary school leaving certificate. Four years' service as an assistant master, Pachaiyappa's Branch School, Madras. Passed one part of the Intermediate.
<i>Godavari district.</i>		
a	Brahman ..	Holds trained teachers' certificate of secondary grade. Was a teacher for three years and a supervisor of schools for some time; and acted as Deputy Inspector of Schools of Kamachandrapur.

The special superintendents are paid Rs. 50 each a month with a fixed travelling allowance of Rs. 15 each a month.

(b) They were appointed with effect from 1st April 1925.

Mr. R. VEERIAN:—"Was any advertisement made, Sir, calling for applications from the depressed classes?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"These matters are left to the Collectors of the district and they would have taken the necessary care in advertising."

Mr. R. VEERIAN:—"This is a matter concerning labour schools. May I know why no member of the depressed classes who has got the necessary qualifications has been appointed?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"The Collectors must have used their discretion."

a Information not available.

[5th November 1925]

Civil Justice.

Temporary sub-court at Anantapur.

* 958 Q.—Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the District Judge of Anantapur has applied for a temporary sub-court for Anantapur;

(b) whether the arrears in Anantapur court have been brought to the notice of the Government; and

(c) why there is delay in passing orders on the subject?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) Orders have already issued sanctioning the establishment of a temporary sub-court at Anantapur.

Criminal Justice.

Objectionable use of 'Parian' before Adi-Dravida names by the Sub-Magistrate, Ambur.

* 959 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN: With reference to question No. 444 answered at the meeting, dated 26th August 1925, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the attention of the District Magistrate was already drawn to the statement made by me in connexion with using the objectionable word 'Parian' before the names of all Adi-Dravidas in writing while issuing summons to them to attend the Sub-Magistrate's Court at Ambur, North Arcot district, as well as in calling out such names also before the open court by the court daffadars, etc.; and

(b) if so, whether it was acknowledged by the District Magistrate and when?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) No. Acknowledgments are not required, except in special cases.

Irrigation.

Supply of water for second crop in the Kistna delta.

* 960 Q.—Mr. M. SITAYYA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether in view of the fact that the shutters had been fixed to the Kistna anicut, water will be supplied for second crop to any selected areas in the Kistna delta?

A.—The hon. Member presumably refers to the proposal to supply for an early short crop. As stated in the answer to question No. 661 put by Mr. Anjaneyulu the Government await definite proposals from the Superintending Engineer after the present season.

Irrigation in the Omalur taluk of Salem district.

* 961 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether a deputation of the ryots of Omalur taluk of Salem district waited upon him in March last, and requested him to give them some water for irrigation purposes under the Mettur scheme and whether he told them that they could not get any water from the Mettur dam but that the Government would take up the Thoppiar reservoir scheme;

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(b) whether the ryots of various villages in that taluk have now sent memorials to the Government that the Thoppiar scheme may be taken up at once and if so, what action has been taken on that memorial;

(c) whether the Government intend to appoint any special officer to report as to the extent of the possible irrigation under the scheme and the probable cost of it;

(d) whether there is a proposal before the Government to supply electricity for lifting water from wells in rural parts and if so, what progress has been made about the scheme; and

(e) whether there is any proposal to introduce the scheme in the Omalur taluk as an experiment?

A.—(a) Yes. The Government promised to consider the feasibility of the Thoppiar scheme.

(b) Yes—the memorials have been referred to the Chief Engineer.

(c) The Government await the Chief Engineer's report.

(d) Proposals to this effect have been made in connexion with the Pykara Hydro-electric scheme; and the general question of providing electric power to work pumps preferably for groups of wells is being investigated by the Chief Engineer.

(e) There is no definite proposal yet to experiment in the Omalur taluk.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"With reference to the answer to clause (d) may I know whether there is a proposal to have a small hydro-electric machinery installation at Omalur?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"There has been a proposal."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"Can power be taken to Omalur from Hoganakal?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Power station must first be installed at Hoganakal."

(2)

QUESTION REGARDING THE SELECTION OF MUFASSAL SUB-INSPECTORS OF POLICE.

[Note.—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

* The RAJA OF RAMNAD:—"Sir, I sent a question three weeks ago and that has not been answered by the Government yet. I am afraid the Council will not sit to-morrow. Some of the questions are very important, especially the one relating to the recruitment of the sub-inspectors of Police. At present what is being done in the districts is in conflict with the statement made by the hon. the Law Member, namely, that hereafter sub-inspectors will be recruited by the district committees formed for the purpose. But men are being recruited by the departmental heads themselves. Unless this question is answered at once the object of this question will be defeated."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"As regards the hon. Member's fear that we may not sit to-morrow, I am afraid there is no likelihood of that fear being realized. As things stand, we shall have to sit to-morrow also. As

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[The President]

regards the other point, regarding questions of an urgent character, if the hon. Member approaches the Member of Government concerned, he will be able to get the answer from him provided he is convinced of the urgency of the question."

* The RAJA OF RAMNAD:—"The question was sent three weeks ago. Even the time-limit for the Government to answer the question has been exceeded and Government must, according to the ruling of your distinguished predecessor, apply for an extension of time if they could not answer it in time. It is a very simple question, Sir, and the hon. the Law Member could answer it offhand."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Incidentally the question has been answered by my hon. Friend the Revenue Member. That is a small matter, Sir, and if the hon. the Revenue Member is asked about it after giving notice he will probably answer it, Sir."

* The RAJA OF RAMNAD:—"I do not refer to the Staff Selection Board, Sir."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"It is the Staff Selection Board that deals with the matter, Sir, and my hon. Colleague is in charge of that subject."

* The RAJA OF RAMNAD:—"I am referring to the Deputy Inspector-General and the Superintendent of Police."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"The hon. Member probably refers to the District Committees for the purpose of recruiting candidates. They have not been formed yet and until they are formed the present system will be continued. That is the present state of things."

* The RAJA OF RAMNAD:—"There were no standing district committees. They are formed each year for the selection of sub-inspectors of police. The Collector is usually the President and some non-official members and the departmental officers of the police were on the committee. When I raised this question last year I was told that it was the intention of the Government to constitute these committees. In spite of the assurance, recruitments by the heads of the department are going on in many districts."

* The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"Sir, if I may be permitted to answer this question, I may say, Sir, that I approved the answer to this question only two days ago and it is probably on its way to the Council office. It was intended that recruitment of sub-inspectors and other subordinates of the executive grade should be through a preliminary selection by the Staff Selection Board, and this course is being followed in regard to such appointments in the City of Madras."

"As regards mufassal appointments, the Staff Selection Board were to constitute district committees for that purpose, as sitting in Madras they could not themselves deal with all district appointments. Pending the constitution of such committees, the procedure by which executive subordinates are appointed by the departmental heads continues. The Staff Selection Board has been in correspondence with district officers and I understand their proposals for the constitution of district committees are about to be submitted

[Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks] [5th November 1925]

to the Government. As soon as they have been submitted to the Government and approved, the method of selection by these committees will commence."

* The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—"The hon. the Revenue Member has not understood what I said; or, I have not stated what I really wanted in very clear terms. There was nothing like the departmental officers recruiting these sub-inspectors of police. Year after year, district committees were appointed for the selection of sub-inspectors of police. For the last two years this procedure was given up. The hon. the Law Member said that the intention of the Government was to appoint committees and ask them to recruit sub-inspectors. Immediately he gave the answer I found the Deputy Inspector-General of Police or the District Superintendent of Police going round and making selections. Now I want to know whether the Government have abandoned that scheme, whether they have introduced the scheme of selection by the Staff Selection Board and how the hon. the Law Member reconciles his statement with actual facts"

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"There is no irreconcilability about the statements. Two years ago, the selection was made by local committees. The Government have now made up their minds to constitute the Staff Selection Board as the instrument for selection and the Staff Selection Board has to constitute local committees in order to aid the Board; and the local committees are in formation. Until these committees are formed the old system will continue, the system pursued last year and the year before last."

II

(1)

STATEMENT REGARDING THE ENTRY OF ADI-DRAVIDA BOYS INTO THE NARAYANAVARAM TEMPLE.

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"With your permission, Sir, I should like to make a statement. There were a few questions addressed to me with reference to two Adi-Dravida boys who were sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment by the Sub-Magistrate of Puttur for entering the Narayanavaram temple. I have been asked to look into the matter and see whether the Government cannot commute the rigorous imprisonment into simple imprisonment or to advise His Excellency to exercise the prerogative of mercy. I find that the judgment was delivered on the 20th May 1925 and it was two months' rigorous imprisonment. So, the term of imprisonment ended on the 20 July 1925."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Arising from the hon. the Law Member's statement, for which we are obliged, I realize the difficulty of the Government in issuing any directions. But may I suggest to the Government that in such ways as are open to them they may bring to the notice of the magistrates that two months' rigorous imprisonment for a technical offence of this kind is really too much and that magistrates must take the circumstances of each case into consideration before awarding such severe punishments for what to many of us appears to be a technical offence?"

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"The object of the hon. Member has perhaps been served by the question being raised in this manner."

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I have no doubt that Magistrates will resent any definite dictation of what they ought to do in particular cases, but they will take note of the sentiments because humanitarian considerations can and ought to be borne in mind even in such matters as judicial affairs."

* Mr. R. VEERIAN :—"I wish to point out that it has become a recognized fact that in several temples, members of the depressed classes are allowed to enter the interior up to the mantapam."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"We are concerned with the Narayanavaram temple now."

* Mr. R. VEERIAN :—"As far as the Narayanavaram temple is concerned I think it is a fact that members of the depressed classes are allowed to go into the interior of the mantapam."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"I think it is my duty to point out that this is an extreme sort of question to raise, the question of entry into particular portions of temples by different castes. It is one thing to deal with public wells and roads and things of that kind. To enter into a discussion of what portion of a temple may be entered into by particular communities and races in the course of the discussion on this subject may lead to consequences which I am sure the hon. Member who spoke last would himself deprecate."

* Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI :—"Does the hon. Member think that humanitarian sentiments expressed by this Council carry weight with the subordinate magistracy unless they are endorsed by the Government?"

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"No Government can possibly entrust themselves with the task of sending out circulars to the magistrates as to what they ought to do in particular cases. If I were a magistrate I would resent such dictation from the Government. That is the attitude of every honest and straightforward magistrate."

* Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—"May not Government interfere by the exercise of the prerogative of mercy and move His Excellency the Governor to exercise his prerogative?"

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"That of course is quite a different matter. If a particular court imposes a sentence and if the sentence is modified by His Excellency exercising the prerogative of mercy which is vested in the Crown, that is a different matter from sending directions to the magistrates by circulars."

* Mr. R. VEERIAN :—"Another instance, Sir. A member of the depressed classes was fined Rs. 75 because he entered the temple at Tiruchendur. In this case (Narayanavaram temple) I think the sub-magistrate who passed the sentence of two months' rigorous imprisonment on the depressed class boy is a Brahman."

(2)

STATEMENT ABOUT THE ENTRY OF ADI-DRAVIDAS IN THE PALGHAT AGRAHARAMS.

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Sir, this is an important matter. May I ask the hon. the Law Member to be good enough to make a statement on the somewhat alarming report which has appeared in the newspapers about

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certain occurrences about entry of Adi-Dravidas in the Palghat Agraharam. My information is that a Brahman boy was wounded. I think it would be eminently desirable that while this Council is in session, the hon. the Law Member should get information from Palghat—I believe he can. It will be very good of him if he can make a statement to-morrow. I am mentioning it to-day, so that he may have ample notice."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"If the district authorities can get the necessary facts and will enable me to make a statement I should only be too glad to do so. The matter has been arousing a lot of excitement."

III

THE ANDHRA UNIVERSITY BILL.

The discussion on the Andhra University Bill was resumed.

Clause 15—cont.

Amendment No. 57.

* Mr. R. VEERIAN:—"Sir, I have given notice of an amendment to clause 15, class III, item (7) which I would like to move:

'For the word "eight" substitute the word "four" and at the end of the sub-clause add the words "and not less than four shall be nominated to represent the Adi-Andhras and other depressed classes."'

"This is an important amendment and I would like to point out that this specific provision should be made in the Act. This is only a very modest amendment. I want to secure only adequate representation for the members of the Adi-Andhras and depressed classes. If there is a specific provision in the Act itself, I am sure that the interests of the Adi-Andhras will be safeguarded. This provision should have been made by the hon. Member himself who is in charge of the Bill. Unless there is a specific provision, I think there will be difficulty. The wording 'to secure the representation of communities and interests not otherwise adequately represented' is not satisfactory. We know that in this world we have one thousand and one interests . . ."

Before proceeding further with this amendment, Mr. B. Venkataratnam, who spoke in Telugu, pointed out that he had given notice of an amendment to a previous item, viz., Class III, item (6), and wanted to move his amendment first. He then moved his amendment—

Amendment No. 58.

Clause 15, Class III—Other Members.

Mr. B. Venkataratnam moved the following amendment in Telugu:—

'Omit item (6) and re-number the succeeding clauses:

or

'Add at the end of item (6) the following:—

"and pay not less than Rs. 300 each once in three years to the University."

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo:—"Sir, I beg to second the amendment. In doing so, I have only to bring to the notice of the House that this Legislative Council has already got a representation on the Senate. Five of us will represent the Council on the Senate. Now we separate the

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landholders and give to the electorate of that constituency another two representatives. I think it is quite unnecessary and undesirable. I therefore second the amendment."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"Sir, a similar provision exists in the Madras University Act and also in other Universities Acts. It is necessary that the landholders' interests should be represented specially and if we are to hope for success in the matter of obtaining endowments for the University, such a course is quite necessary. The Select Committee therefore thought it desirable to accept such a provision."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"I will just say one word. I hope this will be treated on non-party lines. This provision was made by the Select Committee on historical grounds. It so happens in the Telugu country that in regard to the educational facilities which the people possess, a vast majority of them are entirely due to the beneficence of the zamindars and landholders, like the Rajas of Parlakimedi, Kallikota, Vizianagram, Venkatagiri and Pithapuram. Mrs. A.V.N. College and other big institutions are due to the valuable philanthropy of the zamindars and landholders. In due recognition of what they have already done, we thought it necessary to give them special representation in our scheme."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"I had no intention of intervening in this debate, if it was to be left to the hon. Minister to pilot this aristocratic provision in the Bill. But this Bill has caused me several surprises and one of the mild surprises was this morning when my democratic Friend, the Deputy Leader of the Opposition, suddenly develops the aristocratic instinct and says that the only way in which we can recognize the philanthropy of the landed aristocracy in the Andhra Desa is to give them special representation in the Senate. I sincerely trust, Mr. President, that whatever may happen to this amendment, this way of rewarding philanthropy by special representation in academic bodies will not go beyond the Andhra University Bill and will certainly not be accepted by my hon. Friend in his own better, and may I add, less enthusiastic, moments. This provision, if it is deleted, will not choke off private philanthropy. If hon. Members will turn to clause 8, sub-clauses (a) and (b), they will find a very wide representation to every association making a donation of not less than Rs. 20,000 and every person making a donation of not less than Rs. 10,000."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"One word of personal explanation, Sir. I think I am not understood. It is not so much to encourage philanthropy for the future as out of gratitude for past philanthropy that this provision is made."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"My hon. Friend has got into deeper waters, if he says it is not merely to encourage philanthropy, but to recognize and to regard past philanthropy. Sir, I am surprised at the way in which my hon. Friend's ingenious brain spins out new arguments. We have never heard of a representative body being filled up, not because you consider the persons who are likely to be represented there or the persons who are likely to sit there, will be of use to make the body more efficient or more representative, but because you want to reward people who have rendered distinguished services to the education of the Andhra Desa. My hon. Friend (referring to Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddi) says 'who are still rendering'. If that is so, my argument becomes stronger. If they are still

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rendering such services, if they will kindly pay to the hon. Minister a sum of Rs. 10,000 for the University, he makes them a present of a three years seat in the Senate. A convenient pocket borough! They can buy a seat in the Senate for three years for a sum of Rs. 10,000. Then, Sir, every person making an annual contribution of not less than Rs. 3,000 shall be entitled to nominate one member. He can be a member so long as the annual contribution continues—even a more convenient procedure than the previous one. The Maharaja of Vizayanagaram can send a cheque for Rs. 3,000 to the hon. Minister and send anybody he likes to sit there, anybody including himself. I suggest therefore that this provision is unnecessary, is not consistent with the representative character which a senate like this ought to possess and its omission is not in the least likely to choke private philanthropy in the future. Especially after my hon. Friend, Mr. Ramalinga Reddi's opposition, this amendment will be lost, I am sure. But I did not want that this must be added to the several ugly features that have been retained in the Bill. I thought it my duty to raise my humble voice of protest against my Friend's sudden undemocratic sympathies for undemocratic representation."

* Diwan Bahadur Sir R. VENKATARATNAM NAYUDU:—"Mr. President, if the hon. Member representing the University felt it his duty to raise his voice of protest against this provision in the Bill, as an Andhra, as one who had the privilege of being the principal of a college in that country for over half a generation, I feel it my duty to raise my voice in favour of the clause in the Bill. Sir, I beg to submit that it will obscure the issue if it is said that this is meant to reward or recognise private philanthropy. It is meant entirely for the purpose which my hon. Friend for the University recognized, namely, to make the Senate as a whole, more representative, more efficient and more useful. As the hon. Member from Chittoor has observed, and rightly observed, more than three-fourths of the provision for collegiate education in the Northern Circars owes its initiation and its present continuance to the beneficence of Rajas and Zamindars. And if they who have evinced a substantial interest, a very direct interest, in the promotion of collegiate education, claim to be represented on the Senate, I do not think there is anything revolutionary, anything subversive of the principle of higher democracy or true representation. On the other hand we would be giving them their due in the matter. And to give them but two seats is in my humble opinion underestimating their services in the cause of university education. Sir, apart from the consideration that there is a similar provision in the Madras Act, I venture to submit that if the Andhra University Bill is to appreciate the situation in the Andhra country, if it is to reflect the real facts as they are in that part of the province, this is a very indispensable, a very useful, element of representation in the Senate."

The first alternative amendment was put and declared lost. A poll was taken and the House divided thus:

Ayes.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Mr. P. C. Venkatapathiraju. | 7. Mr. B. P. Sessa Reddi. |
| 2. " A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | 8. " M. Sitayya. |
| 3. " B. Satyamurti. | 9. " V. C. Vellingiri Goonder. |
| 4. " T. Adinarayana Chettiyar. | 10. " C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. |
| 5. " V. Pantulu Ayyar. | 11. " B. Venkataratnam. |
| 6. Brimhan Sasibhusan Bath Mahasayo. | |

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Noes.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. The hon. Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks. | 22. Mr. B. Obalesappa. |
| 2. " Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 23. " G. Premayya. |
| 3. " Mr. T. E. Moir. | 24. " B. Ramachandra Reddi. |
| 4. " Diwan Bahadur T. N. Sivagnanam Pillai. | 25. " Raghuachandra Ballal. |
| 5. " Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. | 26. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai. |
| 6. " the Raja of Panagal. | 27. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. Narasimha Raju. |
| 7. Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastriyar. | 28. Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddi. |
| 8. " G. T. Boag. | 29. Rao Bahadur A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu. |
| 9. " V. P. Rao. | 30. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. |
| 10. " S. Arpudasmami Udayar. | 31. Mr. P. T. Rajan. |
| 11. Rao Sahib T. C. Tangavelu Pillai. | 32. Rao Bahadur P. Raman. |
| 12. Diwan Bahadur Sir R. Venkataratnam Nayudu. | 33. Mr. J. D. Samuel. |
| 13. Mr. K. G. Grieve. | 34. " B. Srinivasan. |
| 14. " G. F. Paddison. | 35. " S. R. Y. Ankinadu Prasad. |
| 15. " D. Manjappa Heggade. | 36. " K. Sarabha Reddi. |
| 16. Rai Bahadur Sir K. Venkataratnam Nayudu. | 37. " K. Sarvarayudu. |
| 17. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. | 38. " R. Veerian. |
| 18. Mr. N. Devendrudu. | 39. Diwan Bahadur W. Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar. |
| 19. " R. Madanagopal Nayudu. | 40. Rai Bahadur T. M. Narasimhaachari. |
| 20. " T. Mallesappa. | 41. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. |
| 21. " F. N. Marthandam Pillai. | 42. " Muhammad Ghouse Mian Sahib. |
| | 43. " Qadir Muhi-ud-din Sahib. |
| | 44. " T. Moidu Sahib. |

The amendment was lost: *Ayes* 11; *Noes* 44.

Amendment No. 59.

Mr. B. Venkataratnam (in Telugu) then moved his second alternative amendment for compulsory contribution from the landed interests.

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"I second the amendment. I am surprised at the low modesty of the amendment. The amendment only comes to this, that simply because a zamindar as a landholder has got his name in the list of voters for the Madras Legislative Council, he should not be entitled to have a representation on the Andhra University Senate.

"It has been said in connexion with the previous amendment that this is a matter of gratitude both for the past and in anticipation for the future. That will be very good reason as to why we should require those gentlemen to pay the very modest contribution to the funds of the Senate, as it will be an inducement to them to pay something. As it is, the inducement is rather the other way. The inducement is not to pay. Merely because a gentleman's name is on the voters' list, it is not sufficient, and the amendment insists on the payment of only a hundred rupees a year for the registration and continuance of the name. I do not think that this sum is large, especially taking the large number of rich and patriotic landholders of the Andhra Desa into consideration. They will not consider it too much to be asked to pay hundred rupees a year to this august body of the Andhra University Senate. Therefore I hope all people who have any respect towards the landholders, as well as those who have been striving to get something for the University, will heartily support this amendment."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"Sir, I understand the hon. the Mover is under a misapprehension that the provision in regard to district boards and municipalities being compelled to pay Rs. 7,500 or Rs. 3,000, respectively was accepted. On the other hand it was not included. The clause relating to it was deleted in the Select Committee and it is not

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incorporated here at all. He seemed to be under the impression that as the district boards and municipalities pay a certain amount, therefore the members of the aristocracy also should pay. It is not so.

"Secondly, if his amendment is to be accepted, it will be equally reasonable and fair to ask that all rich graduates who are paying a certain amount of land-tax or a certain amount of income-tax also should pay annually so much in order to be entitled to be on the voters' list. It would be equally reasonable to make a demand like that. If the hon. Member is prepared to extend that liability to all persons who are capable of paying something towards the University funds, if a landholder like the hon. Mover himself or the hon. the Seconder agree to pay a certain amount and accept liability to pay a certain amount to the University as a condition precedent to their being on the voters' list . . ."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"As a matter of personal explanation, may I say, Sir, that I believe that all graduates who want to be on the list of registered graduates with a view to vote for the Senate have to pay something?"

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"If every district board member who wants this franchise also pays something into the district board funds for being paid to the University, then there would be some fairness in the amendment. But because a landholder's name is on the voters' list entitling him to vote to the Senate, he alone must be made to pay a certain sum is not fair."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—"Sir, I find it difficult to follow the reasoning of the hon. the Minister for Education, whatever may be the result of our voting. He brings forward the analogy between the registered graduates and others and says that if you ask the landholders to pay, the graduates also should be asked to pay. My hon. Friend the Mover says that the analogy cannot hold good so long as this constituency consists of landholders who according to the Act pay a certain amount of cess. I wish to remind him that in the Select Committee the provision relating to the contributions from municipalities and district boards was deleted, and so far as the other provisions of this Bill are concerned, the right of voting under item (6) depends upon the property qualifications of the persons that is, they should be in the landholders' constituency of the Legislative Council. But in the case of item (2) of class II, we find that the qualification is made to depend on the donation of the person concerned, that is, he must pay to or for the purposes of the university a donation of not less than Rs. 25,000. So also in clause (a) of item (8), a person who pays a donation of a certain sum of money has the privilege of nominating one person to the Senate for three years. So, the motion that persons belonging to a constituency should be made to pay a certain amount to enable them to return members to the Senate is not so unreasonable as the hon. the Minister wishes us to believe. But the difficulty so far as this motion is concerned is this; if we agree to give place to these landholders who have done splendid work in the cause of education, why we should insist upon this paltry sum of Rs. 100 a year. I do not find anything unreasonable in saying that persons of all constituency should be called upon to pay a certain amount of money for this franchise; even registered graduates do pay a certain amount of money. But the real point in accepting the suggestion of my hon. Friend from Godavari

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is this. We have allowed them to have a place on the Senate with full knowledge of the circumstances under which several colleges established in the northern districts owe their existence and present condition to the munificence of the landholders and zamindars. It is in view of that circumstance that we thought it fit to retain that provision. Having consented to do so, do you think that you will be doing anything substantial for the benefit of the university by further stipulating that for the purpose of acquiring this right to vote under item (6) they should pay one hundred rupees a year, which is not a large sum for a landholder? I think it is very small; indeed it is too small that you should ask them to pay it. It is for this reason, I find some objection to accept the motion. On the merits there is nothing objectionable, but I do not think there is any reason to call upon them to pay this paltry sum of Rs. 100."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—"Sir, in view of the strong criticism levelled at me by my hon. Friend, the Member for the University, Mr. Satyamurti, just a few minutes before this motion was moved, I wanted to take an early occasion when that criticism has to be met. I would therefore say now, that of the colleges in the Andhra Desa two are Government colleges, there are two Mission colleges, and one conducted by the Theosophical Society. And those facts will show what peculiar position the landholders occupy in the educational field of the Telugu country. The reason why we thought fit on reconsideration to incorporate this provision is not as a reward for what they did but in recognition of what we felt. And now, to ask the Maharaja of Vizianagram who has been spending Rs. 6,000 a year on his college to pay Rs. 100 a year in order to be put on the electoral roll, is to descend from the sublime to the ridiculous."

The amendment was put and lost.

Amendment No. 57—cont.

* Mr. R. VEERIAN :—"Sir, I already submitted that my amendment is a very modest one. I always put forward the claims of the members of the poor classes of people in very modest terms. Therefore my demands are always very modest. Now, I have not got a copy of the amendment, and if you will kindly give me the copy, I shall read out the amendment once more. It runs thus :

"In item (7), class III, for the word "eight", substitute the word "four," and at the end of the item, add the following words : "and not less than four shall be nominated to represent the Adi-Andhras and other depressed classes."

"I believe I have correctly given out the amendment. Now, what I want to say is that unless such a specific provision is made in the Act itself, I think our cause will suffer very greatly. Sir, it may be pointed out that there is ample scope in the main provision itself. But you know very well how our cause is suffering in the case of nominations to local boards and municipalities. We will have always to take the practical difficulties into consideration. That is the most important point I want to emphasize here. I can very well understand the meaning of the words 'communities and interests not otherwise having been adequately represented,' and words like that. There are ever so many communities in this country and there are ever so many interests, a thousand and one interests in this country, and

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under the plea of so many interests, our interests will not be safeguarded. And this clause will be interpreted in the same way according to the ability of the hon. Member in charge of the portfolio. That is the difficulty I am always feeling here, and therefore I plead in the interests of the so-called down-trodden Adi-Andhras and depressed classes that there should be a specific provision of at least nominating four persons, not less than four. We are not certain that unless there is such a specific provision, at least one will get into that body, because as I have already pointed out, there are so many interests and communities. The Government cannot do anything after making nominations until the period of such nominations expires. Therefore I think that the hon. Minister in charge will realize the appeal I make and see that he accepts the modest amendment moved by me on the floor of this House."

Mr. N. Devendrudu seconded the motion.

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"Sir, however much I sympathize with what the hon. Member has stated, namely, that sometimes it may happen that a particular class or a particular community cannot have representation or nomination, I must say that this item is intended to meet the very object of having such representation. If any injustice is done at any time, it will certainly be open to such a strong representative as Mr. Veerian to draw attention to that particular omission or irregularity, and it is always safe to have an elastic provision instead of having a rigid rule in regard to the strength or number of such representatives. I therefore find myself unable to accept the amendment."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"I am really surprised that the hon. Minister for Education should have, in spite of his sympathy, opposed this very modest amendment. He states that it is very probable that a large number of these people will be nominated, but if by some chance they are not appointed or nominated like that, the hon. Member Mr. Veerian or others like him may raise objection. That will be ignoring all that is taking place on the floor of this House all these two years since Mr. Veerian came to this House. We have found ourselves unable to make the Government agree to the proposition that when the district board presidents and taluk board presidents do not properly nominate to boards proper representatives of the depressed classes, the Government are not able to do anything so far as they are concerned. One other thing is this: what is the use of raising the objection after the appointments are made? Supposing the appointments are made, these people must continue for three years. By the time the objection is raised that will be a settled fact, and so at least for three years nothing more can be done. The Act will be there and Ministers may come and go, and the representatives of the depressed classes may remain as they are. Therefore it will be a very difficult matter to have any effective voice afterwards. If really there is real sympathy on the part of the hon. Minister for Education, if really there is real sympathy on the part of the Government to help the depressed classes and if really there is heart sympathy on the part of the Members of this House, there is absolutely no reason why this particular proposition asking for only four members of a large community, the Adi-Andhras and other depressed classes, in the Andhra Desa should not be accepted. I should certainly expect the hon. the Minister to think again and to reconsider the

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matter and accept the amendment. Otherwise this being a non-party legislation which is a very welcome information for many of us, the Members of the Council may take it into their consideration and see that this is voted on as a non-party question in which they are not bound by the opinion of the hon. the Education Minister, and practically give a unanimous vote. Otherwise we will lay ourselves open to the charge that we for our own purposes, electoral or otherwise, express sympathy with the depressed classes, but when the question of action comes we keep quiet, thus proving that we have only lip sympathy. So I strongly support this amendment."

Mr. Veerian's amendment was then put and declared carried.

* A poll was demanded and when the taking of the poll was about to commence, Mr. Satyamurti rose and said: "On a point of order, Sir. If a poll has been demanded, it was due to a misapprehension."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I never presume that hon. Members misapprehend."

The poll was then taken with the following result:—

Ayes.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Diwan Bahadur Sir R. Venkataratnam Nayudu. | 22. Mr. S. Mutlayya Mudaliyar. |
| 2. Rai Bahadur Sir K. Venkatreddi Nayudu. | 23. " V. Pantulu Ayyar. |
| 3. Mr. P. K. S. A. Arumuga Nadar. | 24. Sriman Sasibhushan Rath Mahasayo. |
| 4. " A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar. | 25. Mr. B. P. Sessa Reddi. |
| 5. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. | 26. " P. T. Rajan. |
| 6. Mr. N. Devendrudu. | 27. Rao Bahadur P. Raman. |
| 7. " R. Madanagopal Nayudu. | 28. Mr. J. D. Samual. |
| 8. " T. Mallesappa. | 29. " B. Srinivasan. |
| 9. " P. N. Marthandam Pillai. | 30. " S. R. Y. Ankinedu Prasad. |
| 10. " B. Obalesappa. | 31. " K. Sarabha Reddi. |
| 11. " G. Premayya. | 32. " K. Sarvarayudu. |
| 12. " B. Ramachandra Reddi. | 33. " R. Veerian. |
| 13. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. Narasimha Raju. | 34. Diwan Bahadur W. Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar. |
| 14. Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddi. | 35. Mr. Muhammad Ghouse Mian Sahib. |
| 15. Rao Bahadur A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu. | 36. " Hamid Sultan Marakkayar. |
| 16. Mr. K. Uppi Sahib. | 37. " T. M. Moidu Sahib. |
| 17. " P. C. Venkatapatiraju. | 38. " M. Sitayya. |
| 18. " A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | 39. " C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. |
| 19. " S. Satyamurti. | 40. " B. Venkataratnam. |
| 20. " T. Adinarayana Chettiar. | |
| 21. " C. Maruthavanam Pillai. | |

Noes.

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|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Rai Bahadur T. M. Narasimhaacharu. | 2. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|

Neutral.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar. | 11. Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar. |
| 2. " Mr. N. E. Marjicribanks. | 12. Rao Sahib T. C. Tangavelu Pillai. |
| 3. " T. E. Moir. | 13. Mr. R. G. Grieve. |
| 4. " Diwan Bahadur T. N. Sivagnanam Pillai. | 14. " G. F. Paddison. |
| 5. " Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. | 15. " D. Manjappa Heggade. |
| 6. " the Raja of Panagal. | 16. " K. Baghobandra Ballal. |
| 7. Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastriyar. | 17. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. |
| 8. " G. T. Boag. | 18. " P. Kesava Pillai. |
| 9. " V. Pandrang Rao. | 19. Mr. V. C. Vellingiri Gounder. |
| 10. " Abdulla Ghatala Sahib. | 20. " Qadir Muhi-ud-din Sahib. |

The amendment was carried, 40 hon. Members voting *for*, 2 *against*, and 20 remaining *neutral*.

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Amendment No. 60

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasaya:—"I beg to move

'In item (9), Class III—Other Members, clause 15, omit the words "either by nomination or".'

"Item (9) reads: 'five persons to represent the chief vernacular languages in the university area chosen either by nomination or by election in such manner as may be prescribed . . .'. I want that the words 'either by nomination or' should be deleted for the simple reason that whatever may be the representation of other interests on the Senate those that are to represent languages should be chosen on an elective basis. We have had very bitter experience of nominations in every branch of the administration and even in the Madras University. Speaking especially on behalf of the Oriyas, I say the experience is much more bitter. The hon. the Minister appoints men of his choice to represent these languages. Again the question arises whether zamindars should represent the languages or not. A zamindar is invariably nominated to represent a language. My point is this: that whatever may be the distinguished services that zamindars may have rendered to the cause of education, when we have to represent certain languages, other considerations than payment of money should prevail. Those that are well versed and who are authorities in any language should represent that language and not men to the taste of the hon. the Minister. In these days of elections, the tendency is to have representatives on the basis of election and there should be no resort to nomination. It may be said that difficulty may arise in case where there is no elective machinery. But if you give representation on the basis of election, then automatically an elective machinery will be coming forward, and in the Andhra country, as I understand it, there are many literary associations who would compose this elective machinery. With regard to Oriya, I have to say that we have in our parts of the country many Oriya Associations and these can be trusted to send in representatives who are well versed in that language. With regard to the other languages also, a similar step may be taken, because by nomination we cannot always secure the best men. Nomination always serves as a sort of patronage in the hands of the hon. the Minister and we should not therefore allow such a thing to remain as part of the provisions in this Bill. I therefore suggest that these words 'either by nomination or' be removed from this sub-clause."

Mr. B. Venkataratnam seconded the motion in a Telugu speech.

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"I have no objection to delete those words."

The amendment was put and carried.

Amendment No. 61

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"I move to omit the word 'vernacular' in item (9), Class III—Other Members. It is only a consequential amendment."

Mr. S. Satyamurti seconded the amendment.

The amendment was put and carried.

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Amendment No. 62

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"In the proviso at the end of the clause, there seems to be some mistake. I think the word 'not' should go."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I think that is a definite change made by the Select Committee."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Before you put the clause, Mr. President, I wish to oppose this amendment. It seems to me that this proviso has been introduced as a result of some anomalies found in the working of the Madras University Act, where we have had members vacating their seats and members being elected for small periods. I could agree that some provision ought to be made. But if you will kindly look at the proviso, you will find that it is creating more difficulties than those you are trying to provide against. The proviso says:

'Provided, however, that a person nominated or elected in his capacity as a member of a particular body or the holder of a particular appointment shall not, if he ceases to be member of that body or the holder of that appointment, as the case may be, for a period of less than three months, cease to be a member of the Senate.'

"I do not understand what these English words do mean. If according to the meaning of the words there he does not cease to be a member, then I ask is it a case of his going on leave in which case he may not cease to be a member of the Senate? It can happen only by his resigning that appointment and I do not think that the usual class of cases that the hon. the Minister wants to provide against, the holders of appointments going on leave which is the only case we have to provide against, has been met by this proviso. That is my difficulty. I may illustrate my point. Suppose the Director of Public Instruction ceases to be a Director for three months and you fill up that vacancy. We shall take a more concrete instance. Mr. Grieve is the Director of Public Instruction. He ceases to hold that appointment for three months. The proviso says that you cannot fill up that vacancy for three months."

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR:—"On a point of order, Sir, arising out of the illustration quoted by the hon. Member for the University, I would remind the hon. Member that the Director of Public Instruction is an ex-officio member. I am not at all sure that the analogy could be applied in the case of an ex-officio member like the Director of Public Instruction."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"I am very much obliged to the hon. the Finance Member. I apologise to him. I am wrong in the analogy. I must have taken the case of nominated members. Take for example persons that come from the municipalities and taluk boards. Supposing he ceases to be a member of the local body by efflux of time. As the proviso reads, you may not fill up the vacancy. I would suggest to the hon. the Minister, that I am able to suggest difficulties but I am not able to suggest the proper thing at this moment. I would ask him to ask for the leave of this House and your leave for passing over this item so that he may consult the Advocate-General and bring up a more suitable draft."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"In that case, does he cease to be a holder of that appointment?"

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* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Then my first difficulty arises. I pointed out that words really cannot include the cases that the hon. the Minister has in view. In other cases it is either too comprehensive or not comprehensive enough. I do not know what the hon. the Minister thinks. But I know that the proviso as it stands would give rise to more difficulties, much more than we have got in the case of the Madras University."

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"Sir, I may say that we had our difficulties in drafting this provision in the Select Committee and after rejecting two or three drafts we approved of this draft. This form was ultimately suggested and we accepted it in that form after much consideration."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—"May I say that it is the very case that the hon. the Member for the University had in view and that the Select Committee also intended by this proviso? The Select Committee had in view the cases of the members of the district municipalities and the local boards. The other day in Chittoor a friend of mine ceased to be a member of the taluk board and consequently he ceased to be a member of the district board. Then after some time he was returned to the taluk board and then he went through all the formalities and then became a member of the district board. In this case also it is very likely that the same sort of difficulty will arise. Seeing that the Senate does not meet in less than an interval of three months this was thought to be a period of grace."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—"I think, Sir, the proviso should be deleted. I do not think any useful purpose will be served by the retention of this proviso. On the other hand this would create difficulties. In addition to the difficulties pointed out by the other speakers, may I point out that the difficulties under which we will find ourselves would be too many. For instance, a man ceases to be a member if he does not attend the meeting for three sittings. But if he attends the next sitting he may be reinstated. In the case of the Senate also, is it expected that the Senate should decide such complicated matters also? We might clearly say that when once he ceases to be a member of the body that he represents, he may cease to be a member of the Senate as well. There are registers kept as to the date of his appointment and the attendance. I therefore think that the proviso ought to be omitted. I make the motion formally. I may add that in reply to the hon. Member for the University the hon. Minister for Education has not given any satisfactory reply. While the retention of the proviso does not add to the convenience of the working, it greatly adds to the inconvenience. With these words I move for the deletion of the proviso."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"I second the motion."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"I may give an illustration that I am reminded about by the Director of Public Instruction. Take the case of a principal of a college who is appointed Director of Public Instruction. He becomes *ex-officio* member of the Senate. As a principal he was an elected member of the Senate and when he became the Director he was an *ex-officio* member. But when he reverts, there must be fresh election to represent as principal. It is to avoid such difficulties that this proviso has been put in."

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Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—"If it is the case of principals, then the procedure of taking resignations from them and re-appointing as principals might be adopted."

The motion for the deletion of the proviso was then put to the House and lost.

Clause 15 was then put, passed and added to the Bill

Clauses 16 to 25 were then consecutively put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 26.

Amendment No. 63

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Sir, since I gave notice of my amendment my hon. Friend Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar has handed in his amendment to the same sub-clause. May I have your leave to incorporate that amendment with mine and move them as one amendment?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member can incorporate the other amendment and move it as thus amended."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"I am much obliged to you, Sir. I move

"In item (c) add at the end the words "provided that such disqualification shall not apply to a person convicted of a political offence, not involving violence to person or property"."

"Sir, I readily concede that the Bill as it stands is an improvement on measures of a similar kind, in so far as it seeks to exclude only those persons that have been convicted by a court of law, of an offence which involves moral delinquency. If it had stopped there, I should not have cared to give notice of this amendment nor would I have moved it. But hon. Members will notice that there is a proviso at the end of the clause which says that:

"In case of dispute or doubt, the Chancellor shall determine whether a person is disqualified under this section and his decision shall be final."

"I seek to qualify that discretion which is vested in the Chancellor with regard to clearing doubts as to moral delinquency. I want this House to vote, if it agrees with my views, for the position that political offences do not involve moral delinquency. I do not think, Mr. President, that I need put before the House any reasons for my amendment. The subject matter of this amendment has been discussed on the floor of many legislatures in India and in public platforms and in the press. There is a class of opinion to which I belong which holds that you shall not deprive of the full rights of citizenship any man or woman of India on the simple ground that he has committed certain acts which under the Indian Penal Code are offences, or, which under other penal laws of the country are offences, simply because political differences of opinion are considered by the Government, and rightly from their point of view, as deserving punishment at the hands of the magistracy or other tribunals.

"I am not asking this House now to decide whether it is right or wrong for the Government to punish political offenders. I grant that the State, so long as it is not self-governing—and even if it is self-governing—must have some powers of punishing offences which are calculated to subvert its existence or to endanger it. I am not therefore asking this House to vote on the philosophy of punishment of political offenders; I am asking the

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Seconder have in view. I agree that no one should be punished for holding certain set of political views. If anybody is punished because these views lead to certain actions, then it is difficult to draw the line when it becomes political and when not. Hence my difficulty to accept this amendment. The hon. Mover did not throw any light on this.

"Secondly, as has been anticipated by Mr. O. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar, if it is not purely a political offence, then it will not come under this class of cases, namely, moral delinquency. Hence anyway the amendment is not necessary. But in order to safeguard the rights and privileges of citizens, if my hon. Friend suggests that it should be within the discretion of the Chancellor to exempt such cases, then perhaps it would cover cases which he may have in view. Therefore I cannot accept the amendment as it is, but I would like a provision to be made that in each case it will be left to the Chancellor to decide and accept."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I just say a word in answer to the hon. the Minister ? The provision is already in the Bill. The Bill says : ' In case of dispute or doubt, the Chancellor shall determine whether a person is disqualified under this section and his decision shall be final.' What he has said is already in the Bill."

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" We may have a power similar to that which the Governor-General has."

Mr. T. R. VENKATARAMA SASTRIYAR :—" Sir, I understand the situation to be this : in cases of conviction or offence which involves moral delinquency, the rule as it stands disqualifies him from standing for election. The suggestion made by the hon. the Minister is this : even in cases in which a person may be convicted of an offence involving moral delinquency it should be made open to the Chancellor to make him eligible. There is such a rule in the electoral rules : ' Provided that the disqualification in clause (d) may be removed by an order of the Local Government in this behalf'. There are a number of other disqualifications given. Such a power may be given to the Chancellor ; that I understand to be the suggestion of the Minister."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Mr President, Sir, I had not intended to speak on this matter, but I think it is essential to point out certain difficulties which will arise if the amendment be accepted in the form in which it is moved. The words of the amendment are to the following effect : ' Provided that such disqualification shall not apply to a person convicted of a political offence'. Now the original clause is that a person should, in order to bring about a disqualification, be convicted by a court of law of an offence which involves moral delinquency. That proposition standing as it is, we have the following result, namely, that even assuming there is conviction, conviction for a period however long, if that conviction does not involve or connote any moral turpitude, then there is no disqualification existing."

"Now, apropos this, may I say that I do not think it will be contended that a conviction for political opinions per se assuming such a conviction takes place, will be regarded as involving moral delinquency. I do not share the scepticism of my hon. Friend from Coimbatore in regard to that matter. The class of convictions and of cases which involve moral delinquency are very

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well known and are fairly well recognized in jurisprudence. That is, difference of political opinion, difference even of political *modus* so long as it is not transmuted or translated into wrong action will not be regarded as involving any moral turpitude."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" On a point of very grave importance, and as these words proceed from the hon. the Law Member, may I ask for a deliberate answer as to whether a conviction under section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code for seditious writing or for seditious speaking and a conviction under section 153-A for promoting hatred among His Majesty's subjects by speeches or by writings by themselves without incitement to violence or incitement to action are, in his opinion, offences which do not involve moral delinquency ? I shall be delighted to have an answer."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" That will entirely depend on the facts of the case (laughter) and in any case a conviction for sedition or under section 153-A by itself may or may not connote moral delinquency."

* Mr. O. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Sir, supposing I ask Muslim soldiers not to fight against Turkey, will it involve moral delinquency ? I referred to that only in that way."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" If my hon. Friend will listen until I finish, I think this question will not arise. What I say is, first of all we start with the assumption that if a court of law has convicted a person of a particular offence, that by itself does not involve moral delinquency and therefore a mere conviction will not disqualify. Then approach the amendment which says : ' provided that such disqualification shall not apply to a person convicted of a political offence'. I have two objections to that amendment. In the first place, there is no definite category of offences known as political offences. For instance, there may be a political libel, a libel by an opponent which may have a political outlook or may start from political motives, but may be a gross personal and immoral libel from the ordinary point of view. Is that a political offence or not ? The fact that a person is sufficiently dangerous to be proceeded against under section 107 or 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code on the ground that he has been habitually arousing one section of the community either against the Government or another community is enough to convict him in the wider sense though he may not be technically guilty of an offence. Further, proceedings may have to be taken under section 144 where even a political gathering may have to be dispersed."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I point out that neither under this section nor under the rules of the Government of India Act can orders under the preventive sections disqualify persons ? They are not offences."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Convictions may result from disobedience of orders under section 144. If you are proceeded against for disobedience of orders lawfully promulgated, then you can be convicted. It may be that for failure to give security if you are sent to jail straightaway, it is not a conviction for an ' offence'. Supposing you disobey an order and you are proceeded against for disobedience of orders, then it will be a conviction."

* Mr. O. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" That is not under this chapter, neither under section 107 nor 110."

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House to vote on a very much smaller matter. Simply because a man is convicted by a court of law of a certain political offence, you shall not inflict on him an additional punishment. It is based on a well-known maxim of criminal jurisprudence that no man shall be punished twice over, for the same offence. So long as he is in prison, he can neither be elected nor nominated to these bodies. But once he has undergone the punishment and paid the price of what the State considers a crime on his part, I want him to be restored to the full rights of citizenship, because democracy can grow and thrive only by manly tolerance of differences of opinion. If because a particular State considers a particular act an offence to the country, you deprive the offender of the privileges of full citizenship, you are laying the axe at the very root of real democratic growth.

"I have accepted the words of my hon. Friend Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar very willingly; it was an omission on my part. It is not my suggestion that if a man commits a political murder or commits a political dacoity or robbery and thereby offends not only the laws of the land but also the laws of God protecting property and person, he ought to be given a seat on our academic bodies or our legislature, whatever my opinions may be about his motives. But, Mr. President, I am asking, of this House excluding offences of that kind, to agree with me that political offences based merely on expressions or actions which spring from differences of opinion as regards the goal or on particular measures or acts of commission and omission of the Government for the time being in power, which are considered offences under the penal laws of the country, shall not be considered disqualifications. I believe every Member of this hon. House is familiar with the recent resolution passed by the Government of India in response to a resolution passed in the Legislative Assembly some months ago, with regard to the removal of the disqualification now existing as regards political convicts standing for elected seats on the legislatures of our country. The Government of India have not accepted the resolution, but their reasons convince me that the difficulty in the way of the Government of India accepting the whole resolution is not on principle but rather on administrative inconvenience as to how it is possible for them to give all those cases exemptions at once. On the other hand, they say the man has only to apply to the Local Government and the other day the hon. the Law Member replying to a question put on the floor of this House said the Government would view those applications with sympathy and consideration—I hope I am not misrepresenting what he said. I therefore ask the House, when the bureaucracy itself has gone to the extent of conceding the right of these people, I only want—I am not asking too much of this democratic and hon. House—that they in voting in favour of this Bill, should not put in a provision which disqualifies men and women convicted of offences which are of a political nature and do not involve either violence to person or property. I commend this amendment to the House and I hope the hon. the Minister will see his way to accept it. We are anxious that all citizens in this country should share the privileges which are open to them, irrespective of their political creed or opinions. I am sure my hon. Friend, the Minister who leads political party, because he believes that his political opinions commend themselves to the majority of the people, will not hesitate for one moment to accept this amendment, which merely

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says that no person shall be disqualified on the simple ground that he was convicted at some previous history of his life for his opinions by the Government for the time being in power. I hope this amendment will be unanimously accepted."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"I beg to second this, especially as my hon. Friend has accepted my amendment. Even as it is, the clause seems to be very bad. Very much so because it makes a wide departure from the procedure even of the elections to the Legislative Council. Supposing, Sir, as a boy I was convicted of some petty theft, this clause would debar me from claiming to be a member of the Senate. I appeal to the Government whether that view has ever been taken up, and if not, whether it may not be amended. The rules of election for Indian legislatures fix some period for these men to become qualified after conviction. There is also another thing. Even immediately after the conviction, the Government have got the power to include the man's name in the voters' list. But unfortunately, Sir, the clause, as it is, condemns the man, however slight or old his conviction might have been, and that only makes it, Sir, all the more necessary as to why this House should accept this amendment. As I said, it is very bad as it is, and therefore it should be modified as much as possible. The only possible objections that may be raised on the other side is that the word 'political' is very vague. We have no objection to the word being defined in any way. We have been told over and over again that in the provisions of the Penal Code or Procedure Code, there is not only no political offence at present defined, but not even the common denomination 'political'. But it is not difficult to define it properly.

"A second objection may be: no political offence can be said to have any moral delinquency attached to it. It may be said that even in regard to the clause as it is, political offences are exempted; as regards the question of morality, it may depend on the individual opinions of various people. Some of the acts which some of us have considered to be very moral are considered by some others as immoral. Supposing a non-co-operator lies down on the road and starves, it may be said to be an offence because he is starving and he is doing harm to the public sense of morality or something of the kind. There are a number of cases where differences of opinion may occur. If the other side is to say that this is unnecessary, we would say that it is the very reason why they should not oppose this very simple and innocuous amendment. I therefore submit that the Government would consider the desirability of amending the clause even as it is, by fixing some period which will take away this disqualification, but in any case there will not be any objection to this amendment. What are political offences to-day may not be political offences when the powers change; what are political offences to-day may not be political offences to-morrow. When we are going to be governed by democratic principles, on the basis of party government, it is almost necessary for every party to think of safeguarding their own persons or their adherents or opponents from being in any way branded with this disqualification. I hope that both Government and the House will accept this amendment."

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"The motion in the amended form no doubt takes away some of the indefiniteness of the proposal. But still I find it very difficult to define what is a political offence. It is not easily understandable what classes of offence the hon. the Mover and the

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* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" It started as a political offence with a political motive, but it finally ended in another state of things. Where does the question of the political offence start and where end? What I would therefore suggest is that, following what has been indicated by the Government of India, the exemption in all cases may be left to the discretion of the Chancellor."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—" I am glad that the hon. the Law Member has taken part in this discussion to clear up certain matters. We find the hon. the Minister for Education and the hon. the Law Member telling us that if it is a conviction for holding certain political opinions it is not an offence by itself. They went the length of saying that such offences will not come under the definition of moral delinquency. While agreeing with them so far, I cannot agree with their statement that owing to the difficulties in defining a political offence and owing to the difficulties you find in judging the facts of a particular case, to find out the motives operating upon the minds of persons in committing particular acts, we should leave matters as they are and give discretion to the Chancellor for the purpose of deciding whether in a particular case the man ought to be disqualified or not. I am afraid, Sir, that we can be justly charged with incapacity to find suitable words to express our ideas if we accept the suggestion of the hon. the Minister for Education or the hon. the Law Member. When once they are agreed that a conviction for holding political opinions which are not acceptable to the authorities is by itself not an offence involving moral delinquency, it is our duty to find suitable words and have it incorporated in the Act itself and having done that we can go further and say that, where there are difficulties arising, the Chancellor may use his discretion in the matter of pardoning or removing the disqualification. If I understood the hon. the Law Member aright, if it is not a question of accepting it in the form suggested by the hon. Member for the University, it may at least be stated as a matter of explanation that mere conviction for holding political opinions is not an offence coming under this clause, or, moral delinquency. Let us use some language. Of course, whatever words are used in this amendment, they are not final. We can correct it and put it in other words. I strongly object to the course, viz., that where we are clearly agreed that a man convicted for holding political opinions is not an offender and cannot be held to be a moral delinquent we shall not insert that provision here, but shall leave it to the Chancellor to excuse or not to excuse him. To the extent to which we have agreed, I think we can use appropriate words. If my hon. Friends on that (Government) side of the House suggest further amendments to the amendment now under discussion, I think we can accept them. We can understand the words 'political offence' more clearly and better defined as placed before us. I think my hon. Friends on the Treasury Bench who have gone to the length of sympathising with the spirit of this amendment should not have stopped there and should not have merely pointed out the difficulties in the language of the amendment. They should have faced the question boldly and clearly and in a spirit of sympathy should have suggested what other amendments can be moved. They have not done that, and so I am inclined to vote for this amendment."

Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU :—" Mr. President, Sir, we are now discussing undoubtedly a very important provision. Those that

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have been associated with politics must necessarily feel some concern about those political offenders. One can easily understand and sympathise with them. Cases can be understood and conceived in which an offence is more or less technical coming within the wording of that exquisitely drawn up document, the Indian Penal Code. But, Sir, on an important matter like this, practical difficulties cannot be ignored. The hon. Member for Nellore suggested that we are practically agreed in principle or spirit and asked why we should not devise some language to give expression to that spirit. Sir, it will be at once admitted that the matter is not so very easy as is supposed to be. I can only illustrate and explain my meaning by referring to a few concrete cases. Supposing, Sir, that a great man with great influence in the country who has a number of followers amongst the political sections, calls the Government a satanic Government and therefore a Chauri Chaura follows, or again, Sir, what has been admitted to be a Himalayan blunder is committed by a simple suggestion that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales might be boycotted and the Bombay murders result. Where are you to draw the line? Sir, the Members of this House, almost all of them must be familiar with the famous oration over Cæsar's body. Was it an offence or was it not an offence? Is it to be supposed that cases of that kind may not arise here? At every stage Antony took care to say 'Brutus was an honourable man'. At every stage when he used the words has listeners became more excited and the result was Rome was on fire and the conspirators were killed. In a country like this, with the wording of the Penal Code as it is, we should hesitate to meddle with it. I hope hon. Members will not resort to that course and will consider the result of taking such a course. Therefore, Sir, to say that we should devise a formula and try to give expression to what we feel will be very dangerous indeed. I should agree with the hon. the Law Member as regards the suggestion he has made. After all, you have got the words there which are broad enough. For instance, we will take the case of moral delinquency or moral turpitude as it is called. That word 'moral' I take it is a sufficiently wide expression and in fact it covers both the case of political offenders and non-political offenders. To make a distinction between political and non-political offenders, even though the question of violence to person or property is involved or not, is indeed difficult. It is difficult to say exactly whether a particular case, on the face of it, will come exactly under the wording of 'moral delinquency'. But there is the further clause that the Chancellor should be left the discretion to say whether in a particular case the offence can be said to be a case of moral delinquency or not. Such cases can also be conceived even outside politics, whether the Indian Penal Code makes it an offence or some people consider it as moral turpitude. Reference was made quite recently to it and a Western friend of mine told me of an important case that occurred in England. That is the case of the late Mr. Stead who, while editing the *Pall Mall Gazette*, published a series of articles under the name 'A Maiden's Tribute to Modern Babylon'. In those articles the learned editor pointed out that the practice was going on in England—in London—to procure women for evil purposes generally under intoxication. Mr. Stead's words were doubted and aspersions were cast against the truth of his statement. He took up the challenge and, with the help of the woman who was in that business and who stopped on account of his own persuasions, he was able to prove his case by adducing the

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evidence of another woman. Then he was prosecuted along with that woman. He was given, I believe, three months' imprisonment and that woman six months. When he came out of the jail, there was a big ovation given to him. But he said that that ovation was due to the woman who was in jail. Suppose such a thing has occurred in this country, how would you make a distinction between this case and the cases of political offenders? How does it differ from the cases of political offenders? You try to draw a distinction between the cases of political offenders and other cases. Quite recently a case has occurred, when two or three members of the depressed classes tried to enter a temple and began to claim their rights of worship just as any other subjects of His Majesty; they were convicted for their interference. Is there or is there no moral delinquency in that business? Somebody has to say whether moral delinquency is involved in a certain action or not. In this case who can do it except the Chancellor? It all depends upon the trust that you repose in the authorities of the University about their action. If you trust them, then the provision as found in the Bill at present is quite all right. I do not say that sufficient protection should not be given. I do realize the difficulties expressed by hon. Members opposite, but I feel that any change made in it might cause hardships in the same way in which you are afraid that it will work hardship if the clause is left as it is. In this country we are progressing at very rapid strides. It is so, and I can give that claim to those friends on the other side and let them take it if they value it. But I do say at the same time that I will not allow them to do anything which will approve of acts which involve moral turpitude or moral delinquency. Is it not necessary that there should be some protection? I do not know if hon. Members of the Government, while they expressed their sympathy, were not rather lenient (cries of 'Oh'). I want protection here. We cannot allow things to drift for themselves, nor can we allow any loop-hole which might in any way endanger public safety. My friends who have moved the amendment to this clause have my entire sympathy, but the difficulty is to choose the border line which would steer clear of all these difficulties. That can be done only when people do not conceive of only cyphers. Those who conceive of cyphers can never rise beyond them. If they do not conceive of true figures but only cyphers, they must remain cyphers. It is only when figures are added to them they will be of some value."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" May I make a suggestion, Sir, which I trust will meet with approval? Clause 26 (c) reads thus: 'No person shall be qualified for election or nomination as a member of any of the authorities of the University if he has been convicted by a court of law of an offence which involves moral delinquency' and then it proceeds 'In case of dispute or doubt, the Chancellor shall determine whether a person is disqualified under the section and his decision shall be final'. That is one set of circumstance, that is to say, in case of moral delinquency if there be a doubt in the matter the Chancellor shall be the determining authority. Supposing there is an additional separate clause to this effect: 'But the disqualification in other cases may be removed by an order of the Chancellor', that is to say, where it involves moral delinquency and where there is doubt as to whether such a case comes under the category of political offenders or cases enumerated in this clause the Chancellor may act, would this not meet the case? "

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Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—" May I ask who is disqualified under the present provision of the Bill so that we may decide whether the Bill may be drafted in the manner in which the hon. the Law Member suggests? "

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" If the person is already in the list of persons who are disqualified for election, then that case may go for the decision of the Chancellor."

* Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—" I take it that the Registrar does not include a person in the list without affording an opportunity to the concerned person to present his case. I wish to know that if that be the case whether it would not be possible for the Chancellor to call for a report from the Syndicate before giving his final decision. That may be provided in the Statute itself."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" So far as that question is concerned, that is to say, that the Chancellor, in cases of moral delinquency, when a doubt arises, shall decide under which category it falls, that will arise only when an election is pending. When an election is pending, the Registrar does not register the name of such a person and if that person objects to such a registration, then his case will go to the Chancellor under this clause."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—" I understand that the views of the Director of Public Instruction and the Syndicate will be taken into account. Then why not state in the Statute itself that the Chancellor shall call for their reports? "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Do Messrs. Satyamurti and Venkataramana Ayyangar agree to accept the amendment suggested by the hon. the Law Member? "

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I may at once say that I have not deliberately moved it as an amendment. I have thrown it out only as a suggestion. I am not responsible for the Bill and therefore it is left to the hon. the Minister for Education and also those who have moved other amendments to accept my suggestion or not. If they do, they may move the necessary clause."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I prefer to wait for an answer till that suggestion is moved formally as an amendment, so that I may know exactly what that amendment is."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" No one has moved an amendment. A suggestion has been thrown out by the hon. the Law Member. If Messrs. Satyamurti and Mr. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar adopt that amendment then we shall be proceeding on the basis of that adopted amendment. Otherwise I shall put the question as it was proposed by Mr. Satyamurti."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I appreciate the motive behind the suggestion of my hon. Friend, the Law Member, and I also agree that he has improved on the Bill as it stands. But I regret very much that I cannot accept that amendment. Whether I win or lose, I am going to ask for a vote."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Order, order. It is only a suggestion and not an amendment."

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* **Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR** :— The suggested amendment does not meet all the difficulties which I have raised in the beginning of my speech. Apart from the amendment which has just been suggested before the House and which may meet the cases of political offenders, my amendment is quite necessary as the one does not put an end to the other. I wish that provision must be made for those persons who would not like to make an appeal. I am afraid if any other Member says that in his opinion our amendments are not correct, we are not bound to accept his views. If the hon. Member for the University wishes that his amendment should be put to vote, what is the use of Mr. C. R. Reddi or any other Member saying 'no'?

* **The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR** :—"I am afraid I have been the cause of some misunderstanding. I am entitled, just as any other Member is, to take part in the discussion and as such I have thrown out my suggestion. If hon. Members who are interested in the Bill want to make their own amendments and put them to vote, I may vote one way or the other. Therefore by throwing out this suggestion I must not be taken to have decided as to whether I should vote or not to vote for those amendments which have been moved by other hon. Members."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—"I wish to know whether the hon. the Law Member threw out his suggestion as an addition or as a substitute."

* **The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR** :—"It was an addition."

* **The hon. the PRESIDENT** :—"Is it an addition to the amendment proposed by Mr. Satyamurti or is it an addition to the clause as it stands?"

* **The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR** :—"It was an additional clause to the clause as it stands."

* **Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR** :—"My suggestion is that both of them should be there even if our amendments are passed. If as a school boy I commit theft by stealing a mango in my neighbour's garden I will be classed as a moral delinquent and come under this clause. Sir, such trivial cases will be brought under this clause and it will be very hard. Secondly, what I say is why should you say that political offenders should appeal for mercy to the Chancellor? We may take it that the Chancellor will be guided in all these things by the advice of the Pro Chancellor who under the present Bill, as also in the Madras University Act, happens to be the hon. the Minister for Education in charge of Education portfolio. Supposing two people on this side of the House hold far different views from those of the Ministerial Benches, it may be that they will be debarred from standing for election in the Senate by the votes of the Ministerialists. Therefore we are not satisfied with the amendment which has already been moved. We welcome both the amendments. The suggestion made by the hon. the Law Member will not prevent other hon. Members of the Council to apply for your permission for making that amendment. Even if our amendment is carried, the amendment suggested by the hon. the Law Member is absolutely necessary. That does not put an end to the necessity of this amendment. So far as political offences are concerned, the amendment suggested by the hon. the Law Member contemplates that persons who are affected must go and appeal to the Chancellor who according to the Act will be the Governor for the time being. When a motion of this nature was

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carried by the Assembly, the Governor-General said that the Local Governments have got power to exempt such persons from being disqualified. What they say is 'Let the persons affected go and appeal to the Governor' which in other words means that the gentleman who thinks that he has been wrongly convicted by the Local Government must go to the very same Government and appeal for their mercy. I think it is too much to ask a man to do that. Under these circumstances I think our amendment is quite necessary. Whether we will succeed or lose let our amendment be put to vote."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—"I do not know if my hon. Friend from Coimbatore has not fallen into a wrong track. I understood him at one stage to say that the offenders that we think of should not come at all on any account under the consideration of the Chancellor. He elucidated it by saying that it would create a very awkward position and that he would not agree to leave that function to the Chancellor who would only resort to His Minister for his decision. I think the proper thing for the hon. Member from Coimbatore to do is to propose the deletion of the present sub-clause which vests in the Chancellor the right of adjudication in cases of doubt or dispute."

* **Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR** :—"This applies to people who are very loyal and who can expect favours from the Government. But I refer to cases where the people differ from the Government and will not apply to the Government for favours."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—"If the hon. Member wants to reply to me point by point I have no objection to the dialogue. No proposal has been made by the hon. Member for the University to delete the existing sub-clause; on the contrary he agreed that he was in favour of the discretion being left with the Chancellor."

* **Mr. S. SATYAMURTI** :—"In cases of difficulty and doubt so long as the section reads as it does and as between a reference to a court of law or to the Chancellor I preferred the Chancellor to the court of law and I still prefer that."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—"I am glad I have not misinterpreted the hon. Member for the University with regard to the Chancellor being the final judge in the matter."

"Then as regards the other clause I agree with my hon. Friend from Coimbatore that it is necessary. Whatever may happen to the present amendment it is obvious that the final discretion to exempt is vested in the Chancellor. But cases of those exalted political offenders who would not approach the Government one way or the other seem to be very much in the air. What I am thinking of are cases like those of Mr. Kaleswara Rao. He is a gentleman who has been convicted of what most people would consider, whether there is a statutory definition or not, a political offence. He went to jail and to-day he is honoured as the Chairman of the Municipal council at Bezwada. Is he under this provision to be excluded unless he is allowed by the Chancellor? I appreciate some of the points of Sir Kurma Reddi; but he will excuse me if I feel that his illustration and the general tone were not such as would help a good understanding of the subject. He made pointed reference to Mahatma Gandhi, to Chauri Chura and the

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Bombay riots. Even the British Government, even the most hardened of bureaucrats has not denied the saintliness of character of Mahatma Gandhi. The whole world is agreed."

Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU:—"That is not the question."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"I do not know if my hon. Friend wants to reply. I do not say that it was the question. His whole argument was that men of his type should be excluded because the consequences of their actions would endanger law and order, safety of society and so many other things. They were exercising a power which could not be justified at the bar of morality."

"My hon. Friend said that we were advancing in our country at an alarming rate. This is an invention or discovery for which we are very grateful to him. He also added that the credit for this alarming rate of progress must be shared by my hon. Friend Mr. S. Satyamurti and his Colleagues, thus accepting the very people to whom he has refused to open the door in the present measure. Political offence, he said, could not be defined. Later on he added that moral delinquency or moral turpitude was also indefinite. If one term is indefinite, why object to the other term? Political offence is certainly more clearly understood, I believe, than the more general term, moral delinquency. Now, according to the very illustration given by my hon. Friend, Mahatma Gandhi would have to be regarded as a moral delinquent. If that great man is to be branded as one who suffers from moral delinquency, I do not know which of us—humble mortals and poor sinners that we are—will escape the condemnation of the latest and the severest judge that we have in this country."

"There is, to a certain extent, an agreement on every side over this question. My proposal is that we should incorporate the term 'political offence' also, if not by amending the existing clause, at all events by an addendum. I do not see what objection there could be if the present clause is amplified by the addition of the term so that political offenders may be included. The hon. the Minister for Education did not oppose the amendment of my hon. Friend, Mr. Satyamurti; he only said he would like a *via media* to be found. My suggestion, Mr. President, if you wish to consult opinion in the usual manner, is that the terms, 'political offence not involving violence to person or property' be added. And the power to exempt as suggested by the hon. the Law Member may be put in a further sub-clause under this section."

"With regard to non-political offenders Sir K. Venkatareddi Nayudu was very solicitous, but he would not extend the same sympathy to political offenders under the present clause. Speaking generally, Sir, India is going through a great political transition. The Nationalist parties have to carry on an uphill fight and make sacrifices and the other parties benefit by their labours. For one Adi-Dravida who forces entry into a temple and goes to jail, there have been hundreds of nationalists doing the same thing under the impulse of that great 'moral delinquent' Mahatma Gandhi. For every

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person who goes to jail for the sake of putting an end to a social grievance, there are hundreds of people who are willing to go to jail in defence of what they consider to be public rights."

Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU:—"How many in this province have gone to jail for the sake of the depressed classes?"

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"My hon. Friend has clean forgotten the Vaikom Satyagraha. He has already given us a taste of his history by saying that Brutus's oration had something to do with Nero's victory."

Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU:—"I think the hon. Member had better brush up his memory. It is only an hon. Member on his side sitting behind him that referred to Nero."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Is this a personal explanation or a historical explanation?" (Laughter.)

Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU:—"This is a personal explanation, Sir, in this way. The hon. Member referred to me and said that I spoke of Nero. I explained that it was not I but an hon. Member sitting behind him that referred to Nero."

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU:—"At any rate he referred to Rome on fire."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"I do not want to enter into the question of history, but the fact remains that my hon. Friend Sir Kurma Reddi swallowed the suggestion too readily. If he would look at more modern history leaving ancient history into your hands, Mr. President, the broad facts have received illustration in the present measure. These are likely to be an important factor in the social and political life of our country. Some measure is therefore necessary and I suggest these terms to be included. The hon. the Law Member's suggestion also may be incorporated as a further sub-clause."

The question was put to the House.

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"May I have my amendment moved?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"We shall consider that question after this is disposed of."

Mr. Satyamurti's amendment was put to the House and declared lost. On a poll being demanded the House divided.

Ayes.

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| 1. Mr. T. Mallesappa. | 12. Mr. K. Uppi Sahib. |
| 2. " P. N. Marthandam Pillai. | 13. " P. C. Venkatapatiraju. |
| 3. Rai Bahadur T. M. Narasimhacharlu. | 14. " A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. |
| 4. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. | 15. " S. Satyamurti. |
| 5. " Muhammad Ghouse Mian Sahib. | 16. " T. Adinarayana Chettiyar. |
| 6. " M. Sitayya. | 17. " C. Gopala Menon. |
| 7. " C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. | 18. " C. Maruthavanam Pillai. |
| 8. " B. Venkataratnam. | 19. " S. Muttayya Mudaliyar. |
| 9. Rai Bahadur C. V. S. Narasimha Raju. | 20. Sriman Sasibhushan Rath Mahasaya. |
| 10. Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddi. | 21. Mr. B. P. Sesha Reddi. |
| 11. Rai Bahadur A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu. | |

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Noes.

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| 1. The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar. | 21. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu |
| 2. " Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks. | 22. Rao Sahib P. V. Gopalan. |
| 3. " Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 23. Mr. R. Madanagopal Nayudu. |
| 4. " Mr. T. E. Moir. | 24. " C. Muttayya Madaliyar. |
| 5. " Diwan Bahadur T. N. Sivagnanam Pillai. | 25. " B. Ramachandra Reddi. |
| 6. " Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. | 26. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. |
| 7. " the Raja of Panagal. | 27. Mr. P. T. Rajan. |
| 8. Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastriyar. | 28. Rao Bahadur P. Raman. |
| 9. " G. T. Boag. | 29. Rao Sahib T. C. Tangavelu Pillai. |
| 10. " V. Pandurang Rao. | 30. " J. D. Samuel. |
| 11. " S. Arpudawami Udayar. | 31. Rao Sahib B. Srinivasan. |
| 12. Sir R. Venkataratnam Nayudu. | 32. Mr. S. R. Y. Ankinedu Prasad. |
| 13. Mr. R. G. Grieve. | 33. " K. Sarabha Reddi. |
| 14. " G. F. Paddison. | 34. " K. Sarvarayadu. |
| 15. " D. Manjappa Heggade. | 35. Diwan Bahadur W. Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar. |
| 16. Sir K. Venkatreddi Nayudu. | 36. Mr. K. Venkatachala Padayachi. |
| 17. Rao Bahadur O. Tanikachalam Chettiyar. | 37. " Hamid Sultan Marakkayar Sahib Bahadur. |
| 18. " C. Natesa Mudaliyar. | 38. " Qadir Muhiud-din Sahib. |
| 19. Mr. P. K. S. A. Arumuga Nadar. | 39. " Moidu Sahib. |
| 20. " A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar. | |

21 hon. Members voted for the motion 39 against the motion. The motion was lost.

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"May I move the suggestion thrown out by the hon. the Law Member as an amendment?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I am afraid I cannot allow the amendment to be moved, because it was a suggestion made conditional on certain circumstances and unless Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar had intervened in the debate that suggestion could not have occurred to anyone. I am afraid I cannot allow the suggestion to be moved as an amendment."

Clauses 26, 27 and 28 were then consecutively put, passed and added to the Bill.

The House adjourned for lunch.

After Lunch (2-30 p.m.).

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Before we resume the discussion on the Andhra University Bill I have to announce that I shall adjourn the House to-day at half past four or quarter to five to enable hon. Members to attend the meeting that is summoned by the Sheriff, in connection with the death of Diwan Bahadur Swamikannu Pillai."

ANDHRA UNIVERSITY BILL—cont.

Clauses 29 to 36 were then consecutively put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 37.

Amendment No. 61.

SRIMAN SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasaya:—"Sir, I beg to move that a new sub-clause be added as sub-clause (3)—"

- (3) A sum not exceeding 5 lakhs a year for ten years from date of commencement of this Act as an endowment by the Government for any or all of the purposes specified in section 4 of this Act."

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Mr. T. E. MOIR:—"A point of order, Sir. I ask your ruling as to whether this amendment is in order. Does it not come within the scope of section 80 (C) of the Government of India Act?"

* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"The section contemplates that such a measure as is referred to therein cannot be introduced by a private member. The question is whether an amendment to a Bill is a measure or not. I think that private members can introduce amendments to a Bill affecting revenues. A measure stands on a different footing, as compared with amendments to a Bill and I believe it is not necessary that we should obtain the previous sanction of His Excellency the Governor to move amendments of this sort. But, Mr. President, I may bring to your notice a previous precedent in connexion with the Madras University Act. Mr. Govindaraghava Ayyar moved an amendment of a similar nature affecting the revenues and your predecessor ruled that the amendment could not be moved. We still hold the view that such an amendment can be brought in and we want a ruling from you."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Even apart from the excellent precedent quoted I should be inclined to uphold the objection raised by Mr. Moir. The amendment cannot be moved as it is a measure which affects the revenues of the province."

Clauses 37 and 38 were then consecutively put, passed and added to the Bill.

Amendment No. 65.

New clause after clause 38.

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"Sir, I move that a new clause be added after clause 38 in the following terms:—"

- '38-A (1) Within one year after the passing of this Act, the Andhra University and the Madras University shall appoint a joint committee to determine the manner in which the endowments and grants already made to the Madras University shall be distributed between the Andhra University and the Madras University.
- (2) Any university taking part in the appointment of a joint committee may delegate to the committee any of its powers, including the power to frame terms binding on each of them.
- (3) The members of the joint committee shall be appointed in such manner and shall hold office for such term as may be determined by the university appointing them.
- (4) The number of members of the joint committee to be appointed by each university shall be equal and shall be fixed by arrangements between the universities concerned.
- (5) The joint committee shall elect a chairman who shall hold office for such period as may be fixed by the committee at the time of his election.
- (6) The cost of a joint committee shall be defrayed by the universities participating in its appointment in the proportion agreed to by them.

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- (7) *The universities appointing a joint committee may jointly make, vary and revoke regulations relating to the procedure to be followed by the committee in conducting its business*
- (8) *If any difference of opinion arises between the universities acting under this section, it shall be referred to the Local Government whose decision shall be final.*

I think, Sir, it will be necessary to make a reference to the founders of the endowments that have been made and come to a conclusion as to the principle on which they should be distributed between the present Madras University and the Andhra University. We will have to go into the history of the various endowments. In several cases the intentions of the persons who made the endowments are subject to certain conditions that they shall apply to this district or that district. I have examples like that. I have referred to the calendar and there are a number of such cases. I am given to understand by the hon. Member for Cuddapah (Rai Bahadur T. M. Narasimhachari) that he has himself made an endowment to the university to be given to the students of the Ceded districts. I think it will be necessary to examine the whole question and then come to a conclusion in respect of certain endowments whether it is desirable or not that there should be distribution between the Andhra University and the Madras University. I find that there are a number of endowments affecting various local authorities and an arrangement must be come to between the local authorities concerned. For the purpose of facilitating that work and of examining the history of the endowments and the intentions of the persons who made those endowments or their representatives for the time being, I have moved this amendment."

Mr. B. VENKATARAMAN :—“ I beg to second the motion ”

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—“ Sir, in the first place the hon. Mover has not stated any specific case where a dispute is likely to arise. A matter like this can very well be settled after the university comes into working order. It can appoint a committee; it can address the Madras University and make some arrangements. It is not therefore necessary to put in such a provision in the Act and burden it unnecessarily. The better course seems to be that, if and when the Senate is constituted, it may address the Madras University and appoint a committee. If a provision is made in the Act that a committee is appointed to go into this question without consulting the Madras University, they may say that they will not co-operate with us. Thus a difficulty will arise. Clause (2) says : ‘any university taking part in the appointment of a joint committee may delegate to the committee any of its powers, including the power to frame rules binding on each of them’. This is a large order. Then the next clause says : ‘the members of the joint committee shall be appointed in such manner and shall hold office for such term as may be determined by the university appointing them’. The arrangements should be mutual. They could not be one-sided. Then with regard to the cost of the joint committee, the Madras University should agree to defray a portion of the cost. The next clause, viz., ‘the universities appointing a joint committee may jointly make, vary and revoke regulations relating to the procedure to be followed by the committee in conducting its business’ is a very inconvenient and unnecessary provision. As I submitted to the House, if and when the university is

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constituted and if both the authorities agree, the matter can be easily settled. It will be a one-sided decision to put in such a clause into the Bill.”

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ Mr. President, Sir, my hon. Friend, the Minister for Education, consistently enough with his usual attitude of benevolent or hostile neutrality towards amendments to the Bill, has not ventured on this question also to oppose it on its merits, but has suggested procedural objections. If I were convinced of the soundness of my hon. Friend's motion to add this new clause to the Bill, I would not hesitate to vote for it because of the procedural objections pointed out. Moreover, Mr. President, I cannot agree with my hon. Friend the Minister that if this House passes this section and makes it part of the Bill, the Madras University will refuse to co-operate. These are the two main objections urged. Neither of them is substantial. May I appeal to the hon. Minister and to the House to see that there is nothing in the resolution which can or ought to commend itself to this House? Let us see what the main purpose of the motion is. It is to determine the manner in which the endowments and the grants already made to the Madras University shall be distributed between the Andhra or the Madras Universities. The first presumption is that there are certain grants and endowments which can be distributed between the two universities. I ask in the name of history, in the name of common sense, where does the Andhra University come in if there are grants and endowments made to the Madras University? Is it because the beneficiaries of these grants or endowments might have been contemplated by the donors to have been Andhras or those coming from Andhra districts? Yesterday, Sir, or the day before, this House discussed an amendment warmly supported by the hon. Mover of this motion, that the Andhra University should have the right to affiliate second-grade colleges within the limits of the city of Madras. One of the strongest arguments urged in favour of that amendment was that there are two lakhs and more of Andhras in the city of Madras and that for their sake the power should be given to the new university. That amendment was happily defeated. But that cannot alter facts. If there are really two lakhs of Andhras who must under that decision work and study under the auspices of the Madras University, I ask why should not these grants and endowments enure to the benefit of those two lakhs of Andhras and more as they have enured in the past? Moreover, as a lawyer, may I suggest that grants and endowments which are made for certain purposes can be applied only for those purposes? My hon. Friend, reminded by the hon. Member from Cuddapah exclaimed “Eureka! I have found out a new grant made by my hon. Friend from Cuddapah for the benefit of students from the Ceded districts.” I grant that. But does it follow that because you are going to have an Andhra University no student from the Ceded districts is going to come to Madras? I do not want to prophesy, Mr. President. But as some hon. Friend here remarks, I shall not be surprised if there are more students coming from Cuddapah, Kurrool, Anantapur and Bellary to the Madras University after the passing of this Act than before it, especially as the headquarters is at Bezawada. Therefore, Mr. President, there will be no want of beneficiaries under these various grants or endowments. But supposing the impossible happens and these grants and endowments cannot be administered, I am sure this House can rely upon the sense of honesty on the part of the Madras University which will then apply that they should be transferred to the Andhra University. Meantime, there is no need for this motion.

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May I make one further appeal to the hon. Mover? Andhra Universities may come and may go; Tamil Universities may come and go; Kerala Universities may come and go; Kanarese Universities may come and go; but the Madras University will go on for ever."

Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU:—"Why should they go and Madras alone remain?"

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"They may not go; they may come and therefore they may go. This idea of treating Madras as if she belongs neither to this province nor that province is neither based on facts nor consistent with our ideas of the future development of the Madras University. We want the Madras University and its advantages to be shared by the Andhras, the Tamils, the Malayalis, the Oriyas and the Kanarese. Nobody wants because he has a new university to cut himself away from the old University. I therefore suggest, Mr. President, that my hon. Friend will be well advised in not asking for this partition by metes and bounds. Even in Hindu families, when we divide the family property, we do not generally lay hands on household goods and household properties. We draw the line somewhere. You are having a new university; you are repealing the Madras Act in regard to the areas to which the new Act applies; you are having everything in your own way. But leave at least the Madras University alone, so that your children and my children coming from whatever province may come together here for higher culture and learning. I shall now promise on behalf of the Tamil University which shall come into being, that we shall never ask for a single pice of money from the Madras University, and may I appeal to the House to reject the amendment?"

* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"Mr. President, as to the fact whether there are any endowments from the Telugu districts which attach to the Madras University, I shall only refer to the report of the special officer."

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Has that report of the special officer been placed on the table? I was given to understand that it was a confidential document and that under the seal of confidence it was distributed to the members of the Select Committee. If it were not so, I would have used it on many occasions in the open Council."

* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"The report was published in the press. Anyhow, I am not very anxious to quote from that report. The special officer says that there are many endowments from the Telugu districts that attach themselves to the Madras University. I had made a reference to the report on a previous occasion on the basis that it had been published in the papers. I am satisfied with the fact that my witness is the special officer. I do not take the same line of argument which my hon. Friend the Mover has taken. In the Select Committee stage it was I that raised the question in regard to the compensation to the Madras University from the Government to the extent of Rs 30,00 on account of the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate fees. And the Director of Public Instruction was pleased to mention in the Select Committee that he would examine the question and distribute between the two universities that amount according to the proportion of Telugu and other students. And at that time we

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had to refer to some of the charters granted to the English universities, in particular to the University of Leeds. It was mentioned there that a committee was appointed to examine the endowments made to the various universities that were then bifurcated. But having understood that the endowments in Madras are not of very great consequence, we thought that there should be no complete separation from the Madras University and this Act should not be treated as a partition between the two universities. We all take it to be a separate organization coming into existence for the benefit of the Andhra students and it should not be understood that we are cutting off for good from the Madras University. Even now our ideal is that when the Tamil and the Kerala universities come into existence, Madras shall remain as the metropolitan university to which all the students, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Kanarese, come and take instruction. With that hope no one pressed the point before the Select Committee and I believe my hon. Friend the Mover will be well advised not to give up our claims to the Madras University and treat ourselves as a completely separated brother of the Tamil and the Kerala friends. Our idea is that when all the universities have come into existence Madras should still remain as the common university to all the four linguistic areas. The question of a melting pot does not arise. We do not bring in any of the assets into the melting pot but only want that Madras should remain as the central university, common to all areas."

Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU:—"I rise only to ask for some information, Sir. I wish to know how the question that I raise is proposed to be solved. I admit, Sir, that this question of partition is a very difficult and complicated problem. But, Sir, I remember that my esteemed Friend, the hon. the Chief Minister, has given, if I am not mistaken, a sum of Rs. 10,000 for—I do not remember now, Sir."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"For the best essay on Telugu literature, I believe."

Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU:—"Something of the kind, Sir."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"I can write such an essay, why not?"

Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU:—"My hon. Friend can write anything in any language."

"Here is the purpose of the endowment, Sir. It is for the encouragement of scientific translation of scientific works in Telugu. That is rather a difficult job, for me at any rate. Is that also to be made over to the Madras University when there is a separate university constituted for Telugu under the name of the Andhra University with Telugu as a medium of instruction? When there is this new university which is supposed to safeguard the interests of Telugu literature, can it be expected that this university, which is not specifically connected with or at any rate which will not be interested in the formation of the new university, would carry out the wishes of the founders of endowments like this? I should like to know that. There may be difficulty felt but some arrangement must be arrived at in regard to this matter."

Mr. R. MADANAGOPAL NAYUDU:—"I, for one, do not see, Sir, why these endowments should be taken away. As has been suggested, people from various parts of the Presidency resort to Madras and that will be done

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in preference to the Andhra University even, in the future. Does my hon. Friend, Sir K. Venkatarreddi Nayudu, deny that there are not people in Madras who may bring into existence scientific books in Telugu translated from other languages? I feel, Sir, that there is talent enough in Telugu in the City of Madras for the purpose of taking advantage of the endowment granted by the hon. the Chief Minister. I therefore do not see any useful purpose would be served by this amendment being carried. It might be that occasion may arise when the grant will have to lapse. But as has been suggested provision might be made in the form of an amendment to the Act or a committee might be appointed for considering the question how best the grant could be dealt with. I therefore oppose the amendment."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"It seems to me, Sir, that my Telugu friends in the Andhra country and in Madras need not quarrel among themselves even before the University Bill is passed. It will be open to them to partition their properties or even the family goods, as my hon. Friend the Member for the University put it, if the Bill becomes law. But, in view of the administrative difficulties pointed out by the hon. Minister, it seems to me that it is inadvisable to pass this amendment."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"I wish to make my position clear, Sir. Not that there is any difference of opinion between one section of members and another. So long as hon. Members here are willing to have this as the common university, I do not want to strike any departure.

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"I thought that, in view of the statements made in the report, the time will come when these questions about the division of endowments and grants will have to be decided. The best course to be adopted, in the event of division, is not to leave the decision to the authorities or to the Government, but to appoint a committee, as the appointment of such committees is well recognized by the other universities. By all means let us have this Madras university as a common university and proceed on that understanding, that is, that we have equal claim upon it as any others. I do not want to effect any partition in a hurry. I therefore wish to proceed with this new university, and I make it quite clear that if there is to be a division, as in the case of other universities, we should have committees to effect the division and not leave it to the departmental officers of the Government. If you do not want to have a partition, by all means let us live as a happy joint family. With these remarks, seeing that the trend of opinion already expressed is that we must live as a happy joint family, I do not want to hurry up the partition, but would like to withdraw the motion."

The amendment was by leave withdrawn.

Clauses 39, 40, 41, 42, 43 and 44 were consecutively put, passed and added to the Bill.

Amendment No. 66.

New clause after clause 44.

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"Sir, I move the following amendment:—

'Add the following as a new clause after clause 44:

"44-A Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or the Ordinances, students who reside in the districts of Chittoor, Nellore, or

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Cuddapah shall be permitted to enjoy the same facilities for obtaining admission into the colleges situated in the City of Madras and affiliated to the Madras University as they enjoy at present."

"The suggestion has been made in the course of the discussion that Bellary must be added to the above districts. I may say I myself have no objection. I shall now place before the House certain considerations which necessitated the moving of this amendment. I shall draw the attention of the House to the minute of dissent of Mr. Muniswami Nayudu who it was that drew my attention to the necessity of this amendment. Notwithstanding the various amendments passed, it may be necessary that persons situated in districts like Nellore, Cuddapah and Chittoor—I have mentioned these districts because they are much nearer Madras than to the centres now fixed for the Andhra University—should be allowed the option of joining the Madras University. We have fixed for the Andhra University three centres—Vizagapatam, Rajahmundry and Anantapur—and the three districts mentioned by me are much nearer to Madras than to any one of these three places, and the residents of those districts must have the facilities of joining the Madras University even after the passing of this Act. My hon. Friend Mr. Muniswami Nayudu has stated in paragraph 3 of his minute of dissent—

"There is a fairly large number of Tamil students in Chittoor district. They would like to have the option of joining colleges affiliated to the Madras University. Further, owing to the proximity of Chittoor and Nellore and some of the Ceded districts to Madras, students from these districts would like to join colleges in Madras instead of having to go to Vizagapatam or Rajahmundry for training in engineering and other technical or special courses of study. Option should be given in the Statute itself for such students to join Madras University affiliated colleges. It is apprehended that after the Andhra University comes into working, by regulations or otherwise, students from Chittoor, Nellore and other districts near to Madras may be prevented from joining Madras colleges. Such a thing should be made impossible."

"It is true that the reply on behalf of the Government will be that there is no prohibition against the students of these districts preventing them from joining the Madras colleges. That reply may be advanced. But, Sir, is it not possible for there being regulations in future, so as to popularise and strengthen the colleges in the Andhra University area, that persons should as far as possible join the colleges in the Andhra University area? If it is stated that there is no possibility of any such thing being done and that the students will have the same facilities as at present, I do not think I shall insist upon this motion. But so long as it is possible that regulations may be framed, let it be by the Government or the University authorities, or . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I feel a difficulty in regard to this matter. How can any Act of the Legislature force admission of students into colleges situated in the City of Madras?"

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"All that is implied in my suggestion is that the students should have the same facilities as they at present have. That is all I suggest. May I draw your attention to clause 44 as it stands? It runs thus:

"Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or the Ordinances, any student of college affiliated to the university who was studying for any examination of the Madras University shall be permitted to complete his course in preparation therefor and the Madras University shall hold for such student examinations in accordance with the curricula of study of that university for such period as may be prescribed."

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" That is so far as the university is concerned. But in the hon. Member's amendment he wants facilities for obtaining admission to the colleges situated in the City of Madras, etc. I do not think any Act of the Legislature can force admission of students into colleges situated in the City of Madras. Clause 44 has to deal with admissions so far as the university is concerned, whereas the hon. Member's amendment deals with admissions to colleges."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—" I quite appreciate the difficulty pointed out by you, Sir, but may I point out that if it is laid down that the same facilities should be afforded, it is possible for the further regulations being so framed regarding affiliation or recognition in respect of these colleges as to give effect to my amendment. If the principle is accepted that they should enjoy the same facilities, it is sufficient. It is true that my motion refers to colleges. Suppose the colleges disregard the provision so far as my amendment is concerned, then it will be open to the authorities to give effect to the provision, if it is passed now."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Sir, there is another difficulty. My hon. Friend wants his new clause to come after clause 44 of the Bill which comes under chapter X, dealing with 'Transitory Provisions'. The amendment which my hon. Friend is proposing is not a transitory one but permanent, and therefore it cannot have a place under chapter X, that is, after clause 44. That seems to be a serious difficulty, though probably a technical one."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Probably the hon. Member means that the provision suggested by him is a transitory one but not permanent."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—" For the moment I want it to be a transitory provision, Sir. (Laughter.) We do not know how the new university will affect the various places mentioned by me. We do not know its work, or regulations or anything that may happen about it in the future. In the case of the three districts mentioned by me, what I am anxious about is that they should not be deprived of the facilities enjoyed by them now, situated as they are very near Madras."

Rai Bahadur T. M. Narasimhachari seconded the motion.

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" Sir, this clause is absolutely unnecessary, and there is no need for such a clause as this. Moreover it is said that the Andhra University Act must compel the colleges within the jurisdiction of the Madras University that they shall admit students from various places. This it has no power to do. On the other hand, there is provision in the Bill enabling any student from any area joining the Madras University if the regulations of the Academic Council are satisfied. Just as it is the right and privilege of every student to go and join the Calcutta or the Bombay University, similarly the students within the area of the Andhra University have the right and privilege of joining the Madras University. So such a provision is not at all necessary and called for in view of the fact that it is an existing right. Any student from the area of the Andhra University can now come and join the Madras University. He need not join in the colleges within the jurisdiction of the Andhra University alone. In view of this facility now available, I do not think this additional clause necessary."

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The motion was by leave withdrawn.

Clauses 45, 46, 47, 48 and 49 were consecutively put to the House, passed and added to the Bill.

Schedules I to X were then put consecutively and passed and added to the Bill.

Amendment No. 67.

Schedule XI.

In the absence of Mr. K. Koti Reddi who had given notice of amendment No. 67, Mr. S. Satyamurti was permitted by the House to move it.

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Sir, I move that

'In Schedule XI in line 1, the words "of five years' standing" be omitted.'

"Hon. Members will see that this amendment simply seeks to widen the franchise conferred upon the graduates of the university. When starting a new university, if you are to have the franchise restricted to graduates of five years' standing, then it practically means that for five years after the passing of the Act there can be no electorate at all of that class. There is another clause which says that all graduates of the Madras University of five years' standing who are resident or domiciled within the university area shall become voters. But so far as the Andhra University itself is concerned, for five years after the passing of the Act, the only graduates who will exercise all the powers which graduates have under this Act (powers of franchise) will be exercised only by the graduates of the University of Madras. I ask my Andhra friends in this House whether they contemplate with equanimity this phenomenon that for five years, the first formative years, when you are giving a shape and form to the Andhra University, when you are shaping your ideals and taking steps to make the university acceptable to your boys and girls and to your own culture, I ask whether my Andhra friends are satisfied that it should be done by the graduates of another university from which they are separating. I therefore suggest that this amendment is very necessary. I also say that there is no danger of any such wide democratization as will endanger any of the vested interests or will lower the standards of academic life and culture. For one thing, you will always have in these constituencies a residuum as it were of the graduates of the Madras University, experienced and aged men who will act as a brake on the enthusiasm of the younger men if there is any danger—I say that there is none—and I think, Sir, [the presence of these young Andhra graduates will be all to the good and contribute to the development of the university life of that area. I have great pleasure in moving this amendment and I trust that the House will unanimously accept it."

Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar seconded the motion.

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" Sir, if we take a census of the graduates of five years' standing of the Madras University, it comes to nearly 800. I do not think that an electorate of 800 graduates is in any way inadequate for the purpose of electing members for the Senate. If the number had been smaller, then the hon. the Mover's suggestion would be worth consideration. If the electorate is very small when we are starting a university, it is desirable to have recourse to make the electorate an adequate one. Now there are 800 graduates of five years' standing and such

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an electorate is by no means narrow or small. If we insist on the five years' standing in the Madras University, we should apply the same principle to the graduates of the Andhra University also. I should therefore think that this amendment is quite unnecessary and cannot be accepted."

* Diwan Bahadur Sir R. VENKATARATNAM NAYUDU :—" Am I right in understanding that the amendment seeks to enable graduates of the new university to become eligible as voters from the time they become graduates while graduates of the Madras University who satisfy certain conditions and who will be entitled to be voters will still be under the restriction of the five years' standing? I want to know whether I have correctly understood the amendment as moved."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" As my hon. Friend waits for an answer, I think I should explain the position. There is an amendment on the order paper, the last amendment, which seeks to remove even that disqualification in regard to the graduates of the Madras University. But for the present, I am moving only the first amendment, removing the disqualification in the case of the graduates of the new university."

* Diwan Bahadur Sir R. VENKATARATNAM NAYUDU :—" As regards the first amendment which seeks to enable graduates of the new university to become electors if they are registered from the very time they become graduates, I believe in the circumstances I can heartily vote for it. As for the second, if I can anticipate matters, I believe that restriction is necessary."

The amendment was put and carried.

Schedule XI as amended was then put, passed and added to the Bill.

The preamble was then put, passed and added to the Bill.

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" Sir, I beg to move that the Bill be passed into law."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Sir, on a point of order. I object under Standing Order 49 (2) to the passing of this Bill at this sitting. And I will very briefly state my reasons. The Standing Order further provides that 'such objection shall prevail, unless the President, in the exercise of his power to suspend this order, allows the Bill to pass.' I would beg of you, Sir, not to suspend the Standing Order. Because you will have followed the discussion on this Bill and you will have noticed, as I am sure every Member of this hon. House has noticed, that very many important amendments have been made, sometimes with the consent of the Government, sometimes in spite of the Government and sometimes with the Government remaining neutral. It seems to me that I am not the only one in this House who feels somewhat dazed and confused with the nature of the contents of the Bill which we have now passed clause by clause. I am speaking for myself when I say that I should like to have some little time to study the Bill as we have now amended to find out what exactly we have enacted and to take part in the third reading of the Bill. I submit, Sir, that in a Bill of this important kind unless you are convinced by the arguments of the hon. the Minister that there is something to be gained which will be irretrievably lost if we do not pass it in this same sitting, you may not exercise your power of suspending the Standing Order."

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* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" On the point of order, I would submit that it does not at all apply to an instance like this before the House. If a Bill has been introduced and if permission has been asked to move that the Bill be passed into law in the same sitting, then my hon. Friend's objection will be relevant. Because you will see that clause (1) of Standing Order 49 says '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,' and clause (2) says 'If any amendment be made, any member may object to the passing of the Bill at the same sitting.' If a motion had been made before this House that the Bill be taken into consideration and if no amendment has been made, and again if the motion had been made that it should be passed in the same sitting, then your permission is necessary because 'such objection shall prevail, unless the President, in the exercise of his power to suspend this order, allows the Bill to pass.' Now, in a case like the present one, where the Bill has been discussed clause by clause and where at the same sitting both the motions are not made, I submit the condition does not apply. To be clear, if, for instance, a Bill has been introduced to-day and it was also moved that it be not referred to the Select Committee and a motion is made that the Bill be passed into law and if there is any objection to it, then your permission is necessary to have the Standing Order suspended and to go on with the motion. But in this case, the Bill has been discussed from day to day and it is not at all applicable to such a case. Therefore, the point of order does not arise at all."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" My hon. Friend is mistaken, I am sorry to say. If you will kindly look at the Standing Orders 43 to 49, it explains the whole procedure we have gone through. In Standing Order 43, you find that 'the report of the Select Committee shall be presented to the Council by the Member in charge of the Bill. . . . Order 44 says 'After the presentation of the final report of a Select Committee on a Bill the Member in charge shall move that the Bill, as reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration . . . that motion was made on the first day when the report of the Select Committee on the Andhra University Bill was placed before this House. Then Order 45 says 'when a motion has been agreed to by the Council that a Bill be taken into consideration, any member may propose an amendment of such Bill.' That was a motion to which the House agreed. Then Standing Order 46 deals with notice of amendment and 47 with the order of amendments, and 48 is the Standing Order under which you have to use your discretion, 'when a motion that a Bill be taken into consideration has been carried, to submit the Bill or any part of the Bill to the Council clause by clause.' That you have now done and finished. Then Standing Order 49 comes in, clause (2) of which says 'If any amendment be made, any member may object to the passing of the Bill at the same meeting; and such objection shall prevail, unless the President, in the exercise of his power to suspend this order, allows the Bill to pass.' About a hundred amendments had all been disposed of, and then it is perfectly open to my hon. Friend to move that the Bill shall be at once passed into law. He has done so and I have raised my objection, and I submit that I am right in taking the objection at this stage. As regards the word 'sitting', I do not know what my hon. Friend means. I submit that all these days form one sitting. Sitzings do

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not mean sittings in the mornings and in the evenings. I submit that in the face of my objection two motions cannot be made in the same sitting that the Bill be taken into consideration and that the Bill be passed into law if in the meantime amendments have been passed by this House. I need not repeat my arguments for my objection which, I submit, ought to prevail at this stage."

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, while I agree with the contention that at the same stage at which amendments have been made the Bill cannot automatically be passed into law unless you suspend the Standing Order, I submit that this is an eminently fit case for suspending the Standing Order. The hon. Member for the University said that there has been a great deal of confusion in this matter. As I followed the discussion, it centred largely about the headquarters and the university centres. I do not know what is really at the back of my hon. Friend the Member for the University to suggest that the amendments passed are so confusing. I have got a list of amendments that have been so far passed."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"I am not a Ministerialist, Sir. I have not been supplied with those things."

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Anybody can make it himself. Even Homer nods. I see my hon. Friend Mr. Saldanha nodding to say that he has not been able to make a note of the amendments. Having a list of amendments so far made, may I not say that one great amendment was the adding of a new sub-clause in clause 1 saying that the Local Government may exclude any district or part of a district or any college or any institution. The next amendment was with regard to the definition of the affiliated college in clause 2. The third important amendment was the adding of a proviso to sub-clause (3) of clause 6, providing that the University may affiliate any second-grade college already existing as a first-grade college, and amendments that have been passed yesterday and to-day are within the recollection of every hon. Member. Beyond those, are there any other amendments in this Andhra University Act which cause confusion? If my hon. Friend would recall to his mind the amendments that have been passed, I am sure he cannot find any other important amendments. I therefore think that it is puerile to suggest that the amendments are so very extraordinarily confusing, as was stated by the hon. Member for the University. Mr. President, there will be other difficulties if the third reading is not taken up at this stage. I may appeal to you, Sir, that it is urgent that we should pass the Bill now. We have yet to constitute the Senate under the Andhra University Act; we have yet to get through the stage of partition from the Madras University; we have yet to form the several bodies under the new Act; we have yet to make provision by which the Senate of the Madras University may be divided, the Academic Council may be divided into two and the Council of Affiliated Colleges may be so modified as to apply only to those districts which come under the new Act, with the prospect of an election early next year before us . . ."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"When?"

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"The hon. Member for the University is in possession of the knowledge of that fact better than some others, and I do not think that anybody who is interested in the formation of the Andhra University will oppose this motion."

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* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"I make no motion whatever. I am simply appealing to you, Sir."

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Much pre-science is not wanted on my part to pursue the point further. I therefore appeal to you that this is an eminently fit case for suspending the Standing Order in the interests of the formation of the Andhra University, which will not be formed during the days of this Council unless this Bill is taken up immediately for third reading."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"I did not enter into the merits or reasons which were discussed by the hon. Member for the University. But in view of the fact that he has given some reasons, I must suggest to you, Sir, whether your discretion should be exercised or not. I will just draw your attention to the amendments that have been passed by this Council. The amendments that have been accepted are very few and they mostly relate to the restoring of some clauses that were in the original Bill. Except the alteration of a word or a phrase in the other clauses, the whole Bill practically remains as it stood originally, and there have been no substantial or radical alterations in the Bill. Therefore, it is for you to decide whether the motion should go forward. In the circumstances, I think it is necessary that you should give the permission, and this is an eminently fit case for exercising your discretion. If this Bill is not passed now, then the finances necessary will not be secured from the Finance Department. There must be a full scheme laid before the Finance Department and the Finance Department must be satisfied before we can get the necessary funds sanctioned for the working of the scheme."

"Hon. Members who have been anxious for this Bill must remember this fact that unless we are able to secure the necessary funds, the Bill cannot be put into operation. The second reason is that we have to see that necessary amendments are made in the Madras University Act. That again will be delayed if the Bill is not now passed into an Act. In view of these difficulties, I request you will be pleased to suspend the Standing Order."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Without minimizing the weight of the hon. Member, Mr. Satyamurti's objections, may I ask if the Official Leaders of the Opposition have anything to say in regard to this matter?"

* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"I have nothing to submit, Sir."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"I too leave it entirely to your discretion, Sir. I must confess that except with regard to clause 6 we had very plain sailing. Of course there were amendments that cut into the vital principles of the Bill, but the nature of those amendments is well understood."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"In view of the fact that there is no general opposition to the motion, I suspend the Standing Order and allow the motion to be made."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"Sir, I beg to move that the Bill as amended by the House be passed into law. I need not make any long speech at this stage because the principles of the Bill are quite fresh in the minds of the Members of the House. The main objects with which this Bill was prepared and discussed in the Council are also quite familiar to the

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Members of this House. The amendments that have been made are very few and are not radical and the alterations that have been made in the Bill restore clauses which were in the draft Bill. There is therefore no radical alteration in any of the clauses of the Bill. In regard to an amendment there was considerable discussion as to the position to be given to the existing second grade colleges. I agree with the hon. Member representing the University that we should get these second grade colleges, we should close them and make them well-equipped and efficient high schools. There are some of these second grade colleges which are well-equipped and are prepared to be raised to first grade colleges. It would be choking private enterprise and educational development if we were to interfere with their freedom. Therefore this House has passed an amendment relating to second grade colleges and my hon. Friend the Member for Chittoor has said in regard to this matter that this principle of concentration has not been accepted and it has been so liberalized that we can drive a coach and four through the principle of concentration. I am unable to agree with the hon. Member's suggestion. On the other hand, you can realize at once that by giving this privilege to second grade colleges, you are helping their development and not at all retarding their progress.

"One other matter is the selection of the headquarters. In regard to this, there has been difference of opinion; but hon. Members will realize that by accepting Bezwada, the Members of the House have practically assisted the United Mission people. They have a well-equipped second grade college at Guntur and they may transfer their college to Bezwada. Therefore it would not hereafter be a Sahara and there would not be such a non-academic atmosphere as is now apprehended. It stimulated the United Mission to start well-equipped first grade college. In addition, the Mission has acquired land to build Industrial schools. You will have seen in the last night newspapers that the district board is prepared and is enthusiastic enough to endow something like three lakhs for the university. They have been given this stimulus by the resolutions of this House to open the office at Bezwada. Whatever may be the personal opinion of Members in the matter, I submit to the House that the selection of Bezwada has increased the possibilities of the university development. The recent debates have fully justified my hopes in that direction. I sincerely hope that the Bill will help the development of higher education in Andhra desa on very sound and very proper lines, both culturally and practically. I also hope it will create a national spirit among them.

"I shall not be vain enough to expect that this Bill is going to revolutionize the Andhra desa; it may take many years for the principles to come into full operation. It all depends on the person who is appointed for that important task. He must be a man of enthusiasm and sincerity and must be one who has had sufficient experience. Then alone we shall be able to realize the objects of the Bill and it is not possible for men of ordinary capabilities to carry on the organization necessary. There is no doubt that in the initial stages we need more than ever the co-operation both from Government and the public. Without such co-operation this scheme will take a long time and I am sure that the wealthy citizen in the Andhra desa will come forward with donations and endowments in the initial stages, so that they might strengthen the hands of the officer in charge who is to start suitable

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organization. The Government on their part will not stint in the matter of helping the Andhra University with the necessary finances to start on the lines indicated both in the Statement of Objects and Reasons as well as in the prospectus issued. I hope that the spirit of the Andhra people will be roused and their enthusiasm will be in favour of supporting the university and making it a very well-equipped university, so that in course of time, it will be really an effective agency in the educational development of the country. I submit that the Bill be passed into law."

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"I second the motion."

* Mr J. D. SAMUEL:—"Mr. President, this is a red-letter day for the Andhra province. Those of us who have been going through the Bill and hearing the discussion, have been anxious to get through it because this has been before the public for nearly quarter of a century. For all that time we have always been hearing of the Andhra University Bill and it is so happy a thing for us to see that this is now an accomplished fact. Of course, His Excellency has got yet to give his consent; but it may be safely presumed that His Excellency will leave such matters to the House and not interfere with the discretion of the House. Sir, to us this is a great thing. Of course it is not a compulsory duty on the Minister of Education to take up such a difficult task. We know we have had discussions on it for the past four or five days. As regards the Act itself and with regard to the trouble that the hon. the Minister has taken, we have to thank him. This is not a question of any party and it has been mostly considered a non-party measure. Notwithstanding certain differences of opinion we have after all had the Bill passed. No matter some part of the House was not in favour of a particular portion and certain other part of the House was not in favour of certain other part of the Bill. On behalf of the Andhra people's we should thank the hon. the Minister for Education for piloting this Bill through."

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU:—"Sir, I wish to congratulate the hon. the Minister on his having piloted this Bill to the port. But whether the port is safe or it is beset with pirates, I cannot say. Even then it requires a great deal of credit and perseverance on his part and I must sincerely place the credit of his Bill to him. Now, it remains for the Government to make or mar the Bill. In the first place, I hope that the Government will be very cautious in extending the provisions of this Bill only to such places in which this Bill will do good. I hope they will not in a hurry extend the provisions of this Bill to such places as feel doubtful about the usefulness of this provision. However it is left to his discretion and to the discretion of the Government.

"In the second place, after the extension of the Bill to certain tracts, if experience shows that these tracts have not reaped the benefit expected under this Act, I submit, Sir, the Government should not say that it is a settled fact. I hope they will see that these tracts are excluded from the provisions of the Bill. In the next place, Sir, we have got to remember that this university cannot be a success unless and until there is good financial help. And I have suggested some amendments so that we may compel the Government to make a particular grant, a sum not exceeding 20 lakhs for every year for ten years. But I was told that the provision offends the Government of India Act and that a private member cannot bring any such

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provision to be included in the legislation. Well, Sir, I am a law-abiding man ('hear, hear' and laughter) and I cannot override the provisions of the Government of India Act."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member won't be allowed to." (Laughter.)

Bai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU :—"But notwithstanding the provisions of the Act, some people go against them."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Not on the floor of this House."

* Bai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU :—"Certainly not, Sir, as long as you preside, whatever may be their innate tendencies. That is only by the way. Coming to the question of finance, I request the hon. the Minister to take the highest courage to plead in season and out of season for a good grant and to bombard the Finance Department for not vetoing the proposals or minimizing or belittling them. Unless he does so, I think, Sir, this university will be a paper university. We want a very good library, we want laboratory, we want many institutions under the provisions adumbrated in this Bill, and for all these we want money. I no doubt feel, Sir, that in the Northern Circars, we have got very many benefactors. They have given large sums hitherto and we are grateful to them. I have no doubt that their patriotism will go to the extent of making the Andhra University a very good success. I appeal to the landholders, zamindars (a voice : vakila) and other gentlemen, including the ex-minister, to very generally contribute to its finances. The Andhra University Bill is an infant, and I have no doubt that the hon. the Minister will see that it is properly fed, that it is properly clothed and that it is properly taken care of, and I have no doubt that this Bill will be very beneficial and useful to the Andhras."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"In view of the remarks that had fallen from my hon. Friend who spoke last, I beg to raise my voice of warning against Government being in any way mulcted to the extent of more than half of the recurring cost of this university. I have brought an amendment to that effect, and I have had an expression of sympathy from the hon. the Minister though he said he would not uphold it as a statutory provision. Having these assurances in mind, I hope the Minister for Education, and the hon. the Finance Member will see that in order to respond to the very laudable patriotism of the Andhra people, the general tax-payer is not prejudiced in any way, and made to pay more than his due. We have got other university schemes coming before us and we have to set down a principle in dealing with other university schemes that will come and schemes that may have more right for recognition. We have got the Tamil University scheme; the Tamil people have got a better right for a university than the Andhras, because they have greater number of colleges and institutions. So also on the west coast. We have never talked of a Kanara University. We are prepared to make more sacrifices than the Andhra people have done, by sacrificing our money in the matter of education. We are far more advanced in culture, in arts and music and many other subjects than those in Andhra desa."

"Then, I want to ask, Sir, whether I cannot bring some amendments in the third reading of this Bill, which have not been foreseen before. There was a discussion about this at the third reading of the Irrigation Bill and

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the amendment which was brought forward was overruled on the ground that it was not pressed at the second reading. At the third reading an amendment can be brought. As it was not foreseen, in this case, I beg to be allowed to bring in an amendment."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I do not think the hon. Member will be in order in bringing in amendments at this stage; an hon. Member can make further amendments only when the objection for postponement prevailed and the Bill is taken up later than this day."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"The Leader has tamely yielded and I do not want to say anything."

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasaya :—"I can neither congratulate the Andhras on securing the passage of this Bill nor the hon. the Minister for having secured the passage of the Bill in this House. First of all, Sir, I want to point out to this House what the original intention of the Andhra University Committee was. I was a member of that committee and I distinctly remember that what was proposed as the type of the Andhra University is not the one which we have sanctioned in this House. The unitary type of university is gone, and it is—if I may use the expression—the trinitary type that we have. Again the basic principle of the Bill is gone. The development of Andhra culture or Telugu culture, the development of the language and literature, formed the basis of this Bill. The use of Telugu as the medium of instruction and examination was the chief factor of this Bill. And now what is it that we have? We have instead the cultural development of the Oriyas, the Kanarese, the Urdu people and the Telugus, all combined in one. Therefore, I say that the basic principle of the Bill has been offended."

"Thirdly, Sir, this Andhra University Bill looks to me to be an Andhra Encroachment Bill (Hear, hear) in so far as it has encroached upon the provinces of Kanarese and Oriya languages. And then what is it that we have? We have the shadow for the substance. What provision has been made in the Bill itself for financial guarantees? The Government does not come forward with any financial guarantee, no statutory provision that they will spend so much amount for the Andhra University. This is not a new thing that we should like to have it here. The Madras University itself has made such a provision. The Bengal Legislative Council in August last passed a Bill that $5\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of rupees should be provided for the development of the Dacca University, and there are similar provisions in the Delhi and Nagpur Universities. They may say, Sir, that we should leave everything to private benefactions and endowments, that Government should not be obliged to spend any money, or most of it should come from the private purse. But then, what is the position of many universities in England? I was looking into a book which gave information that there is a statutory provision in England for spending moneys annually on the many universities. For example, Sir, they give annually to Oxford £61,500, Glasgow £63,000, Leeds £46,000, Birmingham £55,000, Manchester £56,000. They are not called statutory grants or State grants but they are known as block amounts, and they have the convention that these amounts should be allotted for these universities year after year. It is so not only in England but also in Germany, in France and in America. We are surprised to

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know for the first time that we are making provision for a university without making provision for the money to establish it. Therefore I say that in this Bill we are having the shadow for the substance. I wish well to the Andhras that they may prosper under the Andhra University. For my part I have secured something by my assiduity for the provision of Oriya as one of the vernaculars. I have also secured to my satisfaction that the second-grade colleges in Ganjam may develop themselves into first-grade colleges, thanks to the ex-Minister, Sir K. Venkatarreddi Nayudu. I have also secured another thing, that any representation on the Senate should not be by nomination, but it should be by election. I am glad that these things have been done in spite of the encroachments made by the Bill. I have secured these for my constituency. It is for the Andhras to see whether they have got the shadow or the substance."

* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—" Mr. President, Sir, I feel it my duty to oppose the passing of this Bill. If you remember, Sir, when the Bill was introduced by the hon. the Minister, he said that the main principle of the Bill was concentration. Though the first committee that was appointed agreed that the university should be of a unitary type, he had to adopt three centres in order to suit the vast areas brought under the Bill. But he assured us that the idea of having three universities is the goal and concentration is the main principle of the Bill. If we now examine the provisions of the Bill, we find that this principle is given a go-by. We have adopted an amendment to the effect that the second grade colleges now existing can within a period of five years after the passing of this Act become first grade colleges. We know that the student population in the colleges does not exceed 1,000 or so. If more than five or six second-grade colleges are to become first grade colleges in addition to the existing four first-grade colleges, and if the student population is to be distributed among them all, I do not know what would become of concentration. They will have each only about 40 or 50 students in the two classes of the B.A. course. Is this concentration? Is this the idea with which the hon. the Minister introduced this Bill? Just now the hon. the Minister was pleased to say that the two Missions will build their colleges at Bezwada."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" I said, likely to build."

* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—" Yes, likely to build their colleges at Bezwada. Now, I shall put him the question, is there anything in the Bill to enable the Missions to build first grade colleges at Bezwada?"

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" The existing colleges may be transferred, if possible."

* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—" With my limited knowledge of English and with my experience of interpreting the section, I am not able to see how the Missions can be permitted to shift their colleges from Masulipatam to Bezwada. Is there anything in the various clauses that allows the Mission College at Guntur to be shifted to Bezwada? I shall feel much obliged if the hon. the Minister shows any section which can be construed to permit this shifting. By what magic wand can we make a first grade college to grow at Bezwada? There is a complete misconception of the provisions of the Bill if I understand its provisions correctly. Is it not a fact that a provision that Bezwada should be made a university centre

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which was supported by the Opposition was voted down by the strength of the official and Ministerial votes? If we remember right, the whole question was allowed to drift. When the Opposition wanted that Bezwada should be made a centre their proposition was lost by a majority of three votes, 27 voting for it and 30 against. The Chief Minister gave the lead to oppose that motion; it was opposed and it was lost. Next, the Ministerialists wanted to have Guntur as a centre. On the voting on that motion we saw the happy convention of the joint responsibility of Ministers. The Chief Minister voted for Guntur; the Minister in charge of the Bill voted against it; and the third Minister remained neutral. To follow suit, their three Secretaries did the same thing. But there was another inconsistency in the voting by the three Secretaries. The Council Secretary of the Education Minister remained neutral while the Minister himself voted against it. I am glad that the Chief Minister was followed by his Secretary. There was yet another strange inconsistency. The Development Minister remained neutral, but the Development Secretary voted against the proposition (laughter). This is what is called joint responsibility about which so much is said in the Montagu-Chelmsford Report and the public is made to believe that there is joint responsibility under the Act. One more analysis will make matters clearer. You will remember, Sir, permission was taken to move at a later stage some of the amendments regarding clause 3. What was the intention? The intention clearly was that we should first of all settle which shall be centres and which shall be the chief centre. It was with that object that we postponed consideration of clause 3 and finally we settled what the centres should be. In that circumstance I wish to bring to the notice of the House one peculiar feature. When this House voted for Bezwada, the *de jure* Leader of the House, I mean the hon. the Law Member, remained neutral, but the other Members on the Reserved Half voted against the proposition. Again, Sir, when the question of Guntur came up all the Members on the Reserved Half voted against it. Then again, let us see what the Reserved Half did a few days back. When a proposition was moved to substitute the word 'Telugu' for the word 'Andhra' wherever it occurred in the Bill, all the Members on the Reserved Half remained neutral. What does this show? Is it not drifting? Is it not inconsistency? Is not the Treasury Bench expected to create parliamentary conventions? Is it their idea that they should be mere sarishtadars of this House, recording the votes and decisions of this House? Does the *de jure* Leader of the House or the *de facto* Leader or the Minister in charge of the Bill think that no lead should be given to the House in such important matters?"

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" It was a free voting. It was not voted on party lines."

* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—" I can understand voting on party lines and I can understand free voting. I cannot understand for a moment how the Ministers themselves did not agree on the point and did not give the lead. It is the duty of the Ministers to agree on these important points and it is their duty to understand parliamentary conventions correctly. Complete unanimity of opinion is expected among the Ministers. It was the duty of the Chief Minister to control the whole thing. If he comes to know that one of his colleagues does not follow his lead, he has either to resign his office and dissolve the Ministry or call for the resignation of the

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other two Ministers. That was exactly what was done in the case of Mr. Montagu, Sir. None of these conventions are cared for. The whole thing was allowed to drift and what is it that we have done? The hon. the Minister has invited two experts to give him advice, I believe. Now, the advice of the experts as to which place ought to be the centre has not been cared for. One of the experts did speak on the point and he expressly stated that he was being goaded by the other official expert. He did say in the House that he was goaded by the official expert to speak on the occasion."

* Diwan Bahadur Sir R. VENKATARATNAM NAYUDU :—"A word of personal explanation, Sir. I did use the word 'goaded', it is true; but at the same time I did not mean that either he or I was an animal. (Laughter). What I exactly said was this: Myself and Mr. Grievé are perfectly at one in thinking that Bezvada would not do; but he did not agree with me in thinking that Rajahmundry was better."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Moreover, goading, whether of animals or of human beings, need not be taken official notice of."

* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—"I never wanted to refer in any disrespectful way to Sir R. Venkataratnam Nayudu. We know that he is one of the most respected citizens. When I used that word, I simply borrowed his expression which he does not deny now. If I used it at all I used it in the same metaphorical sense in which with his facility of language he did use it yesterday."

"Now about concentration. What is the result of this concentration? Where are the university colleges, university libraries, university laboratories for which so much lip sympathy is expressed to be? If these are to be situated at Bezvada as decided by this House, what does it mean? It only means that the God is to be in one place, the temple in another place, the worshippers in a third place and the Archaka in a fourth place. If this is not drifting I do not know what it is. This is what the Ministers in their great agreement have allowed this House to do."

"Now regarding the financial position I would say a few words. Assuming that the university scheme is practicable, where are we to go for the funds? We the non-officials according to the rules are not allowed to bring in financial proposals and no financial guarantees are given to the future university. It has to depend every day on the support of whichever Ministry is in power and perhaps because of this the university will be dragged into the politics of the country on one side or the other."

"Coming to my next point, one other feature noticeable in the Bill as originally introduced was the development of the vernacular. It was intended that instruction and examination should be in the vernacular. Now, according to the provision as amended we have laid down that four vernaculars shall be developed by the university and that instruction and examination shall be conducted in all the four vernaculars. I may be permitted to make myself clear, Sir. In clause 4 we distinctly made provision that the four vernaculars, viz., Telugu, Kanarese, Oriya and Urdu may be developed and that they may be made the media of instruction and of examination. Sir, I am told that it is only 'may'. It is a good wish on the

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part of my Tamilian brother that it is only 'may'. But we never take *may* in that sense. As lawyers we are inclined to construe *may* as *shall* and we believe that the hon. the Minister will give effect to it as *shall*."

"Mr. President, I wish to bring to your notice one more point. It is admitted on all hands that the Vizianagram college is the best fitted and best equipped college in the Andhra desa to be raised to a university college and yet every attempt was made successfully to prevent that college from admitting students to post-graduate study and Honors course. Further, within a period of four or five years no college can be raised to the status of of a university college, because the Rajahmundry college yet requires a new building and funds have to be allotted to equip the college for Honors and post-graduate courses. That means we pass a Bill for higher studies and at the same time defer the attainment of that object for at least a period of five years. That only shows how the zeal for a real Andhra university is at present. For these various reasons I cannot reconcile myself to the new Bill and therefore I have to vote against it."

* Diwan Bahadur Sir R. VENKATARATNAM NAYUDU :—"Mr. President, my esteemed Friend, Rao Bahadur C. V. S. Narasimha Raju, was generous enough to say that I was one of those persons who were widely respected in the Andhra desa, and I am sincerely grateful to him for that compliment. I take this opportunity of expressing my regret for having intentionally or unintentionally used the expressions that only animals were goaded. I have always thought that he would be the last person to make the slightest insinuation against me. I am grateful enough to regard the attitude that he has taken towards me, namely, that he has been generous enough to say that I was one of those widely respected persons in the Andhra desa, and may I avail myself of that prerogative on this occasion and exercise the privilege of proclaiming to the Andhra desa that this day marks, for us, the dawn of a glorious epoch in our history? I consider it a high privilege to support this motion for the passing of this Bill and I do so, if I may so put it, in three capacities and with triple joy. I am glad, first of all, that this Bill has come to the stage of being finally passed and as I happen to be at present in the high position, due more to the kindness of others than to any merit in me, of the office of the Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University I deem it a sincere pleasure on this occasion to state that from the parent tree of the Madras University there is going to spring up a most healthy and promising off-shoot, namely, the Andhra University, and with all the solicitude and with all the good-will of the parents towards the child the Madras University will wish God-speed to the Andhra University. Defects there might be and difficulties might possibly arise; but as in the world of plants so in the world of thought the new transplanted graft will often be more vigorous than the parent stock; and I trust that it will prove to be so in this case also on account of the advantageous position, in certain respects, in which the Andhra University will be placed. However, if this Bill happens to be wholly and entirely a replica of the parent Act, even then it will be a great gain to us. I am not wholly in agreement with those who think that if the Andhra University was to be merely a copy of the Madras University, there would be absolutely no justification for its existence. Even if it was a bare copy of the Madras University as it existed before the re-organization, even then I believe there would be some justification for its existence; because even then we would not confine its activities

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merely to affiliation and examination. I feel that the Andhra University will be substantially much more than an examining and affiliating university. But Sir, even if it were wholly an affiliating and examining university, as it is required to function in a much more limited area than the Madras University is required to do, that in itself is an advantage to us. The Andhra University is materially different from and substantially better than an affiliating and examining university. It has prescribed to itself certain distinct aims as the Bill will show; and I regard it, as my old and esteemed Friend Mr. Samuel said, a red-letter day in the history of the Andhra desa. We feel that this Bill has opened a new day for us for the purpose of our culture. We feel, Sir, that we are set on the high way of advancement in the university education. In this connexion, Sir, if I may be permitted to dwell for a while upon a particular point—I hope, Sir, Mr. President, that you will not rule me out of order—I wish to request in the case of certain Members, that they should realize the fact that there is a real and substantial distinction between collegiate education and university education. Most of us have been led into the belief that it is one course of university education from the time a youngster enters the junior intermediate class to the time one attains a doctorate; but there is a clear and substantial distinction between collegiate education and true university education. This Bill, I am happy to be able to say, as it passed through these discussions in the Council, realized that distinction and provided for an adequate diffusion of collegiate education, while at the same time it attempted to concentrate university education in particular centres. That is the real justification for the distinction which has been made in the Bill between the facilities given for further affiliation of second-grade colleges so that there might grow up more degree colleges, and yet the concentration of the higher studies be only in particular centres. Far from being inclined to turn down this Bill while voting a white feather for the hon. the Minister's cap, let alone hints of hyphocrisy, I take leave to congratulate him, upon having been most amenable to the abovesaid distinction made in the Bill. Even in moments of sincerest pleasure, we may have in the world of limitations a few regrets and one of the regrets is this, that the endeavour to make Vizianagram a distinct centre has not been approved. Reference was made to Vizianagram having been well equipped in physics and laboratory. That is not what I am thinking of. I believe that Vizianagram has golden opportunities of development to the highest university status in oriental linguistic study; and if only Vizianagram had been recognized as a centre of oriental learning, it would have been advantageous both to the Government and to the people of Vizianagram. I do hope that before long it would be possible, by an amendment of the Act, to give Vizianagram its legitimate place in the Andhra University. I am now sincerely glad that Bezwada has been made the headquarters of the University; since it has been lucky enough to get this honour there is reported a splendid expression of enthusiasm in a tangible way in favour of Bezwada. I know as an Andhra that Bezwada is a very fortunate place; and if Bezwada has also been recognized as the headquarters of the University it is a fresh triumph for it. My hon. Friend Mr. Samuel will bear me out that Bezwada was a small village when he and I migrated from Madras; when after completing our education, both of us went as teachers, the one to Bezwada and the other to Ellore. What was Bezwada then but one short

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street between a couple of channels? Now all those people who come there fresh will, either in jealousy or admiration, see that it has grown so vast within the last four decades; and I hope that further opportunities will be given to Bezwada till it becomes one of the leading places not only in the Northern Circars but in the whole of the Madras Presidency. I do hope it will be so, and that it may be possible to amend the Act again so as to secure Bezwada a place as a centre of university education. Whatever might be possible or not possible, taking the actual provisions of the Bill, I as an Andhra feel immensely glad that we have got a university of our own. My esteemed Friend from Cuddapah, Rai Bahadur Narasimhaacharu Garu, has said that it depended upon the Government to make or mar this Bill. Without questioning that, I would say that it depends much more on the Andhras themselves to make or mar this Bill. To the extent to which we accept this Bill as a gospel of our educational expansion, to that extent this Bill will succeed, and in its success the progress and advancement of the Andhra people consist. I, therefore, hope that from the humblest school-master plodding in the elementary school right up to the University professor teaching on the academic side, from the poor peasants drudging with their agricultural implements right up to the Rajas and Maharajas, all will join with one heart and with one voice and contribute to the success of the Andhra University. I do hope that a great age has dawned upon us, and we can surely rejoice in being able to witness the creation of this Andhra University.

“ If I do not belittle the hon. the Minister for Education, I may say that I had known him as a school boy. I had passed my M. A. examination one year before he passed his Matriculation examination. I do not know that in these days I even mistook Patro, though now he is a big man in more than one sense, and I must call him as Sir A. P. Patro. Then he was merely Patro unto me; and he has remained all these years an object of sincere personal interest to me. He is a person for whom it may be said that he is, under God, to a more than ordinary degree, the architect of his own fortune. He has been a fighting man all through; and he has fought and won. This is one great battle which he has fought and which through your kind co-operation and through your generous sympathies he has been able to fight out successfully. As I congratulate the House I can only confer my benedictions on him. At Vizagapatam when we met in conference, towards the close of the conference, I appealed to him to do all that lay in his power during the period of his office as Minister to bring about this Bill. He was moved by that appeal and he said that to that appeal there could be only one reply. The result is that he has brought forward this Bill and carried it through. The hon. Minister has my heartiest good wishes. What he has designed will naturally go into the hands of others; and as he has said, the future progress of the University depends upon those into whose hands it falls to work out the scheme in the early stages. They should give a right lead to the country; and at the same time they should remember with gratitude that it was through an Andhra that this Bill had been achieved.”

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—“ Mr. President, Sir, we have heard pæans of praise and thankfulness showered on the Bill that is, I suppose, about to be passed. My task is of far different and perhaps of a less pleasant kind. I

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have to stick to the prosaic facts of the situation. With respect to what has been said by my hon. Friend Sir R. Venkataratnam regarding the fight waged by my hon. Friend the Minister for Education on behalf of this Bill, if we are to be true to the facts of history, we will have to conclude that if there has been a fight, it has been only a fight by a single person without an opponent. The Madras Senate years ago resolved that a linguistic university should be started in South India and even granted that the Andhra University should have precedence. We cannot on this occasion when personal equations are likely to loom large forget the generous part played by the old Madras University though it had in those days a Tamil majority upon the Senate. The hon. the Minister for Education agreed and declared that in the Select Committee stage the Bill was viewed in a thoroughly non-party spirit. Such being its recent history I hope it will not be considered to be a wrong view if I say that a large number of factors co-operated in the evolution of this Bill and though I am the last man to deny to the hon. the Minister for Education the credit that is his rightful share I would not like to forget the other factors and people who also contributed to this achievement.

"My position with regard to this Bill is a somewhat difficult one. As an Andhra I am glad that one of the old cries of my country, i.e., an Andhra University, is about to be an accomplished fact. The Andhra Movement was started mainly to achieve three objects. Firstly an Andhra Province, of which I hope this Bill will be a forerunner, then an Andhra University and thirdly, though it was for a time only, an Andhra volunteer corps or regiment, regarding which I believe, the hon. the Raja of Panagal interested himself in the days when he was a member of the Imperial Council. Accordingly I do feel glad that the Andhra University has come in some shape or form. But did we want it in this particular shape and form? That is the question which I have to consider presently. I think my hon. Friend the Minister won't regard me as unjust when I say that with all the good-will in the world I cannot bring myself to congratulate him either on the manner in which he piloted the Bill or on the actual matter of the Bill. The question of the manner in which Bills are piloted is one of importance, to which my hon. Friend, the Leader of the Opposition, very properly directed almost copious attention. We want Ministers to give a lead. If they say that the Select Committee has looked at this matter in a non-party spirit, we expect them to reciprocate the feeling and try as far as possible to accept the views of the Select Committee. Where they differ we expect them to say so expressly; where they agree we expect them to support. But in regard to this Bill the legislative methods pursued by the hon. Minister have been the reverse of what would properly be expected of him. On the very first amendment moved by Sir Kurma Reddi to substitute 'Telugu' for 'Andhra' the hon. Minister exhibited his strange manoeuvre. He began by saying he could not accept the amendment but remained neutral. Much of the time of this House has been taken with the discussion on two topics. And in fact it is no exaggeration to say that all the discussion and all the interest in the Bill has centred round two topics, on the subject of concentration centres and on the subject of the headquarters. On both these topics we did not get the lead we had a right to expect from the hon. Minister. With respect to the proviso moved by the hon. Member from Godavari you allowed us full half a day to this task. At more than one stage of the discussion I got up to

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ask the hon. Minister to let us know whether he was in favour of accepting the proviso or against it. His only answer was that he would wait and let us know at the end, and in the end he brought out this tremendous fact that under the Madras University Act these colleges would be entitled to become first-grade colleges, and that some of them have already applied for permission to be raised to first grade—facts which are thoroughly well known to the Select Committee and to the Members of the Council—and therefore he was going to accept the amendment. I do not blame him for accepting it. I am not dealing with the merits of the question. I am now dealing with the legislative methods pursued by the hon. Minister. If the hon. Minister had told us right at the beginning, much time would have been saved and discussion would have been avoided.

"With regard to the location of the headquarters, place after place was rejected as a centre. When an hon. Member moved that the subject of the headquarters be postponed till after the question of the centres was disposed of, he supported it by saying that the question of centres had a natural relationship to the question of headquarters and that therefore the latter question might be taken up after the former had been disposed of. That alteration in the scheme of business was agreed to; but in the end a place which did not form any one of the centres approved of in the Bill was chosen. There was no logic. If there was no logical relation between the centres and the headquarters we might as well have disposed of the question of the headquarters exactly at the place where it appeared on the agenda. Even on that question have we had the lead and light which we were entitled to expect from the hon. Minister? He was mute. His chief voted against him. As regards the particular way in which the Executive Councillors, the Ministers and their official following voted, I need not add to what has been said by my hon. Friend the Leader of the Opposition already. In this connexion I should like to know—I raise this as a question of general importance and not as one regarding the particular hon. Members of the Legislative Council—what exactly is the role that the law or the custom of our constitution expects the hon. the expert Members of the Council to play? On the only subject on which they spoke, their views did not prevail either with the Minister or with the Council. They spoke against Bezvada being fixed as the headquarters of the University. I thought they were here either to advise the Minister or advise the Council so that we may benefit by the expert guidance in coming to a conclusion. It seems to me that the Minister did not profit by that advice. And as for the Council they received no advice whatever from the hon. the Director of Public Instruction. I am only raising the more general question and I do not want to draw attention to particular individuals. I think I have said enough on the legislative methods pursued by my hon. Friend the Minister for Education. I repeat the statement though it has been in express terms contradicted by my hon. Friend Sir R. Venkataratnam Nayudu that the acceptance of the proviso moved by Sir Kurma Reddi is a white feather in the Minister's cap. Sir Venkataratnam Nayudu made a distinction hitherto unknown to educational science by saying that collegiate education is different from university education. The hon. Member seems to think that up to the B.A. course it is all collegiate education and afterwards the post-graduate course is the university education. We were till now accustomed to the distinction between secondary education and university education

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and thought that the intermediate could more properly be classed with secondary education so that all post-intermediate study could be called university education. That is the principle on which a three years' course after the intermediate has been adopted in more than one recently constituted Indian university."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I am sorry to interrupt the hon. Member. Will he be able to bring his speech to a close soon? I expect the hon. Mr. Moir to speak on behalf of the Government, and we intend to rise earlier than usual."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"With all due deference to you, Mr. President, I would not be able to dispose of the subject if I am hurried. I am perfectly willing to have the debate adjourned till to-morrow. I have to speak on a number of subjects and you know, Sir, that the third reading stage is a general field day when we survey the entire situation. I shall place myself in your hands, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Will the hon. Member take longer than 10 or 15 minutes?"

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"It looks like it, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I shall then adjourn the House for the day."

The House adjourned to meet again at 11 o'clock on Friday the 6th November 1925.

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Friday, the 6th November 1925.

The House met at 11 o'clock, Mr. President (the hon. Mr. M. RUTHNASWAMY, M.A., Bar-at-Law) in the chair.

PRESENT:

Ramaswami Ayyar, K.C.I.E., The hon. Sir C. P.	Pantulu Ayyar, Mr. V.
Marjoribanks, C.S.I., C.I.E., The hon. Mr. N. E.	Prabhakaran Tampan, Mr. K.
Usman Sahib Bahadur, The hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad.	Qadir Mubid-din Elyas Khan Sahib, Mr.
Moir, C.S.I., C.I.E., The hon. Mr. T. E.	Raghuchandra Ballal, Mr. K.
Raja of Panagal, The hon. the Patro, Kt., The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.	Raja, Rao Bahadur M. C.
Sivagnanam Pillai, The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N.	Raja of Ramnad.
Abdulla Ghatala Sahib, Mr.	Rajan, Mr. P. T.
Adinarayana Chettiyar, Mr. T.	Ramachandra Reddi, Mr. B.
Ankinedu Prasad, Mr. S. K. Y.	Raman, Rao Bahadur P.
Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. S.	Rama Rao, Rao Sahib U.
Arunaga Nadar, Mr. P. K. S. A.	Ramaohari, Rao Sahib K. V.
Boag, Mr. G. T.	Ramalinga Reddi, Mr. C.
Devendrudo, Mr. N.	Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.	Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
Ghouse Mian Sahib, Mr. Muhammad.	Ross, Mr. T. M.
Gopala Menon, Mr. C.	Sagararam, Mr. P.
Gopalan, Rao Sahib P. V.	Saldanha, Mr. J. A.
Grieve, Mr. E. G.	Samuel, Mr. J. D.
Kesava Pillai, C.I.E., Diwan Bahadur P.	Sarabha Reddi, Mr. K.
Krishnama Achariyar, Rao Bahadur V. T.	Sarvarayudu, Mr. K.
Krishnan Nayar, Diwan Bahadur M.	Satyamurti, Mr. S.
Legh, C.I.E., Mr. E. W.	Sitayya, Mr. M.
Madanagopal Nayudu, Mr. R.	Srinivasan, Rao Sahib B.
Mallesappa, Mr. T.	Subbarayan, Dr. P.
Marakkayar, Mr. V. Hamid Sultan.	Symons, Major-General T. H.
Marthandam Pillai, Mr. P. N.	Tangavelu Pillai, Rao Sahib T. C.
Moidu Sahib, Mr. T. M.	Tanikachala Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur O.
Muttayya Mudaliyar, Mr. C.	Uppi Sahib, Mr. K.
Muttayya Mudaliyar, Mr. S.	Veerian, Mr. E.
Narasimhaiah, Rai Bahadur T. M.	Vellingiri Gounder, Mr. V. C.
Narasimha Raju, Rao Bahadur C. V. S.	Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr. S.
Narayanaswami Pillai, Mr. T. M.	Venkatachala Padayachi, Mr. K.
Natesa Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C.	Venkataramana Ayyangar, Mr. C. V.
Obalesappa, Mr. B.	Venkatarama Sastriyar, Mr. T. R.
Paddison, C.S.I., Mr. G. F.	Venkataramnam, Mr. B.
Pandrang Rao, Mr. V.	Venkatareddi Nayudu, Kt., Rai Bahadur Sir K.
	Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur W.
	Wood, Mr. C. E.
	Zamindar of Kallikota.

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I

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[Order made by the President of the Madras Legislative Council under Standing Order No. 15 on the 4th December 1924—

1. Starred questions to be put at a meeting of the Council with their answers shall be printed and placed on the Council table an hour before the President takes his seat.

The Secretary shall call out the name of each interpellator in the order in which the names are printed, specify the serial number of his question and make a sufficient pause to give him or any other member a reasonable opportunity of rising in his place and putting a supplementary question. Supplementary questions must be put immediately after the principal questions to which they relate.

2. If a member responsible for a starred question happens to be absent when it is called, it will be open either to him or to any other member to put supplemental questions thereon after the other starred questions for the day have been answered, provided question-time is not thereby exceeded.

3. Questions, not starred, will not be called in Council, but they will be printed with their answers and placed on the table of the House along with the list of starred questions. Oral supplementary questions will not be allowed in regard to unstarred questions.]

STARRED QUESTIONS

Bench Courts.

Appointment of Bench Magistrates in the Ambur Bench Court.

* 962 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that there were three vacancies of the Bench Magistrateships since June last in the Ambur Bench Court; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the three vacancies were duly filled in by two caste Hindus and one Muhammadan without any Adi-Dravida being appointed though Adi-Dravidas applied for it?

A.—(a) & (b) There has been only one vacancy in the Ambur Bench Court since June last. It has not yet been filled up.

Mr. R. VEERIAN:—"May I know who recommends to the Government for appointing Bench Magistrates in this case?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Ordinarily, District Magistrates. But the question is 'who recommends to the Government in this case.' For that purpose I want notice."

Mr. R. VEERIAN:—"My own information is that the District Magistrates are not expected to investigate whether the persons are suitable or not. It seems to me that the District Magistrates direct their subordinates to make the investigation. I wanted to know whether the Tahsildar or the Sub-Magistrate recommends in this case."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Some information has been imparted to the Government by the hon. Member which they will consider."

Mr. R. VEERIAN:—"I think that the post has not already been filled up. I see the answer was sent to the Council office on the 27th October 1925. May I request the hon. Member in charge of the portfolio that a member of the depressed classes is nominated to that Court? The name of the member has already been suggested by the District Collector."

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Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"May I know what is the policy of the Government in regard to making those appointments?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Fitness solely."

Famine.

Famine relief in Coimbatore district.

* 963 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal to start famine relief in the district of Coimbatore, especially in the Avanashi, Palladam, Tiruppur, Erode, Kangayam, Dharapuram and Pollachi taluks;

(b) if so, in what manner the famine relief would be given;

(c) whether any special officer was sent to enquire into the famine-stricken taluks in the district already; and

(d) whether any report was submitted to the Government by the District Collector, Coimbatore, about the present famine conditions in the district in the taluks mentioned?

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

(c) The Settlement Commissioner and the Collector toured in parts of the district where there was partial failure of rainfall and are satisfied that famine conditions do not prevail at present.

(d) Special season reports have been received from the Collector for August and September and a special allotment of Rs. 1,12,000 has been made to him for the grant of loans under the Loans Acts.

Mr. R. VEERIAN:—"With reference to the answer to clause (c) that famine conditions do not prevail at present, I may say that the conditions have changed now enormously. Therefore may I know what the Government are going to do now and why free-grants are not given instead of loans?"

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"May I request the hon. the Revenue Member to make a statement, for this answer seems to have been received in the Council Office on the 28th October 1925. On that day we had a discussion on the matter in this House. The House would be very much obliged to the hon. Member if he could give us some information as to whether any steps have been taken in view of the discussion that took place."

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"The answer on the paper was written on the 14th October. I do not know why it was so long delayed before it appeared on the paper. The position has of course changed. The information given in the answer is not now accurate. We have received a further report from the Collector in which he said that he was going to start some works and asked for an allotment; we have sanctioned by telegram an allotment of Rs. 4,500. The Government will increase the amount if the Collector should think it necessary. The Collector has been written to and told that he has the power to start test works without waiting for the orders of the Government. The Settlement Commissioner has either gone or is about to go to the district again. The situation is at present brighter because the last report is that they have had considerable rain in the locality."

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Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know, Sir, if the Government have considered the desirability of declaring famine to exist there, in view of what I said that there is a good deal of difference between famine and test works because in the case of test works, old and young men do not get any allowance ; in the other case dependants will get some work ?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" The information so far before the Government does not justify the declaration of famine conditions."

Depressed Classes.

Adult education among depressed classes.

* 964 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN : With reference to question No. 324 answered at the meeting, dated 21st August 1925, will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether the application said to have been under consideration for grants-in-aid for adult education among depressed classes has already been disposed of ; if so, what the orders of Government are thereon ?

A.—The matter is still under consideration.

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—" The answer is that the matter is under consideration. May I know whether there is no limit for such consideration ? The answer is very indefinite."

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I should like to say that the question has been referred to the Commissioner of Labour and I shall hurry it up."

Local Boards and Municipal Councils.

Functions of the Inspector of Local Boards and Municipalities.

* 965 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the functions of the Inspector of Local Boards and Municipalities ; and

(b) whether the Inspector of Local Boards is also the Registrar-General of Panchayats ; if so, whether separate salaries are made for both the appointments ?

A.—(a) The Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards gives advice on all matters connected with local and municipal administration to all local bodies who ask for it. He makes such inspections or reports connected with local administration as may be required by the Government. He also helps local bodies in the preparation of schemes for the introduction of compulsory education. The following powers have been specifically delegated to him by Government :—

- (1) Power to approve the abolition of unions with a population of less than 5,000.
- (2) Power to sanction the payment from taluk or district board funds of contributions to village panchayats.

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(3) Power to sanction investments of local and municipal funds exceeding Rs 5,000 in such co-operative and other banks as have specifically been approved by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and the Government.

(b) The answer to the first part is in the affirmative ; the answer to the second part is in the negative.

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—" With reference to the answer to clause (a) that 'the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards gives advice on all matters connected with local and municipal administration to all local bodies who ask for it', may I know whether he cannot give advice of his own accord, particularly with reference to the ignoring of the claims of minorities and other unrepresented communities and why such a power is not vested in the Inspector of Local Boards and Municipalities so as to avoid the trouble of interpellations on the floor of the House ?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" He is not prevented from giving advice. If he thinks fit, he may advise them."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" With reference to the answer to clause (a) that 'he makes such inspections or reports connected with local administration as may be required by the Government' I would like to know whether this work does not interfere with his other work, viz., that pertaining to panchayats."

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" The Government do not think that it interferes with his other work."

Medical.

Candidates of the depressed classes in the Government School of Indian Medicine.

* 966 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) how many candidates belonging to the depressed classes are now undergoing training in the Government School of Indian Medicine, Madras

(b) whether any stipends are given to the depressed classes students when they undergo training ;

(c) whether in the case of depressed classes students any concession shown in the matter of school fees ; and

(d) whether any exemption will be made in the case of students who have studied up to 4th, 5th or 6th Form for admission into the school to undergo training ?

A.—(a) One.

(b) No stipends have been sanctioned for men students. For stipends of the monthly value of Rs. 20 each have been sanctioned for women students and any of these remaining unutilized in any particular year are awarded in that year to the deserving men students belonging to the backward and depressed communities. The student referred to in clause (a) has been awarded one of these stipends.

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- (c) The Government have provided twenty free studentships to be awarded annually to deserving students. In awarding the studentships, preference is given to women and to students from backward and depressed communities. Students belonging to the depressed classes are also granted the half-fee concession under article 92 of the Madras Educational Rules.
- (d) The standard of general qualification prescribed for admission to the school is a working knowledge of English in addition to proficiency in Sanskrit or Telugu, Tamil or Urdu. Preference is given to candidates who possess the secondary school-leaving certificate (especially to those who studied science subjects as optionals) or any other equivalent or higher qualification. The Government do not propose to make any special concession in this respect in the case of applicants belonging to the depressed classes.

Education.

School fees for depressed class pupils.

* 967 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state why in the Memorandum No. 4004-A-1, dated 29th October 1924, issued by the Government, Law (Education) Department, there is a conditional clause to the effect that parent or guardian of a pupil of depressed or backward class shall have to pay the whole or a portion of the fees unless there is reason to believe that they are not able to pay the school fees of the elementary schools under public management?

A.—The intention of Government was fully explained in Circular Memorandum No. 141-A-1, dated the 24th January 1925, copy of which has been communicated to the hon. Member. It is reasonable that the parent or guardian of a pupil who is in a position to pay the whole or a portion of the fees should be required to do so.

Mr. R. VEERIAN:—"The concession is not allowed even in approved cases. If there are two boys in one family they give concession to one boy and they do not give to the other boy. I want to know why such a thing should be done."

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"It is the management that decides."

Mr. R. VEERIAN:—"It is a conditional clause. The headmasters of the schools and the correspondents of the schools are the persons who have to certify. Even in a number of approved cases of poverty, concessions are not granted."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"What is the question, please?"

Mr. R. VEERIAN:—"According to rule 92 of the Madras Educational Rules it is said that on producing poverty certificates the approved depressed classes and other backward communities become eligible to get half the standard school fees. Even on the production of such certificates, Sir, the correspondents and the headmasters are not at all granting such concessions. Why so?"

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The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I am still waiting for the hon. Member's question. Will he kindly put the question cutting out all the explanatory statements?"

Mr. R. VEERIAN:—"Very well, Sir. I wanted to know why headmasters of the schools and the correspondents of the schools are not strictly adhering to the very rule framed by the Government with reference to granting half the fee concessions to depressed classes?"

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"I do not know, Sir."

Excise.

Location of the toddy shops in Ambattur village.

* 968 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN: With reference to question No. 232 answered at the Council meeting dated 20th August 1925 regarding the location of toddy shops in Ambattur village, will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state what is the legitimate need of the locality?

A.—"Legitimate need of the locality" means the demand for a licit supply of toddy by the people of the locality accustomed to drink.

Mr. R. VEERIAN:—"I want to know very respectfully whether the people living in that locality sent a mahazar signed by them asking for toddy shops in the particular locality. In the absence of a mahazar how are we to believe this?"

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Arising from the answer to the question, may I ask the hon. the Minister to state whether the policy of the Government is to locate toddy shops wherever people accustomed to drink want them to be located, or are there any other considerations which the Government take into account before locating these toddy shops?"

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"If the locality does not want the toddy shops, that fact is taken into consideration. If any protest is made by that particular locality, it is also taken into consideration."

Mr. R. VEERIAN:—"May I know whether it is possible for any human being to overcome such strong temptations?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"That question does not arise."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"May I know how the demand of each locality is ascertained?"

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"By continued practice for a large number of years."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I take it that according to the hon. the Minister's answer to my hon. Friend's supplementary question, if a toddy shop has been in a particular locality for a large number of years, the Government will never abolish it?"

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"If the public do not want it, it will be abolished."

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Agriculture.*Adequate supply of cattle for cultivation in the Presidency.*

* 969 Q—MR. C. GOPALA MENON: Will the hon. the Minister for Development and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the extent of land in this Presidency fit for cultivation but remaining waste for want of adequate supply of cattle;

(b) whether he has any programme in view to remedy this defect;

(c) what the total number of cattle available for tilling the land sown in the Presidency is; and

(d) what the quantity of land available now for tilling is and whether he has any proposals in view to remedy the existing state of affairs if the present supply of cattle is inadequate?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer to clause (b) of question No. 653 answered at the meeting of the Council on 19th March 1924.

(c) & (d) Statistics of live-stock under different classes and of the total cultivable area in the Presidency are given in the season and crop report for 1923-24.

MR. C. GOPALA MENON:—"Sir, the hon. the Minister has not replied to that part of my question which asks whether he has any proposals in view to remedy the existing state of affairs if the present supply of cattle is inadequate."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—"That question has been answered in the questions to which the hon. Member's attention is drawn in the present answer."

1-15 MR. C. GOPALA MENON:—"The answer is not complete there. It does not say that the present supply is inadequate. My question now is whether the hon. Minister has got any proposal for supplementing the present inadequate supply of cattle by any mechanical appliances for ploughing purposes."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—"The present supply is not considered inadequate."

MR. C. GOPALA MENON:—"So the hon. Minister is not prepared to adopt any other method for improving the cultivation of lands in the Presidency?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—"That does not depend on the answer to this question."

Co-operative Societies.*Applications from depressed class members for the posts of Deputy Registrars of Co-operative Societies.*

* 970 Q—MR. R. VEERIAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state how many members belonging to the depressed classes had applied for appointment in the new cadre of Deputy Registrars of Co-operative Credit Societies and how many were appointed either as Deputy Registrars or as Assistant Registrars.

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A.—No applications were received by Government from members of the depressed classes for the post of Deputy Registrar.

No one was appointed direct as Deputy Registrar but an officer already in the department was promoted. Five members applied for the post of Assistant Registrar and one was recruited direct to that grade.

MR. R. VEERIAN:—"May I know whether there was any advertisement in the newspapers with reference to the appointment of these Assistant Registrars?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—"The Staff Selection Board caused the advertisement to be published."

[*Note.*—An asterisk * at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

II**DISCUSSION REGARDING DECEMBER AND JANUARY MEETINGS.**

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Sir, a question that has to be decided in consultation with the House is the convenient day for the next meeting of the Legislative Council in December. As at present advised, a suggestion has been made that the 17th of December may be fixed as the date. When I made that suggestion on the 21st August, one hon. Member,—I think Mr. Adinarayana Chettiyar—stated that that day would be inconvenient to certain members. And then I said that the date of the December meeting might be fixed later on after taking into consideration the convenience of all or the majority of the hon. Members. The date suggested is the 17th (Thursday) and we would be grateful for any suggestions that are made."

* MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Can the hon. Member tell us the probable duration of the sittings?"

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"I understand that there are certain Bills in the Local Self-Government Department. They will be brought up at that meeting. And it is not expected that, unless the Government of India send us their reply very soon on the Irrigation and the Land Revenue Settlement Bills, they will be ready for the December meeting. They may be ready for the January meeting. I take it that there will be three days of non-official and three days of official business."

* MR. J. A. SALDANHA:—"May I point out, Sir, that the duration of our sittings has been invariably, at least recently, underestimated? I remember last time at the last sitting, it was estimated to be for four days. That was what was gathered from the remarks that fell from the hon. the Leader of the House and others. As a matter of fact that meeting lasted for ten days. This time this meeting was estimated to continue only for four days, from what the hon. the President has himself told us. As a matter of fact it has lasted for ten days. The office has accordingly put up 70 questions for the first day and lessened the number for the remaining days. In fact several of us had expected that it would continue for ten days. Last time there was much hurry-burry and pressure at the last days of the sitting to quicken the business as much as possible. This time also we have been going on as expeditiously as possible; I do not think any inordinately long speeches are being

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delivered; and in spite of that we have sat for ten days instead of four as was anticipated. So I think, in all justice to the House, the hon. the Leader of the House and the Members of Government together with the hon. the President of this Council should consult among themselves and see that the duration is not underestimated. I specially make this request for this reason that the 17th of December is only a week before the Christmas holidays. Christmas holidays are reserved for various conferences and the Congress, and I hope all of us, including the official Members (Laughter), will attend the Congress. We expect to come for other conferences also at Madras and elsewhere. So that I am particular that there is no underestimation of the possible duration of the sitting. Apart from official business we have a number of private Bills. There are three non-official Bills. I have two to my credit, if I am not mistaken, and they will take a long time to discuss. I therefore suggest that the 17th December will not be quite convenient. I would like that it is fixed earlier so that we may be quite sure that the Christmas holidays are not taken away. If that is not possible, I would suggest that the meeting be postponed till after the Christmas holidays."

* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—"Mr. President, Sir, it has been already mentioned by the Leader of the House that in all probability the sitting will be for six days. We cannot now fix the exact number of days as that would depend upon the nature of the Bills to be introduced, whether they will be contentious or not. Even taking that six days will be the duration, I think it will be quite convenient if we meet on the 14th of December. That will be a Monday and we may sit for six days in the week and if any work remains unfinished we may even sit on the 21st."

"The question of Malabar Tenancy Bill remains for consideration. The Bill will emerge out of the hands of the Select Committee in a day or two and it may be published in Malayalam and in English before the end of December. So that it may be necessary to give four or five days for that Bill."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"I may at once say that I have had a consultation this morning with the hon. Member who is piloting the Bill and I think it must be taken for granted that the Bill will not be ready for discussion before January, the reason being that the Select Committee has yet to meet and finish consideration of the draft of the Bill. Further it must be published because there have been some changes made in the Select Committee, of considerable importance. It is therefore expected that it will be ready only in January."

"So far as the December meeting is concerned, there will be the Village Officers' Restoration Bill of my hon. Colleague the Revenue Member, which is expected to take less than a day, the Borstal Bill which will probably take half a day and the Bills of the hon. the Raja of Panagal which may take a day or two. Thus there will be three days of official business. As the hon. the Leader of the Opposition has stated that the 14th will be convenient, I shall mention later in the day whether that would suit us. Speaking for myself, I think that that would be convenient."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—"I would press the hon. the Leader of the House to have the meeting on the 14th because a good many of us have arranged to leave Madras on the 21st or 22nd on other engagements elsewhere."

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* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"I cannot give a final answer now. I shall do so at a later stage."

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"I would also urge on behalf of this section of the House that the 14th would be convenient as most of us will have to travel long distances from Madras about the 20th. In any case we should like to close on the 19th. It cannot go beyond that. If that is clearly understood that we do not drag on from day to day and stop peremptorily on the 19th, I have no objection."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I think provisionally we may take it that the 14th will be the date on which we meet unless Sir Ramaswami Ayyar suggests difficulties which are insuperable."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"Just one more matter which I wish to mention. I take it that you would be away in January practically until the 20th of January on account of the conference of Presidents, so that the January meeting will be after the 20th."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"Now that reference has been made to the January sitting, may I say with reference to the consultation that I had with the hon. the Leader of the House this morning, that in accordance with the calculations of my hon. Friend and the Members of the Select Committee on the Bill, it is likely that that Bill will take about four or five days in the Council. I want to finish it as early as possible and in as short a time as possible. I may also state that if we do not finish it in January, there may be obstacles in our way. In February we shall be at the Budget and I request the hon. the Law Member therefore to have it in the January meeting."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"As I have already stated, Sir, I had the advantage of knowing that the hon. the President will necessarily have to be away in order to attend the conference of Presidents in January. Even if the meeting is in the third or the fourth week of January, we can go on in February and the financial business will begin only in the last week of February. So that there ought to be no difficulty in the matter."

III

THE ANDHRA UNIVERSITY BILL.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The House will now resume discussion of the Andhra University Bill."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—"Mr. President, allow me to thank you, Sir, for your courtesy in consenting to the adjournment of this debate and giving me some further time in order to complete my remarks."

"I was dealing yesterday with the defence made by my hon. Friend, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Madras of the inclusion by the hon. the Minister of the proviso by which instead of the principle of concentration we practically introduced that of diffusion. The defence put up was that there was a distinction between collegiate and university education, that collegiate education included the B.A. and university education proper commenced only at the post-graduate stage. That was a most novel distinction ever brought forward and I do not think that examination will show that it is a valid or convincing distinction. Were it true, then we would have to hold that before Lord Curzon's reforms were introduced in our

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university education, there were never more than 20 or 30 or at the most 40 people in the whole of our presidency who were receiving university education, that all the B.A.'s and the B.A., B.L.'s whom we see in our midst are men of whom it cannot be said that they have received university education. Perhaps there is one university college for the whole of India, namely, the Tata Research Institute at Bangalore. I am sure this distinction appears to me to have the nature of an after thought and it does violence both to thought and language. I am not prepared to admit its validity. Whatever may be the abstract view on that question, one thing is obvious that it does not in the slightest fit in with the hon. Minister's Statement of Objects and Reasons, with all the considerations put forward in the Special Officer's Report and with what we know of the hon. Minister's attitude on the subject till my hon. Friend from Guntur threatened to give the Bill a decent burial if the proviso was not inserted. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons the principle of concentration at three centres is defended on the ground that that is the only method by which the youths of the Andhra country could be brought together in large numbers at an impressionable age, by which the social life of the university could be developed and character of the youth could be built up. If now, concentration is going to apply only to post-graduate course—and this matter was considered carefully in the Select Committee and no novel point is raised now—we have it on the statement of the Special Officer, we have it even apart from that from our own experience of things, that not more than 40 or 50 students would have the unique benefits of this extraordinary concentration.

30 "And these 40 or 50 students will be spread over three centres and your grand scheme of social life and your academic atmosphere, and your character and nation-building are to be attained by concentrating 14 or 16 students in each centre. And if Sir Venkataratnam Nayudu's proposals are carried out, the centres would be increased to at least five, because he wants Vizianagram and Bezwada to be included. The concentration of 50 students at five centres—is that in the slightest degree in accord with the Statement of Objects and Reasons? It seems to me that that is in substance what it comes to. The acceptance of my hon. Friend, Sir K. Venkatarreddi Nayudu's proposal is a direct violation of one of the fundamental principles of the Bill. That has really taken out of the Bill a principle that was regarded as one of its most healthy and cardinal features. And the manner in which acquiescence is brought about is one which cannot do credit to Ministerial leadership in this Council. As I already mentioned, for full half a day the discussion went on. We asked again and again what the attitude of the hon. the Minister was on the question. If he had said he was going to accept it, we would have been saved much trouble to the Council, and much time in the discussion of the Bill. It was only after my hon. Friend from Guntur said that, if it was not accepted, the Bill would be given a decent burial, that a hasty consultation was held and the hon. the Minister for Education finally consented to accept it."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"May I say, Sir, as a personal explanation, that it is entirely untrue, untrue to facts and untrue to the circumstances. The position is that public opinion ranged itself round the minute of dissent of Sir R. Venkataratnam Nayudu, the minute which was often quoted by the hon. Member representing the University and

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also by the speaker now. The public opinion concentrated itself on the minute of Sir R. Venkataratnam Nayudu many weeks before that. It is not correct, and it is not fair to himself nor fair to the Council to attribute any motive like that."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—"I do not know, Sir, whether this is a personal explanation, and I do not know even if it is a relevant contradiction to the statement I have made. I did not deny that there was difference of opinion in the matter of the principle of concentration. I did not deny that a large number of people, not confined to one section of the House only, were opposed to the principle of concentration. But I am now dealing with the attitude of the hon. the Minister and not with the attitude of the public."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"The Minister has to act in response to public opinion."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—"This is an explanation, but not a personal explanation. The hon. the Minister will have his turn to make any explanation he may like."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"If the hon. Member objects to such interruptions, it is open to him not to give way."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—"I will not exercise that right, Sir, because it is not always courteous, at any rate it will not make our proceedings as lively as they would otherwise be. However, I want to exercise the right, Sir, if I think that my hon. Friend the Minister is taking undue advantage. Very well, from the Minister's own explanation it is clear that his own personal conviction was in favour of concentration, and when at the last stage, after the threat was uttered, the hon. the Minister got up and said that he was going to accept the proviso on the ground I already stated and also as the leader of a party and in response to public opinion and as a business man, I say that all that may be true. But he may have saved us a good deal of trouble by saying it at an earlier stage. On the whole, it is clear that his personal convictions were otherwise. Now what I want to know is this. Supposing that the personal convictions of the Minister were in one direction and public opinion and party opinion ran in another, then the question arises 'Could he give up what he again and again described as the vital principle of the Bill for the sake of public opinion or party?' Is he acting as a party leader or a party captive? It is all very well to say that he has followed the opinion of the majority. But if he had done so at an earlier stage, something might have been said in defence. When he accepted the opinion of the majority after the statement of my hon. Friend from Guntur, Mr. Ethirajulu Nayudu, then it appears to me that the Ministerial idea of leadership is not that a leader should have a majority, but that the leader should be with a majority. And that is following the majority and not leading. He should have said, 'This I have stated to be a vital principle. If it is accepted, very well, I shall shoulder responsibility. If it is not accepted, it is not possible for me to shoulder the responsibility.' That would have been more in consonance with the dignity of Ministerial leadership and Ministerial position and with the recognized conventions of public life. Then again, Sir, . . ."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"There were differences of opinion."

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Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"This again, I suppose, is a personal explanation. If he thinks that on this there is difference of opinion, well, I am sorry; I do not want to use any strong language, but if he thinks like that, he would be putting himself in a position in which the very leadership will be brought into contempt in our country. Leadership of this kind would be similar to the leadership which some tame animal may claim while it is adjusting its movements to the whip of another; I will say, the whip of the party which he is leading. Very well, Sir, I would leave it to the candid judgment of the House whether abandoning the vital principle of the Bill and trying to console us by saying that in these centres only post-graduate education is given, and so far as post-graduate education is concerned they would be retained, is at all in consonance with the spirit and the letter of the Bill as published and with the subsequent statements on this subject to which we listened in the Select Committee and other places. If my hon. Friend was going to accept that principle of diffusion, I fail to see why he resisted the inclusion of Vizianagram as one of the University centres. Vizianagram has a better right to be called a centre of the University than either Rajahmundry or Anantapur or Vizagapatam. Vizianagram has not only got the best laboratory in the Telugu country, perhaps in the whole Presidency, at which accommodation is given to research scholars of the Madras University, but it has got a research department attached to it which has produced valuable publications. It is conducting extensive research work also on a large scale, so that here in Vizianagram we have all the elements of that post-graduate spirit and study which we were told was real university education. My hon. Friend the Minister, so far as the first-grade colleges were concerned, really swallowed the camel when he accepted the proviso that I already referred to; but when he came to the question of including Vizianagram as a University centre, he strained at the gnat. Sir R. Venkataratnam Nayudu, who advocated the principle of diffusion at an earlier stage, logically and consistently advocated also the inclusion of Vizianagram as a University centre. I have nothing to say about the manner in which Sir R. Venkataratnam Nayudu, one of our most respected educationists, has expressed himself so far at any rate as is consistent with the principle advocated. Well, Sir, out of evil cometh good. My Tamil friends, those that met me a day or two ago, have been telling me that after watching the wranglings of the Andhras over the location of the centres, and their claims that one place for every district should be provided with the university centre and that every district centre be made the headquarters of the University, that my Tamil friends wisely came to the conclusion that if they formulate their plans for a Tamil University, they would plump for a unitary university, a simple unitary university of a pure and unadulterated kind. Very well, Sir, the hon. Member for Chingleput shakes his head negatively. But the Tamil friends who talked with me on the subject have assured me that the example of the Andhras has been taken note of by them. If so, we poor Andhras under this Ministerial leadership would have been degraded to the position of those helots of ancient Sparta. You remember, Sir, how the Spartans, to promote temperance in Sparta, adopted the plan of making a few helots drunk, so that the sight of them may be held up as a warning to the Spartans. Very well, if then in this negative way we Andhras are serving the educational interests of the future among our Tamil brethren, we shall be satisfied (hear, hear), so that even by our negations, by our defects, we may be

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helping them. (A voice: 'Thank you'.) We all belong to the same country, and we have a common duty and a common obligation. Sir, the other question which roused much interest and discussion both here and outside this House was the question of the location of the headquarters. I said yesterday how on this question Ministerial leadership proved a fleeting and a fickle one as in other matters. The discussion of the question of headquarters was postponed until after the question of centres was settled on the ground, the only possible ground, that the Vice-Chancellor should be located at some University centre."

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"On a point of order, Sir. Is the hon. Member really resuming what he had already said last evening?"

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Is that a point of order?"

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"I plead guilty to that charge, Sir, but my hon. Friend will remember that there is always a difficulty in resuming a debate and that Members who were not here yesterday might by mistake have strayed into this Council to-day and I would have to carry them also with me in the discussion here. (Hear, hear.)

"Well, if the hon. the Minister thought that he was not going to stand by that principle laid down by the Select Committee that the headquarters and the centre shall be in a condition of inseparable association, he might have taken that stand at once, and we might have decided the question of headquarters then only. No lead was given to us. Then, Sir, the claims of Guntūr were defeated by a combination of the Government and Opposition, and the reprisal came in the pistol which Mr. Ethirajulu Nayudu pointed at the head of the hon. the Minister. Then the hon. the Raja of Panagal went one step further. He took the view that the wise counsel would be to locate it on neutral ground, so that as far as the important question of University funds was concerned—I must confess there is something in that argument—there might be a more equitable distribution than would be the case if the headquarters was located at any University centre. Anyhow that proposition was laid down and the hon. the Minister for Education gave us no lead on the point. He did not say one word one way or the other, either that he was in favour of locating the Vice-Chancellor on neutral ground of a non-academic variety, nor that he was in favour of the principle that the best arrangement would be to place him in some academic centre. No lead was given, and the strangest thing of all was yesterday the hon. the Minister flourished before us the fact that certain Missions in Guntūr or some other place had resolved to shift their colleges to Bezvada in view of our decision to make it the University headquarters. While I fail to understand how this particular transfer of colleges is going to promote either Andhra education in general or is even consistent with the principle on which we voted for Bezvada as a neutral headquarters. Supposing they shifted the colleges like that, even then, the available facilities in the Andhra country are not going to be increased thereby, and it is not a thing to be proud of. I do not want to deal with that question further. It has been pointed out by my hon. Friend, the Leader of the Opposition, that it would not be consistent even with facts thus to shift a college and try to restrict the provision in Sir K. Venkatarreddi Nayudu's amendment, namely, that all the existing second-grade colleges should have the right to develop into first-grade colleges.

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"But granting, Sir, that such a shifting is possible and that such a shift in interpretation would be considered right, still when the hon. the Minister tells us that as a result of making Bezwada the headquarters, mission colleges are going to be located there, I wonder whether he understands the very Bill that he had the honour to pilot. The whole object of choosing Bezwada is to have a neutral centre, if the neutrality is going to be destroyed by the location of the mission colleges, if the very principle on which you refused the claims of Rajahmundry and on which you refused the claims of Vizagapatam is destroyed, what advantage is gained by parading this self-contradiction as though it is one of the miraculous achievements of the Bill? It only means that my hon. Friend the Minister for Education has not realized why it is he has gone to Bezwada, and I hope he will try to keep the neutrality of this place unsullied. For if that neutrality is invaded by any colleges, the grounds on which Rajahmundry was overlooked would apply to Bezwada as well.

"Sir, from the educational point of view there is one feature which is not merely special in this Bill but unique in the annals of the history of education, and that is in this Bill for the first time in the educational history of the world, so far as I am aware, you are proposing to locate the headquarters of a university at a place in which not only there are no colleges but, if the spirit in which the discussion turned is to prevail, at a place where there shall be no colleges or university education. It may be a good thing or a bad thing. Some of our friends who referred to the special features of the Bill should, I think, not forget this unique feature. Having said that, I would like to guard my personal position by saying that I am not irreconcilably opposed to the provision made and would like to give it a trial as an experiment. Because there is no doubt that the feeling is strong in the Ceded districts that if Rajahmundry or Vizagapatam became the headquarters they would not be given their due share of the funds which Government is expected to provide for this new university.

"One other objection I have got is this. We have got too many mother tongues included in the university area and the problem of making Telugu the medium of instruction is rendered more difficult and not less difficult by the inclusion of Oriya, Kanarese, etc."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Urdu."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"Urdu has to be treated on a different footing, because it is not one of the sectarian languages in the area. The defence for this is that they have taken power either to include or exclude certain areas. Our religious claims—I hope I am not saying anything to offend the religious feelings of anybody—have been so far treated with scant consideration. If he wants to reserve executive authority, he did not tell us how he proposes to exercise it, nor has he given the Council the deciding voice. If within the next ten years or within the next fifty years any new features are going to be created in the Kannada or Oriya taluks, he will probably consent to their exclusion. But if we consent to this exclusion now, we would certainly be simplifying the educational problem that this new university would have to solve. While I am on this subject of contracting out, I would urge on the Government to see their way either to bring an amending Bill by which Vizianagaram will be given the status of a university or to keep Vizianagaram out, so that it may develop according to

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the position and privileges it now has in the existing university scheme, and reach a stage at which it could be taken over by the Andhra University. I say so because I rather fear that the Maharaja of Vizianagaram is just as dangerous a customer as my hon. Friend Mr. Ethirajulu Nayudu. He is not a man to be trifled with, and it may be we are jeopardising the interests of university education in the Andhra desa by this inconsistent and niggardly attitude we have taken towards his institution. Sir, if there is going to be executive action with reference to the exclusion of these areas, I personally very strongly plead for taking it without delay. For, after all, we are not dividing this district physically, administratively and so on. It is only for educational purposes and the line may be just an imaginary line, and it need not create great complications.

"Mr. President, I must, in fairness to the hon. the Minister for Education, confess to the large number of improvements in this Bill as compared with the Madras University Bill. The powers of the University have been well defined and that I take it would mean that the supremacy of the Senate would be there without question by anybody. The Vice-Chancellor has to be elected by the Senate and there is also provision for a Pro-Chancellor, and I trust that our Pro-Chancellor would be one of those great educational patrons who have done so much for the advancement of learning in the Andhra desa. We owe a deep debt of gratitude to our zamindars and Maharajas, and I trust that this suggestion of mine will be taken in the right spirit. Most important of all is one for which Members on this side of the House are deeply thankful to the hon. the Minister for Education is the introduction of the conscience clause. I hope due effect will be given to it, so that true religious liberty would be maintained in our educational institutions.

"Mr. President I will presently bring my remarks to a speedy close. While I find defects both on the educational side and in the manner in which the Bill was piloted, if it was piloted at all or allowed merely to drift, there are great difficulties still. As Andhras who have been asking for this university for years past, we have to accept it and make the best of it. I am, however, constrained to observe that ministerial leadership has never fallen so low as in the conduct of this Bill. The poor Bill was left in this House as a fondling in the hospital. But, at the same time, I must say that there has not been lacking, though not the best possible judgment, considerable sympathy for this struggling measure. I do not know how the expert Member, Mr. Grieve, whose views we were able to know during the Select Committee stage, and the Special Officer view the amendments adopted by this Council. But from the way in which my hon. Friend Mr. Grieve voted, I should rather infer that he thinks that this is not the best of all possible Bills. However, let me tell the hon. the Minister for Education and this Council that we, Andhras, know how to face facts and how to accept facts, and we shall certainly strive our utmost, however dissatisfied we may be with the provisions of the Bill, to shape it so as to bring it near unto our hearts, so to speak, and bring it more into line with true educational requirements of our province and with the high educational ambitions which were at the root of our years' long agitation for a separate Andhra University."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR:—"Mr. President, I wish, Sir, to join in the congratulations to the hon. the Minister for the way in which he has piloted this Bill to its conclusion. I think we all admit that, because the debate has shown that this is a very complicated Bill, one in regard to which opinions

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have varied very much. For my part, I consider that the various points were argued with a capacity and with a clearness which perhaps exceeded the usually high standard of debate in this House. We have had speeches from Members, of whom this House I am glad to say has a considerable number, from Members who are qualified to speak on educational subjects and that we have managed in the time that has been at our disposal to come to the conclusion of our debate is, I think, partly due to the great knowledge which the hon. the Minister has of the Bill and the great attention and the great interest which he has personally devoted to its consideration in this House. I do not propose, Sir, to range over the same wide field that has been opened up by the speeches of the hon. the Leader of the Opposition and Mr. Ramalinga Reddi. I will confine myself to one or two observations on points of more general moment. I admit that the hon. the Leader of the Opposition raised a very important point wherein he questioned whether the existing Bill could possibly permit the course which it was suggested could be taken with reference to Bezwada. But, Sir, if the hon. the Leader of the Opposition is opposed to that suggestion in reference to Bezwada, I am sure he will find great comfort in the view that it will not be possible because the Act when it comes into force will itself render the suggestion illegal. He was also, Sir, dissatisfied, and so was Mr. Ramalinga Reddi, at the way in which the Members of the Reserved half of the Government voted and also at what he called in the failure of the hon. the Minister for Education to give them a sufficient lead. Now, Sir, assuredly I am not in the least prepared, nor is it my part, to defend each provision or the action taken by the hon. the Minister with reference to each amendment. But it is very evident that this Bill is entirely different from most of the legislative measures that have come before this House.

"There was, I think, hardly a single point which was debated or voted upon on purely party lines. In the case of a Bill dealing with such an important question as the education of millions of our citizens and which had as far as possible to reconcile conflicting claims, local, racial and linguistic, it is perhaps inevitable that there should be wide differences of opinion among the Members of this House. I am sure this measure is more complicated in this respect than any which has yet come before the House. I cannot therefore understand the attitude of Mr. Ramalinga Reddi when he laid down in regard to the amendments that were passed, the measure of coercion used by the Minister should have been much larger than . . ."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—" May I on a matter of personal explanation, say this? My point is that this must either be a Government measure or a Ministerial Bill. You cannot call a ministerial measure a first class one so long as you have divergent voting and voting among the ministerialists in opposite directions."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" But I am still waiting for the point of personal explanation."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—" My point is that it is perfectly inconsistent with constitutional responsibility that has been taken by the Government for this Bill. It is nobody's Bill."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" I do not think that the observations of Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddi in any way carry me further. I did not expect

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to convert my hon. Friend to my way of thinking. I am merely stating my reasons why it occurred to me that a charge of inconsistency for not using a party majority. . ."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—" I was never referring to the question of party majority so much as to the fact that the ministerialists did not act as a collective body taking collective responsibility for the Bill."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" I do not think that the hon. Member's explanation carries us any further. I only suggest that this Bill might reasonably have been attended by a somewhat wider latitude than usual."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Why?"

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" Because of its nature. Speaking for my part, and I hope for my hon. Colleagues too, I may say that we were anxious and desirous that, as far as it was possible, the general views of the House should be fully considered in order to make this Bill a workable measure.

"There is one other point to which Mr. Ramalinga Reddi made reference. He welcomes this Bill as one of the preliminaries for the foundation of an Andhra province. Personally I am exceedingly glad to think that that desire in connexion with this Bill came from him alone. I am not here to express any opinion on the merits of an Andhra province or upon the lines of consideration with reference to which any future political bifurcation in India should take place. But I do feel that it is not for the good of education in India that it should be too much linked up with political or administrative issues of that kind. And if this university is ever called upon to justify its existence it will have to do so with reference to what it has done for the education of the people and not future political or administrative changes.

"Now, Sir, I may turn for a moment to the consideration of what really justifies my addressing the House. I refer to a point that several Members have rightly laid great stress upon, viz., the question of financing the future University. There perhaps I may comfort myself by anticipating that the heavy demand which no doubt will be urged by my hon. Friend Mr. Narasimhaachari from Cuddapah will be modified by the very jealous attitude which has been taken up by my hon. Friend Mr. Saldanha from South Kanara. But may I say one word? It is of course perfectly true that a University cannot function without financial resources. We have not found it possible to enter in the Bill any statutory provision. But one thing becomes apparent, viz., that this Bill must be ranked with other administrative measures which have been approved by this House and in approving which it is to be presumed that it intended that impartial consideration should be given to it on the financial side. Thus so far as the ways and means and the discretion of the House in the distribution of its annual revenues permit, it is not open to the Government to treat the new university as an unwanted child whose claims can be safely neglected.

"Now, Sir, I have no intention of expressing any opinion on the general merits of the Bill. So far as I am personally concerned this Bill perhaps postpones for many a year a dream of educational development in India which I have long cherished in my heart. But that is not the question at present. There have in connexion with this Bill been many apprehension expressed but I think that so far as possible the measure itself contains

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remedies by which these apprehensions or fears can find redress. In these respects it is also not beyond the power of this House to amend the Act. But I do not like to close on any note of criticism or of controversy. Surely the birth of a new University is no small event in our annals and I think the whole House would agree with me in expressing good will and that in such expression at least the boundaries between the Reserved and the Transferred halves have entirely disappeared.

"For my part I am sure that the working of the University must depend not so much on the Government as on the authorities which under this Bill are constituted to carry on this work. Speaking for myself, I heartily hope that this University will prove a not unworthy rival of its elder sister, the Madras University, and that like it, it will contribute not only to the public life of our Presidency but to this and other legislatures in India, men who by their culture, by their wide education and by their character may shed lustre on its proceedings and help in formulating measures for the advancement of the country."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Mr. President Sir, before I speak on the merits of this Bill in its third reading, I should like to express my regret that this third reading should have been hurried like this, especially after the pronouncements and complaints of some of the distinguished ministerialists on public platforms that some Members of the Opposition upheld your predecessor's ruling that in the last stage of a Bill substantial amendments could not be moved. After that oft-repeated complaint, I very much expected that the ministerialists would have supported me in demanding that the Bill might be adjourned for one month more. But instead, I found the hon. Member for Cingaleput making an eloquent appeal to the House which in effect hurried the third reading of the Bill on which we find ourselves engaged now. I hope he will remember all that he said yesterday; and if he does not, I will remind him of it later on."

"Sir, I was surprised to hear the speech of the hon. the Finance Member which was made at this stage. This is the first occasion when I have heard such a speech being made. For the first time in my knowledge of the Legislative Council, I see a Member of one half of the Government expressing his sense of gratification at a measure of the Member of the other half. I am glad that such a precedent has been created and I trust it will be followed on future occasions. But I am surprised that even he should have fallen into the trap of 'non-party lines'. Mr. President, I speak subject to correction; but I claim to know something of parliamentary procedure and parliamentary way of doing business in the Mother of Parliaments. I should like to ask every one here whether any British Cabinet Minister when he introduces a first-class Bill of this type gets up and says on the floor of the House 'Mr Speaker, this is a non-party measure. Let the members of my party vote as they please'. This idea of ministerial responsibility is to me one which is highly controversial and it is of such importance that I cannot look at it from that point of view."

"We of the Opposition can decide to vote on this Bill on non-party lines. I submit it is for the first time in my knowledge of parliamentary practice that I find the Madras Ministry supported by the Finance Member claiming that they can continue in office piloting this Bill through, on non-party lines."

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* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"On a point of personal explanation. The hon. Member must not credit me with views to which I have not given expression."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"If I have done injustice to the hon. the Finance Member, I apologize. My impression was—and I believe the impression of the House also was—that he supported the attitude of the hon. the Minister in being neutral on some of the most important and vital issues behind this Bill. I shall develop my argument, Mr. President. The hon. the Minister in charge of the Bill enjoys certain special privileges. Sir, invariably you call on him to reply, and very rightly. He gets another chance to reply. Why should he get it any more than I, unless he leads the opinion of his party? What is his position in this House any more than mine, except he is in power as representing the 20 or 30 elected Members whose votes he is supposed to command? I therefore suggest, Mr. President, that the hon. the Finance Member will look into this question more carefully before he blesses with his benediction this farce of so-called ministerial responsibility. We have our own difficulties; we are trying to introduce ministerial responsibility; let not the battle be complicated by the Reserved half intruding and supporting this farce of ministerial responsibility."

"The hon. the Finance Member said we must not dragoon or coerce opinion."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"I did not say 'We must not dragoon'; but what I said was that, as far as I can see the hon. the Minister did not dragoon." (Laughter.)

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"And the hon. Member was right in not dragooning. I pause for a contradiction. The hon. the Minister has not dragooned the opinion of this House and he is right in not dragooning. But if the idea behind it is that it must not be done on a vital measure of this kind, then good-bye to all responsibility. How do parties live and thrive in other countries, Mr. President? Not by compromise, but by standing for Bills of this kind. I found in the House of Commons forty members present at the discussion on a Bill, but about 300 men going into the lobbies, when the division was reached. Are they not dragooned or coerced? What is the Ministry therefor? What happened behind the screens before the Bill came here? Did not the Minister consult his party, did not the Minister decide his principles? Why should he throw the Bill at our head? It might as well be presented by the Leader of the House or he might allow the amendments to go on in any manner it pleases the House."

"I want to put one more question on this. I want to ask the hon. the Minister whether he will not very rightly go to the electorate and say that this is one of the achievements of his Ministry, and that they have given the Andhras a University. What becomes of the honesty or sincerity of this plea when this Bill is admittedly not a Bill of the Ministry but a Bill of the House? I pause for an answer. Will he then go to the electorate and say 'This Bill is not mine. It is the hon. the Finance Member's Bill, it is the Bill of the hon. the Leader of the Opposition.' No, Sir, that is not the way in which ministerial responsibility can develop or can grow. My hon. Friend the Finance Member said that this Bill should be treated as a non-party measure, because of its nature."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"I did not use such words."

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* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Human memory is short and I find the hon. the Finance Member's memory is shorter than the memory of any of us. I have taken down his words. On trifling Bills, forsooth, Ministers. . . ."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR:—"In my whole speech I have not used the words non-party measure"

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Now my Friend is shifting his ground. I trust I can give the substance at least: 'You must allow each member to use his vote'. But this theory becomes stranger still. It seems forsooth that in trifling Bills which affect nobody, the Ministers are supposed to give a lead!! But when a Bill is complicated or of a difficult nature, when exactly we are entitled to know the mind of the Minister and his party, they are to shirk their responsibility!! I do not think that that is a position which we can accept as consistent with our ideas of ministerial responsibility."

"Then, Sir, my hon. Friend also defends the Ministers in voting against one another and the Reserved half taking its own line on that matter. I want to quote from memory one or two sentences from the Report of the distinguished authors of the Montagu-Chelmsford Report—Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford. They say in their Report that they contemplate from the very beginning of these reforms the collective responsibility of the Ministers, that they should stand or fall together. If this Bill were defeated to-morrow, my hon. Friend the Minister for Development cannot be in office, any more than the Education Minister. That is the A, B, C of ministerial responsibility; and yet we are told by the hon. the Finance Member—and he is an Englishman—that Ministers can vote against one another."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR:—"I never said anything of the kind." (Laughter.)

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Well, Sir, the House is here to judge between me and him. I am quite content to leave it there. He went further and said that the Reserved half can take a line of their own."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR:—"I never said anything of the kind." (Laughter.)

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"May I put in a word in between to say that I would ask the hon. Member to confine himself to the subject-matter before the House, namely, why the Andhra University Bill should not be passed into law? The very interesting question of the collective responsibility of Ministers is relevant to a certain extent and it has been sufficiently dealt with by the previous speakers. I would ask Mr. Satyamurti to confine himself to the subject-matter before the House."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"I bow to your ruling. Now, let us examine, Mr. President, what are the main principles of the Bill for which the hon. the Minister wanted the approval of this House on the first reading of the Bill? Sir, it has been stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that the first object of this Bill was 'It has long been the desire of the Andhra districts to give greater opportunities for the expansion of education through the medium of their own mother tongue.' Now, Mr. President, when the hon. the Minister for Education replied to the amendment moved by my hon. Friend from Cuddapah to delete the clause providing for this, he (the Minister), took up an attitude of an almost hostile neutrality, and assured him and the House that this would be postponed to the Greek Kalends. Nobody need

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be anxious about it. Therefore he is cutting the very ground from under his feet. He does not say that the main purpose for which this Bill was brought in here, namely, the development of higher education through the medium of the mother tongue is going to materialise in the near future.

"Then, Sir, his second object was that much of the executive work of the University must necessarily be done by representatives resident at the headquarters of the University. And this is a further argument for claiming a separate university organisation for the colleges in this area. Now, Mr. President, my hon. Friend, the Deputy Leader, has dealt with the obvious inconsistency of the principle of concentration on the one hand and the vote of this House in fixing the headquarters of the University at Bezvada. And it seems to me, therefore, that the question of having the University headquarters in a place where there is adequate academic atmosphere has been given the go-by by the hon. the Minister himself."

"Then, Sir, his next point was, in the past many poor students in the Telugu districts have been prevented from obtaining instruction in the advanced arts and science courses and in vocational, professional and technical subjects owing to the great expenses involved by attendance at colleges outside the Telugu country. As the Bill is now passed, the students from the Ceded districts, the students from the districts of Nellore and Guntur and Chittoor will have to go either to Rajahmundry or Vizagapatam or Anantapur for the purpose of getting instruction. What is the advantage they get now by this Bill which these poor students did not have and for whose benefit this Bill was sought to be introduced?"

"Then, the hon. the Minister elaborately defended the principle of concentration which he has given the quietus or has allowed the House to give the quietus to. Taking the Bill itself as it has been passed, I was mildly surprised to find that the hon. the Minister accepted the amendment of my hon. Friend from Cuddapah, Mr. Narasimhaiah, that the Government should have the power to bring the Act into force in such areas as they may by notification appoint, especially after the very strenuous fight and voting which he and his party gave against the exclusion of the Kanarese-speaking portions of Bellary and the Oriya-speaking portions of Ganjam. I could have understood, Mr. President, if the hon. the Minister, on the linguistic principle underlying the Bill, had agreed to the amendments to exclude non-Telugu language-speaking areas. Instead of that, he has now put into his own hands or the Council has put into his hands the power to exclude these areas. It will only come to this, that he wants these areas to develop agitation, so that they may be able to force his hands and see these areas excluded. I have no doubt they will carry on the agitation, and these areas will be excluded. But may I suggest that that procedure of creating agitation, of giving the fillip to it and then being compelled to exclude it is not consistent with my idea of Government? I would rather have agreed to these amendments on the merits thereof."

"Coming to the headquarters, Mr. President, by a vote of this House which to me was certainly unexpected, we have shifted the headquarters to Bezvada. I was gratified to hear from the hon. the Finance Member that expert opinion is against such a transfer. I do not think it can be justified at all, this location of the headquarters at Bezvada, unless the hon. the Minister is himself in ignorance of what this University is going to be or ought to be."

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be. But, Mr. President, I am not sorry from another point of view, because I am one of those who believed that Bezvada should be allowed to develop into a University centre. But as it has not been done, now that it has got its headquarters, I hope the hon. the Minister will see his way to introduce an amending Bill so as to make Bezvada one of the University centres.

"Then, Sir, with regard to the promotion and development of the study of languages of the area, I agree with my hon. Friend, Mr. C. R. Reddi, that the University is assuming more than it could achieve, when it says that it is going to develop four languages as the medium of instruction and examination. It either means nothing or it is not going to give effect to anything at all. How can this University really develop all these four languages as media of instruction and examination? Where is the staff, where is the money and where are other facilities which can help to make these things really useful to the students of the university?

"I regret, Mr. President, that another amendment was rejected to clause 5, by which caste distinctions to the extent to which they form the basis of admission to Government or university colleges, will disqualify these colleges for affiliation or recognition. It is a matter of sincere regret to me and because of this: I believe that caste ought more and more to be completely eliminated from our public life in this Presidency. That is the only way in which we can build a manly, a patriotic and a united nation in this Presidency (Hear, Hear). But what is my hon. Friend the Minister doing? He is giving those young students when they enter the colleges this idea, that they are there, not because they are academically fit to profit by the instruction given there, but because they have the good or bad fortune of belonging or not belonging to a particular community or caste. (Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar: question.) It was said by Dr. Johnson that you can make something even of a Scotchman, if you catch him young. So also, I hope the ministerialists will grant, you can make something of the Brahman if you catch him young."

Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU:—"Impossible."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"If my hon. Friend thinks it is impossible, that shows my hon. Friend contemplates that elimination of the Brahman as a member of the community. (A voice:—Not at all.) I am not afraid or ashamed of being a Brahman. If my hon. Friend says openly what he says *sotto voce*, and says that the Brahman must cease to exist, I will take the challenge and teach him and others that he no more represents the non-Brahmans than I do.

"Then, with regard to clause 6 a new provision was added that existing second-grade colleges should be allowed to develop into first-grade colleges within five years of the passing of this Act, if they existed at the time of the passing of the Act. Now, on this question of concentration let me say once for all that I believe in unitary universities and in affiliating universities, but I do not believe and I trust the best educational opinion inside the House and outside it will be with me when I say that I do not believe in the hybrid of a unitary and affiliating university. This Andhra University Bill is creating a hybrid of a unitary and affiliating university, and this hybrid nature is being allowed to develop for five years after the passing of this Act. I can understand a Rajahmundry University Act being passed by this House; I can understand a Vizagapatam University Act being passed by this House;

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and I can understand a University Act for Anantapur being passed by this House creating unitary universities there. But what are you doing now? You are passing an Act which gives you a type of affiliating university throughout the Andhra University area. You repeal the Madras University Act and you compel all these colleges to come within your ambit and yet you say, we shall concentrate in three centres, with first-grade colleges developing in six or seven different places. I should like to ask my hon. Friends, the Ministerialists, how they reconcile this with the principle of concentration. I grant that my hon. Friend the Minister may say that he reconciles himself to public opinion on the floor of this House. In view of what fell from your lips, Mr. President, I will not enter into the constitutional propriety of that. Assuming that he is right, if there are first-grade colleges developing all over the Andhra University area, then what becomes of the principle of concentration the only *raison d'être* of this principle being that these should be confined to two or three centres?

"I am glad, Mr. President, that this House rejected the proviso, the ill-conceived proviso, giving power to the Andhra University to affiliate second-grade colleges within the Madras University area.

"I regret very much, Mr. President, that the House did not accept the amendment of my Friend, the Leader of the Opposition, to make the Vice-Chancellor an honorary officer. I regret owing to a university engagement I was not here to move my amendment of which I had given notice, viz., that the Vice-Chancellor need not be a whole-time officer. I still put it to the hon. the Minister whether in the present strained finances of the Presidency and therefore of the university he is justified in having a full-time paid Vice-Chancellor, and whether there are not men in this Presidency who have the requisite educational experience, wisdom and above all, patriotism to give of their services free and honorary for the development of this new Andhra University.

"I hope, Mr. President, that my Friend will delete from clause 15 the pocket boroughs by which certain people can buy seats for themselves or their nominees on the Senate.

"I congratulate the Minister that he has made a provision that no teacher of the university shall be elected or nominated a member of the Syndicate.

"Sir, it is a matter of regret to me that the House did not accept my amendment seeking to exempt political offenders not guilty of any violence to person or property from the disqualification provided in clause 26 of the Bill. I cannot believe that the speech of my hon. Friend below the gangway weighed with the House. I do not believe that except himself (Sir K. Venkatareddi Nayudu), anybody else believes that Mahatma Gandhi is a moral delinquent and therefore ought not to be a member of the Senate of the Andhra University. If I know Andhra feeling, Mr. President, I venture to say this: that my Andhra friends would sooner entrust this university and its future to men of Mahatma Gandhi's type and of his way of thinking than to men of the type and of the way of thinking of the hon. Member below the gangway."

Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU:—"Not indeed the hon. Member for the University."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"It seems to me that the interruption is hopelessly irrelevant and out of all good taste (Laughter).

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"I am glad in clause 39, they have introduced clause (e) making provision to control the giving of religious instruction. I do sincerely trust, Mr. President, that the hon. the Minister means what he says: that it is open to the university to provide for a conscience clause in the colleges recognized or affiliated by the university. I have been always fighting for it and I am glad that the hon. the Minister has taken one step in that direction. I hope he will take more steps in that direction.

"With regard to clause 44, I must still confess that I do not understand what it means. I do not think, Sir, that the Madras University can refuse to examine any student who applies and conforms to our regulations. I am glad, Mr. President, that the House has accepted the amendment giving to graduates as soon as they take their degree, the right to take part in the elections to the academic bodies, the Senate and the Academic Council and thereby shape the future of this University.

"Mr. President, the real point behind this Bill whether it is going to be a success or failure is what the hon. the Finance Member said towards the close of his speech and that is, the question of funds. Is the Government going to provide adequate funds to make this university something more than a university on paper? I readily grant that no Government in the world can really finance higher university education on the scale on which it ought to be financed. In no country in the world, governments have done that. They leave it to private charity and philanthropy. I have no doubt that Andhra philanthropy and Andhra charity will come to the help of this new university, but on one condition and one condition only that this university becomes a truly national university giving expression to the pulsating national life in the Andhra province, recognizing that it is functioning not as the mouthpiece of a foreign bureaucracy, but as expressing the national life of the whole Andhra province. (The hon. Sir A. P. Patro: Hoar, hear.) I wish to assure my hon. Friend that the moment he makes Telugu the medium of instruction, the moment he makes Telugu literature an important part of the subjects of study in the university, he will find zamindars and other big gentlemen coming forward with their benefactions. But so long as he takes up this attitude of not agreeing to any beneficial change and says: 'let me get this Bill through', he will not get anything from them and they will be right in not giving him a single pie.

"As the Member for the University, my attitude on this question is one of mixed regret and rejoicing. I regret that the Madras University will no longer function in the Andhra districts. But I rejoice that the Andhras are getting some basis on which they can construct a university of their own. If I to-day congratulate the Andhras, it is not because they have got what they want or what they deserve, but because they have got something which, I know and trust, they will, by their patriotism, their energy and their enthusiasm, convert into a real Andhra National University.

"After the lead given by my hon. Friend, the Leader of the Opposition, I am bound to oppose the third reading of the Bill. I feel that after the way in which a coach and four has been allowed to be ridden through the principle of concentration and after the way in which the whole Bill is made to represent nobody's opinion in particular, except the opinions of every single mover of an amendment, which has been carried, it is a mere mixture of

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irreconcilable elements and therefore I have no hesitation in saying that this Bill ought not to be read to-day for the third time. If the hon. the Minister had redrafted the Bill agreeably to all, had taken public opinion with him and then come forward with this Bill a month later, our attitude, perhaps, would have been different. But to-day he knows, none better, that this Bill represents nobody's final and clear opinion, but yet he wants to rush it through. I am voting against it, but I want to assure my Andhra friends that nobody wishes more than myself that they should have a university of their own. Though the third reading will be passed in spite of our negative votes, I am not sorry because, as I said, in spite of Ministerial indecision on this matter and in spite of Ministerial failure to give them what they want, in spite of your giving them stone when they want bread—I know the Andhras can make bread out of stone. I wish them joy and congratulate them. They will make the university into one which they want and not the one which the hon. the Minister wants."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"The sole question for consideration by this House now is whether this Bill should be passed into law or not. We have had a great deal of discussion on the details of the Bill. It seems to me that it is unnecessary at the present stage of the Bill to go into all the details of it. My Friend, Mr. Narasimha Raju, opposed the passing of this Bill into law. My Friend, Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddi, as I understood his speech, was not opposed to the passing of this measure into law though evidently he was opposed to many of the details of it. My Friend, Mr. Satyamurti, though he formally supported it, wound up his speech by following his leader, the hon. the Leader of the Opposition, and said that he was also opposing the measure but added at the same time that he would be glad if the Bill were passed into law. If the Bill is not to be passed into law, what I ask, Sir, is to become of all the labour and the money that has been spent upon it so far? A special officer was appointed in connexion with this Bill. He was at work on it for some months, the Bill was then drawn up and was considered carefully by the hon. the Minister for Education and by his Educational advisers. It was subsequently introduced into this Council and this Council considered the principles of it in detail for two days and then referred it to the Select Committee consisting of more than 33 Members. The Select Committee deliberated on the Bill for several days and sent it up to this House with their considered opinions and we have been considering it for the last so many days. Now, the notion of my hon. Friend, Mr. Narasimha Raju, is that this measure should be rejected and thus all the labour and the money that have been spent upon this should be allowed to run to waste. It seems to me that this is not a reasonable attitude to be taken, particularly with reference to an important measure such as this. Then, Sir, having regard to the attitude of our friends from the Andhra province, is there any chance of a more satisfactory measure? Our friends from the Andhra province are hopelessly opposed to one another with reference to the centres. For instance, one section of them wanted Guntur to be made a centre, but the others opposed it. Another section wanted Bezvada to be made a centre; there was again opposition. A third section wanted Nellore to be made a centre; and there again there was opposition. Yet another section wanted Bellary to be excluded from the operation of this Bill and that was opposed likewise. Others again wanted the exclusion of Oriya speaking tracts from the scope of this Bill

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and that was similarly opposed. With reference to the fixing of the headquarters of the University also, some wanted it to be located at Bezwada, some at Guntur, some at Nellore, some at Rajahmundry, some at Vizagapatam and others at Anantapur. So that if this Bill be not passed into law now, is there any chance, I ask, of a more satisfactory measure, a measure acceptable to the representatives of all the Telugu speaking people being brought forward in this Council? (Mr. J. A. Saldanha: 'Yes, yes.') I am not so optimistic as my Friend Mr. Saldanha. That being so, the only course left to us is to pass this measure into law.

46 "We have heard a great deal about the various details contained in the Bill. Several amendments were accepted and some amendments were not accepted. I do not wish at this late stage to go into all those details by way of reply to the observations made by my several friends. I wish, however, to refer to one fact, namely, that Bezwada has been voted as the headquarters of the University. It has been said over and over again that it is anomalous to make Bezwada the headquarters, as it has been made a centre. With reference to this matter, it is possible to bring in an amendment of the Bill and make Bezwada a centre. Then again it was observed by my Friend, Sir K. Venkatarreddi Nayudu, that this decision of the Council in making Bezwada as headquarters is already beginning to create enthusiasm in several parts of the Andhra province. We read the other day that the district board of Kistna would vote a sum of three lakhs, if Bezwada was made a centre. This Council has gone further and has really made it the headquarters. We have also heard that the zamindars and other rich persons inhabiting that part of the country are ready and willing to come forward with large amounts in furtherance of Bezwada being made a University centre. So I submit if Bezwada has been made the headquarters it does not stand in the way of our recognizing it as a University centre also on a future occasion. Taking all these into consideration it will be more beneficial to the Andhra province to accept the Bill. I have no doubt that my hon. Colleagues of this House will agree with me that this measure is certainly beneficial to the Andhra province if it is passed into law. We have heard a great deal about the manner in which it was piloted through this Council. There again I have only to congratulate the hon. the Minister, in that it has fallen to his lot to pilot this Bill through the Council."

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I am not surprised at the extraordinarily bitter speeches that have been made by three hon. Members of the Opposition seeing that this measure is in its final stage and has practically been passed through this Council by the hon. the Minister for Education on this side. It is not surprising that any one like the hon. Member from Chittoor who holds strong opinions on political matters should have expressed himself in the extraordinarily bitter manner in which he did this morning. But if you examine the real reasons why he has delivered himself like that you will find that there is no real justification for all that sound and fury which signified nothing. The hon. the Minister has been accused of drifting this through his Council and of leaving it there as a foundling in the hospital. If you will go through the several amendments which were discussed on the floor of this House, if you will examine the several amendments finally accepted by the hon. the Minister or left to the decision of the House, you will see that not one of them involves any principle which must make the hon. the Minister stick up to the provisions contained in the draft Bill. There are only two

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amendments so far as I can see, which has been left to the free decision of the House—in a sense only one amendment—and that amendment related to the headquarters of the University. So far as the headquarters of the University is concerned, there is no suggestion in the original draft Bill introduced by the hon. the Minister. He said that it should be left to the decision of a special committee of Andhra Gentlemen which was to be convened after the passage of this Bill. It was only the Select Committee that took the matter literally out of the hands of the Minister and inserted this particular clause making Rajahmundry as the headquarters. Therefore, I am surprised at the statement that the hon. the Minister did not give a lead on the matter. Is it that in one part of the Bill he said anything relating to the principle that the headquarters should be located at Rajahmundry or Vizagapatam and he is charged for having deviated from that principle?"

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"May I offer a word of explanation? I said whether on principle he should not have given a lead as to whether the question of locating the University centre and the headquarters should be kept separate or should be considered as an inseparable issue. That was also the principle raised by the hon. the Raja of Panagal."

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"That was one of the reasons urged by the hon. the Raja of Panagal as a private Member, in expressing his personal opinion for the suggestion that Bezwada might be accepted as a centre. So there is no question of principle at all so far as this question was concerned. There was never a suggestion made that the headquarters should be at one of the centres of the University."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"I referred to the principle on which we proceeded and now it appears that the hon. the Minister has ignored that principle."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"Just as the Deputy Leader has given up his principles."

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I am not at liberty to refer to what happened in the Select Committee. I do not want to pursue that matter further. It seems to me that the hon. the Minister never said on the floor of this House or outside it that one of the principles by which he would be guided in fixing the headquarters was to fix it in none of these centres. If that were the principle he laid down, I can understand the point in the hon. Member's speech. But that was not the principle he laid down. When the question of headquarters was let free to the House, the Minister said that after the Bill was passed a committee of the hon. Members of the Andhra districts might have to sit and think of the headquarters they would like to fix. My hon. Friend who was extraordinarily bitter in his speech has characterized that it was an act of pusillanimity on the part of the hon. Minister that he did not give the House a lead. Supposing the Minister had given his opinion in favour of Vizagapatam and supposing we of the Ministerial side had voted for the motion, what would the Member on the opposite side say? They would say 'We know that there is no policy or principle involved in this Bill but it is being rushed through this Council by the Minister against the teeth of opposition of Members sitting on this side of the bench, the Minister shows no consideration for our feelings and they always vote against us; that is the sort of majority, packed majority that is

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being used to force us for an unwilling cause—a cause which is brought forward as a result of individual predilections of the hon. the Minister". The hon. Member from Chittoor said that there was no policy or discipline. . . ."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"I did not say anything about party policies or party discipline. What I had been referring to was that the hon. the Minister should have come to a considered understanding and, if he had done so, his party would have stood together, and that would have been taken as a Ministerial appeal on the matter."

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I leave that matter to the hon. Member who is much conversant with Parliamentary practice. Now, Sir, if you are going to make it a non-party question, if you are going to say that a certain measure is left to the free vote of the House and if you are going to say that you will be guided by the vote of the House of a certain matter, I suppose the Minister is at liberty to give his vote in whichever way he likes irrespective of the way in which the Members of the Reserved half and those that are sitting behind him are going to vote, especially when the question has been deliberately left to the free vote of the House. The Bill was introduced in August and since then no exigencies of circumstances have arisen to compel the Minister to take this course. Long before the Bill was contemplated I suppose the hon. Member for Nellore put a question to the Minister for Education to which the latter replied that the matter of fixing up a headquarters would be left to a Committee."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"In connexion with that question the hon. the Minister replied that set plans were being prepared for two other places being made university headquarters."

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Does the hon. Member suggest that in spite of the fact that a Committee was not appointed to choose a place as centre because set plans were prepared for certain other places, those places have become so valuable as to become headquarters of the University? So this question of set plans is merely a side track in the question."

"Sir, coming to the point, the other extraordinary *volte face* which has been charged to the Minister is the question of concentration. I would like to ask the House to go into this question rather carefully. Supposing the question of Guntur being included as an university centre was brought before the House and supposing it was passed would you say that it was a fundamental deviation from the principles of the Bill? If you are going to recognize three places as places of concentration, are you going to deny that right to one more centre which on account of certain vital considerations should be recognized as a centre? If Rajahmundry and Anantapur can be recognized as two Arts centres, there is nothing inconsistent or fundamentally different in adding another centre. The Minister who is in charge of the Bill viewed that amendment with sympathy and he suggested that it might be accepted."

"Sir, I am not permitted unfortunately to refer to things which took place outside the House. I know for a fact that the hon. the Minister did not make up his mind as to whether Guntur should be recognized as a centre or not. I know what the hon. the Minister's views are on this matter long before he sent the draft Bill to the Select Committee and I am going to show in a minute that there is nothing absolutely inconsistent between the draft Bill and the amendment which was proposed by my hon. Friend, Sir K. Venkatarreddi Navudu. What my hon. Friend's amendment says is "Provided also

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that the second-grade colleges at Cocanada, Guntur and Madanapalle shall similarly be allowed to become first-grade colleges if the respective authorities thereof should so convert them within three years from the date of the Act coming into force' My hon. Friend from Chittoor who waxed eloquent on this point said that this amendment destroyed the principle of concentration. Surely we have already got a section in the original draft Bill itself to this effect, and this amendment was sought to be introduced only as a proviso."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"If my hon. Friend can reconcile that with the terms under which the principle of concentration was introduced and show under what principle this proviso was introduced, then it will enlighten us."

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"The proviso says 'Provided that the Vizianagram college . . . from the date of the Act coming into force' and 'Provided also . . . if the respective authorities thereof should so convert them within three years from the date of this Act coming into force.' Surely, Sir, this proviso gives power in so many words to the Government and says that all the colleges should not be entrusted to three centres only and in order to enable more colleges to grow into university colleges it was thought that such a proviso was necessary. I do not know where is the extraordinary *volte face* which has been charged against the Minister?"

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I ask the hon. Member how he reconciles the intermediate stage? If the Select Committee had thought that such a proviso was wanted, the Minister would have put in his dissenting minute. There is not his dissenting minute on this or on any point."

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"There are a number of dissenting minutes attached to the Select Committee's Report."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"I simply referred to the dissenting minute of the hon. Minister. I certainly did not refer to the dissenting minutes of others."

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"If the original draft contemplated a provision and if in the final stage of the Bill when it emerges through this Legislative Council what was in the original draft is being reinserted, I am yet to see whether there is any reasonable charge made against the Minister for allowing that reinsertion. Is there anything inconsistent about that?"

"My idea of consistency or inconsistency differs radically from that of the hon. Member for the University. If in the original draft, power was taken to recognize other places as possible University centres also, and if in the original Bill it was clearly recognized that the appeal should be made to the Local Government to make second-grade colleges into first-grade colleges and first-grade colleges into University colleges, I think it can by no means be said that there is anything in the least inconsistent in the position taken up by the hon. the Minister for Education. The proposition of my hon. Friend, Sir Venkatarreddi Nayudu, is merely this: provided that within the course of five years any second-grade college can become a first-grade college it can do so; and instead of giving the power to the Local Government it is proposed to give that power in the Act itself. Surely there is nothing inconsistent in that. The hon. Member for the University spoke eloquently about the medium of instruction being Telugu, and the hon. Minister's attitude of diffidence about the advisability of this step. May I point out another relevant passage from the Statement of Objects and Reasons where the

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authors of this measure have foreseen the difficulty of using Telugu as a medium of instruction and the necessity of a long time that must elapse before that method is completely adopted?"

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"On a point of personal explanation, Sir. I never charged the Minister of inconsistency on that account. I charged him with being consistently unprogressive there."

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Very well, Sir, I shall not refer to that paragraph (Laughter). In that case the hon. Member for the University has given up his case."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"I cannot give up a case which I have not made out."

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"The hon. Member for the University spoke eloquently about the hon. Minister having given a stone when the Andhras asked for bread. We have, Mr. President, gone through a hundred amendments, and where, in all these hundred amendments, is the bread that the hon. Member for the University asked for and the hon. Minister refused? In the very amendments given by the Leader of the Opposition, in the amendments given by the hon. Member for the University himself, and in the various other amendments given by many other hon. Members opposite, where is this wonderful piece of bread that is asked for by the Andhras and refused by the hon. Minister?"

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"On a point of personal explanation, may I say that I do not claim I can make a Bill by putting forward amendments?"

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Whether the hon. Member can or cannot, he is asking for something he knows not. The position of the hon. Member for the University is simply this. Anything that is coming from this side of the House must necessarily be condemned; otherwise there is no material for the next public speech of my hon. Friend. If he does not attack it here he will have no justification for attacking it in another place. This was made perfectly plain in the concluding portion of the hon. Member's speech when he said that he was going to oppose this measure and vote for it."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Vote against it."

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Yes, vote against it. I thank the hon. Member for the correction."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"I know it will be passed in spite of my opposition and let it be passed, because I know the Andhras can make bread out of stone."

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"The hon. Member wishes joy of this Bill, because he knows that the Andhras get something from it. The position will be simply intolerable to him if he has to say that there is something to be appreciated in a measure which has had its start from this side of the House. Therein lies the whole trouble and the whole psychology of the speeches of the three hon. Members on the other side of the House. They are probably part of the electioneering plan for the next general election."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"They cannot possibly be so, especially in view of the declaration of the hon. Minister that the Bill was viewed in a non-Party spirit."

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Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Most certainly not, Sir. What I understood the hon. Minister to say was that particular amendments involving questions of principle were to be left to the free vote of the House. The measure as a whole was not a non-party measure."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"May I draw the attention of the hon. Member to the very speech of the hon. Minister in asking the House to take up the third reading of the Bill?"

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I have had, I think, Sir, enough of this politics. I want to make a special appeal to all my Andhra friends. They are practically beginning with a clean slate. I congratulate them that the Andhra University has now become a *fait accompli*, and on the fact that they are not going to be hereafter troubled with the old and ancient Madras University. To the extent to which the Andhra University succeeds, to that extent will they be benefited by this measure. There are grave dangers ahead. They may be rushed through by considerations which are not strictly educational, by motives and impulses which are not conducive to education. The aims and objects of the University are well known in our country. They are to clear the mind of all prejudice and keep it open to new impulses and new thoughts, to teach us to look at questions from all sides, and to broaden the mind so that it may accept new dogmas and new theories provided they prove their title despite the havoc they may make upon old theories. To the extent to which a university achieves this end to that extent alone will it justify its existence. These are days of specialization; and we have to guard ourselves against pedantry on the one hand and dilettantism on the other. Dilettantism has been the greatest enemy of all culture. It is generally in the air. In this new University where we speak of the concentration of culture may I not suggest that however much there is justification for the universal diffusion of knowledge, it should see that dilettantism shall not remain. The great benefits that a university confers are well known—the company of great thoughts, the inspiration of great ideals, the example of great achievements and the memory of great names. May I not appeal to my hon. Friends that in the strenuous times that we are going through, though it may be difficult to keep the academic and educational ideal distinct from other ideals, by no means less important and perhaps even more important than educational ideals, they should preserve the educational ideal in the forefront and make this Andhra University a success?" (Applause.)

* Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Mr. President, Sir, I am sure hon. Members opposite will not blame me of party predilections; because the votes that I have cast on this Bill from the beginning to the end have been guided by the single principle of concentration which the hon. the Minister for Education adumbrated with such great skill when he introduced the Bill and gave up wholesale when he came to understand at a later stage that some members of his party of which he is a distinguished and elected leader were not behind him. May I remind the hon. Minister of what the great man Joseph Chamberlain did on the question of tariff reform? When he found that it was very inconvenient for him to remain in the party with his views on tariff reform, brave man that he was, he resigned his place in the Cabinet. He thought that the question of reform had to be fought out in the country. He thought that if England was to be as great as she was before 1901, the only way was tariff reform. If the hon. Minister thought really that this principle of concentration was vital, if he thought that what was good for the progress

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of education in the Andhra Desa was a unitary type of university, I say, Sir, with due deference to the hon. Members of the House especially to my hon. Friend the Member for Chingleput who spoke last, for whose skill in advocacy I have great admiration while I am very sorry for the poor cause he espoused, and if the hon. Minister felt that this vital principle of concentration was not accepted, not only ought he have tried to persuade those Andhra gentlemen whom this Bill is intended to benefit, but the hon. the Minister for Education, as I said, ought to have resigned his place as Minister for Education and gone out like a brave man as Joseph Chamberlain did and convinced the country that what was good for the education of the Andhra Desa was the principle of concentration in university life for which he stood and come back to power. I want to say a word with reference to what the hon. Member Sir Venkataratnam said. I am sorry he is not here at present. I have great admiration for him. He said that the principle of concentration is not violated, because he felt that the Pass course could be left out of university life altogether. I believe, now, eight colleges will be raised to the position of first-grade colleges. I for one do not agree with the position. In Oxford and Cambridge there is no distinction whatever between Honours and Pass courses, as you know well, Mr. President. It is only the post-graduate courses that lead to degrees like the Ph.D. and the D.Litt. that form the research courses in the University. The glory of the University, the glory of not only their victories in the boat race, but also at Lords Twickenham and the Queen's Club is mainly due to their Pass men. The English Nation is what it is to-day on account of these men from the Universities. It is only with this idea in his mind that the great Duke said that the Battle of Waterloo was won on the playing fields of Eton. Again, Sir, the hon. Minister accepted the amendment of my hon. Friend Sir K. V. Reddi. I do not blame him for the insidious way in which he introduced the amendment; he stood for a different principle from that of the hon. Minister and he thought that he had the House behind him to support his amendment. But what I submit is this: it is not for the hon. Minister to accept it if he felt that the amendment cut right across the fundamental principle of concentration for which he stood."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" I did not accept it."

* Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" If an hon. Member votes for the amendment, does it not mean that he accepts the amendment? (Hear, hear.) May I ask whether the hon. the Minister for Education accepted the amendment or not? I pause for a reply."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Does the hon. Member put the question to me?" (Laughter.)

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—" If you remember it, we will be thankful to you for an answer."

* Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Evidently the hon. Minister for Education has forgotten that he did vote for the amendment of the hon. Member, Sir K. Venkatarreddi Nayudu. Otherwise he would not have contradicted me in the way he did."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" I did not vote either way."

* Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" He did not vote either way. He kept neutral. What does that mean? I leave it to people outside this House and to the

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hon. Members sitting here to say what it means. If it means that he did not concede the principle which he adumbrated with such eloquence at the beginning when he introduced the Bill, I leave the credit to him.

" Mr. President, Sir, there is the question of the location of the offices of the University. My hon. Friend, the Member for Chittoor, mentioned that site plans had been prepared for both Vizagapatam and Rajahmundry. If the House decided that the location of the University offices should be some other place, my hon. Friend the Member for Chingleput said that it did not matter and that if the hon. the Minister found that the opinion of the House was different he could go back upon it. I leave that to him.

" I was sorry that the hon. the Minister thought it fit to appoint a special officer in connexion with this Bill. I am not going to refer to the report which the special officer submitted because that has been considered as confidential. Though the papers have published it, I shall not refer to it. The hon. the Minister felt that he wanted the help of a special officer who was to go into the question of what kind of university the Andhra people ought to have and he had a report submitted by him. On that report the Bill was prepared . . . "

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" The Bill was not prepared on the report of the special officer."

* Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I am glad of the interruption because it proceeds no further. The hon. the Minister put portions of the report in his objects and reasons for the Bill."

(The hon. the Minister rose to interrupt the hon. Member.)

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Does the hon. Member want to be interrupted?"

* Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I do not want the interruption. If the hon. the Minister did not really accept the report of the special officer as he said he did not, I cannot understand how the very words—almost the *ipsissima verba*—of the report are contained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons of this great measure which the hon. the Minister was going to pilot through this Council.

I shall end by saying that if he really wanted an affiliating type of university—that is—, the type of university which this country may want because of the distances that have to be travelled—it was for him to have told this Council that he wanted a university after the manner of the University of Madras. He could have had an Andhra University of that type even at Bezwada where a college could have arisen and he need not have had all this difficulty about concentration. There was a great waste of public funds by the appointment of the special officer who toured round all the parts of the Presidency and reported on this principle of concentration which has been thrown to the winds in this Council."

Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI :—" Mr. President, Sir, I have been one of the silent Members all through the debate, and I believe the silent Members are the deciding factors in this debate. We have heard eloquent speeches for and against the measure. The hon. Member of the University remarked that he would not be sorry if the Bill was not passed. I know many Andhras will be sorry if it is not passed. So, my benediction goes to the Bill and I vote for this Bill along with other silent Members of the Council. I have been entertaining a fear about the consequences of this Bill. The Andhras—especially those of the Northern Circars—are very proud of

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their language as they ought to be. They call it the Italian language of the East. They have been mixing with the Tamil population and learning in the Madras University and yet the wonder of it is that they do not care to learn the Tamil language. They despise it. They do not know the treasures it contains and I know that Sir A. P. Patro, the hon. the Minister for Education, cannot talk Tamil well."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"He was my fellow student."

Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"I am glad the hon. Member for Chittoor has said that the hon. the Minister was his fellow student of the Christian College, and I am sure he would be proud of his achievements as a Minister. Most of the Telugu people in the Northern Circars do not condescend to learn the Tamil language. I know Sir A. P. Patro is not very eloquent when he opens his mouth in the Tamil language. I am glad at any rate that he deserves credit for having endured so many shafts directed against him and for having successfully piloted this Bill through this Council and he has my blessings."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"Sir, I am not surprised at the bitterness of the tone with which the hon. Member for Vizagapatam and the hon. Member for Chittoor have made their remarks. But I ask both these hon. Members to face facts as they are and not to run away from them or close their eyes as in the case of the proverbial cat drinking the milk. You cannot expect the people of the Andhra Desa to be misled by this conduct—for, an unbiased and fair-minded observer of the proceedings of the Council and the division lists will be impressed by the fact that among the Opposition benches the leaders voted against the leading Members, the Deputy Leader voted against the Leader and the Swarajist Leader went in a different way and sometimes some of them desparately clung together in spite of the resolution of the Swarajya party to function apart. Is it then the inference that there is no opposition so called and that the hon. Members, leaders and their party are mechanically held together for the time only to be destroyed by the conflicting claims of the Members representing the different areas? Is this not so? What is wrong in the method adopted in the voting on this side among the Ministerialists? I leave the answer to the best judgment and to the dispassionate judgment of this House and of the public. It was said that in some instances no lead was given by me. My position is clear. The lead is given in the draft introduced by me the principles of which were accepted by this House. The Bill as amended by the Select Committee also gives the start for free discussion. The final decision lies with this House."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"On a point of order, Sir. Are manuscript speeches allowed in this House?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"This is not the first time it is used."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"In an important matter like this where conflicting claims are concerned, both linguistic and racial, it is wise to reconcile them as far as possible and create a calm atmosphere for the working of this Act. The Bill as finally amended remains the same as the draft Bill introduced by me. Sir, I do not want to refer to the various details of the amendments, and a casual perusal of the list of amendments will show that the amendments relate only to two clauses and that no other radical alteration or change has been made in the Bill. The other alteration—

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probably about eight—relate to the number of or the strength of representation here and there—relate to alterations of a word or definition of the word vernacular. Beyond these, there have been no changes made by this House in the Bill. The only two changes that I refer to are the changes which revert to the clauses that were introduced by me in the draft laid before this House. In regard to sub-clause (2) of clause 1 where power is given to extend the Bill to such area and on such date as the Local Government deem it proper, the clause was there in the Bill as introduced. Therefore there is no surrender of principle nor going back upon any policy that was enunciated in the Bill. The other clause refers to sub-clause (3) of clause 6 wherein power is given in the original draft to the Government to declare any institution to be exempted. The Government had power to exempt any institution from the operation of sub-clause (3) of clause 6. It is an implication of what is now contained in the Bill. There was nothing extraordinary that had been changed, no radical alteration of the provisions of the Bill nor any surrendering of the principle of concentration. Too much has been said about the principle of concentration and reference was made to the Statement of Objects and Reasons attached to the Bill. The Statement of Objects and Reasons attached to the Bill only expounds what is contained in the Bill and what is contained in the original draft of clause 6. Therefore the Objects and Reasons must be read in relation to the clauses that are contained in the draft. Sub-clause (3) of clause 6 gave the power of exemption to the Government in regard to any institution, including even first-grade colleges. Now the amendment that is accepted by the House limits itself only to second-grade colleges. I cannot see how the principle of concentration as indicated in this Bill has been given up. I am not yielding to pedantry or over-riding the principles of educational efficiency. Educational efficiency demands that all those interests must be reconciled in order to work up harmoniously the ideals that are presented here. I cannot sacrifice educational efficiency for the sake of pedantry and insist that the principle of concentration should be ridden to death. Therefore practical efficiency demands that institutions that are capable of raising themselves to higher institutions by changed circumstances should be encouraged. Hence the principle, so far as that clause is concerned, is not a new one; it was contained in the original draft. It is only going back to the draft that was introduced originally.

"Hon. Members will realize that it must take time to introduce the scheme in all its details. It will be brought into operation gradually and this will largely depend on the financial support from the public and from the provincial revenues. Reference has been made to the funds of the university. I may submit to the House that sufficient provision has been made for this university. The provisions regarding the funds of this university are more liberal and more elastic than the provisions contained in the Madras University Act. I do not want to dilate on that matter, because the hon. the Finance Member has already said that it depends on the amount of support which our Andhra Desa is going to give to this university and on the condition of the provincial finances at the time when the demands are made. But let us remember that a fair consideration will be given to the university which is started under good auspices. Already enthusiasm is kindled in the Andhra Desa. I am sure that liberal endowments will be given. It is idle to talk of the guaranteeing of funds without the necessary proposals or to earmark revenue in anticipation of proposals. If proposals are prepared

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VI

THE MADRAS BOSTAL SCHOOLS BILL.

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" With your permission, Sir, I move that this item be adjourned to the next meeting of the Council."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" I second it."

The motion was put and carried.

VII

THE REGISTRATION OF NURSES AND MIDWIVES BILL.

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" With your permission I move, Sir, that this Bill be also adjourned to the next meeting of the Council."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" I second it."

The motion was put and carried.

VIII

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS FOR 1925-26.

Grant VII.

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I beg to move

'that the Government be granted an additional appropriation of Rupees 1,15,000 under Grant VII—Irrigation—Reserved.'

"The explanatory note attached to the demand shows that it represents only an adjustment of charges from one grant to another. It is necessitated by a change in the classification of the pensionary charges which in the case of irrigation works have now to be debited to the head of 'Other Revenue Expenditure.'

"The charges are to be debited to Grant VII—Irrigation—Reserved and . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" If the hon. Member will allow me to interrupt, I was under the impression that the Members of the Government had agreed among themselves to make certain motions first, because some Members of the Government are going away this evening. I thought that the hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar would make a statement in regard to that."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I am very sorry. As my hon. Colleagues, Mr. Usman Sahib and Mr. Moir, are leaving Madras this evening, they want to have their grants discussed first, with the leave of the House and I trust there will be no objection."

The hon. Mr. Moir seconded the motion.

* The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" May I point out that, so far as the last demand is concerned, it is contended that it is a demand which has to be formally moved on the Reserved side by the hon. the Finance Member. Since he is leaving Madras, I request that the House may permit him to move that motion also along with other motions."

The permission was granted.

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Grant IV.

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Sir, I beg to move—

'that the Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 85,500 under "Forest—Reserved".'

"From the explanatory note that has been circulated to hon. Members of this House it will be found that in June 1924 a conference of Railway and Forest officers presided over by my predecessor Sir Arthur Knapp was held at Ootacamund at which the possibility of the Forest Department supplying the sleepers required by the Railways was discussed. The South Indian Railway Company are now prepared to use sleepers of *Terminalia tomentosa*, untreated, and to pay the Forest Department at Rs. 7-8-0 per sleeper. It is therefore proposed now to establish during 1926-27 three saw mills, one in the Wynad forests, one on the Mount Stuart forest, and one in South Kanara. The estimated cost of each mill is Rs. 28,500 or Rs. 85,500 for the three mills. Therefore I make this motion for the grant of the amount. The question has been thoroughly examined by my hon. Colleague Mr. Moir and the Finance Committee. Hon. Members may say that I have not placed the full facts and figures before the House, but I regret that because it is a business concern, the Government are unable to place all their cards on the table. But I can assure this hon. House that this question was very carefully gone into by my hon. Colleague Mr. Moir and all the necessary and available information was also placed before the Finance Committee, and they have recommended that this grant should be moved in this House. I hope hon. Members will pass this demand."

The hon. Mr. T. E. Moir seconded the motion.

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Sir, I move

'that the allotment of Rs. 85,500 under "Forest—Reserved" be reduced by Rs. 100.'

"I only rise to draw the attention of Government to the necessity of reduction in the number of higher appointments in the Forest Department, and on the other hand the desirability of Indianizing the services, especially the higher services in the Forest Department. Attention has been drawn by my hon. Friend, Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar, to the necessity of Indianization of the services at one of the previous sittings and I pointed out at the last sitting that, as the Forest Department is now in the process of handing over a large number of forests to the so-called forest panchayats, the Government ought to take on hand the consideration of the question of reducing the number of appointments of Forest Conservators and other appointments, and on the other hand also to Indianising the services. The Forest Department is one of those mysterious departments that elude the vigilance and scrutiny of an ordinary layman; and only one who enters into the mysteries of the Forest Department a little, can see that while the forests have grown under the conservancy care of the Forest officers, that growth has been effected to the detriment and injury of the cultivators, and as our hon. President remarked that plains with only shrubs without the vestige of a tree . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member must not refer to any remarks of mine made as a Member of the House. And I have also a difficulty in regard to the hon. Member's speech itself. I know it has been the practice in the House to allow a great deal of latitude in regard to

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and placed before the Government, the Government have to consider what funds should be provided. Therefore the financial provision for this university is elastic and more liberal than that for the Madras University Act. I hope, Sir, as I said on the last occasion that this Bill will enable the Andhra people to develop higher university education on sound and proper lines and will create a real and true national spirit among them to take their proper place among the Commonwealth of Universities of India and of the world."

The motion that the Bill be passed into law was put to the House and carried.

IV

ANNOUNCEMENT REGARDING THE NEXT SITTING OF THE COUNCIL.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Before we rise for lunch, the hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar will make a statement."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I wish to announce to the House that the next meeting of the Legislative Council will begin on the 14th December and the first two days will be devoted to non-official business."

The House then adjourned for lunch, to meet again at 2-30 p.m.

After Lunch (2-30 p.m.).

V

THE INDIAN PORT TRUST ACT (AMENDMENT) BILL.

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Mr. President, as indicated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons attached to the Bill under explanation 1 to Part II of the First Schedule, vessels are classified as either ships or steamers. The result of it is that motor-boats escape all port duty on the ground that they are neither ships nor steamers. It is the idea by means of this amending Bill to rectify that."

"With these words I move that the Bill be read in Council."

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I beg to second it."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"In this connection, I remember that on a previous occasion the hon. Mr. Graham introduced a Bill to amend this very Act. Then it was found that there were many other provisions in it and the question was raised in this House whether some of the provisions of the amending Bill were not really injurious to the interests of the country. The discussion proceeded on that basis and Mr. Graham finally withdrew the Bill and said that he would introduce the Bill later on after further consideration with all the necessary changes. Now comparing this Bill with the previous one, I find many of the things that were there are not here."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"May I explain, Mr. President? The hon. Mr. Graham introduced a number of amendments and the question was raised whether there ought to be a special provision made in regard to coastal traffic and so forth. At that time the Mercantile Marine Committee had not concluded its labours. The question of exempting coastal traffic from all dues was considered to constitute a separate matter and

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advisedly, after correspondence, Mr. Graham withdrew his Bill. Now we find that in the meantime many motor-boats are escaping all port dues and we have therefore brought forward only this specific provision enabling port dues to be levied in respect of motor-boats. This is the only object of the Bill and the other matters requiring further amendments in the Bill will be considered after further correspondence with the Government of India. We may be bringing another amending measure, but that has nothing to do with this Bill."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I wish to know, Sir, whether it is the intention of the Government to re-introduce the Bill of Mr. Graham with or without modifications."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"That is under consideration separately. Mr. Graham then said that the whole question was under the consideration and would be brought forward later on in the form of an amending Bill. The present Bill is specifically confined to the question of motor-boats."

The motion that the Bill be read in the Council was put and carried.

The Secretary then read the title of the Bill.

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"I then move, Sir, that you be pleased to suspend Standing Order No. 39."

* The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"I second it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I suspend the operation of the Standing Order."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"I now move that the Bill be taken into consideration."

* The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"I second it."

* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"Sir, in the definition in the Act of the word 'ship' we find that it means a vessel propelled solely by wind power; and a steamer is defined as any vessel other than a ship. Now as it stands there are only two classifications, a ship and a steamer. The idea is that a steamer is one that is propelled by any mechanical power other than wind power. I wish to ask what about hand-power. Can any port dues be levied on catamarans because they are not propelled solely by wind? Do they become steamers according to the definition?"

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"There is apparently a mistake. My hon. Friend will please look into the schedule. He will find that the term refers only to sea-going vessels of 15 tons and upwards. The question of catamarans will therefore hardly arise. The explanation is only with reference to the schedule and that schedule applies to vessels of 15 tons and upwards. Therefore there is no possibility of a confusion."

The motion was put and carried.

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"I now move that the Bill be passed into law."

* The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"I second it."

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was passed into law.

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amendments to supplementary demands. But it seems to me that the explanatory memorandum in this case shows that it is for one special item that this money is asked for. If the hon. Member would confine his remarks so as to show how Indianization of the services would affect the special item, I think his remarks will be illuminating and helpful to the House."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Sir, we have had occasion in the past to move token motions in connexion with points which are not exactly relevant (laughter). That is the liberty allowed not only here in this House but in the Houses of Parliament, a liberty which we can rarely take advantage of. Anyhow I am not going to make a very long speech but only to point out that under a policy which had been advocated by Mr. Tireman who is the tireless head of the Forest Department and has been most indefatigable in going into these questions and who has been advocating new policies, the department is working not so much to the detriment of the interests of the people at large. The new policy which has been sanctioned by the Government is that of placing a large number of forests in the hands of village panchayats. And I do not think Government have foreshadowed to what extent the Forest establishment, especially in the higher grades can be reduced in view of this policy which is being persistently carried out, and have shown why some of these Forest officers could not be employed in the matter of handing over the forests to the panchayats instead of having a special officer for this purpose. The old establishment is being maintained, as I see from the Civil list, and I find that one appointment or another is being shoved into this department, in some mysterious way. And instead of reduction, there is an increase in the higher appointments, and I hope that the earliest opportunity will be taken for reducing the number of appointments in the Forest Department. On the other hand, we find that this is one of the departments in which we find that the Indianization has not been carried out in the higher grades. In the High Court, the Judicial and other departments and among the District Judges and Collectors, we have got many higher appointments given to Indians. But this is one of the departments in which we do not see that Indianization. There is not a single Conservator of Forests who is an Indian. For some reason or other, no Indians have risen to the higher appointments like those of Conservator of Forests. We want to know what the reason is for this state of things, why this Forest Department which is not after all, the most difficult department to deal with, as Indians are well qualified to deal with their own forests and in fact they have better knowledge than foreigners, should not have more Indians among its higher ranks, why this state of things goes on continuously and why should not one of these appointments be given to an Indian. With these few words, I only ask the hon. the Home Member from whom we expect much more sympathy, to accept my suggestions. I would not have moved this motion but for the fact that we have got at the head of the department a gentleman who has got great sympathy for the poor classes (Hear, hear), and I am sure he will respond to the aspirations of Indians to higher appointments in the Forest Department."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Sir, I have great pleasure in seconding this motion of my hon. Friend Mr. Saldanha, in a very few words. I only desire to confine myself to the second part of the explanation added to the motion, namely the Indianization of the Forest service. Sir, even the majority of the Muddiman Committee recommended that forests should be transferred in

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all the provinces. Whatever happens to other reforms claimed by Indians, I expect that as soon as the British Government and the Government of India finish their consultations, the Department of Forests in the Madras Presidency will be transferred. Moreover, hon. Members will remember that one of the strongest recommendations of the Lee Commission was that with regard to the Transferred Departments the heads of those departments that is, Ministers, must have the earliest possible chance of Indianizing the whole department. I appeal to my hon. Friend, the Home Member, an Indian, to set about this task as early as possible and to give Indians higher appointments in this department. I second this amendment."

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Sir, with regard to the question of Indianization, I should like to say that in the last two years, 11 persons have been appointed to the Imperial Forest Service. Out of these 11, 10 have been Indians. So, the question of the Indianization of the Forest Department has not been forgotten by the Government. I can assure my hon. Friends that whenever a new appointment has to be made the question of Indianization will be considered. With that assurance, I hope the hon. Mover will withdraw his amendment."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Sir, I wish to have some further information with reference to this matter. As I understood my hon. Friend, this money is intended for erecting three saw mills for manufacturing sleepers for the South Indian Railway and other railway companies. I wish to know whether this would not be a case of competing with private enterprise, that is, with private individuals who deal in sleepers, and if so, whether it is not a violation of the sound principle of not interfering with private enterprise which the Government have been generally following."

Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU :—" Mr. President, Sir, this theory of interfering with private enterprise is a thing of the past. Under that name much money which the Government could have made was lost to the State and thus to the nation. The recent introductions in the industrial world, in fact the very passing of the State Aid to Industries Act and the reservations made thereunder, must have made it clear to hon. Members that if occasion should arise and if need be, it will be more profitable in the interests of the State and the nation that certain works would have to be undertaken by Government themselves instead of losing the profits arising thereby. Sir, private enterprise may mean anything. I do not wish to introduce hereafter any questions of controversy. But there were many occasions on which Indians have thought that private enterprise may mean something not very congenial to the interests of the person and having accepted a principle of that kind I fail to see why on an occasion like this objection should be raised to this grant. Sir, as regards these sleepers in spite of the great forests of this country, iron sleepers were for a long time being introduced in this country and it is only to meet that demand that proposals were made in the Legislative Council and elsewhere that Government should undertake to supply sleepers from their own forests, and that it would be much better if they could do the work with their own officers and with their own machinery. I would therefore strongly support this demand, and I would request my hon. Friend not to press that point as it might involve loss."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Sir, I am afraid my hon. Friend has been beating the air. I wanted to have some information with

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reference to one point, and my Friend got up and went on arguing against private enterprise even before any information was given in reply to my question."

Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU:—"I thought he had finished."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"Sir, I want to come down from the air to the earth and ask my hon. Friend whether he is aware of the bulk of these sleepers as imported from abroad and whether he is aware that sleepers are imported at all from foreign countries."

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Sir, my task has been made easy by the reply that has been given by my hon. Friend, Sir K. Venkatarreddi Nayudu. He has told the House that if we do not supply the necessary timber, iron sleepers will be used. We do not want to interfere with private enterprise at all, and we do not want to compete with private merchants. We have to supply about 200,000 sleepers and private concerns are not able to supply the railway company to such an extent. If we do not supply these sleepers what will happen is that the Railway companies will go outside India and get the necessary supply. In these circumstances, I hope my hon. Friend will not press his amendment"

The amendment was by leave withdrawn.

The demand was then put and carried and the grant was made.

Grant XXVIII.

n. * The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I beg to move

'that Government be granted an additional appropriation of Rs. 2,40,565 under "Civil Works—Transferred".'

"From the explanatory note placed before this House, you will see that the military buildings known as 'Plassey barracks' at Bellary has now been converted into the Alipuram jail. We are now paying a rent of Rs. 28,000 to the Government of India for the use of the building, and this building is now for sale for Rs. 2 lakhs. If you want to construct a new building like this, it will cost Rs. 4 or 5 lakhs. Under the circumstances, we thought it could be more economical to purchase this building instead of paying rent every year for a number of years. Also there is another building called the 'Station Hospital' building at Bellary, which we want to convert into a tuberculosis jail. In a number of jails in the Presidency, we have got a lot of tuberculosis patients. We are told that Bellary is a good place for such patients. Therefore, we want to convert this place into a tuberculosis hospital for the prisoners. The cost of purchasing the building comes to Rs. 40,565. I therefore move that the Government be granted this amount simply because it will be more economical to purchase these buildings. The other day the members of the Conference of the Inspectors-General of Prisons visited the Alipuram jail and remarked that the Alipuram jail seemed to be the best jail in the whole world. The place was once used as barracks for European soldiers. After some time, when there are no Mappilla prisoners, the buildings might be used as a central jail where a large number of persons might be accommodated very comfortably. From the point of view of the prisoners' comfort, I request the House to pass the demand."

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* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"Sir, I move

'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,40,565 under "Civil Works—Transferred" by Rs. 1,000.'

"My object in moving this amendment is to draw attention to the neglect of Government to release many of the prisoners as per resolution passed by the Council and the inadvisability of the decision of Government to send Mappilla prisoners to the Andamans. The Mappilla prisoners in the Alipuram jail have attracted the attention of this House very frequently. The late hon. the Revenue Member, the Raja of Kollengode, once remarked that the comforts in this Alipuram jail were so great that he found a Mappilla prisoner had grown by 100 pounds in weight in three months (laughter)."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"What disease he was suffering from?"

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"Most of the members who have not grown so much in weight in this atmosphere of the House will almost be tempted to exchange places (laughter). However, this House was not convinced and they thought that many of the prisoners ought to be released or discharged from the jail as the offences they committed were such that did not necessitate their detention further. I really do not know what has been done with the resolution which was passed by a large majority of this House. The result of it appears to be almost nil. Since then, another move has commenced, viz., that of sending these Mappilla prisoners to the Andamans. I need not go into all the debate which was raised in this House when the point was discussed almost threadbare. Now, it is found from the papers and from the reports of speeches made at Calcutta that after all these Andaman islands represented exactly the description that was given by the Jail Committee and deserved that condemnation. Somehow, they want these islands to be turned into what they call 'Pearl Islands' by the magic wand of planting enterprise, and the Mappilla prisoners are probably required as coolies in those plantations. That is our surmise, or rather my surmise. That is what has appeared in several papers. Again the papers say that a committee has been appointed. I do not know by which Government, by this Government, or by the Government of India or perhaps by both these Governments together, to investigate into this matter, that is to go to the Andamans and see whether the conditions of these islands are suited for establishing a settlement for the Mappillas. This matter was persistently brought up before this House by Mr. Uppi Sahib, whom I do not see here. Mr. Uppi Sahib is a gentleman who has made himself quite conversant with the conditions of the Mappillas in Malabar and we know that he is a gentleman of sterling qualities. I know that Mr. Uppi Sahib offered himself to go at his own cost to those islands and investigate the matter. He has entered into this question with an honest zeal and real sympathy for the condition of these people and with an honest anxiety to see things for himself and yet I find that this one hon. Member of this Council, who not only is thoroughly conversant with the conditions of the Mappilla people but is one of them and who is a gentleman I am sure the hon. Members would have him in the committee from the way in which he conducted himself in the debate, has not been put in that committee. If the reports are correct."

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I rise to make a personal explanation. The committee has not been appointed by the Government."

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* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I am glad to hear that. Because what I said was the report which appeared in some papers from Calcutta. I hope that Mr. Uppi Sahib will be on the committee to be appointed by Government and I also hope that Government will enter into this question with care and sympathy towards these poor Mappillas. Then, Sir, if any person is allowed the freedom and opportunity of having his own family with him, he will be willing to go to any place worse than the Alipuram jail or more insanitary than the Andaman islands. The fact that they are willing to go is not an argument in support of the statement that Andamans are fit for those people. Who is there here, who is a married man, who will not join his wife and go to a very insanitary place if he is offered that choice. (Somebody shouts :-- 'to hell'). Even to hell (laughter)."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Order, order. No reference to that place can be made on the floor of this House."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I am sorry, Sir, but my friend on the right suggested it. That argument was adduced as a reason for saying that the Mappillas were very very anxious to go to the Andamans. In that condition, I myself would be very glad to go to Andamans or to any other place. So having that fact in mind and having regard to the sympathy which the hon. Members have got for these Mappilla people, I hope and I am sure that this question will be treated in a spirit of humanity as well as in a spirit of justice which it certainly deserves."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—"In seconding the motion, I should like to ask the hon. the Home Member what exactly has been done with the resolution passed by this Council with reference firstly to the more liberal release of the Mappilla prisoners and secondly to a thorough change in the policy of sending them under the plea of voluntary expatriation to the Andamans. I may remind my hon. Friend the Home Member that though he said that this policy was in the Islamic interest yet in the Muslim Conference of all parties held in Lahore, though they did not come to any conclusion on other matters, they were unanimous in condemning this policy of sending the Mappillas to the Andamans."

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"With regard to the question of the release of the Mappilla prisoners, my hon. Colleague the Law Member will deal with it. As far as the question of the Andamans is concerned, I should like to say that this House passed a resolution after a good deal of discussion saying that the scheme should be suspended and also that a committee should be constituted in order that the Andaman colonization question might be considered by them. I said the other day that the question of appointing a committee is under the consideration of Government. We are also in correspondence with the Government of India on the matter, and when we come to a conclusion the Government will be able to announce their decision with regard to the Committee."

Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB :—"May I know from the hon. the Home Member whether there is any truth in the report in the newspapers that a committee has been appointed?"

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"I am unable to say anything with regard to what appears in the newspapers. As far as I am concerned, I may say that the question of the appointment of a

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committee is being considered both by this Government and the Government of India, and before long we will be able to make an announcement with regard to it.

"As regards the suspension of the scheme, I may assure the House that I have suspended it. Except with regard to one or two stray cases where the relations of the prisoners have already gone to the Andamans, I have almost suspended the scheme in view of the resolution of this House, and I hope the House will pass the grant."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I wish to withdraw my amendment."

The amendment was by leave withdrawn.

The demand was then put and passed and the grant was made.

Grant X.

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"Sir I beg to move

'that the Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 27,000 under "General Administration—Reserved".'

3-15
p.m.

"This grant is required in order to meet the charges required in the new Public Works Secretariat which was constituted with effect from the 21st May last. I may say, Sir, that this question of the lines on which the Public Works Secretariat should be constituted is one of very long standing and one with regard to which there has been great difference of opinion but the importance of which has always been recognized. As hon. Members of this House are aware until recently the arrangement was that the Chief Engineer has always been acting as the Secretary to Government for his branch. The unsuitability of that arrangement has been brought up and the two main grounds, on which its propriety has been challenged, are firstly that in the Public Works Department Secretariat as in the other branches of the Secretariat, it is desirable that the Government should have an officer who not being attached to or imbued with the particular traditions of the Department would be able to give the Government a much more unbiassed and less departmental view on any scheme or other proposal which came before him than one who must necessarily be filled by departmental enthusiasms, traditions and possibly prejudices. The other ground on which our arrangement has been attacked is the difficulty for our Engineer to answer to the constant call which Government have to make upon those who are acting as our Secretaries. It becomes more and more difficult for him as Secretary to go and tour and do the functions of a Chief Engineer and to do inspection work, exercise control and give advice to his subordinates in very important matters of which the executive head has to take charge. I may add that that particular difficulty has been still more enhanced in recent years. I think that this House takes much more interest in this branch of administration than in any other branch. I need not take the House over the history of all these matters. It has become necessary that the Chief Engineer should be free to give advice whenever required to do so. I may also say that the fact that very many more questions and resolutions do arise in this House in connection with the Irrigation Civil works has increased the strain on their work and on the work of the Chief Engineer so that it would be possible to get the information necessary to answer those questions and to deal with the resolutions. In order to consider how the new arrangement might be constituted a special officer was appointed at the end of March last. He carried out the

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enquiries entrusted to him with much expedition and it was found possible to introduce the new system with effect from 21st May 1925. The main question of the Secretary has been referred to Government of India. Now, Sir, I ask this House for this grant in order to provide for the establishment that is needed to work out the scheme. I hope the House will agree to the grant."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Before I move the motion, I want to say that it is not a token motion but that I move it as a substantial motion. I beg to move—

'For the reduction of the allotment of Rs. 27,000 under "General Administration—Reserved" by Rs. 9,000.'

"My object is to enable the Government to appoint an Indian Provincial Civil Service man or an Indian belonging to the Engineering department for the post. I entirely agree with the hon. the Finance Member that it is necessary to appoint an officer apart from the present Chief Engineer for the post of a Secretary as a Secretariat Officer. But the question is why an Indian belonging to the Provincial Civil Service or an Indian belonging to the Engineering department should not have been appointed to this post. First of all I do not see any necessity why an officer of the Indian Civil Service which is a more costly service and which is becoming costlier to us

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Just in order to facilitate the discussion, Sir, may I say this? This amount of Rs. 27,000 does not include the salary of the special officer but it only represents the expenditure on his establishment. If it is intended to be a substantial amendment, the effect of it will only be to cut off the pay of the clerks. That is all I want to say."

* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—" May I know whether this officer has become one of the listed officers? From the note placed before us it could not be seen that he has become a listed officer. I just want to know the exact position."

* The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" I do not quite understand the question, Sir. I do not see why it should be necessary to make his post a listed one in order to pay him."

* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—" If I understand the Financial Rules aright the pay of officers holding listed appointments need not be placed before the House. But as long as they are not on the listed posts, however temporary, their salary ought to come before the House. Therefore I should like to know how he is paid at present."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" I think we are anticipating what the hon. Member Mr. Saldanha is going to say. I suggest that he may be allowed to make his point and let the House deal with it. I think the Leader of the House merely wished to make it clear that this particular post is not included in any portion of the pay for which the grant is now asked."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" That is what I meant, Sir."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Being a little far away I could not exactly catch what the Finance Member said which must have been an elucidating speech."

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. the Finance Member was only repeating the remarks of the Leader of the House."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Then, Sir, if this amount of Rs. 27,000 is the cost of the establishment and nothing else, I am quite willing to make it a token motion. With your leave I would like to make it a token motion. What I would like to ask the Government to make clear is this: I want to know first of all why an I.C.S. man should have been appointed for this post. I have got some knowledge of Secretariat work and I am not ashamed to say that I was one of the Secretariat clerks and I served in the Public Works Department myself. The work in the Secretariat is not of a technical nature and is very much of a clerical kind. It is not so complicated and so difficult as could not be performed by a provincial service man, or a gentleman from the Engineering department so far as this technical work is concerned. In any case, I am sure there are officials in the Provincial Civil Service who will do justice to the work of the Secretary in the Public Works Department. This is a new appointment and it is made open only to an I.C.S. man. I want to say that this ought to be given to a Provincial Service man. We have not got too many officials as Indian officers in the Secretariat. There are one or two Indian Secretaries or Under Secretaries and the number is too small considering their culture, education, their high qualifications and the very good service rendered by many of the officers in the Provincial Civil Service."

"It would be but justice to the Provincial Service officers that this opportunity should be taken by the Government to appoint a gentleman from that service for the post. If the Government could not get a gentleman from the general service, surely there must be men in the Engineering department in the Provincial Service of the Public Works Department, who are fit for this post. There is no department in the service, except the Judicial, where Indians have risen to such high positions as in the Public Works Department. They have rendered yeoman and very meritorious services in the department, not only in Madras but all over the presidency. We have got in Bombay men of the Provincial Service in the Engineering Department who have risen to the highest position of Secretary in the Public Works Department. I hope that opportunity will be given to the Indian Provincial Service here which amply deserves the promotion to this appointment, considering the paucity of appointments in the highest grades, especially in the Secretariat, open to us Indians. I suppose this appointment will last not for a short period but will continue much longer and will become permanent eventually. Therefore, as a matter of justice to the Provincial officers to which I myself had the honour of belonging, I hope that the Secretary's appointment will be made available to an Indian."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" I want to second this motion. In doing so, I first appeal to the House to carry this motion and, even if it is not carried, to throw out the application for the grant itself. We have been threatened that, if this is thrown out, it will mean throwing out a number of clerks. But we have had some previous examples in which such throwing out of grants has led to the dispensing with of the services of Indian Civil Service officers or Imperial Service officers. In this case, if the appointment of Indian Civil Service is too sacred to be touched by us, we can only approach it by moving a reduction of the grant or by means of a token motion for doing away with the whole thing. I raised this question by way

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of an interpellation, and my first attempt was to find out whether two Chief Engineers were necessary. I think that one will do. When I put the question, the hon. the Minister in charge of the department said that the matter of appointing a separate Secretary was under consideration, and when that Secretary was appointed, the matter whether two Chief Engineers were necessary would be considered. So far as the appointment of the Secretary is concerned, it has come to pass, but they are not going to reduce the posts of Chief Engineers. Nay, more, they are increasing the number of Chief Engineers. We have been told that for six months at least there will be a new Chief Engineer in charge of electrical works. There is something in the air that a Chief Engineer is to be in charge of Mettur works. I want to know as to whether there is much work for two Chief Engineers in view of the fact that there is a Secretary or Joint Secretary. Therefore, unless the Government give us an undertaking that the appointment of an additional Secretary would necessarily lead to the reduction in the number of the Chief Engineers, we cannot agree to this demand. Even as it is, the existence of two Chief Engineers is superfluous for the work that they have been doing till now, and especially when we know that at least one Chief Engineer has been appointed for electrical works—I am afraid the appointment will be made permanent, and unless the hon. the Law Member says that no Chief Engineer is likely to be appointed for the new works, we will have four instead of two. And, in addition to that, we are now asked to sanction practically the appointment of a Secretary for this department to do not all the work of the department that pertains to the Secretariat, but what they call the formal non-technical work of this department. We have to remember that the Secretaries have multiplied like anything recently and that only one Secretariat appointment has been, so to say, reserved for Provincial Service officers. I do not think it will be alleged by anybody—I have nothing to do with persons,—I do not think it will be attempted by anybody to say that so far as the two Indian officers that have been at the head of the Law Secretariat are concerned, I do not think anything can be said as to their not being able to do the work satisfactorily or anything of the kind. The cry that we should have more Provincial officers as Secretaries in the various departments has not been given effect to or has not been favoured. We may be told that at present one more of the Secretaries is an Indian though he belongs to the Indian Civil Service; that does not help us at all. Mr. Saldanha's suggestion that a Provincial Civil Service officer may be appointed for this post is very useful if it is decided that there should be a new Secretary. My first submission is that there is absolutely no necessity for a new Secretary unless and until the number of Chief Engineers is reduced. But granting, for argument's sake, that a new Secretary is necessary, why on earth—there is no objection to my referring to earth—(laughter) why on earth should there be an Indian Civil Service officer. I have absolutely nothing personal in the matter. It is a question of principle. We know, Sir, that the appointment of an Indian Civil Service officer always means high salary. Why should we not appoint a Provincial Service officer with a low salary. The number of these Indian Civil Service officers has increased like mushrooms. There are a number of Deputy Secretaries, and a number of various other officers in the various Secretariats besides Secretaries. But all that does not matter to them so long as the principle is there. They want now to throw one more appointment to the Indian Civil Service. By a touch of the magic wand, it becomes two, because when one

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appointment is added to the list of appointments reserved for Indian Civil Service, under a peculiar rule, there must be two appointments reserved for them. Therefore I am urging that when one officer is appointed permanently from the Indian Civil Service grade, it means higher pay, higher than what is ordinarily given to the Provincial Civil Service men or Provincial Engineering Service; secondly, the appointment of this officer means two additional appointments open to the Indian Civil Service; and therefore it means that we have to provide under the rules for another Indian Civil Service officer with high pay, overseas allowance and other things. I suppose the hon. the Finance Member will take that into account also and explain as to why there has been the extreme necessity to get only I.C.S. officer for this appointment. We have recently been told that the office of Inspector of Municipalities and Local Boards has been reserved for the I.C.S., which means also two appointments created for I.C.S. Our complaint is that the number of appointments reserved for the I.C.S. is already very large. Under the colour of the Lee Commission report and with a view to satisfy the people who are already in service a large number of appointments has been already created. But, in spite of that, that new appointments should be created at every moment every year seems to be rather too much. The appointment of the Inspector of Municipalities and Local Boards which was considered to be temporary for a long time has been made permanent, and, I believe, it is included in the list of appointments reserved for the I.C.S. Here is a new appointment which means two appointments. When we want more Indianisation, when we want number of officers in England to be reduced, this is only a means to increase the number by way of asking for temporary men and afterwards saying that the Government have decided to make these appointments permanent and reserved for the I.C.S., with the consequent result that in the next civil list there will be two more appointments reserved for I.C.S. Therefore, I appeal to the House to reject this grant entirely, so that the Government may see that the feeling of the House is very strong against such unnecessary appointments. There is absolutely no necessity for this appointment because one of the Provincial Engineering Service men who are now assistants under the two Chief Engineers may be brought down here, if necessary. I do not object to the principle of having the work done in the Fort St. George instead of in the Public Works buildings. There is no reason why you maintain all the officers working in the Secretariat in the Public Works Department and want to create a new appointment of Secretary. Of course, I know there will be a small reduction made. When they ask for, say, 5,000, there will be a reduction of a few rupees, and after a few years we may see the amount swelling. So that what is actually asked for here, Rs. 27,000 for six months, is clearly Rupees 54,000 so far as the subordinate appointments are concerned, but it means also Rs. 6,000 more because only seniors are appointed, or by some calculation the second appointment need not necessarily be a new appointment. To a question put by me about the reduction of engineers and the appointment of Secretary to take up the Secretariat work, the hon. the Minister replied that the question would of course be considered. What is the result? The consideration has led to the doubling of the number from 2 to 4. So I strongly appeal to the House to reject this grant; there is already the fear that the Government may throw our resolutions in the waste paper basket, so that they may have their Indian Civil Service officers sitting under the fan and smoking."

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* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I propose to confine myself to one remark which fell from my hon. Friend the Member from Coimbatore, namely, that relating to the possibility of four engineers. On the merits of this particular question, I take it that my hon. Colleague the Finance Member will deal with it. I may at once say that at the present moment, as the hon. Member from Coimbatore knows very well, there is no Chief Engineer for the Mettur project; there is only the Superintending Engineer. He also knows that the Government of India have in sanctioning the Mettur project scheme made it a condition precedent that there must be a Chief Engineer in charge of it as part of their programme. In spite of that and from motives of economy, we have appointed a Superintending Engineer, Mr. Stoney, and he is going on with the work.

45 m. "The Government of India, having regard to their large commitments—having to incur an expenditure of about Rs. 6 crores on that scheme—insist upon the appointment of a Chief Engineer when the scheme is substantially in progress."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" I only referred to that possibility."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" If the Government of India take up that line, it will be solely and simply because, I take it, that they are satisfied that the work is of such a complicated character and of such an engrossing nature that a Chief Engineer alone can deal with it. Mr. Stoney is in charge of the Mettur works and there is no proposal just now to appoint a Chief Engineer.

"As regards hydro-electric schemes, at the present moment, Mr. Hawkins whose term had expired was, in order to complete certain investigations started by him, allowed to continue for a short time so that he may complete those investigations. They are based on the report of Mr. Forbes. We shall have to go to the Government of India and I take it that that will not be very long from this moment. They will have to tell us what they propose to do with regard to the financing of these projects and, if they finance them, they may or may not impose conditions. But the point I am now enforcing is that this Government at the present moment has absolutely no idea of appointing a permanent Chief Engineer for the hydro-electric project."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Mr. Hawkins is called a Chief Engineer."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Mr. Hawkins completed his 55th year on the 10th of September and you could not expect him to go away without completing his investigations. It will be unfair to him and to the tax-payer who will have to pay for another man. So, he has been taken as Chief Engineer to enable him to complete his investigations and the same salary is paid him."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" That means three Chief Engineers. Could not his term have been extended instead of appointing a third man?"

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" On that point I can say that having regard to the tremendous agitation set on foot when there was an idea of extending the term of his predecessors the Government of India came to the conclusion that the term of Chief Engineers should not be extended as

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by so extending it great injustice would be done to the men lower down, viz that they will be prevented from getting the prize appointment. All that I am saying is that there is no idea of appointing another man for the Mettur scheme. But he who pays the piper may call the tune. So, if the Government of India is asked to pay Rs. 6 crores for the Mettur project and Rs. 2 or crores for hydro-electric projects, they have the right to say who should be appointed."

* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—" Mr. President, I am inclined to take this demand as a resolution placed before us for accepting the introduction of a Secretary for Irrigation and I shall not be surprised if, once the House grants this demand, the Secretary of State is cable to-morrow that the House has accepted the principle of having an additional Secretary for the Public Works Department. In that light I take the motion and therefore I support it in order to object to the principle of entertaining this establishment. In the first instance, I wish to have information as to how the present temporary Secretary is being paid. As I understand the Financial Rules, as long as he does not hold a listed post this House has to be approached for a grant even if the post is held by a Indian Civil Service officer. I know that in the case of the appointment of temporary additional sessions judge for the Agency in the first instance simply because an Indian Civil Service officer was holding it, it was thought unnecessary to go to the vote of this House. But subsequently, because was a temporary post and did not become a listed post, this House was approached for its vote. On the same principle, I wish to know why this House was not approached for its vote. Now, even with regard to the establishment for which this vote is asked for, I submit that if we say that we would not sanction this establishment, we are indirectly voting against the temporary post that has now been created. For the creation of the Secretariat establishment three reasons have been urged by the hon. the Finance Member. The first reason assigned by him is that there is an intention on the part of the Government to check the enthusiasm of the departmental men in putting up the cases of their department. I wish to know how long the two Chief Engineers have been working as Secretaries to the Government. I think it is an old institution and not one which came into existence recently. They have been able to work the present system for a number of years and therefore I do not feel satisfied with the necessity for this departure. The hon. the Finance Member, it seems only recently discovered the necessity for curbing the enthusiasm of the department heads advocating the cause of men in the department. It is a mere argument advanced for argument's sake. I do not think we can attach any importance to such arguments especially when it entails additional cost and additional reservation of seats for a particular service.

"The second argument advanced by the hon. the Finance Member is that these two officers have to go on tours and there is delay in the submission of papers to the Government for orders. Again, the same question may be put to the hon. the Finance Member as to how long the present system has been in force and when you were able to work this system so long are you seriously advancing this argument or are you only trying to fix arguments to meet us?"

"The third argument advanced by the hon. Member is that of extra work to the Chief Engineer and cyclone has been mentioned as one of the items of such extra work. I do not think the hon. the Finance Member w

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say that cyclones will be a permanent feature of Madras. He has mentioned it and if he wants to adhere to it, the only construction I can put upon it is that he wishes more cyclones for Madras. The hon. Member, Mr. Satyamurti, may be taken as another cyclone to increase secretariat work in connexion with the Legislative Council. The hon. Finance Member has stated that there is growing work under new irrigation projects and hydro-electric schemes and the hon. the Law Member has explained how he is at present managing the two branches of the work. As far as the Mettur project is concerned, he said that the Government of India have sanctioned a Chief Engineer for the scheme but that he is for the present satisfied with having entrusted the work to a Superintending Engineer. I do not think the hon. the Law Member has in any way strengthened the argument of the hon. the Finance Member by giving this piece of information."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"I stated it merely as a question of fact in reply to what fell from the hon. Member from Coimbatore."

- Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—"I am only connecting the arguments advanced by the hon. the Finance Member with the fact mentioned by the hon. the Law Member, because it removes the force of the arguments of the hon. the Finance Member. The Finance Member's argument is that there is extra work on account of the Mettur Project and hydro-electric schemes. He said that on account of these two new items of work, the work of the Chief Engineer was increasing and that he wants a Secretary to attend to the ordinary office routine and liberate the two Engineers to attend to these works. If I understood the explanatory memorandum correctly, I think it is clear that this Secretary was appointed in May this year and the Superintending Engineer referred to in connexion with the Mettur project is there since May 1925. To add to this, Mr. Hawkins, after his retirement, is there as Chief Engineer for hydro-electric schemes. Then where is the force of the argument of extra work? The hon. the Finance Member says that he wants a Secretary because there is extra work, while the hon. the Law Member says that because there is work he had to place a Chief Engineer on special duty. The result is that instead of two Chief Engineers we have got three Chief Engineers now and one Superintending Engineer has also been added to the list. Besides these people, we have got one Secretary. I am not able to appreciate the arguments advanced by either. As long as you have got two Chief Engineers, I do not think the Treasury Bench will be justified in asking us to vote for additional grants in the name of extra establishments. Therefore I think the House will be well advised in rejecting this grant and show that we are not at all in favour of increasing the establishment and add another Secretary to the list of Secretaries, already too many."

* Mr. C. E. WOOD :—"Mr. President, as a member of the late Public Works Enquiry Committee which I think is responsible for bringing about this position of the appointment of a Secretary in order to relieve the Chief Engineers of their office work, I feel I ought to say something. The appointment was made not with the idea of increasing expenditure but with the idea of effecting economy. Two hon. Members, I think, have pointed out that the work of the Secretary is purely clerical. I do not agree with them entirely. But it seems to me that it is work of office organization to a certain extent and office routine. For this class of work, these two hon. Members seem to think that it would be economical to employ a Chief Engineer."

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* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"May we know if the pay of the Chief Engineer is higher than the pay of the Secretary generally?"

* Mr. C. E. WOOD :—"I am not sure what the pay of the Secretary at present is. I should imagine that it is less than that of the Chief Engineer. Anyway, it was the intention to have the work done by a less expensive and more suitable man and that was why this arrangement was made. If, however, hon. Members consider that the work could be done still more economically, I suggest that the correct method is to enquire whether it is necessary to have two Chief Engineers and not to enquire whether the Secretary, who has been appointed after very careful consideration and inquiry, should be removed. I therefore oppose this motion to withhold the grant."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"Before I turn to the points arising out of this motion which have been dealt with by the hon. the Leader of the Opposition, it is perhaps right that I should clear away one or two minor issues. Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar supported the motion on the ground that we should give preference to Provincial Service men in filling up this post. Sir, if the House were to reject this demand, it would be thereby jeopardising the pay of the subordinate establishment, which I think would be very far from the intentions of the hon. the Leader of the Opposition or himself. The hon. the Mover of this motion overlooked the fact that, if motion were to be carried, it would mean that we have to refuse to draw the pay of certain subordinate establishments, a result which, I think, he would not desire."

"Mr. Saldanha referred to another point. I think, Sir, that it was Mr. Saldanha who made light of the difficult work of the Public Works Department Secretariat. He was of opinion that it was of such a nature as to call for no special ability in a Secretary. I think I am in as good a position as any other Member of this House to estimate from time to time the comparative difficulty of work in the various branches of the Secretariat. I can therefore tell the House that for the present and under existing conditions there is no branch in the Secretariat in which the work is more difficult and at times more complicated than in the Public Works Department Secretariat. That is my considered opinion and may I say that it has a very important bearing on the particular appointment in question?"

"Coming to the other objection on which Mr. Saldanha opposed this motion, viz., that he would object to this new arrangement but that he would agree to this post being filled by the appointment of an Indian belonging to the Engineering cadre, I think he will see that suggestion cuts right across the whole object of the new arrangement. He urged in the alternative that a Provincial Civil Service man be appointed. That, so far as I know, is not excluded, provided we find Provincial Service men with suitable qualifications to fill up the post. Now, Sir, I think he was under the impression that it is not possible for a member of the Provincial Civil Service to be appointed to this post. It is not so. It would be open to the Government, if they desire, to select an Indian belonging to the Provincial Civil Service for such a post, but if they should give effect to such a suggestion there would, I understand, have to be a rearrangement of other listed posts. What I do say, is that, in view of the weighty considerations which attached to this post whether we

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are going to fill it up by a member of the Indian Civil Service or one from the Provincial Civil Service, it is essential that we should get a man of outstanding capacity to fill the post.

"Perhaps I may now turn to the speech of the hon. the Leader of the Opposition. He said that the grounds on which I recommended this proposal for the acceptance of this House were not quite sound. I regret to find that he was unable to accept my reasons. Much was said about the proposal to appoint another Executive Engineer and possibly another Chief Engineer also, in connexion with hydro-electric schemes. But may I say that my recommendation of the present scheme to the House has nothing to do with special works such as the hydro-electric schemes, the Mettur Project and things of that sort. I desire to recommend my scheme to the House with reference to present conditions and without reference to any question as to whether we are going to embark upon new irrigation projects and new hydro-electric schemes. May I therefore say that in the interests of irrigation works, our building programme and other branches of work—may I say here that I referred to cyclones not as a permanent feature of our administration but as illustrating the importance of the various matters on which our Chief Engineer is asked to concentrate his attention—and also in the interests of our ryots, I would strongly advise the hon. the Leader of the Opposition to accept this measure which intimately affects the interests of the ryot so that they may be dealt with more thoroughly by those who are directly responsible for the Chief Engineer. As regards the hydro-electric and other schemes, it is of course possible that we may have to employ a Chief Engineer. Supposing the Chief Engineer in a single year submits a scheme involving an expenditure which is equivalent to doubling the expenditure which our present irrigation undertakings involve, then important questions will arise as to the staff necessary for carrying out such a scheme. I do trust that the House will kindly consider all these reasons and give their vote in favour of the scheme we have brought forward, not only because we thought that it would be conducive to the interests of all branches of this work but because, rightly or wrongly, we thought that it was essential in the interests of those for whom our Public Works Department has done so much."

* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—"Sir, is it not necessary that the motion should read 'that the Demand for Rs. 27,000 under General Administration—Reserve be reduced by Rs. 100' just as the budget motions are?"

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"Before you take the sense of the House as to whether the motion in question should be moved as a token motion or otherwise, I wish to know what the effect would be if the present motion is carried?"

"I want to know whether the Demand will be reduced by Rs. 9,000, or only by Rs. 100 or something like that?"

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I am agreeable to reduce my cut to Rs. 100."

Mr. J. A. Saldanha's motion that the demand be reduced by Rs. 100 was put to vote and lost.

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A poll was demanded and the House divided as follows :—

Ayes.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. Narasimha Raju. | 8. Mr. V. Pantulu Ayyar. |
| 2. Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddi. | 9. " T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. |
| 3. " J. A. Saldanha. | 10. " M. Sitayya. |
| 4. " K. Uppi Sahib. | 11. " V. O. Vellingiri Gounder. |
| 5. " A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | 12. " C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. |
| 6. " S. Satyamurti. | 13. " B. Venkataratnam. |
| 7. " S. Muttya Mudaliyar. | |

Noes.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar. | 23. Mr. B. Obalesappa. |
| 2. Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks. | 24. " R. Madanagopal Nayudu. |
| 3. " Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 25. " T. Mallesappa. |
| 4. " Mr. T. E. Moir. | 26. " A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar. |
| 5. " Diwan Bahadur T. N. Sivagnanam Pillai. | 27. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. |
| 6. " Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. | 28. Mr. N. Devendrudu. |
| 7. " the Raja of Panagal. | 29. Rao Sahib P. V. Gopalan. |
| 8. Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastryar. | 30. Rao Bahadur O. Tanikaachala Chettiyar. |
| 9. " E. W. Legh. | 31. " C. Natesa Mudaliyar. |
| 10. " G. T. Boag. | 32. " M. C. Raja. |
| 11. " V. Pandrang Rao. | 33. Mr. P. K. S. A. Arumuga Nadar. |
| 12. " Abdulla Ghatala Sahib. | 34. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. |
| 13. " S. Arpudaswami Udayar. | 35. Rao Bahadur P. Raman. |
| 14. Rao Sahib T. C. Tangavelu Pillai. | 36. Mr. P. Sagarani. |
| 15. Mr. T. M. Ross. | 37. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. |
| 16. " G. F. Paddison. | 38. Mr. K. Sarabha Reddi. |
| 17. " C. E. Wood. | 39. " K. Sarvarayudu. |
| 18. " K. Raghuachandra Ballal. | 40. " B. Veerian. |
| 19. " B. Ramachandra Reddi. | 41. Diwan Bahadur W. Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar. |
| 20. Rao Sahib K. V. Bamaachari. | 42. Mr. K. Venkatachala Padayachi. |
| 21. Mr. P. N. Marthandam Pillai. | 43. " Qadir Muhi-ud-din Elyas Khan Sahib. |
| 22. " C. Muttya Mudaliyar. | 44. " T. M. Moidu Sahib. |

Ayes 13. Noes 44.

The motion was lost.

Then Demand No. X that the Government be granted a sum of Rs. 27,000 under General Administration—Reserved—was put to the House and carried and the grant was made.

Grant XXXIII.

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"Sir, I move

'that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 1,65,000 under "Loans and Advances by Provincial Government—Reserved".'

"Sir, owing to the head of grants under which it comes, it falls to me to move this grant formally. But the subject-matter relates to another department and I understand that the hon. Raja of Panagal will take charge of this."

* The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"Mr. President, Sir, the Hindu Religious Endowments Board was constituted early in April this year and it began to work with regular establishment from the 15th April. An advance of Rs. 50,000 was made to the Board for initial expenditure. The Board has issued demands for the payment of the dues from the various bodies. So far, a sum of Rs. 16,000 has been collected and the President of the Board reports that the response to the demands has been slow because various issues

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passed. I speak merely as a lawyer and I hope the hon. the Advocate-General would make the leading speech on the side of the Government. He will tell us whether he considers the Hindu Religious Endowments Board as a local authority legally entitled to impose any cess, rate or duty or tax within any local area. The section in the Hindu Religious Endowments Act which empowers the Board to levy contributions runs thus :

'Every math and temple shall pay annually for meeting the expenses of the Board such contribution not exceeding one and a half per centum of its income as the Board may determine.'

"For one thing it does not call it a cess, it is called a contribution. Secondly, a cess, rate or tax or duty is a fixed rate or proportion of the value of the property or of the income of the individual paying. Here it is a contribution not exceeding $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the income from the endowment, as the Board may determine. It may be half a per cent, one per cent or $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent and therefore the unvarying nature of a cess or tax, etc., is absent here.

4-30 p.m. "Then, Sir, the second paragraph is this :

'Every temple other than an excepted temple shall pay annually for meeting the expenses of the committee such contribution not exceeding $1\frac{1}{2}$ per centum of its income as the committee may with the approval of the Board determine.'

"Mr. President, you will notice that, unlike other taxation measures, this measure seeks to qualify the right to levy the tax or contribution by specifying the purpose for which the proceeds of that contribution could be utilized. It can be utilized only for meeting the expenses of the committee. I have never heard of any tax, levied by any State or municipal authority, it being stated in the very section which gives the power to levy the tax that it can be levied only for a particular purpose.

"Then, Sir, the last proviso of section 66, clause (2), says :

'Provided that the court may for reasonable cause postpone the recovery of the amount or order payment thereof in instalments.'

"My hon. Friend the Advocate-General knows in regard to the land revenue, for example, that it is provided that it is the first charge upon the land, whereas here this committee will be one of rival claimants with no statutory sanction given to it; and moreover this committee can be told by any court to mildly wait for the payment and also to take it in instalments. I have given two or three reasons arising from the wording of the section itself. I suggest to you, Mr. President, to this House and to the hon. the Advocate-General that this contribution, by the very nature of the words used and by the conditions attached to it in sections 65 and 66, does not and cannot correspond to any degree or extent to the words cess, rate, duty or tax which are used in section 2 of this Act.

"The local authority has the right to levy the cess, rate, duty or tax within any local area. There is no such area prescribed within which these contributions can or shall be levied by this Hindu Religious Endowments Board.

"I now invite the House to look at our powers to deal with this money. Section 20 of the Government of India Act says :

'The revenues of India shall be received for and in the name of His Majesty, and shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, be applied for the purposes of the Government of India alone.'

"Is it suggested that because you constitute the Board, give it the powers of levying certain contributions and using them for its own purposes,

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you have power to lend from the provincial revenues to that body? Is it claimed that giving this advance without any security whatever is a purpose of the Government? At that rate, Mr. President, this Legislative Council can go on creating *ad hoc* bodies and spend the revenues of this province in giving advances to these bodies without any security whatever. It seems to me, Sir, that speaking as a lawyer it is impossible to contend that this clause refers to spending only and not to raising a loan."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"There is no question of raising a loan at all. It is a case of the Government lending money to the body, lending money from its own resources."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"I am sorry I have not made myself clear. The revenues of India shall be applied for the purposes of the Government of India alone. I submit 'application' includes not only expenditure but also loaning. I submit this application which is sought to be made by the grant moved in this House is an application *ultra vires* the powers of the Council, because the Government of India Act says in minatory terms that these revenues shall be applied for the purposes of the Government of India alone."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Is it not for the purpose of realizing one of the objects of the Act for which this application of money is made?"

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"If really it was one of the objects of the Act and when we passed that Act if it was put into the Act, viz., that if they could not find money we could advance from the provincial revenues, I grant respectfully the validity of your statement. But I submit that the hon. the Minister has not come to the House and asked us to give power by legislation to this body to borrow and to the Government to lend. I submit that it cannot be made a purpose of the Government of India Act, simply because the hon. the Minister thinks that one of the objects of a particular Act can be achieved only by lending money and therefore asks us to lend money. At that rate, Mr. President, there are many Acts for which we want money, the Andhra University Act for example. We have luckily put a statutory provision in this Act, viz., that the Government shall make a contribution. If your argument is right Mr. President . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I was only making a suggestion. I have not given any ruling."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"I was simply continuing the line of your arguments. If really, Mr. President, we are to assume that the carrying out of the objects of any Act of this Council is legitimate and approved, I submit that all these financial clauses in all the Acts are surplusage; because we have only to pass an Act and then come to the Council 'I want money; therefore either grant this money as a grant or as a loan'. Then why are we putting in in all the Acts certain financial clauses enabling the Government on the one side to contribute a loan and on the other side empowering the local authorities to borrow moneys with security?"

"Then, Sir, I want to come to our rules with regard to such grants. Hon. Members will notice section 45-A of the Government of India Act under which the Government of India are given certain powers to make rules. Clause (2) says 'without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing powers, rules made for the abovementioned purposes may . . . (iii) provide for constituting a finance department in any province and regulating the functions of that department.'

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have been raised by the trustees and naturally a decision regarding them has to be arrived at before the demands can be met. It is, however, expected that towards the end of the official year there will be brisk collections. The rules that are to be framed under this Act have been framed and when they come into operation the collections will be rapid. The amount that is now wanted is rupees one lakh for meeting the establishment cost during the current year and Rs. 15,000 for defending the suits that have been recently instituted challenging the validity of the Act. These amounts can be reappropriated from the Provincial Loans and Advances account. With the advance already made, the total comes to Rs. 1,65,000 to be paid in instalments with interest at 5½ per cent per annum.

"This question has been referred to the Accountant-General. That officer has to advise the Government as to whether the loan can be granted or not and he has expressed the opinion that the loan may be granted. Under these circumstances, I appeal to the House to vote for the demand."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Mr. President, I rise to oppose this demand. I had intended to raise a point of order and ask your ruling whether this demand is not *ultra vires*. But, on second thoughts, I felt that you had no power to rule out a demand of this kind. I therefore propose with your leave, to place before this House certain considerations, apart from the merits of the grant, which I trust will commend themselves to this House and persuade them to reject the grant which in my humble judgment is *ultra vires* the powers of this House. It is not contemplated in the Government of India Act as a proper purpose for which the revenues of the Government can be applied. Another ground is that the party to whom this loan is proposed to be given is not a statutory authority who can borrow under the Provincial Loans Act. The Government of Madras have no power to lend money to a body of that kind. The hon. Minister probably anticipated this objection and gave his opinion first and supplemented it by saying that it was also the opinion of the Accountant-General. I must say, Mr. President, that I am somewhat overwhelmed by that statement; because if the Accountant-General whose function, I presume, arises only after the expenditure has been incurred, after reappropriation has been made, if that officer should step in even before the grants are made by this House and give his opinions *ex cathedra* to the hon. Minister, I should like to know where the Accountant General stands. It is highly unconstitutional for the hon. Minister to arm himself previously with the opinion of the Accountant-General and give that opinion in this House and thus prejudice the debate. I do not think it can be tolerated by the House which is jealous of its rights and privileges."

* The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"It is not the privilege of the House to advise the Government on a technical point. Government thought that a technical question might be raised and they wanted to consult the officer with whom the authority rests to decide."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"I am surprised at the statement, Sir. The question is one of law and one of finance. There are regularly constituted advisers of the Government, the Law Department to which my hon. Friend referred copiously the other day, and the Finance Department of which my hon. Friend the Finance Member is the head. It is perfectly open to the hon. Minister to ask the opinion of these two departments."

* The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"I have made a reference to the Finance Department."

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* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"If the hon. Minister had stopped with that, I would have no quarrel with him. But to frighten the House with the opinion of the Accountant-General is, I submit, highly unconstitutional. He might have consulted the Finance Member and I expect the hon. Mr. Moir will say presently what his opinion is. I see also the hon. the Advocate-General is busy preparing to give his opinion. Government have got these highly-paid officers to consult, but we humble private members have to do our duty without them. I shall show presently that the grant is *ultra vires*."

"You will find, Sir, that this grant is sought to be made under Grant XXXIII. 'Loans and Advances by the Provincial Government—Reserved.' If hon. Members turn to page 70 of the Budget Memorandum for 1925-26, they will find the various heads under Loans and Advances by the Provincial Government. They are the following:—

- (1) Loans to Presidency Corporations, including Port Trusts.
- (2) Loans to District and other Local Fund Committees.
- (3) Loans to mufassal municipalities.
- (4) Loans to Indian States, landholders and other notabilities.
- (5) Advances to cultivators.
- (6) Advances under special laws (State-Aid to Industries).
- (7) Miscellaneous loans and advances.
- (8) Loans to local boards for railway construction.

"These are the various heads under which the Local Government usually give loans. If the hon. Members will read the explanatory memorandum, they will find that except with regard to one item all these loans are made to bodies that are authorized by Acts constituting them to borrow and pledge their property as security for the repayment of the loan. That is, Sir, where my point in regard to the Hindu Religious Endowments Act becomes relevant. The hon. the Raja of Panagal, when he introduced the Bill thought that the moment this beneficent measure was passed into law, temples and maths would come forward and fill the coffers of the Board. He did not take care to put in a provision authorizing this body to borrow and pledge its property. With regard to the loans to Indian States, landholders and other notabilities, I should like to have some information from the Finance Department as to the powers under which they give these loans. In any case, they are private gentlemen and they have a right to pledge their property. I take it these loans and advances are made on the security of their property, so that Government have got a guarantee of the money being repaid."

"The only Act that is relevant to the case here is the Local Authorities Loans Act I of 1888 under which a local authority is defined as any district or municipal board constituted under the provisions of the Acts IV and V of 1884, etc. I hope, Mr. President, neither the Finance Department nor the Advocate-General would consider the Hindu Religious Endowments Board as a local authority within the meaning of this Act. I may also refer to another Act of the Government of India entitled 'The Local Authorities Loans Act IX of 1914.' In this Act, 'Local Authority' means any person legally entitled to the control or management of any local or municipal fund, or legally entitled to impose any cess, rate, duty or tax within any local area. Now, Mr. President, speaking from the point of view of common sense, no one can or will contend that this Act will apply to the Hindu Religious Endowments Board which came into existence long after the Act was

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"So the Finance Department is the creature of the Government of India and is vested . . ."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" May I ask for the reference ? "

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Section 45-A, page 31, of the Council Manual, Volume I. Under that section, Sir, the Finance Department has been constituted and certain rules have been made. I now refer to those rules at page 124 :

'The Finance Department shall perform the following functions, namely, (37) (a) it shall be in charge of the account relating to loans granted by the Local Government and shall advise on the financial aspect of all transactions relating to such loans.'

"Now, Sir, I think this House is entitled to know whether the Finance Department has performed this function of advising the hon. the Minister and will also be courteous enough to advise this hon. House on the financial aspect of the transaction relating to this loan particularly, what is the guarantee or the security for the payment of this loan by that body which has no statutory authority to borrow and which has no assets to its credit. The hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government referred in the course of his speech supporting this demand that it is open to him to make a reappropriation from one head to another. Sir, our financial rules governing reappropriations are contained in rule 38 at page 125, rule 38 :

'The Member or Minister in charge of a department shall have power to sanction any reappropriation within a grant between heads subordinate to a minor head which does not involve undertaking a recurring liability, provided that a copy of any order sanctioning such a reappropriation shall be communicated to the Finance Department as soon as it is passed.'

"I want to know whether this reappropriation by which an advance of Rs. 50,000 was given to this body as loan was done under 38 (b) or 38 (a)—'the Finance Department shall have power to sanction any reappropriation within a grant from one major, minor or subordinate head to another.' Grants can be given under loans and advances by the Provincial Government. There is no such heading unless they say it comes under the heads Miscellaneous—Loans and Advances.' Therefore, with regard to reappropriation, Mr. President, I submit the hon. the Minister has no authority to say that he has power to sanction this reappropriation.

"Then, Sir, I should like to know from the Finance Department whether they were consulted before this advance of Rs. 50,000 was made; if so, what their opinion was at that time; and I should like, if possible, to have the documentary evidence of the correspondence which may have passed between the Finance Department and the hon. the Minister's Department on that matter, unless the Government say that it is confidential in which case we shall draw our own inferences.

"Now I have made my submissions with regard to what I consider to be the legal difficulty in this demand. On the merits, Mr. President, I only want to say just two or three words. The hon. the Minister stated that the Government expected a large collection; but unfortunately since it was a new demand the response was very slow and that by the end of the year there would be a brisk collection. The hon. the Chief Minister wants to assure the House that everything is well with this Board; monies may not have come quickly; but they will come more quickly in the future; therefore advance this money. Now I submit, Mr. President, the moment these trustees—I am now talking of the bulk of the Matathipathis and others—on the one hand and the Commissioners and the President of the Board on the other hand—

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come to know that there is a comfortable source of income for them; viz., loans from the Provincial Government, the Board would think that they need not be brisk in their collection and the temples and the maths will not be brisk about paying their contribution. I may assure the hon. the Minister from my knowledge of human affairs and of the dilatoriness of all tax-payers, the collection will not be more brisk but it will be otherwise.

"I am surprised, Mr. President, that the hon. the Minister has asked us to grant Rs. 50,000 for defending the litigation against the Board. On that matter the Act makes this provision :

'64. All costs and expenses incurred in connexion with legal proceedings in respect of any religious endowment to which a board or committee is a party shall notwithstanding anything contained in section 70 be payable out of the funds of such endowment.'

* The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" We are only giving an advance. "

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I am asking as a prudential business man which I claim the hon. the Minister is, whether he will advance—I mean nothing personal—but I am asking whether he will advance. "

* The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" Does the hon. Member pause for an answer ? "

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I know what the answer will be. It will be 'yes'.

"I am asking my hon. Friend's opinion whether, if he were not piloting this Bill, as a prudential business man, I will not say a Minister, any hon. Member of this House will advance a lakh and sixty-five thousands on a Board whose constitution is questioned in courts of law, which has no assets whatever, whose income is admittedly not coming in as briskly as it ought to come, which has no statutory authority to borrow and loaning to which body is also in my humble judgment, to put it mildly, highly doubtful under the provisions of the Government of India Act and the Financial Rules. I ask this House, Mr. President, to give the benefit of the doubt to the poor taxpayer and not saddle him with this liability which will never be realized and not to the Board which according to the hon. Minister himself, can get its income very briskly in the course of a few months. Why should not these gentlemen, Sir, serve honorarily for a few months more? They are all Hindus interested in the management of temples. If collections are going to be very brisk in a few months, let them wait and let not the poor tax-payer who has got many crying needs to attend to, who is being taxed already to the maximum level, be asked to pay for after all one institution which from the point of view of the general tax-payer is a luxury, whatever its need may be with regard to the endowments and religious institutions. Sir, those of us who have opposed this Act consistently, those of us who feel that the Act as it is passed to-day is not conducive to the harmonious religious development of this province nor even calculated to achieve the purposes which the hon. Minister has in view and with which I humbly agree, I submit, feel we cannot honestly vote for this grant, because, it seems to me, Sir, that we are asking the Legislative Council to take one more step in the direction of violating religious neutrality. It was all right for you so far as you were concerned that for the management of these institutions there was a board constituted and that they should find their own money. But what are you doing now? You are going one step further and ask the general tax-payer to shoulder the financial responsibility of loaning to Hindu Religious Boards to-day—Muhammadan Boards or Christian or other sectarian boards it may

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be to-morrow. This example ought not to be followed. It will mean that there will be inroads on the finances of the province for the benefit of sectarian institutions. And I therefore oppose this motion."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" Sir, the sting of the speech of the hon. Member who has just sat down is in the tail of it. He made a stirring speech on questions of finance, but at the end of his speech he discloses the real object which he had in mind, namely, that he wants this Council to destroy an Act of this Legislature of which he disapproved."

" As regards the financial aspect, may I say that the Finance department as far as it lay within its province did consider the question of procedure and its other responsibilities with reference to the expenditure of Government money. Now, Sir, I do not think the hon. Member questions our power to borrow. He has questioned our power to use such borrowings for particular purposes, that is to say, to enable a statutory body which was appointed by the deliberations and conclusions of this Legislature and will continue to function until a very important question affecting its legal existence and its continuance is decided. He made much play of the question whether the Finance department had carried out the statutory duty to which he drew attention. At page 124 of the Legislative Council Manual it is laid down that the Finance department shall be in charge of the accounts relating to loans granted by the Local Government and shall advise on the financial aspect of all transactions relating to such loans. One of the purposes for which it is open to the Local Government to borrow money is for financing the provincial loan account. The hon. Member said that he was unable to find from the memorandum the particular head under which this item should come, unless, he said, it came under the head 'Miscellaneous'. Is it not possible that it does?"

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Anything is possible."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" But that is not my point, Sir. He seems to complain or to assert that this question must be decided solely with reference to the financial aspect of the transaction. The Devolution Rules say nothing of the kind, Sir. It says that the Finance department shall advise on the financial aspect of the transaction relating to such loans. It does not lay down that the financial aspect should be the only aspect which is to be taken into consideration when the Government places proposals before this Council for the exercise of this power in respect of loans. I, Sir, am not competent to say anything nor am I concerned with the merits of the Religious Endowments Act. It is an Act of this Legislature and until it is repealed by this Legislature it is in force and it did not seem to me open to say that I, as Finance Member, would refuse to allow a proposal to come before the Council which involves a very serious consideration with reference to the financial aspect of the Government. The Finance department went into everything regarding the responsibilities placed before it in connexion with this loan and I must disclaim entirely the position taken up by the hon. Member that the financial considerations have been, even from the point of view of what he called business transactions, ignored. If that question did arise in that case, I have got no power to say that that is the only aspect of the case which this House is entitled to consider or I am entitled to put before it and to refuse to be a party to placing such an important matter which affects an Act of the House itself before the House. The hon. Member has

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gone beyond the financial question and entered upon an argument with reference to a particular section of the Government of India Act. As far as the Finance department is concerned it can trace its power through the rules up to the Act itself. The wider question concerning the legal aspect seems to me more a matter for the Advocate-General and I do not attempt to nor am I so presumptuous as to attempt to express an opinion on that particular issue. I hope the House will be satisfied that at any rate the Finance department is not open to the charge of negligence in respect of its duty in this case."

* Mr. T. R. VENKATARAMA SASTRIYAR (Advocate-General) :—" Sir, the question that has been raised by the hon. Member for the University was mentioned to me only this afternoon in order to have it looked into. Perhaps to a certain extent, the reason why I was not previously consulted was, because the Chief Minister was under the impression that the letters 'A.G.' marked on the paper meant that I had been consulted. Apparently it was the Accountant-General that had been consulted on the question. One objection was taken by the hon. Member for the University that this was not the stage at which the Accountant-General should have been consulted. I do not see any reason why if the Accountant-General is the financial authority who sifts the matter and settles the question, on any matter on which a Member of the Government feels a doubt he should not consult him and put it out of the possibility of any question being raised thereafter either by the Accountant-General himself or anybody else as to the propriety of anything done. But apart from that, the hon. Member for the University has appealed to me more than once in the course of his speech to say what I considered to be the law on this matter. And it is only on one point which he raised that I propose to address an argument before the Council. The point that he raised was that the Board constituted under the Religious Endowments Act is not a local authority and could not have been empowered by Act IX of 1914, to which he referred, as a local authority entitled to borrow under the provisions of that Act. Unlike the definitions given elsewhere of local authorities, that Act, having regard to the purposes for which loans are permitted under that enactment, defines it so as to take in a wider ground, a larger number of bodies or persons than those who under other enactments are included in the term local authority. It says, instead of defining it as a municipal council or a local board as I think it is defined under the General Clauses Act, in this Act which authorizes local authorities to raise loans, that the term means 'any person, legally entitled,' I am omitting unnecessary words, 'to impose any cess, rate, duty or tax within any local area.' There were two questions raised on the wording of that section. Can the contribution raised under section 65 of the Religious Endowments Act be considered to fall within the words 'cess, rate or duty or tax'? Another argument was based on the words 'within any local area.' Can this contribution be said to be made within any local area? I am content to say this. Dealing with the question as it is raised in the Council, to a certain extent my opinion can only be tentative, I think it is fairly clear that on both these points the opinion that has to be given must be against the contention of the hon. Member for the University. The words 'within any local area' may be taken first and disposed of. The Act applies to a certain specified area, the whole of the Madras Presidency excluding the city of Madras. If it is a tax within any local area it need not necessarily be that the tax is levied on every inch of ground or from every individual in that local area."

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* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" For information, may I ask the Advocate-General whether he contends that the whole presidency can be defined as a local area ? "

* Mr. T. R. VENKATARAMA SASTRIYAR (The Advocate-General) :—" I do not know whether my hon. Friend means that it ought to be a town as in the case of a municipality or as in the case of a local board, local area outside that included in municipalities. I do not see any reason why a tax directed to be levied on every institution specifying certain conditions outside the city of Madras should not be taken a levy within a certain area by a body constituted under an enactment with authority to levy it in that area. The words 'local area' may apply in a stricter sense to such places as municipalities but need not necessarily be limited to such cases. It is in a local area that the tax is levied and on institutions which are described in the Religious Endowments Act. Next, dealing with the question of cess, rate, duty or tax, I find that the word 'tax', for example, is defined as a contribution levied for purposes of the Government "

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Where ? In the Oxford Dictionary ? "

* Mr. T. R. VENKATARAMA SASTRIYAR (Advocate General) :—" I am taking the ordinary sense of the word. You will also find it spoken of as a cess and a levy under the next section of the enactment. I will again omit the unnecessary words in section 65. The contribution payable under section 65 shall be assessed on and notified to the trustee of every math and temple in the prescribed manner. "

" A tax is a contribution and this contribution under section 65 is to be assessed under section 66 and to be recovered from the institutions which are liable to the cess. In any case it is a fund which this statutory body will possess and the object of the enactment is to allow that every local authority within the definition of the enactment which has funds may raise loans on the strength of the funds which it possesses under the next section of the Local Authorities Loans Act to which I referred "

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" What are the funds here ? "

Mr. T. R. VENKATARAMA SASTRIYAR :—" The funds of the Board are started in section 65, and that is the fund constituted under this enactment out of which amounts have to be expended. Under section 6, the local Government constitutes the Board. They prescribe the number of persons to be appointed who will constitute the Board under section 7. The President and the other commissioners are appointed under section 8, and section 10 says that the commissioners shall each receive out of the funds of the Board such salary as the local Government may fix; and the funds of the Board are the funds which are constituted by the collections under section 65 and also monies which it will get under the provisions of the schedule, the amounts which it may make by way of fees, etc. All these funds will be the funds of the Board and these are the funds by which its purposes are to be carried out. Those being the funds which this local authority possesses, it is entitled to raise money for the carrying out of the statutory objects under the Act, that is under section 8, and the question as to whether Government should give loans or not is not one which would depend upon that enactment. It is a question for the Government to consider. The Government give loans to municipalities; they give loans to local boards; and whether they should or ought to give loans to the board under this enactment is a question for the

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consideration of the Government. The other point has been already mentioned by me. A statutory body brought into existence by the Government and charged with certain duties which it is to perform under the statute must necessarily be supported by the Government. It will be entitled to borrow from anybody, but if they apply to the Provincial Government there is no difficulty in the Provincial Government giving loans to this statutory body as it does in the case of other statutory bodies.

" The only other matter that I wish to mention is this. If the funds collected under section 65, instead of being kept as a separate fund, had been made part of the provincial revenues, and the monies had been disbursed from the provincial revenues for the purposes of the enactment there would have been no difficulty whatsoever, and the hon. Member for the University would not be raising this objection. Originally the Government were performing these functions with reference to religious endowments, before 1842. In 1842 or 1843 by reason of a resolution in the House of Commons the Government in this country decided that they would have no direct concern over this part of their governmental functions, i.e., the duty to see to the proper administration of religious endowments, and they decided that the Government and their subordinates, it being mainly a Christian Government with Christian subordinates, should have nothing to do with the direct management of the religious endowments. In 1863—though rather late—an enactment was passed by which the actual management of these endowments was handed over to private individuals in 1843. The Act of 1863 made it practically a private management. The handing over of these institutions to private management having been felt not to have produced the good that it was intended that such a proceeding should do, the Religious Endowments Act has been passed which results in something like a compromise between the two systems that had been previously tried. The old management by the Government and the later management by private individuals having been objected to, one on the ground that the Christian Government ought not to have anything to do with the management of these institutions, and the other on the ground that the management was not as satisfactory as it would have been if the Government continued its supervision over those institutions—we have passed an enactment in which the direction and the constitution of the Board are made by the Government; the number of persons constituting the Board is settled by the Government, and the persons constituting the Board are appointed by the Government. But when once they are constituted they are left to manage the institutions without any further direct interference on the part of the Government under the terms of section 72, if I remember right. The result being that this body is constituted as a separate body to manage the affairs of these endowments, they decided that what under other circumstances might have been made part of the provincial revenues is set apart as a fund of this Board; and the governmental functions which it at one time discharged are now to be discharged by this Board with the funds placed at its disposal by the provisions of the Hindu Religious Endowments Act. If the municipality discharges a governmental function by reason of the delegation given to it by the legislature under the Municipalities Act, if a local board discharges a governmental function by reason of the delegation under the Local Boards Act, this Board constituted under the Hindu Religious Endowments Act performs a governmental function by reason of the delegation given to it by the legislature, i.e., the function of supervision of the religious endowments of the country. This Board, like the other bodies I

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have mentioned, by means of this enactment has a fund of its own out of which it discharges its functions. And it is on the security of those funds that they apply for loans from time to time and it is for the Government to consider whether they should grant the loans or not. I see no difficulty by reason of this enactment, i.e., the Local Authorities Loans Act, to which I already referred, to the loan now applied for being granted to the Hindu Religious Endowments Board on the security of the funds constituted under the Hindu Religious Endowments Act."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Sir, this is such an important matter that myself and many others feel that we should take part in the discussion. This is a matter of such high importance that I request you to adjourn the debate to to-morrow."

* The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" Sir, the hon. Mover having replied, I do not think any other Member can claim a right of speech now."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Not only that, Sir, I have got another point of order, or a point of law rather."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Will the hon. Member kindly be very brief in his statement?"

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" It is a technical point that I should like to speak about. My contention is this. I have not got the books at hand ready, to be referred to. But so far as I understand, we have to deal with a local authority and with the taxes which a local authority can impose from local sources and within a local area. To argue that a religious body created under the Religious Endowments Act is a local body exercising authority as to taxation within a local area, would be stretching the sense beyond its literary as well other bounds."

* The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" May I point out, Sir, that we are not lending funds to the trusts themselves, but we are lending to the local body which has the supervision over these trusts?"

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Sir, this item has been put down so low on the agenda for this meeting, that it is very likely that my hon. Friend Mr. Saldanha did not anticipate the discussion to-day and has not got the necessary references with him now. So I request this may be adjourned to to-morrow."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" That point ought to have been raised much earlier than this."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Further, Sir, from the statement made in the memorandum it is clear that part of this money is required for defending a suit for declaring the legality of this very enactment. When this point regarding the enactment is sub judice, I think it is ultra vires that this House should vote on a matter which is under the consideration of a Court of Justice. And until the suit is decided, it will be illegal and ultra vires on the part of this House to give any loan to a body the legality of which is under consideration by the High Court. We have to wait until then. The Government may do what they consider best otherwise to help the board meanwhile with funds, but for us to judge on this point will be a contempt of court (Laughter). For this reason I would urge, Sir, that it is beyond our authority to discuss and decide this matter now."

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Mr. P. N. MARTHANDAM PILLAI :—" I move that the question may now be put."

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I second it."

The motion for closure was put and declared carried. A poll was demanded.

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I should like to know before this division takes place, whether the Council will be sitting to-morrow."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I understood from the hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar that the Government are going to make only one demand."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I said I was going to move the Irrigation demands to-morrow, Sir. They are more than one in number."

The poll was then taken and the House divided as follows :

Ayes

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar. | 24. Rao Sahib P. V. Gopalan. |
| 2. " Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks. | 25. The Zamindar of Kallikota. |
| 3. " Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 26. Mr. B. Madanagopal Nayudu. |
| 4. " Mr. T. E. Moir. | 27. " P. N. Marthandam Pillai. |
| 5. " Diwan Bahadur T. N. Sivagnanam Pillai. | 28. " C. Muttayya Mudaliyar. |
| 6. " Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. | 29. " B. Obalesappa. |
| 7. " the Raja of Panagal. | 30. " K. Raghuchandra Ballal. |
| 8. Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastriyar. | 31. " B. Ramachandra Reddi. |
| 9. " E. W. Legh. | 32. Rao Sahib K. V. Ramachari. |
| 10. " G. T. Boag. | 33. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. |
| 11. " V. Pandranga Rao. | 34. Mr. J. D. Samuel. |
| 12. " Abdulla Ghatala Sahib. | 35. Rao Bahadur P. Raman. |
| 13. " S. Arpudawami Udayar. | 36. Mr. P. T. Rajan. |
| 14. Rao Sahib T. C. Tangavela Pillai. | 37. " P. Sagaram. |
| 15. Mr. T. M. Ross. | 38. " K. Sarabha Reddi. |
| 16. " G. F. Paddison. | 39. " K. Sarvarayudu. |
| 17. Rao Bahadur O. Tanikachalam Chettiyar. | 40. Diwan Bahadur W. Vijayaraghavi Mudaliyar. |
| 18. " O. Natesa Mudaliyar. | 41. Mr. K. Venkatachala Padayachi. |
| 19. Mr. P. K. S. A. Arumuga Nadar. | 42. " V. Hamid Sultan Marakkayar. |
| 20. " A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar. | 43. " Qadir Muhi-ud-din Sahib. |
| 21. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. | 44. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. |
| 22. Mr. T. Mallesappa. | 45. Mr. T. M. Moidu Sahib. |
| 23. " N. Devendradu. | 46. " R. Veerian. |
| | 47. " T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. |

Noes.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. Narasimha Raja. | 8. Mr. V. Pantulu Ayyar. |
| 2. Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddi. | 9. Rao Sahib U. Rama Rao. |
| 3. " J. A. Saldanha. | 10. Mr. M. Sitayya. |
| 4. " K. Uppi Sahib. | 11. " V. C. Vellingiri Gounder. |
| 5. " A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | 12. " C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. |
| 6. " S. Satyamurti. | 13. " B. Venkataratnam. |
| 7. " S. Muttayya Mudaliyar. | |

47 voted for the motion and 13 against it. The motion was carried.

The demand was then put to the House and passed and the grant was made.

The House then adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. the next day.

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Saturday, the 7th November 1925.

The House met at 11 o'clock, Mr President (the hon. Mr. M. RUTHNA SWAMY, M.A., Bar-at-Law) in the chair.

PRESENT:

Ramaswami Ayyar, K.C.I.E., The hon. Sir C. P.	Pandrang Rao, Mr. V.
Marjoribanks, C.S.I., C.I.E., The hon. Mr. N. E.	Pantulu Ayyar, Mr. V.
Raja of Panagal, The hon. the Patro, Kt., The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.	Prabhakaran Tampun, Mr. K.
Sivagnanam Pillai, The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N.	Qadir Muhi-ud-din Elyas Khan Sahib, Mr. Raghuobandra Ballal, Mr. K.
Abdul Wahab Sahib, Mr. M.	Raja, Rao Bahadur M. C.
Abdulla Ghatula Sahib, Mr.	Raja of Ramnad.
Adinarayana Chettiyar, Mr. T.	Rajan, Mr. P. T.
Ankinedu Prasad, Mr. S. R. Y.	Ramachandra Reddi, Mr. B.
Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. S.	Raman, Rao Bahadur P.
Arunnga Nadar, Mr. P. K. S. A.	Rama Rao, Rao Sahib U.
Biswanath Das Mahasaya Srinan.	Ramasabari, Rao Sahib K. V.
Brag, Mr. G. T.	Ramalinga Reddi, Mr. C.
Devendrudu, Mr. N.	Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.	Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
Ghouse Mien Sahib, Mr. Muhammad.	Ross, Mr. T. M.
Gopala Menon, Mr. C.	Sagarani, Mr. P.
Gopalan, Rao Sahib P. V.	Saldanha, Mr. J. A.
Kesava Pillai, C.I.E., Diwan Bahadur P.	Samuel, Mr. J. D.
Krishnan Nayar, Diwan Bahadur, M.	Sarabha Reddi, Mr. K.
Krishna Rao Pantulu, Rao Bahadur A. S.	Sarvarayudu, Mr. K.
Legh, C.I.E., Mr. E. W.	Satyamurti, Mr. S.
Madanagopal Nayudu, Mr. R.	Sitayya, Mr. M.
Mallesappa, Mr. T.	Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R.
Marakkayar, Mr. V. Hamid Sultan.	Subbarayan, Dr. P.
Marthandam Pillai, Mr. P. N.	Symons, Major-General T. H.
Moidu Sahib, Mr. T. M.	Thangavelu Pillai, Rao Sahib T. C.
Motlayya Mudaliyar, Mr. C.	Uppi Sahib, Mr. K.
Muttayya Mudaliyar, Mr. S.	Veerian, Mr. R.
Narasimha Raja, Rao Bahadur C. V. S.	Vellingiri Gounder, Mr. V. C.
Narayanaswami Pillai, Mr. T. M.	Venkatachalam Chettiyar, Mr. S.
Natesa Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C.	Venkatachala Padayachi, Mr. K.
Obalesappa, Mr. B.	Venkatarama Sastriyar, Mr. T. R.
Paddison, C.S.I., Mr. G. F.	Venkataratnam, Mr. B.
	Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur W. Zamindar of Kallikota.

I

STATEMENT REGARDING ENTRY OF EZHUVAS INTO KALPATHI AGRAHARAM.

[Note.—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Mr President, I think hon. Members will be glad to know that in regard to the Kalpathi incident, though two Ezhavas and a Brahman were injured, none of them is dead. The question of regulating matters at Kalpathi is engaging the attention of the District Magistrate who is endeavouring to compose differences."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to say how those persons who were injured are progressing? "

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* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" They are progressing favourably, as I am informed."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—" Are Government taking any special steps in view of the ensuing car festival at Kalpathi ?"

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Sir, there are two special events. One is the car festival which commences on the 1st of this month, and the other is the arrival at Madras of Swami Shraddanandaji who proposes to go to Palghat in order to try and if possible to compose differences, and in any case to assert the rights of the Ezhuvas to enter into the streets at Kalpathi Agraharam. The Government are watching these proceedings."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—" On what authority does the hon. Member say that Swami Shraddananda is going there to compromise matters or otherwise assert the rights of the Ezhuvas ?"

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" The statement made by him."

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—" May I know whether any prohibitory order was issued on some of the Ezhuvas not to pass through the Kalpathi Agraharam until something is done to amicably settle matters."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Notice, Sir."

II

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS FOR 1925-26.

Grant VII.

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move

'that the Government be granted an additional appropriation of Rs. 1,15,000 under "Irrigation—Reserved".'

"This is purely a formal matter. As will appear from the explanatory note that has been circulated, the demand represents only an adjustment of charges from one grant to another and does not affect the finances of the Presidency as a whole. It is necessitated by a change in the classification of the pensionary charges of Commercial Departments, which in the case of Irrigation works have now to be debited to the head '15 Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenues—Miscellaneous Expenditure' (Grant VII. Irrigation) instead of being adjusted under the general head '45 Superannuation Allowances and Pensions' (Grant XXIX Pensions) as hitherto. The charges to be debited to 'Grant VII. Irrigation—Reserved' during the current year on this account are estimated at Rs. 1,15,000 which will be met from a corresponding saving under 'Grant XXIX Pensions—Reserved.' The proposal has been accepted by the Finance Committee."

Mr. V. PANTULU AYYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I move

'that this grant be reduced by Rs. 100'

in order to discuss the irrigational difficulties experienced by the landholders of some villages in the taluk of Tiruturaipundi in Tanjore district and the apathy of the Government in the matter. Sir, an erroneous impression is prevailing in this House and elsewhere that our district of Tanjore is really

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in an ideal state in regard to irrigation and drainage facilities and all other matters. But I hope we have succeeded by persistent efforts in correcting that impression. But, however, I fear we have failed to impress the hon. the Law Member with the fact. Of course, I concede that he knows our district very well. But I fear his attention has been engrossed by the all-absorbing Mettur project. I concede of course that it is a brilliant project and it is really a blessing to a great portion of Tanjore. In our district, Sir, the irrigation and drainage channels are divided into minor channels which are under the Revenue Department and are worked by kudimaramath, and the major channels which are under the maintenance of the Public Works Department. Of course it is needless to speak of the minor channels which are in a hopeless state under the administration of the Revenue Department. As regards the major channels which irrigate 3,000 acres and more, I can speak from personal experience because my small holdings lie under three of these major channels, the Melattur vaikal and the North Rajan and the South Rajan. They are irrigating about 4,000 acres each and during the last three years I know that only once about Rs. 200 has been spent on those channels. For the Melattur channel which is irrigating 4,700 acres, I know that after a series of successive failures, in 1918 we collected Rs. 4,500 from the villages and cleared it on account of the neglect of the Public Works Department. In this matter, Sir, of the Tiruturaipundi taluk, near the villages of Tillavilagam and Jambuvandolai, after petitioning for a number of years, a dam was constructed at a cost of Rs. 50,000. The use of the dam was not materialized, because the channels were not dug deep enough at least to the water level under the dam for irrigation purposes. The petition said that 2,000 acres can be irrigated immediately if the channels are deepened and that about 20,000 more acres would be brought under cultivation in the near future. So, I move this resolution to draw the attention of the hon. the Law Member for the necessity to take immediate steps to see to the proper utilization of Rs. 50,000 that has been spent for the dam."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I am indebted to my hon. Friend who, if he will pardon me for making such a statement, somewhat irrelevantly under the head of Pensions, has brought up this matter. Nevertheless, I welcome the opportunity that has been afforded to me of making a statement on this matter. I want first of all to assure the hon. Member from Tanjore and the other hon. Members of this House that it is absolutely inaccurate to say that because Government are devoting their attention to a big project, the Mettur project, they are either oblivious to, or neglectful of, the paramount demand of the other smaller projects and the needs of other portions of the Presidency."

"With regard to the Tiruturaipundi taluk itself, I realize that in this matter of irrigation and drainage, the Tiruturaipundi taluk is admittedly the worst in the Tanjore district. The report of the Cauvery Committee, at page 39, says:

'If the drainage improvements already referred to are carried out, the only improvements that will still be left for us to deal with are those that affect the Tiruturaipundi taluk, including a portion of the Mannargudi taluk. In the matter of irrigation as well as drainage, the Tiruturaipundi taluk at present is the worst. Its condition is very much worse than that of the Shiyali taluk in the Cauvery section. In dealing with the drainage of this portion, we might divide the area into three parts.'

"Then they proceed to make certain recommendations. I may say that the recommendations and the improvements which are dealt with in the

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report of the Cauvery Committee have been referred to the department, and proposals from the Chief Engineer have just been received for the requisite establishment to deal with the recommendations of the Committee, to prepare estimates and to carry them out. The Government will lose no time to have them properly scrutinized and pass necessary orders. I hope my hon. Friend will be satisfied with that. I want to assure him that it is not the intention of the Government to delay matters in regard to the Tiruturaipundi taluk, as they realize from the report of an expert committee that the Tiruturaipundi taluk stands in need of a great deal of reform in the matter."

Mr. V. PANTULU AYYAR :—"I thank the hon. Member for the assurance he has given and withdraw my amendment."

The amendment was by leave withdrawn.

Mr. B. Venkataratnam said in Telugu that he felt embarrassed to move the amendment of which he had given notice because it might be irrelevant.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"But from the explanatory memorandum with which the hon. Member has been furnished he must have known the subject which was going to be moved by the Member in charge."

* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—"The explanatory memorandum is not sent to us along with the notice of motions. We cannot understand by merely reading the motion for supplementary grant what the items covered are."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I understand that it is partly the fault of the Government in not informing hon. Members previously the subject-matter of the items under which they ask for supplementary grants. I think it will facilitate matters if the Government issued to hon. Members a brief note of the items covered by the supplementary grants, along with the notice of the demands."

Mr. B. Venkataratnam then moved—

'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,15,000 under Grant VII(i) "Irrigation—Reserved" by Rs. 100'

in order to discuss the question of raising the shutters of the Godavari anicut, and in doing so he made a speech in Telugu.

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"Sir, I labour under a great disadvantage inasmuch as, though I have a fairly working knowledge of Telugu, a very high flown Telugu is beyond me. Nevertheless, I may say that in answer to a question sent in by the hon. Member, Mr. Peddiraju, we stated that the data for the shutters (Kistna) scheme and estimates for improvements for Vijjesvaram are being scrutinized. So far as I could make out the difficulties of the hon. Member who just now sat down, it seems to me that he wants similar data to be collected and steps taken with reference to Godavari also. That question will be considered after we have come to a decision with regard to Kistna as to which a statement will be placed before the House presently."

Mr. B. Venkataratnam (in Telugu) said that though the usual dilatory reply was given by the Government and the hon. the Law Member was not even pleased to give an assurance that his suggestion was likely

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to be considered at an early date, yet as it was only a token motion he had no other go but to withdraw it. He accordingly sought the leave of the House to withdraw his motion.

The motion was then by leave withdrawn.

* Mr. V. C. VELLINGIRI GOUNDER :—"Sir, with your leave I beg to move the motion standing in the name of the hon. Member, Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar, which runs as follows :—

'To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,15,000 under Grant VII (i) "Irrigation—Reserved" by Rs. 100.'

This amendment was tabled in order to raise the question of additional irrigation facilities in the Coimbatore district.

"I want to know from the hon. the Member for Irrigation the results of our deliberations that we had last time. We have not been informed of the actual work that has been going on and the minutes of the proceedings of the last meeting have not been sent. On the last occasion there was much discussion on the improvement of irrigation in Coimbatore, and I am anxious to know what has happened to all the deliberations and other suggestions that were made."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"The hon. Member will perhaps remember that at the last meeting the Committee wanted a number of details and other data to be collected with a view to the extension of irrigation to certain parts not hitherto contemplated in the scheme. It will be evident that the collection work is a laborious task and some of the information has not been collected. As soon as that is finished the notes will be circulated in course of time, and sufficient notice will be given before the Committee meets again. But this is hardly a matter to be discussed in the Legislative Council. If, as President, the hon. Member puts me a question either officially or unofficially, I shall be glad to answer it."

* Mr. V. C. VELLINGIRI GOUNDER :—"Sir, what I desire to point out is this. There were objections raised by the Secretary in that meeting to the effect that for some of these improvements the sanction of the Secretary of State would be required. The object of the Mettur scheme being actually for the irrigation of Tanjore, there was some technical objection raised which it was considered desirable to investigate in regard to the other irrigation work that was suggested. May I know if the matter was investigated, and if so, if there is any difficulty to get the necessary sanction? If any such sanction is required it will be well to take necessary steps in that direction so that when we have come to a conclusion there might not be further delay."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"I must confess to a feeling of surprise. The Secretary of State has sanctioned a particular scheme. The Committee which has been appointed is with reference to that scheme and functions so as to subserve the needs of certain districts. Now the question is, what is the change that has to be made now? My hon. Friend wants that certain improvements ought to be made in Coimbatore district, his own district. There is the other gentleman from Salem who looks at me and is evidently anxious with regard to the work in Salem. The Member for

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Trichinopoly thinks that he must be given preference. In the meantime how is the Government to act and what are the schemes on which the sanction should be got? Nothing will be settled if we proceed in this way."

* Mr. V. C. VELLINGIRI GOUNDER :—" On this matter it is quite possible for ourselves to come to a conclusion. I have talked to the Members for Trichinopoly and Salem as also to the Member for Tanjore, and we shall come to a conclusion on the point. There is no difficulty about it. I only suggest that before these preliminaries are settled the Government may move in the matter of obtaining any necessary sanction."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I do not want to add anything more excepting this that the dam will take three or four years to construct. The channel work will follow. There may not be much difficulty if there is an understanding on the part of the Members to giving effect to their desire especially if they are unanimous. But I submit that there is no point now in stopping this grant for the purpose of discussing that matter."

* Mr. V. C. VELLINGIRI GOUNDER :—" As I said, Sir, an objection was raised by Mr. Evans and it was considered necessary to investigate into the matter before we are asked to interest ourselves."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" As the hon. the Law Member has expressed his willingness to be worried in other places than in the Legislative Council I think he may be worried elsewhere."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

The main motion was then put to the House and carried and the Grant was made.

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move

'that the Government be granted an additional appropriation of Rs. 2,11,000 under "Irrigation—Reserved".'

"This demand is made up of Rs. 1,86,000 for the repair of the damages caused to irrigation works in the Bezvada circle during the cyclone of May last, and Rs. 25,000 for forming a diversion bank on the right side of the Coleroon at Agara Elathur (Cauvery division). The brief explanatory note already circulated explains how it is necessary that this grant should be made."

* Mr. M. Sitayya then moved the amendment standing in the name of Mr. P. Peddiraj, viz—

"to reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,11,000 under Grant VII.(II) 'Irrigation—Reserved' by Rs. 100."

The amendment was tabled with a view to discuss the advisability of drawing up a scheme for repairs of drains and irrigation channels in the Godavari delta, and in moving it, he made a speech in Telugu.

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" In August 1925, Mr. Peddiraj put a question to Government and in answer to that question the Government said they had called for detailed proposals from the Chief Engineer for the constitution of a special division for the investigation and remodelling of channels and improvement of drainage. Then, on the 12th September 1925, Government passed orders to the effect that the Chief

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Engineer was requested to expedite the submission of detailed proposals for the constitution of a special division for the investigation of channels and improvement of drainage in the Godavari delta. That is where the position stands, and when we get his recommendations, Government will move in the matter at once, if necessary, asking for supplementary grant."

Mr. B. Venkataratnam then made a speech in Telugu.

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I ask the hon. the Law Member for information on one matter? If I heard the hon. the Law Member aright explaining that one part is for the repair of damages caused by cyclone of May last and the other for forming a diversion bank on the right side of the Coleroon, may I ask how it comes as a supplemental grant unless something has happened to the amount sanctioned during last budget or the grant sanctioned has been exceeded? I suppose no case can be made out for a supplementary grant."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" The difficulty is this; the strengthening of the bund at that time was considered sufficient, but we find that unless there was a diversion of the bank the existing bank which has been repaired will be scoured and may be completely washed out during high floods, and in order to protect the railway line and the cultivated lands below, it has become necessary to have a diversion of the bank constructed and that is what is meant by diversion bank on the right side of the Coleroon."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANIULU :—" I do not know if the hon. the Law Member has followed Mr. Sitayya and Mr. Venkataratnam. (The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar: "Very likely not.") From the answer given I do not think he has followed them."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" My only excuse is I gave the reply to the point raised on the printed note for repairs of channels and drains in the Godavari delta. I have also heard certain complaint that a committee which ought to have been appointed for the purpose of investigation and silt clearance has not been appointed. As to that I said it was not necessary to form such a committee."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANIULU :—" I also have to complain. The hon. the Law Member gave assurance of appointing a committee. Subsequently a committee seems to have been formed by the Collector. I wish to know whether there will be two committees."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Obviously one committee is enough."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANIULU :—" The discussion has shown that the hon. the Law Member will have to make arrangements for having Tamil and Telugu shorthand writers also."

* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—" Before we vote on the grant, I want to have some information from the hon. the Law Member. From the explanatory note furnished to us it appears that the new bank to be constructed is intended to protect the railway line as well as the cultivable lands. I wish to know whether for the protection of the railway line it is just and reasonable that the provincial revenues should be utilized. Because property to be protected is imperial property, there must at least be a proportionate amount to be drawn from the Government of India for the

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* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I move

‘that the Government be granted an additional appropriation of Rs. 3,00,000 under “Irrigation—Reserved.”’

“This is with reference to the Cauvery-Mettur Project and I have already stated the necessity for it in some detail.”

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ Sir, in giving notice of an amendment to this grant to reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,00,000 under ‘Irrigation—Reserved’ by Rs. 100 my object was to draw attention to the serious situation created by the project to the landholders and the people of the villages to be taken up and to the provision being made for adequate compensation and grant of lands in suitable places. The point to be borne in mind in this connexion is that villages have to be shifted wholesale. Sir, we all know the affection with which the villagers cling to their ancient homes. By a stroke of the pen as it were, under the Land Acquisition Act, to compel them to leave their homes and adjust themselves elsewhere is a great hardship to them. Moreover there are churches and temples in these places which are proposed to be acquired.”

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ If my hon. Friend will visit the locality and then make these remarks it would be better and he may reserve these remarks till December when I am likely to move for some more grants for the Cauvery-Mettur Project. As far as my information goes, there are no churches in the area which will be destroyed and it is not correct to say that villages are being acquired wholesale. The fact is that certain lands have to be taken up but to guard against hardship being caused sufficient compensation is being paid and where possible other facilities are also granted. That being the case, before statements are made about wholesale removal of churches, temples and villages, may I recommend to my hon. Friend to visit the locality which is a pleasant one.” (Laughter.)

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ I beg to be excused ; but I have got a letter from a priest drawing attention to the danger to the community by the removal of a church.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ What is the name of that church, please ? ”

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ It is in the area to be acquired for the Mettur project. I know that at least one church will have to be destroyed and land found for it elsewhere. The attachment of people to their churches and their temples is so great that we will find it difficult to find suitable sites for building them, a place accessible to all. In such cases we can hardly be justified in setting in motion the machinery under the Land Acquisition Act. As a judge I have decided many land acquisition cases.”

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ I would be greatly indebted to my hon. Friend if he will make any specific suggestion in the course of his remarks.”

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ So far as I understand it from the correspondence I have got on the subject, I would say that even the compensation paid would not be adequate enough. The Government should consider this question from a sympathetic and humanitarian point of view rather than from a legal point of view and do justice to these people. They should provide lands in some convenient place for the whole village community and

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for the church and other things which have to be removed, and not on the top of hills or in jungles. It is true that thousands are benefited by this Mettur Project and that it is not of much consequence if a few people have to suffer some inconvenience. But I would make an appeal which I believe will be echoed in this House that the Government should give merciful and humanitarian consideration to the case of these people. A similar case occurred in Bombay in connexion with a scheme when wholesale villages had to be removed. Fortunately, our people in the Madras Presidency are very patient and tolerant and not like the people of Bombay who were prepared to go to the length of Satyagraha.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT : “ Will the hon. Member confine his remarks to our Presidency ? ”

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ I did not want to cite Bombay as an authority, but as a contrast to this Presidency to compare the patience of our people. I hope Government will be more sympathetic in their treatment of these people. I will go to this place and place before the Government a more detailed proposal in regard to this matter. I do not wish to discuss the matter further. I only request that some consideration may be paid to the needs of these people.”

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ If by any chance it should happen that the execution of this project involves the submersion of a temple or church, I am sure that the officers who are responsible for the land acquisition proceedings will see to it that adequate arrangements are made. But the one fact which must not be lost sight of is that this project involves the construction of a huge reservoir. It may be that one or two villages stand the risk of being submerged, but steps will be taken to see that these villages are not put to any more than the inevitable difficulty. However, my hon. Friend from South Kanara will realize that where what is sought to be done is the extension of irrigation to the extent of 300,000 or 400,000 acres, the greatest good of the greatest number is a maxim which ought to be applied. I want him to consider one aspect of it, viz., the advice he may give to the proprietors of the churches or other religious functionaries. That is, there is any amount of land available in Pattukkottai where the scheme will be in operation. If these gentlemen will go and settle down in Pattukkottai, they will get any amount of land available under the irrigation of this very channel which is going to be constructed and they may build their churches there. I may safely say that the land acquisition officers will give them adequate compensation too. But if they want a locality within half a mile or quarter of a mile of their previous place of habitation, the answer is that you cannot evict one set of villagers to provide for another set of villagers, but steps would be taken to see that the best unoccupied lands nearby are given to these people, if possible. That is all the undertaking I can give.”

* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—“ Before you, Sir, put the grant to vote, I request the hon. the Law Member to furnish us with some information as to the financial aspect of the Mettur project. Sir, I thank the hon. the Law Member for having furnished us with the papers connected with the Cauvery-Mettur project, viz., G O. No. 212, dated 18th May 1925. From the despatch sent from the Government of India to the Secretary of State, it is clear that the financial position of the project is the levy of a

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Rs. 15 rate annually on dry lands to be brought under wet cultivation, Rs. 7½ rate for second crop and a betterment or improvement tax on the existing irrigation. Regarding the existing irrigation, it may be conceded that during the pendency of a settlement the Government cannot revise the rates. Even supposing Government have got the right to revise the rates, they cannot introduce any differential system of water rate regarding zamin and inam lands. I understand that some portion of the existing delta area is inam lands. I want to know how the Government can assure the Government of India or the Government of India can assure the Secretary of State that such a thing is possible before the Irrigation Bill became law.

"My second question is that regarding the high rates of Rs. 15 and Rs. 7½ it is only with reference to the provisions of the Irrigation Bill such a thing is possible if the people occupying the area are willing to pay this rate or if a certain proportion of the people to be benefited agree to such high rates. Even for that, the Irrigation Bill has not become law. If we read the despatch sent by the Government of India to the Secretary of State, we find that an assumption is made that under the existing law Government can levy whatever rates they please."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"On this matter I must say that I am not prepared at the present moment to answer these questions, because I did not know that these questions would be raised and any answer that I give must be a considered answer. I have no objection to give an undertaking that I will make a statement on the financial aspect of this scheme at the December meeting. At the present moment I should be grateful to the hon. Member for the remarks he made, but I cannot give an answer offhand to many of the matters he is raising."

* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—"I do not want to pursue the matter further. But I want to know in what stage the Irrigation Bill is. We know that the Bill was reserved by His Excellency on the 10th of July and we are now in the month of November. Is there any chance of the Bill being returned within the statutory period of six months or is it likely to lapse? When that is the case, I believe the hon. the Law Member is not justified in putting forward such a high demand as Rs. 3 lakhs and asking the House to commit itself to the Mettur project which is closely connected with the Irrigation Bill."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"I think I may tell the hon. House that I shall be in a position to satisfy it by the statement which I have promised to make in December that this project can, in the present stage, go on even before the Irrigation Bill becomes law; but we are hopeful that the Irrigation Bill will become law in due course. There is no danger of its lapsing or anything of the kind. Because, all that is necessary is that the Governor-General must notify within the statutory period of six months and we expect that in the January meeting the Irrigation Bill will be dealt with by this House. We have very little doubt that the Governor-General will notify within that period and he has been apprised of the six months' limit."

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—"Mr. President, before the motion is put to the vote, may I ask the hon. the Law Member if any additional items of work are going to be carried out during this year which involves more

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money than Rs. 4,50,000 which was budgeted for this purpose? I think the work is pushed on more hurriedly now. I wish to know what the necessity for this new work is."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"There is no new work. We are doing many more things by machinery than we had originally intended. That is, we are displacing, as far as possible, manual labour by machinery, so that the total duration of the work which was expected to take about eight or nine years, will be completed in seven years, thus making a large saving of interest and the getting of revenue at a quicker rate and in a shorter period than was originally anticipated."

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—"So, I take it, Mr. President, that these three lakhs of rupees are required for the purchase of machinery to carry on the work."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"Partly."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Sir, I only rise to express my thanks to the hon. the Law Member on behalf of the Indian Christian community whom I represent in this House."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"May I point out that I have not earned the thanks of the hon. Member? What I have suggested is that if he will go to the locality and make a suggestion to the Government and if the Government are able to accede to the suggestion, then perhaps I may earn his thanks."

* Mr. V. C. VELLINGIRI GOUNDER :—"The only point I want to submit is that some consideration may be given to the villages which though they may not come under the area of acquisition may yet become useless for habitation. Temples, etc., come only under this category."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"That is a very difficult problem which will have to be considered separately."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

The Demand that the Government be granted an additional appropriation of Rs. 3,00,000 under 'Irrigation—Reserved' was put to the House and carried and the Grant was made.

Grant IX.

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"I move

'that Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 10,000 under 'General Administration—Reserved'.'

"As will appear from the explanatory note, during the budget discussions in the Legislative Council in March 1925, the Government gave an undertaking that they would examine the question of granting a daily allowance to the Members of the Legislative Council who are resident in the Madras city. I believe the question was raised as a result of the discussion initiated by the hon. Member from Bellary. The Government have accepted the recommendation for a grant of Rs. 12,500. The proposal was placed before the Finance Committee on the 8th instant. It was accepted by the Committee but some Members expressed the opinion that there should be some difference between the allowance paid to mufassal Members and that paid to Members in Madras city.

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purpose. In this connexion I understand a Bill has been put forward by the Government regarding the protection of railway lines. For reasons unknown the Government have not published the Bill. I wish to know in what state the matter is, before we proceed with the voting on this grant."

* The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"As far as my recollection extends, it does not include any provision that would apply to this case."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"As the hon. Member who has visited the locality in all probability knows it is the nanja land which is affected. No doubt the railway land has to be protected, and the Government will bear in mind what has fallen from the hon. Member with regard to the possible demand of some funds from central funds. If we can escape any portion of the expenditure out of the provincial funds, we shall only be too glad, but this is by no means a simple matter."

* Mr. V. C. VELLINGIRI GOUNDER :—"I had the honour of meeting the hon. the Law Member in deputation with regard to the Mettur scheme and we submitted some information about the speedy disposal of the acquisition. The owners may be given compensation: they may be allowed to remain on the land until actual necessity arises to vacate. Acquisition in Tanjore is going on very briskly and officers have been appointed. Here in Coimbatore arrangements do not seem to go on so briskly. We are afraid that Tanjore will get greater benefit than the intervening areas between the dam and Tanjore. I do not see any necessity for such haste, because the water that is going to be let into the channel for irrigation will come 8 or 10 years hence and the interest on much of the money spent on acquisition can be saved. If at all money payment for acquisition is to be made, the Mettur ryot deserves immediate payment."

"One other point. With regard to the lands given in compensation very early steps may be taken with regard to the proposals of taking lands from the Forest department, and instructions may be issued to the officers as to the necessity of finding suitable lands in forest areas so that the affected ryot may not be driven far away from his country in search of lands for occupation."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"I thought that this point would be raised in the course of the remarks that would undoubtedly fall from Mr. Saldanha, under another grant, for Rs. 3 lakhs, under which he has sent in an amendment. But apparently Mr. Vellingiri Gounder has anticipated many remarks that Mr. Saldanha is likely to make."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"May I make those remarks at once so as to save time?"

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"If my hon. Friend, Mr. Saldanha, listens to me, he will probably find it unnecessary to make his remarks. With regard to this, the provision made in the current year's budget for the Cauvery-Mettur project is 4 lakhs and odd. A circle under the Superintending Engineer with two divisions has been formed and a special Collector with four deputies has been appointed in connexion with the acquisition of lands in Salem, Tanjore and Coimbatore. No doubt there was a little delay in sending out these officers, but there will be no delay now."

* Mr. V. C. VELLINGIRI GOUNDER :—"The work in Tanjore is hurried."

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* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"For obvious reasons it will be necessary in Tanjore to acquire the lands in order that there might be no chance of interested parties pushing up the prices as it has happened in other projects."

* Mr. V. C. VELLINGIRI GOUNDER :—"Will there be any difficulty for the Government for purchasing lands for public purposes like that?"

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"My friend is not only very optimistic but also very charitable. I may say that all the establishment has been sanctioned, and with regard to the question raised by him we have already issued orders that if any administrative inconvenience is caused by such a procedure, those whose lands are not promptly required may be evicted later on, and they might be kept on the land. Thus the procedure with regard to compensation and the taking up of the lands at once in Coimbatore as well as in Tanjore districts will be proceeded with with all possible expedition. Steps will be taken that no avoidable hardship is caused to persons whose lands are acquired, and they will be allowed to continue on the land unless the land becomes necessary for the scheme."

* Mr. V. C. VELLINGIRI GOUNDER :—"In the case of those ryots whose lands have been completely acquired, consideration may be shown to them by allowing to remain in their villages till they build their new houses."

Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI :—"I would like to move the amendment standing in the name of Mr. G. Rameswara Rao in order to discuss the advisability of allotting for minor irrigation works the full amount required for their annual upkeep as determined by the Board of Revenue in B.P. No. 138, dated 9th August 1919."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"The grant is under No. VII. Minor Irrigation is under a separate grant, and it seems to me with all the possible latitude that is allowed in the case of supplementary grants, that any point that arises under the Minor Irrigation grant, which is under my hon. Friend the Revenue Member, cannot well be raised now. I may however say that increased provision has been proposed by the Board for 1926-27."

Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI :—"I thank the hon. the Law Member for the assurance given that more sums are allotted. As to the repairing, supply, and drainage channels of the Singanamala tank, will the hon. the Law Member kindly give us an assurance that they will be taken up soon?"

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"As to that, we have absolutely no information except that the Government by a recent order sanctioned the establishment of village panchayats to Singanapalle, Chakrayapetta and Sodonapalli and the power to regulate the distribution of water from the Singanamala tank to wet lands in those areas. That is the information. I undertake to get the information on that point and if any specific point is raised by Mr. Kesava Pillai or anybody, that will be attended to."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

The Demand was put and passed and the Grant made.

[Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar] [7th November 1925]

"I move, Sir, on the basis of Rs. 10 for each Member, the sum of Rs. 12,500 having been allotted that the same be granted."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I am not going to move my amendment."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—"Before this question is put to vote I would like to make some observations. Really this is a matter which raises some question of principle. The halting allowance given to mufassal Members is supposed to cover their double expenditure by their having to find quarters in the city and make special arrangements for their boarding and so forth. Now it is proposed to give some allowance to Members in the city. Of course I am not suggesting that Members in the city are not put to any inconvenience. They are put to expenditure by their having to attend the Council meetings. They have probably to give up their usual business for the day. From that point of view even Rs. 10 is not an adequate compensation for the monetary loss that they may incur directly or indirectly. Neither is Rs. 10 a compensation, from that point of view, even to the mufassal Members. At present the theory has been that we are discharging our functions as honorary M.L.C.'s and it is only to cover the double expenditure to which the mufassal Members are put to. We have rules about travelling allowances and all that. This attempt to give some halting allowance to city Members or Members whose headquarters are in the city of Madras really means the grant of sitting fee to M.L.C.'s. Personally I do not propose to discuss the merits or demerits of the principle of giving a sitting fee."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"During the discussions of the Committee and during the discussions in the Legislative Council the matter proceeded solely on the footing that it would be a kind of carriage allowance or other of that kind, and not a sitting fee or honorarium for the sitting of Members. There was never a suggestion made like that in the Committee. I do not think my hon. Friend's discussion need proceed on that footing, because I grant that it is not as a sitting fee that is given. If it is given as a sitting fee, it will involve a very big question and the payment of salaries might be incidentally a corollary to the discussion which he has initiated."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—"I am glad to hear the statement of the hon. the Law Member. He says that it is not granted as a sitting fee. If the principle of paying such a fee is adopted, it logically and inevitably leads to payment of sitting fees to Members. If it is not a sitting fee, should there not be some difference between the allowance paid to mufassal Members and that paid to Members whose headquarters are in the city of Madras? It was to draw attention to that aspect of the question that I raised the discussion. There ought to be some difference, if allowance is going to be made on the principle of halting allowance; and if there is no difference, whether we mean it or not if we have introduced in practice a different principle, that principle can only be the principle of paying sitting fees, which the hon. the Leader of the House has admitted will lead up to the larger question of salaries to M.L.C.'s. I do not wish to oppose this motion but I want my hon. Colleagues in this House and the Government to realize what it is they are doing and to vote, so to speak, with open eyes, because I do really think that if they vote for the same allowance being paid to

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M.L.C.'s resident in Madras and those that come from mufassal it does involve a departure from the principles hitherto followed."

The Demand that the Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 10,000 under "General Administration—Reserved" was put to vote and carried and the Grant was made.

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"I beg to move

that Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 5,000 under "General Administration—Reserved"

for providing funds for the House Committee of the Madras Legislative Council during 1925-26."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"May I say one word, Sir? My hon. Friend the Law Member said the other day, if I remember correctly, that definite proposals for any expenditure should proceed from the House Committee. May I request the Government therefore, to leave the matter of expenditure of this amount entirely in the hands of the House Committee? After all the House Committee is a responsible body. Their accounts are audited. So, may I request the Government not to interfere with the Committee in its details of expenditure? That is the suggestion which I wish to make."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"I said that, according to the statement which I made on that matter on the last occasion, this allotment has been made. I said no doubt at one time that full details would be asked for, but having regard to the general feelings expressed in this House I said that a sum of Rs. 5,000 would be handed over to the House Committee. I made, however, two reservations. One was that they could not suggest large schemes of expenditure such as that the building needed structural alterations and things of that sort and that in any case the Accountancy and Audit rules would prevail. Subject to those conditions the amount that has been allotted will be placed at the disposal of the House Committee relying upon the House Committee's sense of appropriateness."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Sir, I propose a reduction of this sum by Rs. 100 in order to draw the attention of the Government to the need of a tiffin room for the clerks of the Secretariat, and also to point out the necessity for a rostrum in this Council."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"May I invite the attention of my hon. Friend to the circumstance that the clerks of the Secretariat are not part of the ordinary establishment of the Council. They may come under some other subject later on. But the erection of a rostrum is a very big question and the point is whether we are to assimilate the German or French procedure in this matter, or keep to the English practice."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I do not refer to the clerks of the Secretariat but to the clerks of the Secretary of the Legislative Council."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"I appeal to my hon. Friend not to press his motion to a division. The clerks of the Secretariat are hundreds in number. While those clerks have not got the advantage of having a tiffin room why should some 20 clerks of the Secretary of the Legislative Council get a tiffin room in preference to the clerks of the Secretariat?"

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Mr. O. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"Because we are interested in them."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"I only wish to draw the attention of the Government to the serious difficulty felt by clerks of the Council Office in not having a tiffin room."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"How does it affect the comforts of the Members of the Legislative Council?"

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"It does affect their comforts. At a time when we need the services of these clerks, they go to tiffin somewhere outside because they have not got a room here. So the comforts of those clerks are greatly conducive to our interests." (Laughter.)

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Does the hon. Member suggest that the cost of this extra tiffin accommodation to the clerks should be met out of Rs. 5,000 which has been provided for the House Committee?"

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"Of course not. This is only as a side issue that I raised to draw the attention of the Government to the serious difficulties which the clerks of the Secretariat and those of the Council Office are undergoing in not having a tiffin room of their own. It is very strange that Madras people are awfully patient and tolerant. We could never imagine such a thing in Bombay. I know what would have been the effect if a tiffin room were not provided in Bombay. In Bombay Secretariat they have got tiffin rooms, one for each Superintendent and one or two for clerks, whereas here the whole Secretariat has not got one tiffin room. In Bombay we have got ten rooms. It is not at all to the credit of the Government that they should allow this state of things to continue. Therefore to draw the attention of the Government to this matter, I have moved this motion. We want that comforts should be given to the clerks of the Council Secretary. I do hope that this Council will conduce to their comforts by supporting this motion."

"Then with regard to the question of having a rostrum it is hardly necessary for me to draw the attention of this House to the condition of this hall, the acoustic properties of which are notoriously defective. I suppose it will be a long time before we get a new hall for this Council. Till then, the only way to enable persons who have low voice, or talk loudly but cannot be heard, to speak in an audible and impressive fashion is to have a rostrum. I hope that if we have a rostrum, possibly some members will be able to speak in a more impressive and eloquent manner (laughter) than they are at present doing. The provision of a rostrum is not anything new in the world. Almost all the continental parliaments have got their rostrums. England is peculiarly conservative and follows her old methods. I wonder why we in India should follow a method which is quite antiquated and conservative, and not progressive. In many other matters we ought to avoid the Parliamentary practice of England and follow the more progressive and more democratic methods of Parliaments on the Continent and in America. I do not say that provision for the rostrum should be made from this Rs. 5,000. This sum is just sufficient for other needs. But I urge that some provision should be made in the budget for 1926-27 for the purpose of a rostrum near the Chair for such Members as desire to go there and address the House."

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* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I shall first deal with the question of the tiffin room for the Secretariat. I did not realize how patient the members of the Council Office were until the patience of the Madrasis in general was referred to by my hon. Friend. I may tell my hon. Friend that even Secretaries to Government, Members of Council and Ministers have not got common tiffin rooms. At the present moment the building is so chock-full of various offices and records that the problem has indeed become serious. There is the financial difficulty in the way of extending the building so as to provide office accommodation for those who have not got even office accommodation at present. The subject is too big to be dealt with offhand."

"As regards the rostrum I do not wish to say very much more than this. There are very distinct reasons why there should not be a rostrum. I can realize one definite advantage in a rostrum. If a rostrum is erected near you, Mr. President, when you have to call the hon. Member to order, instead of calling out, 'Order, order,' you can pull him by the coat-tail." (Laughter.)

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"That would certainly add to the terrors of my position; but there is another distinct disadvantage: I would have speakers much nearer than I would desire to have them." (Laughter.)

* Mr. O. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"Will pulling an hon. Member by the coat-tails even by the President be in order?" (Laughter.)

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"As a matter of fact this arrangement was itself the result of certain old-world necessities. I believe this table (the long table between the Members of the Government and the Members on the Opposition) is just over the length of a rapier. It was considered necessary to separate the Members of the Treasury Bench from the Opposition so that they may not lunge at each other in the intensity of the debate. There are obvious inconveniences to the system of rostrum. The idea is that this is a debating House and not a haranguing House. This is the origin of the English system, and if we have got to make some changes we must appoint a committee to consider the matter very carefully and investigate it before the suggestion of the hon. Member from South Kanara is accepted. At the present moment I submit that in the disposal of this grant of Rs. 5,000 we need not concern ourselves much with such topics unless hon. Members think that they have a lot of time to-day at their disposal. We may go to vote on this grant."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Mr. President, I entirely agree with the hon. the Law Member that the rostrum will be an anachronism in this House. (Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddi nodded dissent). I think my Deputy Leader does not agree with me, and if he wants to speak from a rostrum I wish him joy of it. If we are going to develop responsibility in this House, it is much better we speak as we do now. The first President of the Reformed Council insisted upon this rule that no hon. Member would catch the President's eye, unless he was in his allotted place. Your immediate predecessor changed this rule and allowed hon. Members to speak from any place. And you may allow this, Sir, provided they spoke from the side of the House to which they belonged. But speaking from a rostrum will make the proceedings more

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unreal than it need be. For this House is not a place for demagogues to come and harangue (laughter) but a place for the legislators to try to convince one another.

"As regards the tiffin room for the clerks, this is not a very relevant matter although I entirely sympathize with the need for a tiffin room for, which my hon. Friend Mr. Saldanha has so eloquently pleaded. But I desire to draw your attention and the hon. Law Member's attention to the urgent need for more generous treatment of the hon. Members of this House, in the matter of their creature comforts. I know, Sir, that you have more than once made very strong statements regarding that matter in this House. Luckily on that one matter you are still free to function. As President of the Council, you are interested in the comforts of the Members, and you will see to it that they are provided on as generous a scale as possible, consistent with the finances of the Province. The lounge room is the library room, the librarian's office, the loiterers' sitting place, and the meeting place of the Members of Council and their friends. My hon. Friend the Home Member occasionally comes there. The Members of Government who are now occupying the spacious and airy rooms upstairs which ought by right to be ours."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"The hon. Member's turn will come."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"I did not mean in that sense, Sir. If I were to sit on the Treasury Bench, I shall not have the Law Member's room. Even in those halcyon days, there will be some unfortunate Members sitting on these benches as private Members and it is these Members that should have these privileges. At present in the Library, there is neither accommodation nor the fittings necessary for a lounge room. Do you realise, Mr. President, that we had two coatstand mirrors in the Library at which we used to beautify our figures before we came into the Chamber one of which has gone behind an almirah and the other has gone to the Deputy President's room? With regard to the rooms for the Leader for the Opposition and the whips, it is a most miserable position. We cannot hold any confidential meetings. As for the whip on the other side and the members of the Party they have got the rooms of the Ministers and they could meet there in private and decide their line of action. But we have no such facilities. We cannot sit down and read quietly in the Library; we have to take books home. Under these circumstances, I suggest Sir, that at least this part of Fort St. George buildings should be reserved for us. I do not see why the Finance Department should go on annexing every room in our buildings. They come and squat here and would not go. They must at least leave these buildings for us. There must be a room for the Leader of the Opposition, a room each for the whips on either side, and some more amenities for the Members of the House, such as a lounge room, library room for study, a meeting place for us to meet confidentially and decide our line of action, regarding important questions. My hon. Friend also wants a terrace as in the House of Commons. Unfortunately we have no river corresponding to the Thames; even the Cooum is far off. (Laughter.) I suggest that before the next budget is ready you, Sir, will bring your powerful influence to bear upon the hon. the Law Member and the Finance Member and see that adequate provision is made. On this matter I am

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speaking not only for this side of the House but for the whole House. If the hon. Law Member and the Finance Member are not going to meet our wishes, we will give them some trouble in the budget". (Laughter.)

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"Mr. President, I feel absolutely sure that in one matter at least the hon. Member who has just sat down is not quite in earnest. I do not think he will give us trouble in all the items of the budget, but only in that portion of the budget dealing with the Legislative department."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"On a point of personal explanation, Sir, I propose to give trouble on every grant if they do not comply with our demand." (Laughter.)

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"At all events I know what I am in for. The position is this. An estimate for Rs. 70,000 has now come in for improving the acoustic properties of the Chamber. I realise that separate rooms are necessary for the Leader of the Opposition and the whips of both sides. It will be realized that accommodation here is very limited. There are a number of persons who are sharing other persons' rooms and I promise consideration to this question with all the earnestness possible."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—"Sir, I would like to add my voice also to the appeal made by my hon. Friend Mr. Satyamurti regarding accommodation for the Leader of the Opposition. On the necessity for such accommodation there is no difference of opinion in any part of the House. I am sure hon. Members on the other side are just as anxious as ourselves to see that the Opposition gets the necessary facilities to function here. This question has been pending for a very long time and we shall be much obliged if you could also intervene in the matter and see that temporarily at least some room is set apart for us so that it may be of use for us to meet in private conference."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"If I may speak on this matter, I shall only say this. This is one of the few questions on which I can continue my activity as a private Member. (Hear, hear.) Without giving any guarantees which I may not be able to carry out I shall promise to give my earliest and most earnest attention to this matter; because I do believe we are in desperate need of much more accommodation than we have at present."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

The demand was put to the House and carried and the Grant was made.

Grant XXVIII.

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"Mr. President, I beg to move

'that the Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 3,900 under "Civil Works-Transferred".'

"This is also an irrigation demand. As will appear from the explanatory note this grant is asked with reference to the question of the revival of two subdivisions and twelve sections in the Kistna delta. As a result of retrenchment the section charges which comprised an area of 21,000 acres have now increased to 33,500 acres. After a practical experience of over two years the Executive Engineers of the divisions affected report that the sections have become unmanageable. It is proposed to revive two subdivision

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and twelve sections. I know that the hon. Members of the area concerned have been very enthusiastically in favour of such a change. I make the motion with absolute confidence that the House will approve of it."

10 * Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Sir I request your permission to
22 move the amendment standing against the name of my hon. Friend Mr. G. Rameswara Rao :—

'To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,900 under "Civil Works—Transferred" by Rs. 100.'

"I want to know what orders the Government have passed on the preliminary report that was submitted by the Ceded Districts Irrigation Committee sometime before."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"I think, Sir, that the Ceded Districts Irrigation Committee have submitted a preliminary report. In that preliminary report they have suggested that the committee should continue to exist for some time to enable them to make certain investigations with regard to the Tungabhadra project. The question of their continuance and if they are continued on what terms and for what period is under the consideration of the Government and orders will issue in the course of a few days."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—"While considering this motion regarding the Ceded Districts Irrigation Committee, may I know if the hon. the Law Member will be pleased to consider in case the report of the committee affects irrigation in other adjoining districts, the desirability of giving compensation to the persons affected thereby?"

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"I have said so to my hon. Friend and I repeat it before the House."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

The Demand was put to the House and carried and the Grant was made.

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move

'that the Government be granted an additional appropriation of Rs. 4,500 under "Civil Works—Transferred".'

"This amount is required for the formation of a staff for the conservancy of the Coleroon and Cauvery rivers. This again has been asked for by the inhabitants of the tracts concerned and their representatives in the Council. I make the motion with the complete confidence that the House will grant it."

The Demand was put to the House and carried and the Grant made.

Grant X.

* The hon. Mr. N. E. MAJORIBANKS :—"Mr President, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move

'that the Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 6,500 under "General Administration—Reserved".'

"The money is asked for to meet the charges of Provincial Service officers whose salaries are voted and who are deputed to the Assembly. A provision of only Rs. 2,000 was made in the Budget and it is expected that it will be exceeded before the close of the financial year."

The motion was put to the House and carried and the Grant made.

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Grant XI.

* The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move

'that the Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 1,400 for pay of Personal Assistant to the Registrar-General of Panchayats.'

"The motion before the House is more or less a formal one. It is in fact to regularise the transfer of expenditure from one side to the other, from the Reserved side to the Transferred side. I shall briefly explain the circumstances which necessitate the demand. In the budget estimate of the current year provision has been made for the pay of the Personal Assistant on the basis of the starting pay of a Deputy Collector. But we had to appoint a Deputy Collector who was drawing a higher salary, viz., Rs. 460. Therefore we have to make provision for the additional expenditure on the Transferred side. To the extent to which we would be spending extra on the Transferred side there would be a saving on the Reserved side."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I beg to move the following amendment, viz.,—

'To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,400 for pay of Personal Assistant to the Registrar-General of Panchayats by Rs. 100.'

"This is to enable Government to take the House into confidence as to the progress of the work by the Registrar-General of Panchayats and to enquire why this officer is needed at all and why the District Collectors should not attend to this work."

* The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"Mr. President, Sir, the progress that has been made in that direction has been referred to in the annual administration reports. I may however inform this hon. House that something like 700 panchayats have been formed and some of them have been doing exceedingly well. Some of them have been entrusted with the work of attending to irrigation and other works. It is hoped that ere long many more panchayats will be formed."

The motion was by leave withdrawn. The Demand was put to the House and carried and the Grant was made.

Grant XVII.

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"Sir, this House sanctioned at the last meeting a supplementary grant for Rs. 3,200 for carrying on project training for the Engineering College students and we thought at that time that we would be able to provide tents when they go on tour. We find now that the Public Works Stores are not able to provide tents required for the students and they have to be out on tour for many days. It is therefore necessary to give some protection to the students. So, the grant is asked. I beg to move that, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor,

'the Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 8,260 under "Education—Transferred".'

The Demand was put to the House and carried and the Grant was made.

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Grant XVIII.

* The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor that—

'The Government be granted an additional appropriation of Rs. 26,000 under "Medical—Transferred".'

"This amount consists of two items. One is to give those amenities which the Government have been hitherto giving to the nurses and the other is to add to their salaries. The question has been considered by this Government. The nurses who are trained in this province are drawn away to other provinces because the conditions of service there seem to be more favourable to them than they are here. As a matter of fact, we have been giving some of these concessions to the nurses before the retrenchment officer recommended their discontinuance.

"We have therefore to meet this expenditure."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I beg to move with your permission, Sir, the amendment standing in the name of my hon. Friend Mr. G. Rameswara Rao, viz.,—

'To reduce the allotment of Rs. 26,000 under "Medical—Transferred" by Rs. 100.'

"I move this to discuss the advisability of not reserving any seats in Medical Schools and Colleges on communal basis.

"Sir, it will be within the knowledge of the House that some students had to be refused admission for want of accommodation in the existing medical schools and colleges. I suggest that either the accommodation in the existing colleges should be increased or additional colleges be established. None of the students who really seeks instruction and is qualified to receive it should be denied the same."

* The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" Sir, this is a question which largely depends upon the state of finance of the province. We have added to the facilities for higher medical education in this Presidency by bringing into existence a medical college at Vizagapatam which accommodates as many as forty students a year. If the finance of the province permits, the Government will be glad to have more institutions to give facilities for a large number of students to take up the medical profession."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I am glad that the hon. the Minister has given this answer, viz., that he will as soon as financial conditions of the province permit and to the extent to which they will permit, ask this House to increase the demand for providing increased accommodation. Some days ago, an answer was given by the hon. the Chief Minister that two students, I believe, were turned out who were otherwise qualified for admission in the Medical College, because they happened to belong to a certain caste and because certain communal considerations were laid down for the guidance of the Selection Committee.

"I am one of those who believe that communal prejudice can only disappear by the spread of higher education. I am therefore in favour of more and more education being given to all citizens of this Presidency, especially to those communities which are backward in that line, for, thereby

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I feel that we shall be laying the foundation for preparing the future citizens of this Presidency, to function as citizens and not as members of a particular community or communities, and so far, my hon. Friend the Chief Minister agrees with me. I want to put him this question, whether in order to provide increased facilities for the education of all communities with which all of us sympathise and with which we thoroughly agree, it should be permitted by a modern civilized Government that students who are otherwise qualified to receive instruction and who after qualifying themselves for admission should be denied admission, on the wholly irrelevant and extraneous consideration that they happen to belong to a caste or a community, the number of whose members who are highly educated is proportionately larger than the number in the other communities. I venture to submit with some confidence that this is not the way in which a civilized Government ought to function in these days. I do not believe, Mr. President, that any other Government in the world really restricts admission to institutions on communal principles. I want to put it to the hon. the Chief Minister that he should take the earliest possible steps to see that these communal considerations are wholly eliminated; for may I put it to you that once you start it, there is no knowing where it will end?

"Brahmans are not the only high caste in the country. There are some non-Brahmans who claim to belong to high castes. I use the word in the ordinary sense and as used by ordinary people. There are high castes among non-Brahmans, Vellalas, Nayudus, Mudaliyars, etc. Supposing my hon. Friend Mr. Veerian advocates in his usual and enthusiastic way the case of the depressed classes and says that you must reserve seats for them and you must deny them to Mudaliyars, Vellalas and Nayudus because the number of people among those communities who have received medical education is larger than they are among his, can the hon. the Chief Minister then say, 'no; I won't do so'? I am not pleading here for the Brahman community. He will find out some other way; if he does not know that he deserves this treatment.

"But I am asking the hon. the Chief Minister, whether as a Member of the Government and not as the Leader of the Non-Brahman Party, he can make himself responsible for a policy of excluding students from educational institutions maintained at the expense of the general tax-payer, not on academic considerations or other relevant considerations, but on the wholly irrelevant consideration of caste or community. I go further and say that it is not only a harmful consideration but an irrelevant and mischievous one. It is inconsistent with the functions of a modern civilized Government. The example once set can never be changed.

"I want to appeal to my non-Brahman friends here not to misunderstand me. As I have said, I believe, Sir, there is not one Brahman in this House or outside who does not whole-heartedly sympathise,—I am not speaking in the language of patronage,—with the desire of the non-Brahman communities for higher and higher educational facilities. In fact that is the only way in which we can rise above all narrow considerations and become citizens of an enlightened country. But I am raising the much larger question whether you are going to regulate admission to your colleges maintained at the expense of the general tax-payer on this caste consideration. I know if the hon. the Raja of Panagal opposes me I am defeated here. I will take that defeat. But while they are yet in power, this is the time for them to be

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just, to be fair. It is not given to all of us to be able to see that the under-dogs get justice while we are in power. I appeal to the hon. the Chief Minister to rise above party spirit and to look at it from a just point of view, to be just before he is partisan. I venture to hope that if he will not, the House will, and even if the House will not, I will wait because justice must triumph sooner or later."

MR. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, I wish to partake in this debate with the firm impression in my belief at any rate that I shall not bring to bear any unnecessary prejudice in consideration of this question. I know, Sir, this question has been agitated by my hon. Friend more than once on the floor of the House; and it is so easy to get excited, so easy to get passionate on a matter which I may assure my hon. Friend is felt as deeply by this side of the House as it evidently is felt by him and by some others on that side.

(Cries: 'All, all of us here').

"I am yet to see that it is felt by all of them. It will be the greatest surprise of my life if all of them on that side of the House feel alike as my hon. Friends. I know some of them; I know their feelings, how they voted when the House passed the resolution and asked the Minister to take this step.

"Now, Sir, on the question of who are the under-dogs, apart from questions of justice and fair play, let us understand what the situation is. It is so easy to talk of a particular class or community as being persecuted or as being at the mercy of the party government. Well, Sir, we have been in power for five years. It is not for me at this stage to say who the under-dog is in this country, who the under-dog is under this Government. On another occasion, if I am at liberty to refer to these matters, I shall quote instances and show to you and to this House who is really the under-dog. I may assure you, Sir, and the House that the under-dog certainly is not the one who says in the loudest tone that he is an under dog. It is one of those easy ways of getting sympathy to cry out that you are hurt, that you are no where, even before you are touched. That is one of the courses that is generally resorted to by the man who does not want to lose even the little vested right that he has got. Mr. President, the position with which the House started consideration of the question was this; that in Government colleges, ninety per cent of the students admitted belonged to a particular community and this House felt that in Government colleges at any rate, which are, as my hon. Friend reminded us, maintained at the expense of the general tax-payer, there ought to be a certain proportion kept up as regards students admitted from different communities. May I premise my remarks by one statement which has not been sufficiently adverted to by the previous speaker about which there is a certain amount of misapprehension in the minds of many hon. Members of this House? That statement is this. No student belonging to any community even the most depressed community is entitled to admission into any of the colleges merely on the ground that he belongs to a certain community unless and until at the same time he qualifies himself and he passes every test that has been prescribed by the academic authorities. May I make my meaning more clear? If you want admission to the B.A. class of the Presidency College, you have to pass the Intermediate Examination in Arts prescribed by the University of Madras, you have to

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get the certificate from the academic authorities, you have to be declared that you are eligible for admission to the class. If you have got that academical test, does the question of community arise at all? Now, Sir, what has been happening is this. In some of the Government colleges—I do not blame the principals, for if I were a principal, I would do the same thing myself—the principals set about getting students who got the highest marks in certain subjects or had the highest qualifications so that the results from their college might be good, so that they might get the first candidate in the Presidency from their institution, so that they might take the credit of having the largest number of passes from their colleges. With reference to the private colleges, considerations not purely of merit had always been prevailing. Take the Christian College, for instance, with which I am fairly familiar. In that college, in the first place, students of that college coming from its own high school are preferred, whether they get first or second class marks, provided they have got the eligibility test completed, provided they are declared fit for admission in the intermediate class. It does not matter whether a Presidency first man from another school applies. Students from their own high school are given the first preference. Then again, there are institutions conducted by missionary gentlemen in which preference is given to students professing a certain faith. This is not a thing peculiar to any particular missionary institution. I think principals of most missionary institutions will agree with me and will admit that to a certain extent members of a certain faith would have preference for admission into their colleges. It is the same thing with reference to private colleges maintained by other bodies. Institutions like the National College at Trichinopoly or the National College at Tinnevely naturally give preference to students of a particular locality or to students of a particular institution or even sometimes to students of particular faiths. What happens in Government institutions is this. We believe, Sir, that the Government with their enormous resources are able to so well equip their colleges, are able to get such good staff for their colleges that some of us believe that in Government colleges the highest form of education can be obtained. But the Government colleges were pursuing this policy of admitting only those who got the highest marks. I am free to admit that in the present state of education in this Presidency, in the present state of development of some of the communities in this Presidency, there cannot be as many candidates getting high places in one community as in another community. The result is that practically by experience till 1921 we found that in the Presidency College for instance 90 per cent of the students belonged to a particular community. We felt that the members of the weaker communities who had got the eligibility test completed and who could not still be as the other members of the community, that there was more reason why they should go to well equipped colleges, they should be under the training of a better class of professors and that the first class candidates in the Presidency could as well join any mufassal college and keep up their educational progress. It is the under-dogs that want better training and the under-dog in this case has been the man or the member of that community which has been for generation after generation either denied the acquisition of knowledge or the opportunity to acquire that knowledge. I do not want to go into ancient historical controversies. The other day I was told that a certain form of charity of the intellect, has been the peculiar monopoly of a certain community. If I understand history at all, it is just the other way.

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But as my hon. Friend has appealed to us to avoid acerbity, I do not want to go into the question at all. But that is the real position. Take again the Medical College to which reference has been made. In the Medical College I understand one-third of the seats are reserved to members of one community, the Brahman community, which my hon. Friend called the under-dogs. I know, Sir, that the Brahman is in this fortunate position that by saying that he is an under-dog he is getting much more sympathies than he could otherwise hope to have. But it seems to me that when one-third of the seats in the Government colleges are reserved for them it is unfair to suggest that they are in any way treated as under-dogs."

*Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"On a point of personal explanation, Sir. I take my hon. Friend's statement that one-third of the seats are reserved for Brahmans. That is exactly my complaint. My whole speech was against communal reservation and certainly, Sir, my hon. Friend is doing less than justice to me when he suggests that I plead for communal reservation for the Brahmans. I do not impliedly or expressly urge anything of the kind. I am entirely against communal reservation of any kind."

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Perhaps I am a little inaccurate. I shall put it in this way. I do not want to be inaccurate. I believe that is the result. In the Medical College two-thirds of the seats are reserved for the non-Brahman communities, thereby implying that the other one-third is open to the Brahman community. And in the actual working I know that the entire one-third of the seats go to that community. If one single community which forms three or four per cent of the population can have one-third of the seats of a college of this nature, reserved to them for all practical purposes, do you think, Sir, does this House think, that it is a fair complaint that the hon. and learned Member for the University is making, even supposing that he has pleaded on behalf of his community, that there is a great deal of injustice, a great deal of foul play in this matter? Again, my hon. Friend has repeatedly said both in this House and elsewhere that the real difficulty with the non-Brahmans when they are pleading for services in Government, when they are pleading for this and that, is that they are not sufficiently educated. He has asked all the non-Brahmans to turn their attention to education, a plea with which I entirely agree; he has stated that they should get at the opportunities of learning, that they should make their students join the colleges and pursue higher courses of learning. Am I to understand that that plea is a plea which is unconnected with that, namely, that there should be opportunities of joining colleges? If on the one hand you tell us that all our agitation would stop when we are better educated, better qualified, and on the other, you tell us that in Government colleges to which alone we can look upon for admission you cannot enter because you have not got the highest first class marks which the students of the other community are able to get, let us clearly understand the situation which we are in. Where are we between these two sides of the argument? In the one place we are agitating because we are not educated, in the other case we are not fit to be educated because we do not get to the highest level at the examinations. In this vicious circle, where are we? We stand nowhere. Is that the result that the hon. and learned Member for the University wants to achieve? Mr. President, I do not want to pursue the matter. My hon. Friend has appealed for the discussion of this question without prejudice. I only want to assure you and the House that I have not

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the slightest idea of impairing justice or efficiency. In pursuance of that very justice to which my hon. Friend has appealed, we on this side of the House also feel that it will be a grave injustice if Government institutions maintained at the expense of the general tax payer should not allow that amount of opportunity at least to the non-Brahman students which they are now getting under the selection committees."

* Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, Mr. President, I cannot understand how some of the Members of the Opposition are creating communal hatred by moving such amendments and making such speeches. Sir, does the hon. Member for the University think that all other communities should be denied admission into the various Government colleges except one community?"

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Sir, on a point of personal explanation. If my hon. Friend wants to grind down the Brahman, he can do so. I have never said expressly or impliedly that education should be confined to any one particular community. On the other hand, the House will remember that I am for more and more education being given to every member of every community."

* Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR:—"Before the students were admitted on communal basis, ninety or ninety-five per cent of the students belonged to one community and all other communities were denied admission into the various colleges here and all over the Presidency. Sir, let the Members of the Opposition realize that if a member of a backward community is given special concession and admitted to the colleges, after passing, he forms a centre of emulation for the spread of knowledge in his community."

"So, there will be elevation of various communities and thus elevation of the whole nation. If the Members of the Opposition oppose this admission according to communities, they are anti-national in their feeling, they are not as national as they call themselves United Nationalists. (Laughter and 'Hear, hear'.) Sir, let them remember that these colleges are maintained out of public revenue, that is, revenue derived from various communities, and so facilities should be given for the children of those communities. Moreover, I am glad that my hon. Friend, Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, changed the whole situation. The amendment of Mr. Rameswara Rao was to discuss the advisability of stopping admission of students on the communal basis. But Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar changed the whole thing and said that the number of seats should be increased. We are for increasing the number of seats. When communal reservations were pressed from this side of the House, we at the same time requested the Government to increase the number of seats. At the time when the communal reservation was passed, in the Presidency College there were only one hundred seats. Then in the junior Intermediate class Government increased the seats to two hundred I believe. When there were one hundred seats originally, 75 or 80 per cent belonged to a particular community—the Brahman community. Now we have reserved 50 per cent of the two hundred seats for the Brahman community. That is, they had not only the original number of seats but also 20 or 25 more; where is now the grievance for that community? We have given one hundred places for one community, that is, the 3 per cent community as my hon. Friend has remarked, and for the other 97 per cent communities

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we have got one hundred seats. Why should members on the Opposite Benches grudge this? So, Sir, we want to increase the number of seats as Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar said. Are not Brahman children our own children? They are Indian children, and when several Brahman children come before me and cry for seats, my heart bleeds for them. On account of encouraging one community, we ought not to shut out all communities and thus put a brake on the elevation of other communities and the elevation of our nation. Some of the very intelligent Brahman and non-Brahman students were shut out from the Presidency College, and so we requested the Government to increase the number of seats. Our chief Minister, my Leader, knows that we tried our best to increase the seats, at least by ten, so that in the last selection both Brahman and non-Brahman children might be admitted, but the Government said that it was not possible for them to do so. So, let not the Members of the Opposition create communal hatred by speeches like those made by the hon. Member for the University."

* Mr. T. M. Ross:—"Sir, I also desire to take part in this debate on behalf of the under-dog, and I think my under-dog will command the sympathy and pity of all hon. Members of the House. He is the poor, often the miserably poor and friendless, inmate of our hospitals. Sir, I am strongly in favour of this grant being made for two reasons. Firstly, because the claims of the nurses for better conditions are very reasonable and moderate. Secondly—and this is the main consideration that must guide us in regard to this matter—because it is the imperative duty of Government to provide for the inmates of our hospitals the care and attention they have a right to expect and which can be given only by a contented and efficient staff of nurses. Last year, when the question of retrenchment in hospital expenses was under consideration by the Government, the Surgeon-General protested against the withdrawal of certain concessions, as calculated to cause dissatisfaction amongst the nurses throughout the Presidency and make the service unpopular. Any one acquainted with the conditions in our hospitals to-day will agree that the fears of the Surgeon-General have been fully realized. The present proposals of Government to restore certain concessions mark a step in the right direction, but much more is required to attract to the hospitals in Madras and throughout the Presidency the type of girl best qualified for training as a nurse, and what is much more important, to ensure by offering fairly generous terms that the services of pupil nurses can be retained for our hospitals, after they have completed their period of probationary training. The necessity for opening new hospitals throughout the Presidency and the enlargement and improvement of accommodation in many of the existing hospitals is generally recognized. I think, however, it will be agreed that heavy expenditure on hospital buildings and equipment is a waste of money unless the hospitals are equipped in every essential detail. One of the most essential features in the equipment of any hospital is an efficient nursing staff. In many cases of illness, the recovery of the patient is entirely a question of skilful nursing and in a majority of other cases, after the physician or surgeon has done his work, the cure or recovery of the patient is again very largely dependent on the skill and attention of the nursing staff. I do not intend to suggest that the nurses now employed in our hospitals throughout the Presidency do not give of their best. But it is impossible to expect the best from nurses who are working

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under a feeling that they are not treated fairly, and who are continually harassed and worried by the problem of how to live and make both ends meet. This is an anxiety which should be removed in the interests of the patients as well as in the interests of the nurses themselves. It is generally accepted that the scale of pay and allowances in the hospitals in this Presidency is less than in other provinces. It may be argued that the cost of living in Madras is also less. But it seems to me that the difficulty of recruiting for our hospitals proves that the conditions of service are not so attractive as in other provinces. I shall take the case of the Government Maternity Hospital, Madras. At present considerably more than 50 per cent of the nurses in training in that hospital are recruited from outside the Presidency, and in almost every case, after finishing their period of training, they return to Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon or the other places from which they have come. You may argue from that that the pay and allowances in Madras are not so unattractive as I have tried to make out. But the answer is simple. The training which is given in the Maternity and other hospitals in Madras is very good, and nurses come from other parts of India to benefit from this training and secure a certificate which has a future value in hospitals outside the Presidency. It follows from this that the training and the services of these nurses are definitely lost to the hospitals in Madras and this state of affairs should not exist if it were possible to recruit pupil nurses within the Presidency. The fact that they do not come forward for training in sufficiently large numbers goes to show that the remuneration offered may not be found to be a living wage. Otherwise with so much poverty and unemployment throughout the Presidency, applications for training as pupil nurses would probably be in excess of the hospital requirements. The position is sufficiently serious, when our hospitals are unable to secure probationary nurses in sufficient numbers, but the situation is even more serious when it is impossible under present conditions to secure the services of staff nurses, and to-day the Government Maternity Hospital is four staff nurses short of its complement. To ensure the future, it is necessary that steps are taken at once to better the prospects of the present nursing staff and make the training of pupil nurses more attractive. It is obviously wrong that our hospitals should have little or no choice in the selection of nurses owing to the fact that sufficient numbers are not attracted by the work and prospects. If present conditions should continue, it would in time result in the hospitals being staffed by a class induced to take up the profession of nursing by the necessity to live rather than from any special inclination or temperamental fitness for the work. If there is any Government institution where extravagance might possibly be excused, it is surely in our hospitals. I do not advocate waste in any form, but the work of the nurses is arduous; their hours of duty are long; and if only in the interests of the patients who fill our hospitals it seems to me essential that the nurses are housed and fed in such a manner as to ensure their bodily welfare and comfort where the efficient and proper care of the patients can be demanded of them. Sir, when one of the previous demands for these supplementary grants was debated, several hon. Members referred to the necessity for looking after the welfare and comfort of the Members of this House. I therefore hope that the needs of the patients in our hospitals will receive the same consideration, and that the proposals of Government in regard to this demand will be accepted and so help to remove the discontent which exist in our hospitals to-day."

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* The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" Mr. President, I have listened to the appeal made by the hon. Member for the University with some care, although I am not sure whether this appeal has any bearing upon the debate that is going on in the House. I am afraid, Sir, the appeal is made on an unfounded assumption. The hon. Member said that two students were denied admission. It is not two students, but many more of the qualified students could not be admitted; I say many more of the admissible students were rejected. Now, Sir, he has referred to the Government Order which has been issued in connexion with the question of admission to Government Colleges. Complaints have been made that, in the matter of admission, students belonging to backward communities were denied admission not because of their disqualification for admission but because of the recommendations others are able to have from influential quarters. Although candidates from backward communities can be admitted, they were not admitted. To set matters right, Government thought that a certain number of seats should be reserved for the best of the students and the others should be made available to the qualified candidates coming from all communities, particularly from the backward communities. He has asked us to be just and fair. It is in fact a sense of justice that prompted the issue of this Government Order.

" It has been the desire of the Government to diffuse education among all classes of people. How can they do it unless they give those who have no facilities special facilities to take to education? It is a step in that direction. I am sure the hon. Member representing the University should specially appreciate the step.

" Sir, coming to the question of the grant that has been asked for, I must say that the conditions of the nursing staff of this Presidency has of late become unattractive. Nurses who have been trained in our institutions have been attracted to other provinces because of the better conditions on which their services are required there. I do not think that such a state of things should be allowed to continue. I hope, therefore, that this Honourable House will vote for this grant."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" If you will allow me, I wish to withdraw my motion."

The amendment was by leave withdrawn.

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Sir, I move

'To reduce the allotment of Rs. 26,000 under "Medical—Transferred" by Rs. 100.'

in order firstly to draw attention to the neglect of Government to expedite the work of the Women's Hospital at Mangalore with rooms for Baby Welcome Home, secondly to the miserable condition of the Men's Hospital at Mangalore, thirdly to the neglect of lepers in public streets, and fourthly, I may also mention here, to the delay in Government passing orders to decrease the price of quinine at which it is sold and to place at the disposal of village officers, priests and others quinine to be given gratis in the malarial districts to people suffering from malaria. These are the subjects I want to draw attention to. Though some of them are of local importance, they are of interest to the rest of the Presidency. What suffering we undergo from want of proper hospitals at Mangalore is a suffering that is common to all parts of the Presidency. The apathy of the Government in this

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matter, not only on the part of the hon. the Minister but also on the part of the Reserved half, in neglecting to sanction sufficient funds for this important purpose of medical relief is very discreditable. I will illustrate the position by what is taking place in South Kanara. There we had an hospital for women and children in which accommodation was so small that as many as 12 women were placed in a room which was meant only for four persons, where there were only four beds, and many women had to be turned out of the hospital at a time when nobody ought to be turned out. Considering this state of things, a movement was started for relying upon ourselves and for collecting money, and with the co-operation of the Collector, Mr. Souter, the District Surgeon and other official and non-official leaders at Mangalore, a sum of Rs. 26,000 was raised, and the municipality came forward with a sum of Rs. 20,000 for the acquisition of land and for the improvement of the hospital buildings. I am told that the municipality has moved the Government to give an equivalent sum, and the municipality expects the Government to give as much as the public have collected together with what the municipality is prepared to allot, i.e., about Rs. 60,000. Some correspondence has been going on, and the result is that there has been considerable delay in taking steps for erecting the necessary hospital buildings, and I am afraid, by the way in which this correspondence is going on between the Collector and the Government and the municipality, that the red tape is getting more and more elongated and going round and round everybody concerned, and I should not be surprised if no allotment is made even in the next budget estimate for this item. I myself can vouch for the state of things there, and I have paid more than one visit, and I have found that the state of things is most touching and pitiable (Mr. R. Veerian : 'Hear, hear.') Even in the men's hospital, the sight of it will move you to pity, and at the same time to indignation, that such a state of things should exist in a civilized country like the Madras Presidency, especially under a Ministerial Government, a Reformed Government as we have got now. My recent visit showed me that numbers of people—and the Surgeon-General will bear me out in this fact—are herded together in verandas, and fancy what the result would be when it rains. You can have some idea of the rains in South Kanara, and it rains for about four months in the year and that very heavily. When it is pouring, water is dripping in the verandas and you can fancy what the condition of those patients will be. When you see these things, one is tempted to think that there must be something wrong in an administration which can tolerate such a state of things and that there must be wonderful patience among the people who put up with such a state of things. The municipality and the people of Mangalore have come forward with a generous sum of Rs. 60,000 for the woman's hospital, and I wonder why Government should not expedite this matter and order the Collector to acquire the necessary land and pay the amount necessary to meet the needs of the people. This is a matter in which urgency is very much required. I hope this hon. House will support me because the same state of things exists elsewhere in most other towns of this Presidency and the condition of hospital is as bad as they are at Mangalore.

" Then, I will come to the condition of lepers, and I would appeal to this House from two points of view, one the nuisance, the danger and the menace to the health of the population, and the other the more important from the humanitarian point of view, viz., the misery of these people. In

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Madras; as much as in Mangalore, this nuisance is so very pronounced that you cannot go into any part of these places without meeting with these lepers. Perhaps when you are rushing past in motor-cars you may not observe them; but people who go about walking are sure to meet with lepers almost at every place, and their miserable condition is such that you cannot but be moved and pay them something. Considering the danger the healthier people are exposed to, I would appeal to the hon. the Minister and all other Members of this House to try to go round by walking and not by rushing in motor-cars and see the misery of these people whom you will meet with almost everywhere and the danger to the health of the population. I hope that this House will be moved by this state of things in Mangalore and other towns in the Presidency and will realize that something should be done for remedying matters. The leper population as given in the census report, Sir, is 16,000 for the whole Presidency. But medical authorities assure me that there are many more people who have not been declared as lepers but who are really lepers. That was the information given to me at a discussion in connexion with the Health and Welfare Association, by medical people, by the civil surgeons and other authorities. They were surprised to hear that there were only 250 lepers in South Kanara, and they assure me the District medical officer, the Assistant Surgeon, the District Health Officer and the Town Health Officer assure me—that there must be at least a thousand lepers more. I could see from the figures collected by the Association that there is much truth in their statement. And what is the provision made for these poor people, first of all for removing the danger and secondly for looking after those poor lepers? There is only one hospital in Mangalore for lepers, what is called the St. Joseph's Leper Asylum in charge of some missionaries. In this hospital at present there are 30 males and 30 females, i.e., it can accommodate, say, 60 people. Now there are in the Mangalore town itself about 100 lepers and you can imagine the difficulties of the lot of these people in the whole Presidency. The Government have so far helped that Asylum with a grant of half the maintenance cost at the rate of Rs. 4-8-0 per leper, which is considered to be half the allowance necessary for feeding and giving other necessary comforts to one leper. But I think it must cost the Asylum authorities much more than Rs. 9 per head, of which only half is met by the Government, considering the affection and tender care bestowed on these lepers by the sisters, the fathers and the doctors there, who all render voluntary service for which they take no payment. What is necessary is—this is the result of the discussion at a health and welfare meeting at the suggestion of the medical officers—that Government should help this institution to enable them to extend their buildings and give larger sums for the maintenance of the lepers. At Mangalore, there is difficulty especially in the case of the Hindus, for providing them with a separate kitchen and that difficulty is a serious one. But cooks are found from Christians, what are called Christian Brahmans (laughter). That is not a matter for laughter because it is well known that in the Christian community there are Brahman Christians and the majority of Christians in Mangalore itself are Brahmans like myself (laughter). My hon. Friend Mr. V. P. Rao, who laughs, will bear in mind that I belong to the particular Brahman community to which he belongs (loud laughter)."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Order, order. What hospital are we on now?"

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* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Mangalore hospital."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I know it is Mangalore hospital. Is it the leper hospital, or the women's hospital, or the men's hospital? Speaking about lepers, the hon. Member wants to draw the attention of the House to the neglect of lepers in public streets. Would he kindly confine himself to that subject?"

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"You cannot drive the lepers to the river or the ocean or western ghats. They must be provided for. That is just what I am driving at. Without providing an asylum, you cannot deal with lepers in the streets. The Indian Lepers Act which was passed in 1898 or so has not been extended to any part of the Presidency. That shows the apathy not only of Government, but of ourselves also in a matter like this. To a question put by me the very first time I entered the Council as to why this Act was not extended, some official or Secretary asked whether it was the Madras Lepers Act or the Indian Lepers Act. I can see from that how apathetic we have been on this point. It is hoped that necessary measures will be taken for extending the Lepers Act and side by side it is necessary that asylums should be founded. Government should take the earliest possible opportunity either for building their own asylums or rendering financial help to those that build them, not only in Mangalore but everywhere."

"I just want to draw attention to one more point, the sale of quinine. Quinine is sold in post offices in what are called pice packets. As a matter of fact, each packet costs 9 pices."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member did not indicate his intention of dealing with quinine in his memorandum. It is hardly worth while speaking on that because Government may not be prepared to answer the hon. Member's point."

* The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"The question is answered."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I hope Government will take early measures that quinine may be given gratis to the poor in the malarious districts."

* The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"Mr. President, I fully sympathize with the hon. Member from South Kanara in his anxiety to secure better medical relief not only in the South Kanara district but also in the whole of the Province. The hon. Member ought to have been aware of the fact that Government are sparing no pains to extend medical relief. Steps were taken to increase the number of dispensaries in the province, and he must also have been aware of the fact that during the last year as many as nearly 250 dispensaries have been brought into existence."

"Coming to the question of the hospital at Mangalore, I have been on a visit to that place and I myself felt that the condition of the hospital was far from being satisfactory and the question of the building of the hospital is seriously engaging the attention of the Government. I am gratified to learn from my hon. Friend that the people at Mangalore have been prepared to contribute towards the cost of the hospital building. The fact that they are so prepared is a matter for congratulation. The sooner they make the contribution, the earlier will the hospital come into existence."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"There is money in the bank; there is money in the municipality."

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* The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"Not the whole amount promised has been contributed.

"Coming to the question of lepers, the Government have not been idle. In fact accommodation has been provided for as many as 500 lepers near Chingleput. Hitherto we had accommodation only for less than 300. The Tirumony settlement, if more funds can be invested, can accommodate as many as 2,000 lepers. Then the hon. Member has raised the question of bringing into force the Lepers Act. That is a rather difficult question and I do not think the Act as it is at present will be of any use if brought into force. Ideas about the contagion of the disease have since the passing of the Act considerably changed. It was thought at the time that contagion was most dangerous in the ulceration stage. But that theory is blown up now and it is supposed that pre-ulceration stage is much more dangerous than ulceration stage. So in these circumstances even if the Act be enforced, no good purpose will be served. Besides, before we can bring the Act into force, we will have to make provision for the accommodation of all the leper patients in the Presidency. That seems to be almost impossible at the moment. As soon as provision is made for the accommodation of the whole leper population the question of legislation for compelling the detention of the leper patients in hospitals will be considered."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

The Demand was put and carried, and the Grant was made

The House then adjourned for lunch.

After Lunch (2-30 p.m.).

Grant XVIII.

* The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move

'that the Government be granted an additional appropriation of Rs. 5,000 under "Medical—Transferred".'

"Sir, the necessity for the grant is as follows. On the recommendation of the officer who was appointed to recommend retrenchments in the diet of the Tanjore district hospital the amount was fixed at 6 annas. But it has been found that the diet could not be limited to that six annas and that actually it amounted to As. 6-9 pies. The Surgeon-General has recommended that estimate and has added another 3 pies for extras and has asked that the amount might be fixed at 7 annas. The Government propose to accept it and the cost comes to Rs. 5,000 for this year. In these circumstances the grant is required."

Mr. M. Sitayya on behalf of Mr. P. Peddiraju moved the amendment standing in the latter's name, in Telugu.

'To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,000 by Rs. 200'

(To discuss the necessity of a proper hospital in the West Godavari district.)

He pointed out that there was not a proper hospital in West Godavari. For want of proper building accommodation, the patients had great difficulty

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in obtaining medical relief. It was of course a fact that the District Medical Officer visited the place, but nothing came out of his visit. He therefore urged for a speedy investigation into the matter."

* The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"Sir, Ellore has been the headquarters of the Government hospital. It is now required to improve the staff there and the Surgeon-General is considering whether any increase in the staff is necessary. As soon as the proposals reach the Government, the Government will take steps to make it a well provided headquarters hospital.

"The question of the improvement of the building is also under consideration."

Mr. B. Venkataratnam then spoke in Telugu. He said that he had given notice of a motion to reduce the grant by Rs. 100, and though he sent it as a token motion, the matter sought to be discussed thereunder was a serious one. The purchase of medicines at a cheap rate had been for some time a difficult problem in the local boards. A resolution on that subject had been brought forward and discussed in the Council in the year 1922. In speaking on that resolution the hon. the Raja of Panagal, though in effect admitting the reasonableness of the demand, gave them to understand that it was not possible to do anything in the matter in the face of the rules. He had also said that there was nothing in the Act (Local Boards Act) laying down that local bodies should purchase medicines in the Government Stores, but that the Government directed or required that they should purchase medicines in the said stores. So it was clear from that speech of the Minister that the boards were not statutorily bound to purchase medicines in the stores; but he wanted the Minister to give a definite opinion on that aspect. The Medical Stores authorities had got three rates, one rate for the Military, one rate for the Government hospitals and hospital maintained for charitable purposes, and a third rate for local board or municipal and private hospitals. The great injustice in that arrangement was that the Government hospitals and charity hospitals got the medicines at a cheaper rate than was the case with municipal or local board or private hospitals. Local boards and municipalities were in fact performing Governmental functions, delegated to them by Government, and so their hospitals were entitled to the rate at which Government hospitals were supplied. Moreover, the hospitals under local boards would strictly come under 'charity hospitals', and so would be entitled to the preferential rate given to the latter class. Another point was, in Government hospitals fees were charged from officers receiving treatment, whereas in the case of local board hospitals all people were given free treatment; in that way the latter institutions were more charitable than Government hospitals. So in any case, owing to their being of the nature of Government hospitals as also 'charity hospitals' it was just and reasonable that they should be allowed the rate at which Government hospitals were supplied medicines. He was unable to understand under what authority the Government required the boards to purchase medicines at a particular store but not in the open market; was it because the boards were under the control of Government? Though for purposes of control, the local boards were under Government, when it came to the question of concession rates the Government were saying that board hospitals were private institutions. He therefore urged that the boards must, in justice, be given the Government rate, or they must be allowed freedom to go into the open market. When some boards wanted to purchase medicines

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in some private firms, the Government said that the presidents did not know even A, B, C and much less the relative value of medicines supplied by private and Government stores. As for knowledge of medicines, even Executive Councillors or Ministers must be guided by the doctors, and similarly in the case of local boards the presidents were guided by their doctors. So, the idea that Government medicines must be good and medicines supplied by private firms must be bad, was not correct. Moreover, even if such freedom of purchase was given, the boards were not going to purchase medicines from small and second-rate shops, but would place the orders with well-established firms of a high standard in England, America, Bombay or Calcutta, wherever the medicines could be got cheapest. Whatever might be the reason for establishing Government Stores, whether it was Military exigency or otherwise, it was unjust to compel institutions to purchase there only. If the hon. Minister considered that they must purchase in Government Stores alone, let the rate allowed for Government hospitals be given to the local board hospitals also; if not, the boards might be given the option to purchase in the open market. He also pointed out that the hon. Member Mr. Sitayya dealt with the question of not only the staff but also the want of a proper building.

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—"The hon. Mover of this amendment has made a very strong case for the change of policy by the Government in dealing with the local boards in the matter of their purchase of medicines. I think the hon. the Minister should give a satisfactory reply for the long delay in the settlement of this question which arose some three or four years ago. Otherwise we are bound to press this motion. On a former occasion he no doubt expressed his sympathies with the local boards in the matter of purchase of medicines by them. But it does not stand to reason that they should be compelled to purchase their requirements at the Government Medical Stores and the Government is not justified to continue in their policy and there is no reason why there should not be a departure in this respect. If, as a matter of fact, the hon. the Minister actually sympathises with the local bodies as he did on a former occasion when the matter was raised, then I think it is time enough that he should have seen his way during these four or five years to give effect to his sympathies.

"If they are not in a position to get full value for the money spent on medicines, what is the use of giving them these grants? The grant now given by the Government for the maintenance of hospitals is spent more on the establishments than on the patients. The local bodies cannot buy the proper medicines from the proper places. This is not a new question. It has been agitated on the floor of the House on former occasions by means of resolutions, etc., and the only answer of the hon. the Minister has been that it is still under consideration. How long it is going to be under consideration, I do not know. Unless the hon. the Minister gives a satisfactory reply, we should, by means of this out, protest against the way in which the Government are treating this question."

***Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO** :—"Sir, the idea of supplying medicines from Government Stores arose when there was no shop selling drugs and instruments available. Now, Sir, not only in big cities but in the mufassal also there are first-class chemists who supply all sorts of very useful and costly drugs prepared by the best chemists in the world. So far as my experience goes—I have been dealing with drugs and other things for the last so many

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years—the drugs and chemicals we get outside are 50 per cent cheaper than those supplied by the Government Stores. (The hon. the Raja of Panagal : Question.) I can speak with authority and can give facts and figures. Tincture which we get for Rs. 1-4-0 outside, the Government Stores charge Rs. 2-8-0. So, in the interests of economy the district and taluk boards must be permitted to buy their own drugs. As a matter of fact, some of the big Indian chemists in Calcutta, Delhi and other places are manufacturing their own drugs and these are as good as any made in England, Germany or America and are selling them 25 per cent cheaper. By allowing the district boards to purchase drugs in the market we could not only save our money but also encourage local industry. Sir, the suppliers for Government are only agents and not big manufacturers. They simply buy the drugs manufactured by big firms in England or Germany, change the label and send them here. I was being charged Rs. 18 for a complete set of hypodermic syringe which I used to get from one of the English firms. By chance, I found out that they were getting it from Germany and only changing the labels. In one consignment, by mistake of their packers, the original label, i.e., the label of the manufacturer in Germany, had not been substituted by one of theirs, and I found out the address of the original manufacturer. Availing myself of that opportunity I ordered the thing directly from Germany and got it for Rs. 5, whereas I was being charged Rs. 18 for the same thing. This shows that the big contractors of Government are only agents and that they are merely dealing with large stocks and transmitting them from one place to another.

"Now, with regard to the surgical instruments, in Bombay there is an Indian firm which has got one of the biggest factories in India. They are supplying us surgical instruments 50 per cent cheaper and at the same time as good as any instrument manufactured in Germany, England or America. So, this practice of compelling local bodies to buy their medical requirements from Government stores is detrimental to the interests of the local bodies and it is also not economical to them. Therefore local bodies must be allowed to purchase from the local market."

***Mr. J. A. SALDANHA** :—"Sir, it is not only the local bodies that should be at liberty to purchase their medical requirements from the cheapest and the best market but also Government institutions such as the Government hospitals, etc. This they are not permitted to do. The British Government is following the dog-in-the-manger policy, and are not encouraging liberally the manufactures and industries in India. They have never been sincere in the matter of encouraging Indian industries in competition with English industries. On account of this dog-in-the-manger policy the British Empire has been left behind in the race of manufacturing industry and other nations such as Germany, Japan and America have gone ahead. We now find that we can get medical stores from Germany and America and also from our own country at cheap rates. That being so, I cannot understand why the British Government are not allowing us to purchase medicines locally. Their present policy involves enormous loss to themselves and lakhs of rupees to the local bodies and other Government institutions. In this connection I may be permitted to draw attention to some of the medical articles produced locally. In the West Coast there is a kind of oil called sardine oil manufactured by the Chaliyam at Thanur Government factory and also by a firm in Mangalore. In the opinion of the highest medical

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authority, i.e., a former Surgeon-General, this oil is equivalent in its salutary medical effect to any produced in England. Therefore I do not see any reason why.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Is sardine oil a medical oil?"

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"It is a medical oil, Sir. I have got testimonials from the Surgeon-General of Madras to this effect and the Surgeon-General of Bombay has spoken in the highest terms of the efficacy of it."

* The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"May I know the name of that Surgeon-General of Madras?"

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I do not remember the name of that Surgeon-General."

* The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"May I know if the hon. Member has got any testimonial as to the excellence of the oil?"

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I have got testimonials. I have taken the oil myself (laughter). It is very good."

Major-General T. H. Symons rose to speak.

* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—"On a point of order, Sir, the Surgeon-General cannot speak on this motion. He is a Special Member of this House nominated for the purpose of the Nurses Bill and therefore he cannot function in this House for any other purpose."

* The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"I do not think so, Sir. Anyhow, I should like to have a ruling from the Chair on the point. He is no doubt a Member appointed as expert in connexion with a particular Bill. It may be that he cannot vote on the question, but has he not the right to speak as a Member of the House?"

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" (Amidst cries of 'Order, order') I would be very glad indeed if the Surgeon-General"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Special Members have the rights of Members only in relation to the Bill for which they are appointed. By courtesy, of course, they are allowed to sit, but I do not think they are allowed to take part in the discussion of other subjects."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Sardine oil has been found to have equal efficacy to, if not higher efficacy than, cod liver oil got down from Europe. Therefore, I do not see any reason why sardine oil produced on the West Coast should not be encouraged. I do not hold a brief for any particular firm which produces this oil. There are various factories which produce this oil under the supervision of experts. I hope that sardine oil and other articles produced in India will be patronised by the Government hospitals more liberally and that the Government will allow the local bodies to purchase their medical requisites in the cheapest market, whether Indian or foreign."

* Rao Sahib P. V. GOPALAN :—"Sir, I heard the hon. the Raja of Panagal asking the hon. Member for South Kanara something about a certificate for sardine oil. In that connexion I may be permitted to say that I will go to the extent of saying that one of the greatest medical journals in England has published in the year 1919 that sardine oil produced in India contains more of nitrogenous material in it and that it is more easily digested than cod liver oil. I can therefore strongly support Mr. Saldanha's statement."

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* The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"Sir, personally, I feel that there is no justification for the Government of India to charge higher rates for the medicines supplied from their stores to the hospitals under the management of the local bodies. In fact, this Government carried protracted correspondence with the Government of India requesting that Government to reduce the rates. Unfortunately the Government of India did not accept the proposals of this Government. They contended that they did not make any profit by the transaction and that they only provided for a margin for the loss arising from stocking drugs and for the cost of the establishment and so forth. My hon. Friend the Member for Nellore said that we ought to allow local bodies to purchase medicines in the local market. That is a step which the Government cannot advise to be taken. There is what is called the standard efficiency of the medicines. The question is therefore whether those local shops import medicines which are as good as the medicines supplied by the Medical Stores. In order to test the efficiency of these drugs, the Medical Stores have a special department and it is the duty of this department to test the drugs supplied by the Stores. I do not think any of the medical shopkeepers test or have the drugs tested before they import them. In many cases, I am afraid, these local shops and their agents purchase in auctions, sometimes auctions of the secondhand stores. If such drugs are purchased by the hospital authorities, the unfortunate patients would suffer

"The local market may stock good, bad and indifferent stuff. But when Government undertake medical relief they ought to purchase the best stuff possible so that the health of the patients might not be risked. If we have an establishment to test the medical stores the local Government might as well import their requirements from the cheapest markets of the world whether in Europe or elsewhere. The Surgeon-General himself reported that there are certain indigenous drugs which can either be substituted or added to the pharmacopœia of our hospitals. We must find out what the actual medicinal value of these drugs is and what the dosage of these drugs should be. Without a knowledge of the therapeutic value of these drugs it will be risky to incorporate them in the pharmacopœia. The Government proposed to send two officers, one an Assistant Surgeon and another a chemist, to be trained in the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine to investigate the therapeutical value of the drugs."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—"I am afraid, Sir, the hon. Minister is dealing with another subject mentioned in another grant of Rs. 5,000."

* The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"I am referring to the question of using indigenous drugs. Question as to why drugs manufactured here cannot be used has been raised and I am answering that question."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I think the hon. Member Mr. Venkataratnam raised that question."

* Mr. B. VENKATARATNAM :—"No, no."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—"The hon. Member raised a different question. But I have no objection to the hon. Member dealing with the question."

* The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"I am afraid the hon. Member is making a mistake. I am referring to indigenous drugs."

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Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—"Is not sardine oil one of the indigenous drugs?"

* The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"Indigenous drugs are drugs available in India. Whether they are used in Ayurvedic or Unani systems I am not concerned with it. The important thing is to find out their action on the human system in case of disease. It is only then they can be added in the pharmacopoeia. My hon. Friend from South Kanara has dwelt at length on the virtues of sardine oil. I am not myself a medical expert. Another hon. Member from Malabar has also referred to the certificate given by some medical journal. But unless our experts and medical advisers advise us to use these drugs in place of the drugs now used, we cannot undertake the experiment.

"The question whether this Government can have their own medical stores is under consideration. A committee is to be appointed and as soon as that committee submits its report, necessary steps will be taken."

(At this stage the hon. the Deputy President took the chair.)

* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—"Mr. Deputy President, Sir, the question that is now raised is whether the local bodies shall be allowed to purchase medicines in approved medical firms instead of indenting for them from the Government Medical Stores. The question whether the indigenous drugs could be used by the hospitals has not been raised at all."

* The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"May I know what my hon. Friend means by indigenous drugs?"

* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—"I am not here to define what I mean; but I understand that indigenous drugs are drugs that are available in the country whether they are recommended by the Ayurvedic or Unani systems of medicine or the Allopathic system of medicine. The question raised by my hon. Friend, Mr. Venkataratnam, is this: that the local bodies may be allowed to purchase the medicines approved by the Allopathic system in places other than the Government Medical Stores also. As a matter of practice we know that wherever a local body has to indent for medicines the indent has to pass through the District Medical Officer who has to approve it."

* The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"A District Medical Officer is not in a position to pronounce an opinion because he has no facilities to test the strength of the medicines."

* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—"That is beside the point. When the list of medicines indented for by the taluk board goes to the District Medical Officer for countersignature, he would not countersign it unless the list contains medicines which are approved by the Allopathic system."

* The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"The question is not one of using Ayurvedic drugs or any other drugs, but whether the drugs that are available in the ordinary market here are drugs of the standard strength. How can the District Medical Officer test them and approve them?"

* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—"The names of the drugs are approved by him and afterwards instead of confining their purchase to the

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Government Medical Stores the local boards may be allowed to purchase from other Chemists and Druggists and Government might prepare a list of such firms they approve."

* The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"How can Government approve any firm unless they know that the medicines imported by that firm are tested? In fact so far as I know there is no importer here who has a plant to test these medicines."

* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—"There is no question of testing the efficacy of the medicines. As a matter of fact even the Medical Stores do not test the efficacy of the medicines."

Mr. V. PANDRANG RAO :—"They are tested."

* The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"The Government Medical Stores have a testing department which is supplied with a plant for testing medicines."

The hon. the Raja of Panagal rose to interrupt Mr. Narasimha Raju when the latter rose to continue his speech.

* The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—"Order, order; will the hon. Member please resume his seat?"

* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—"The ruling is that if the hon. Member speaking does not mind interruption he can go on. That was how the President ruled."

* The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—"But the temporary President would not have it."

* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—"If so, I shall resume my seat, Sir."

* The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—"The hon. the Minister has sat down; the hon. Member may continue."

* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—"The question is whether the taluk boards may get their medicines in approved shops locally instead of from the Government Medical Stores. Allowing for the technical difficulties and other things I am inclined to think that this is only a method of shelving the question. Many private practitioners are purchasing their medicines from the local firms and they are prescribing medicines with which the patients are completely satisfied. If the hon. Minister is not satisfied, it does not follow that what is sold in the market is bad. Can anybody say that except the single exception of the Government Medical Stores all the other Chemists and Druggists sell only bad medicines in the whole of India?"

"The hon. Minister has unnecessarily mixed up the question of purchasing allopathic drugs from the shops locally with the question of using the indigenous drugs. As long as we have firms of long standing and reputation for efficacious medicines I can only say that the hon. Minister is confounding the issue. With regard to the question of sardine oil, if the District Medical Officer who, I know, actually examines the indent of the local board, recommends it, let the local board use it. My point is when once the Medical Officer has approved the list, it must be open to the president of the board to buy his medicines in whatever firms he pleases. We cannot agree with the hon. Minister that there are no firms in India outside the Government Medical Stores which sell good medicines."

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* **Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR** :—" Mr. President, Sir, I want an explanation from the hon. the Minister as to the purchase of instruments. I think, Sir, it is much better to purchase our instruments in Messrs. Powell & Co. or some such company in Bombay instead of the Government Medical Stores as Government Medical Stores are not manufacturing these instruments. But as regards the drugs, the drugs sold by the Government Medical Stores are much cheaper than those sold by the outside firms. The pity is that we private practitioners are not supplied by the Government Medical Stores.

"As regards indigenous drugs I may mention, Sir, that drugs are available in India; but what we want is medical preparations from those drugs. For instance, *nux vomica* is available here, but what we want is scientifically manufactured preparations of *nux vomica*. We have got belladonna here, but we do not want it in the crude form; we only want preparations of it. There are many other crude drugs which are of medical value; but we want a place to make scientific preparations from them in the best possible manner.

"On drugs we get from England there is duty. I think the Medical Stores are supplying them at a cheaper rate. I request that the medical practitioners also may be supplied medicines at the same rate at which they are supplied to local bodies and to Government hospitals. I do not know whether the Medical Stores are supplying local bodies at the same rate as that they are supplying to Government hospitals. They are supplying Government hospitals at a very much cheaper rate. I think, Sir, that the local bodies can be allowed to buy instruments from the local market. As for drugs, until we have our own Stores established in Madras it is better we stick on to the Medical Stores."

Mr. R. MADANAGOPAL NAYUDU :—" Sir, after my hon. Friend gave notice of this motion I spoke to him about this matter. I made some enquiries also afterwards. Even as regards instruments I came to the conclusion from the enquiries made by me that it was much more economical to get them from the Medical Stores than to get them from the market. I was told that hypodermic syringe could be purchased for Rs. 8 outside but the Medical Stores charge Rs. 35. The difference seems to be due to this: the former would burst if 100 degrees were exceeded; the latter would go on till 200 degrees were reached.

"Another instance was given to me. A pair of scissors can be purchased at a very much cheaper rate in the market than in the Medical Stores. But the former was brittle and the latter would last for a long time."

* **Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO** :—" He is speaking from other people's experience."

Mr. R. MADANAGOPAL NAYUDU :—" I said at the very beginning that I speak on information given to me. Even as regards instruments I cannot agree with my hon. Friends Mr. Rama Rao and Mr. Natesa Mudaliyar. I think it is much better if they are purchased from the Medical Stores."

* **Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU** :—" Sir, what I understood from my hon. Friend Mr. Venkataratnam's speech is that the Medical Stores are charging a little bit extra and that no extra rate should be charged. That is his complaint. It is no doubt true that some medicines now supplied

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by the Medical Stores can be had far cheaper elsewhere. The Medical Stores are supplying medicines a bit cheaper to Government institutions than to Local Board and Municipal hospitals. That is what is complained of. If the Government would see their way to supply the local bodies and the municipalities at the same rate as they are supplying Government hospitals, I do not think there will be any complaint. The difference in prices is due to the fact that the medicines are imported from several centres—Germany, America and Japan. The manufacturers compete with one another and so the market is able to get the medicines a little cheaper from the Continent. But the quality is not assured. Especially with regard to medicines, one must be absolutely certain that they are up to the standard requirements. It is not desirable to purchase these medicines, which affect the life and death of persons, from all sorts of shops in the market even though they can be had cheaper. Cheapness is not the only thing to be considered. Quality is the first and foremost thing to be considered; price is a secondary thing. There are very many local bodies in this Presidency and a large quantity of medicines is consumed by them. It is but right that the Government should do their best to supply medicines to these local bodies at the same rate as they supply to their own institutions."

* **The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL** :—" Sir, I have nothing more to add. I am afraid that the hon. Members, who spoke against the grant and who wanted to know whether the Government are going to allow the local bodies to purchase medicines in the local market, seem to be under the impression that all the medicines are supplied at a cheaper rate in the market. In the first place, I would say that their assumption is not quite correct. It may be true that some drugs may be got at cheaper rates. On the whole, I do not think that the market can supply medicines cheaply. Secondly even though they may be available for a cheaper price, I do not think it is advisable that the Government should allow the local bodies to purchase them in the local market for the reason that the medicines are not tested and guaranteed. Besides, Sir, it is quite possible that if we allow the local bodies to purchase the medicines in the market, there would be many complaints that one firm has been favoured and another firm has been viewed with disfavour. I do not want that there should be room for such complaints. I do not think it is worth our while to allow the local bodies to purchase medicines in the local market and the general question, viz., whether the Provincial Government can have their own Stores, is under consideration. A committee has been appointed to report on the subject. As soon as the report is received, the Government will consider whether any steps will have to be taken in that direction."

Mr. B. Venkataratnam asked in Telugu whether the Government would supply medicines to the local bodies at the same rate as they were supplying the Government hospitals.

* **The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL** :—" That is a question which I cannot answer off-hand."

The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—" Does the hon. Member press his amendment?"

Mr. B. Venkataratnam said in Telugu that he would press his amendment as the reasons given by the hon. the Minister were not satisfactory.

The amendment was put to the House and lost.

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The original Demand was put to the House and carried and the Grant was made.

* The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor

'that the Government be granted an additional appropriation of Rs. 5,000 under " Medical—Transferred ".'

" Sir, this grant is made to meet the expenditure to be incurred by the deputation of two officers to undergo training in the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine. Hon. Members of this House may remember that in 1918 the Government appointed Dr. Koman to investigate the medicinal value of the drugs used in the indigenous system of medicine and he reported that there were some drugs which had medicinal value and recommended that those drugs might be incorporated into the pharmacopoeia. But as there was no officer trained in the pharmacological investigation, the Government could not give effect to that recommendation. Later on, the Surgeon-General also recommended that there were medicines in use in the indigenous system of medicine which could be substituted or added to the pharmacopoeia. Sir, even this recommendation the Government cannot accept unless they know the scientific value of these medicines. Without finding out the scientific value of these drugs, it will not be possible for the Government to incorporate them into the pharmacopoeia. With a view to get officers trained to carry on pharmacological investigations, the Government propose to send two officers to the Tropical School of Medicine, Calcutta, and to have some of the drugs tested under the supervision of the pharmacologists of that institution. Major Chopra and Dr. Day have been considered to be the best pharmacologists in India and our officers will be trained under them."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—" Sir, I wish to have some information from the hon. the Minister before we can accept this motion. It will be remembered that Dr. Koman was appointed to find out the value of the drugs. It was the result of a demand made by this House for the purpose of encouraging the indigenous system of medicine. There was a discussion in 1916 or 1917 when a definite motion was made that the Government should change their policy and should take definite steps for the purpose of encouraging the indigenous system. Then a sort of compromise was arrived at. It was suggested that before investigation was made of the indigenous drugs, it would not be possible to take any substantial steps in that direction and it was accepted that some officer should be appointed to investigate these drugs and Dr. Koman was appointed. It would be found from the explanatory note that this was done in 1917 and it is eight years since the investigation was made and subsequently Dr. Koman submitted his report. I would like to know why and in what circumstances no further steps were taken during this long period of seven or eight years. If it was intended that the investigation of the drugs is to be one of the steps to systematize the indigenous system, I wish to know whether there is any sort of connexion between this investigation and the establishment by the Government of a college and hospital of indigenous system and whether this investigation is carried on as an adjunct or auxiliary to the various other steps for the purpose of encouraging that system. The history of the question has some relevant importance to our enquiry as to the scope of the investigation which will be carried on. It would be remembered that

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further investigation was carried on for the purpose of encouraging these medicines. But the hon. the Minister will remember that the further steps which were undertaken were entrusted to a different medical authority though Dr. Koman was available at the time when the investigation was undertaken.

" I believe this grant is for the purpose of encouraging the indigenous systems of medicine. Taking into consideration the fact that for seven years after Dr. Koman's report no steps have been taken for encouraging the indigenous system, and taking into consideration the additional fact that this grant does not seem to have anything to do with the reasons as announced by the Government for encouraging the indigenous systems, I am tempted to ask if the hon. Minister can clearly state the scope of the investigation, whether it is definitely intended for the purpose of encouraging the indigenous systems or whether it is a mere investigation, whatever ultimate object it may serve. I wish to have this information from the hon. the Minister."

* The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" Mr. President, the hon. Member has asked me two questions. Firstly, he asks me why it was that, although the recommendations of Dr. Koman were made as early as 1918, no steps were taken by the Government to give effect to them. Secondly, he asks whether the training of these two officers had anything to do with the question of encouraging the indigenous systems of medicine. So far as the first question is concerned, I can at once say that the delay is due to want of funds. As to the second question, I must say that the officers trained will be of great service to the practitioners of indigenous systems of medicines."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—" With your permission, Sir, regarding the suggestion made that there were no funds, may I ask whether it is not a fact that there was a lump allotment provided for by the Government, about Rs. 30,000, for the purpose of encouraging indigenous medicines ?"

* The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" I am sorry that the hon. Member is mistaken. The amount of Rs. 30,000 has been provided for the establishment of a school for indigenous systems. A school has been established. But that is a different question. It is equally important to allopathic and indigenous systems to know the medicinal value of drugs. Though the drugs have been long in use for centuries, we must know how they work on the human system. If they are found to be of real scientific value, useful in curing diseases, the allopaths will be glad to incorporate them into their own pharmacopoeia. It is with this double object that these officers are trained."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—" May I ask for just one information, Sir? Have these persons, who are deputed, any faith in the indigenous systems of medicine ?"

* The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" That will depend upon their investigations. If, after investigation, the drugs are found to be useful, they must necessarily have faith in them."

The Demand was put and carried and the Grant was made.

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Grant XX.

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—"Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I beg to move

'that the Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 1,340 under "Agriculture—Transferred"'

"This amount is needed for entertaining two officers, one a gazetted assistant to the Deputy Director of Agriculture at Kovilpatti to take charge of the plant-breeding work there and another, an assistant to be trained and posted to take the place of the man to be promoted as gazetted assistant to the Hagari station."

Mr. B. Venkataratnam then moved the following amendment and spoke in Telugu:—

"To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,340 under 'Agriculture—Transferred' by Rs. 160."

(To elicit information about the opening of an agricultural class in the National High School, Ramachandrapuram, Godavari district.)

He said that there was a school called National school in Ramachandrapuram in the Godavari district, which was established by the late hon. Mr. K. Perraju Pantulu and for which he endowed a large extent of first class wet land. In the trust deed regarding that school it was mentioned that the intention of endowing it with land was that agriculture should be taught in that school, in view of the fact that almost the whole taluk of Ramachandrapuram was under wet cultivation and the profession of the people there was primarily agricultural.

The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT:—"Does the hon. the Development Minister know Telugu?"

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—"I presume I know something. If permitted to reply in Telugu, I shall do so."

Mr. B. Venkataratnam continued and said that after the death of the founder, the school came under the management of the District Board, under the trust deed. The District Association then asked the Government to provide an agricultural instructor for the school, but the Government replied that instructors were not available and until they were manufactured in sufficient numbers by the Coimbatore College they could not provide one, and also that there were no funds. Recently when a question on the subject was asked, the Government replied that instructors were available but that they would ask the District Board whether that body would contribute any funds and help the Government. They subsequently asked the District Board what funds they were going to provide towards the initial and recurring cost of the scheme of agricultural instruction. What the people wanted was only that an agricultural class should be opened. The District Board replied that one teacher would be enough, that the founder gave a large extent of wet land free, and that the rest of the cost should be borne by the Government. The Board also said that they would waive their right to the cess on the land. Therefore he urged that the Government might levy no assessment on the land and that they should at their own cost provide a teacher. He was told that the matter was under correspondence and he hoped that it would be fruitful and that a satisfactory reply would be given.

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Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasaya:—"What he says must also be understood by us."

The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT:—"Yes, but there is no translator."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—"Mr. President, the subject that the hon. Member has raised is one that has to be taken up by the Educational department. The hon. Member wants that the curriculum of the institution should be altered so as to include Agriculture as one of the subjects of study. On that matter I have been discussing with the hon. the Minister for Education and we have not yet come to a conclusion. So far as the present case is concerned, I understand that the papers have been transferred to the Educational department and they have asked the District Board of Godavari as to what sort of help they would give. The hon. Member promises to place the land at my disposal free of assessment on it. These would be great advantages in selecting that place for agricultural education. In the same way in which we have taken advantage of the lands given by the hon. the Raja of Panagal at Kalahasti we can take advantage of this offer. The real question however is whether it is to be agricultural middle school or whether it is only an alteration in the curriculum of the present school. If that is settled, I shall do the needful in the matter."

* Mr. V. C. VELLINGIRI GOUNDER:—"Sir, the matter of opening an agricultural school was brought before the Advisory Committee last time and I beg to bring that matter to the notice of the House. We had also the opinion of the Director of Agriculture as to the results of the two schools at Taliparamba and Anakapalle. That is stated in his report."

Mr. V. PANDRANG RAO:—"On a point of order, Sir. Is the hon. Member justified in disclosing information which he obtained as a member of the Advisory Committee to the general House?"

* Mr. V. C. VELLINGIRI GOUNDER:—"I do not know that it is objectionable."

The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT:—"I am not aware that it is a sin to divulge such information."

Mr. V. PANDRANG RAO:—"I am not asking you, Sir, to decide the question of ethics, whether it is a sin or not. I only want to know whether it is in order."

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR:—"Any knowledge which an hon. Member may have in this House, I suppose, he can utilize for all purposes which are relevant. I do not think any knowledge is shut out from the House."

The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT:—"I am disposed to agree with that position."

Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"Is that your ruling, Sir?"

The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT:—"Yes; it is." (Laughter.)

* Mr. V. C. VELLINGIRI GOUNDER:—"We had a long discussion in the matter. I presume that the report of the Director of Agriculture has been placed on the table of the House. I wish to know whether the Government have come to any decision in the light of the inspection reports of the Director of Agriculture and the deliberations of the Advisory Committee. I should submit to the House that we are wasting our money on an object

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the usefulness of which by the experiments at Anakapalle and Taliparamba was found to be nil. True the hon. the Raja of Panagal might have provided the lands. But we have to provide for buildings and recurring expenditure. From what we know of the result of the several experiments of the Development Department, it is better that the Government do not proceed to incur such expenditure before the results of the experiments are found to be of use."

Mr. B. VENKATARATNAM (in Telugu):—"I do not press my amendment Sir."

The amendment was by leave withdrawn.

The Demand was put and passed and the Grant was made.

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—"Mr. President, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I beg to move

'that an additional sum of Rs. 2,000 may be granted under "Agriculture—Transferred".'

"This sum is needed for the purchase of a boiler. The present one has become very much worn out and it is not good for the purpose for which it is intended. It is therefore recommended that a sum of Rs. 2,000 may be granted for this purpose."

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, the hon. the Minister for Development has not told the House what the purpose is for which the boiler is required, though he mentions it as *the purpose*. From the explanatory note circulated to us, I find that it is wanted for the purpose of preparing hot water for cleaning the vessels used in the dairy in Coimbatore Agricultural College. So, for the purpose of preparing hot water to clean vessels in the dairy, machinery worth Rs. 2,000 is required. I just ask hon. Members of the House to imagine what are the number of vessels to be cleaned with boiling water which requires a boiler worth Rs. 2,000 to be prepared. Then, what is the number of cattle kept there, and what is the produce from the dairy? What is spent on the dairy every month? Is there a profit or is there a loss? Moreover, I am told that all this work is under the management of one who has no special training in dairying. I cannot understand how in an agricultural college dairy farming is carried on on a large scale with no one qualified to supervise it, with one who has not had any special training in dairying. I say there is no one there who has any special training in dairying, because in the next demand a note has been circulated which shows that there is no one with training in dairying and that that grant is required to enable one to be trained. I am not using any other information than what is placed at my disposal by Government. This dairying is going on in the Agricultural College and there is no one specially trained in dairying in charge of it. And we are now told that Rs. 2,000 are required for boiling water. I should like to have information from the hon. the Development Minister, before we are asked to vote on this grant, as to what the number of cattle maintained there is, what the cost of the establishment is, and what the profit is that is made out of it."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—"Fifty dairy animals are there, if I remember aright, and unless the vessels are scalded, they are likely to contain bacteria which spoil all the arrangements made. We are carrying on this experiment and selling milk to the farm people as

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well as to the inhabitants of the Coimbatore town, and if we grudge this amount which is absolutely necessary, we cannot get purchasers. We have been carrying on this operation for a large number of years. So, unless the old boiling vessel is removed and a new one is substituted, our milk will not find a sale, because people will get afraid that proper arrangements have not been made for safeguarding the purity of milk and sterilizing it, and getting the dairy produce properly. As regards the establishment, as the hon. Member has himself pointed out, there is no expert in dairying and it is for that purpose that we propose to send one for training. We would have sent one already last year, but for financial difficulties, the expenses could not be sanctioned. It is therefore absolutely necessary that the House should be willing to grant this Rs. 2,000 for the purpose."

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR:—"I am thankful to the hon. Minister for the information he has so far given, but I should like to know why the Government is running a dairy farm costing a large amount, without a man with special training at the head."

* Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR:—"May I know, for my information, whether there is not one expert in dairy farming in Mr. Kalyanasundaram who is employed there? He came after a training in Scotland, I think."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—"He is probably the assistant referred to. I do not believe he has passed in dairying, although he knows it."

The Demand was put to the House and passed and the Grant was made.

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—"Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move.

'that the Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 245 under "Agriculture—Transferred".'

"This, as already explained by my hon. Friend from Tanjore, is intended for the purpose of sending one of our subordinates for training to Bangalore, so that he may be trained in the art of dairying."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"Sir, I beg to move

'that this allotment be reduced by Rs. 10.'

"I take this occasion to draw attention to a point by a small token motion which I have moved, though it is not quite relevant to the subject (laughter); it has some distant relevancy to agriculture. I want to draw attention to the neglect of vocational agricultural education in villages, and also the inadequacy of establishments and pay of veterinary officers. I will dwell on the first point, and not on the second as it is a somewhat complicated question. The first point is of great importance. We find that a lot of money is spent on elementary education, but hardly any provision is made for giving vocational agricultural education in villages. The belief among the people of the villages is that by sending their children to elementary schools where only literary education is given, their children will be divorced from their hereditary profession of agriculture. And it happens very often that boys who attend schools lose their heads and think that ploughing and other agricultural work is too low for an educated man and the result is that parents are not keen on sending their children to schools. On the other hand, the children also are divorced as a matter of fact from the agricultural

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profession. So, there is great necessity for compulsorily introducing agricultural education in all these elementary schools side by side with primary education. So far as private schools are concerned, the Government should give larger grants than they are prepared to give now. At present they are prepared to give only half the cost of vocational education. But I know that there are institutions which insist, this being a technical subject which requires a greater amount of expenditure, on two-thirds of the cost being borne by the Government. Considering the importance of vocational education, in agriculture as well as in industries, in our elementary schools, side by side with literary education, I hope that the Government will take early steps in this matter. The hon. the Minister for Education is not here, but the hon. the Minister for Development who is intimately connected with this subject, I hope, will associate with the Education Minister and co-operate with him in this matter, and see that the agricultural development of the country on which recently the Secretary of State has dwelt with so much stress, is looked after with greater attention and more money is made available to this vocational agricultural education than at present."

The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT:—"What about the veterinary surgeons? Are you omitting that subject?"

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"I am not going to omit it, Sir, as you have kindly referred to it. There is a connexion between the veterinary activity and agricultural work, more than any other. I find that we have got very inadequate veterinary establishment. There is no department in which the officers are so poorly paid as the veterinary officers. That is the opinion I formed after seeing a good deal of their work generally in the Presidency, and especially round about Mangalore. These officers are given some amount of work in the towns and also round about villages and they do some work on tour. I found first of all, as regards their establishment, they had only one peon, who does work which in any other department is done by half a dozen people, in the Collectors' offices and other places. This is a new department, and in order to attend to the wants of the agriculturists, these veterinary officers should be better trained and should have a better and a larger establishment of peons. The peons should be adequately paid. They are not paid well now. I want to draw attention to this also in connexion with agriculture."

The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT:—"You have sufficiently ventilated the grievance felt by the people. Are you going to press your motion?"

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"I want to see what the hon. the Minister says on the points."

Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR:—"Sir, will you please allow me to say a few words on what in the speech made by my hon. Friend, Mr. Saldanha, is the only point relevant to this motion? As regards vocational education, I may tell him that every endeavour is made by the hon. the Minister for Education so as to leave the fullest latitude to the educational councils and panchayats, should panchayats be formed, to alter courses of study and frame such courses as would make education in the villages really related to the requirements of the people. I think it is a very sound principle that elementary education imparted to the children ought to be related to their occupations and their life in the village. And surely in villages where we have very many people belonging to the agricultural classes, a course in

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agriculture, should all facilities and opportunities be available, would be most welcome. And every endeavour will certainly be made in such schools as are opened by panchayats or by local bodies to make those schools real centres in a way of the different crafts and industries which are found in that village, rural sanitation and many other things. That is, I think, what my hon. Friend is aiming at."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"I want to know what is being done by the Government, and what is contemplated to be done."

Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR:—"What is being done is, every endeavour is made to infuse enthusiasm in those educational councils and panchayats to frame courses which would be conducive to the requirements of the people in the villages. It is now too premature to judge of the results already achieved, but if my hon. Friend will only watch the experiments already being made, I think ere long we shall be very able to see good results. So every endeavour is being made by the Education Minister as well as the Development Minister in this matter."

* Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO:—"I want to have some information. This Council passed a resolution that an experimental agricultural farm should be opened in South Kanara and Malabar. I want to know how long it would take for the hon. the Minister to open it."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—"In reply to the query put by Mr. Rama Rao, I must say that South Kanara is being kept back, and we are taking steps to open a paddy farm in Kistna which was already promised one, and the question has been pending for many years."

"As regards the other question, about the veterinary officers, I can only say that 'Agriculture' and 'Veterinary' are two distinct grants. If the hon. Member will bring this to my notice when a veterinary subject is being considered, I will give the required information."

* Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO:—"I want to know how many years it will take to start a farm in South Kanara."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—"As soon as money is forthcoming."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"This is a rare occasion when this veterinary question has come up for discussion. It had not even been threshed out in the budget debate. We get very little opportunities of raising this matter."

The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member had just the opportunity. Does he press his amendment?"

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"I want to know what the hon. the Minister for Development has to say upon the point, viz., the pay of the veterinary establishment."

The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT (after a pause):—"Evidently, the hon. the Minister has nothing to say. As the hon. Member has not withdrawn the amendment, I will put it to the House."

The amendment was put and lost.

The Demand was put and passed, and the Grant was made.

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Grant XXVIII.

* The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" Mr. Deputy President, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move

'that the Government be granted an additional appropriation of Rs. 50,000 under "Civil Works—Transferred".'

"Sir, in 1924, the medical school at Calicut was transferred to Coimbatore and new buildings for the school have been recently constructed in the latter place. In fact, the first and second year classes have already been at work, and the students are taught Chemistry, Physiology, Anatomy and Practical Pharmacy. But without the laboratory being equipped with water and gas fittings, the work cannot be carried on satisfactorily. Plans and estimates amounting to Rs. 64,000 were prepared but these estimates were later on reduced to Rs. 54,000, because the fittings of the Forest College were considered to be useless for that college but could be used for the new medical school at Coimbatore. Out of this Rs. 54,000, it is estimated that work to the extent of Rs. 50,000, can be executed this year, and as there is no provision for this expenditure, the Government have to make this motion before the House. This expenditure would be met from the unappropriated amount under Civil Works."

* Mr. V. C. VELLINGIRI GOUNDER :—" Mr. Deputy President, I wish to say a few words in this connexion. We have heard from the hon. the Minister the object for which this amount of Rs. 50,000 is to be spent. I do not object to the item for which the money is to be granted. But I want to know whether it is proper that at the end of the official year we should be asked to vote for such a big sum by way of appropriation from one grant to another. These big items ought to have been included in the budget presented at the beginning of the year. Instead of providing money in the budget, on account of the urgent nature of the work they search for money somewhere else, and propose to find the money from the anticipated savings from civil works. I do not know what the actual savings would be. That would perhaps mean that we have to reduce the grants that Government have to make to local bodies, the grant applied to second-class roads and other purposes by local bodies. We know the importance of second-class roads in these days. There are so many other purposes too for which the local boards require grants from Government, and especially the famine-stricken parts in our country stand in great need of money at this time of the year. There are a number of district boards and taluk boards who want money urgently for constructing drinking water wells and for other important purposes. There are a number of Presidents of local boards here present, and I do not think they will be in a position to say that they do not require any grants from Government for matters for which these grants have been earmarked. I have therefore to protest against such a sort of reappropriation, especially from a grant which has been set apart as grants-in-aid to local boards. There are many places where you want money for deepening wells and opening roads. These are developmental works which really benefit the country and which especially give employment and afford relief to people in famine-affected districts. We are told that there are so many dispensaries opened where medicines are not sufficiently available for want of money. If funds are made available to local bodies, their difficulties will be lessened. But on the other hand, we are creating

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new departments and appointing any number of officers and subordinates with ultimately no real benefit to the people in proportion to the vast expenditure. Here is an instance where money allotted for such developmental work and for such a beneficial purpose has been reappropriated for some other purpose. I therefore submit to the House that it is not advisable to divert the grant made to local bodies for such a useful purpose, and that the expenditure proposed may be postponed for the next year, when provision could be made in the coming budget. Now this money goes to a medical school which manufactures any number of medical officers, and what useful work can they do if the dispensaries are starved of medicines? I am sure hon. Members who have got more experience of local bodies than myself will realize the importance of grants for such purposes in these famine days. I therefore submit that we must not vote for this grant."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—" Sir, I am inclined to agree with my hon. Friend from Coimbatore in requesting this House to consider twice before we accept this grant. We have not been satisfied with the statement made by the hon. the Minister that the proposed expenditure is so very urgent as to take precedence over the very urgent needs of local boards. He merely stated that the buildings required some fittings. Local bodies are greatly handicapped for want of funds for maintaining roads, looking after patients and meeting the dietary charges in hospitals. Therefore, I think that the hon. the Minister can wait till the next budget to provide the necessary funds for the medical institutions instead of asking for a reappropriation at this stage. The matter is not at all urgent so as to require a supplementary grant being made, and it can very well wait."

* The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" Mr. Deputy President, I am glad that the hon. Member from Coimbatore has not denied the importance or urgency of the work. But he questions the propriety of making this motion at this part of the year and also the propriety of using the funds which have been once allotted for roads. Sir, I think I can show that the motion is made in proper time and that the diversion of funds is justifiable. I think his objection fails. I say they are justifiable because the work was considered to be urgent, but since there were no funds available the work could not be included in the budget estimates. Now there are funds available and Government thought that these funds instead of being allowed to lapse might be used for this urgent work. Sir, as regards the propriety of diverting the funds allotted for roads to this particular work, I can only say that, so far as the grants for the second-class roads are concerned, they are given for work done. If the local boards have not been able to do the work, then they lapse to the Government and they are now being utilized for a useful purpose."

* Mr. V. C. VELLINGIRI GOUNDER :—" Am I to understand that all applications from local boards for grants have been satisfied and there is still money remaining unspent? "

* The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" Yes. The local boards have not earned the grants and therefore there is some portion of the allotment left unappropriated."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—" As to the statement that the local boards have not earned the grants, may I know from the hon.

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the Minister whether he will be in a position to make a statement to the effect that any local board has already reported that it will not be able to spend the grant? So far as my district board is concerned, I do not find that I am unable to spend as much as has been allotted. It is an admitted fact that this expenditure on roads can only be reckoned at the close of the year and not month after month. There are certain seasons when there will not be much expenditure and at other seasons there will be more expenditure, and it is only at the close of the year that any one can possibly say that the amount given for second-class roads will not be utilized. I therefore wish to know from the hon. the Minister whether any local boards or district boards have sent any proposals saying that they cannot spend all the money that has been allotted to them for second-class roads, whether out of the total grant of Rs. 15.59 lakhs budgeted for the current year for second-class roads, the Government have come to the conclusion that this Rs. 50,000 will not be utilized and whether he is in a position to state before the close of the year how much of savings there will be."

* The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" From the reports that Government have from the local boards, they have to come to the conclusion that that amount would be saved during the year. Now that the amount cannot be utilized by the local board, there is nothing wrong if the Government utilize that amount for some work which is considered urgent."

* Mr. V. C. VELLINGIRI GOUNDER :—" Sir, we are not satisfied with the reasons given by the hon. the Chief Minister. He has not given a reply to the question raised by the hon. Member Mr. Krishna Rao. He has not told us whether he made enquiries of the local boards whether there would be any demand from them."

* The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" If the local boards can earn a larger amount, they had the right to demand it. In the absence of any demand, the Government are right in holding that the money is not required."

The Demand was then put to the House and carried. The Grant was made.

* The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move

• *that the Government be granted an additional appropriation of Rs. 12,370 under " Civil Works—Transferred "*

" Sir, the existing kitchen arrangements of the Ophthalmic Hospital are not only inadequate but altogether unsatisfactory. Some alterations are considered necessary. Besides, Sir, there is no provision for latrine for the out-patients numbering as many as 220 a day. So, the hospital compound and the public road are now being used for this purpose by the public. I myself visited the place lately and found that the kitchen arrangements must be improved and that latrine provision should be made. The work has been considered very urgent and it has been considered and approved by the Finance Committee. The expenditure could be met from the reduction in the contribution to the Government of India."

The motion was then put to the House and carried. The Grant was made.

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The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—" Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move

that the Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 10,900 under " Civil Works—Transferred "

" Sir, this amount is needed for the construction of certain agricultural buildings at Marteru in West Godavari district. Last year we wanted to include this amount in the budget of the current year. But for want of funds, we were not able to do so. Now, we have some savings from the amount of money allotted for the acquisition of lands in the West Godavari district for a paddy farm. From this we can appropriate that amount. I therefore request for a grant of Rs. 10,900."

The motion was put to the House and carried and the Grant was made.

III

NOTIFICATION AND RULES UNDER THE COTTON TRANSPORT ACT, 1923.

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—" Mr. Deputy President, I beg to move

that this Council approves the following amendments which it is proposed to make to the notification and rules under the Cotton Transport Act :—

Draft Amendments.

(1) *Insert* after the words 'Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (III of 1923)' or 'Cotton Transport Act, 1923', wherever they occur, the words 'as amended by Act No. XXXIV of 1925'.

(2) *Insert* the words 'by rail and sea' in the following places :—

(a) after the words 'into the said areas' occurring in clause (i) of the notification ;

(b) after the words 'import of cotton' occurring in rule (1).

(3) *Insert* the words 'by rail' after the words 'to import' occurring in Forms B and C.

(4) *Omit* the words 'road, river or' occurring in rules (2) and

(5), in the second sentence in the footnote to Form A, in the second sentence in clause (b) of 'Instructions' under Form A and in the heading of Form F.

(5) *Omit* the words ^{road}/_{river} occurring in Form A.

(6) In clause (a) of 'Instructions' under Form A, *for* the words 'from stations outside those areas' *substitute* the following :— 'by-rail, road, river and sea or by one or more of such routes. The notifications issued by the Government of Madras only prohibit transport by rail and sea and not transport by road and river.'

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(7) *Insert* the words 'to any port or ports outside India' in the following places:—

(a) after the words 'outside such area for manufacture and export' occurring in rule 3(i);

(b) after the word 'export' in 'manufacture' occurring in Forms B and C.

"Sir, the draft amendments have been printed and circulated along with the explanatory note. Discretion has now been given and taking advantage of that discretion we have now excluded river and road transport from the penalty of these obligations. The other particulars are sufficiently explained in the note."

* The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"I second the motion."

The motion was then put to the House and carried. The amendments were approved.

The House then adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. on Monday, the 14th December 1925.

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

APPENDIX.

[Vide item III at page 1149 supra.]

Notification and Rules.

(a)

NOTIFICATION UNDER SECTION 3 OF THE COTTON TRANSPORT ACT, 1923 (III OF 1923).

Whereas it is necessary for the purpose of maintaining the quality and reputation of the cotton grown in the areas in the Madras Presidency mentioned in Schedule I hereto appended.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (III of 1923), the Government of Madras are hereby pleased to prohibit the import of cotton into the said areas save under and in accordance with the conditions of a licence prescribed in this behalf subject however to the exception specified in clause (3) below.

(2) The Government of Madras are further pleased to prohibit, under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the said Act, the delivery to, and the taking of delivery by, any person, at any railway station situated in any of the protected areas and specified in Schedule II hereto appended, of any cotton when such cotton has been consigned from a railway station not situated in the

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aid area unless such person holds the prescribed licence for the import of cotton into the said area, subject however to the exception specified in clause 3) below.

(8) The transport of cotton lint into Tiruppur-Cambodia protected area as defined in Schedule I from the districts of North Arcot, South Arcot, Chittoor and Chingleput and from the Atur, Dharmapuri, Hosur, Krishnagiri, Omalur, Salem and Uttangarai taluks of Salem district is exempted from the operation of clauses (1) and (2) and permitted without restriction.

Schedule I—Protected Areas.

I. *The Northern and Western area*—consisting of the districts of Nantapur, Bellary, Cuddapah and Kurnool.

II. *The Tiruppur-Cambodia area*—consisting of the district of Coimbatore, the Karur, Musiri and Kulittalai taluks of Trichinopoly district, the Namakkal, Tiruchengodu and Rasipur taluks of Salem district and that portion of the Madura district lying to the north and west of the Vaigai river.

III. *The Tinnevely area*—consisting of the district of Tinnevely and that portion of the districts of Ramnad and Madura lying to the east and south of the Vaigai river.

Schedule II—Railway Stations.

I. *The Northern and Western area*.—All stations from Kottur to Koppet both inclusive, from Rayadurg to Bellary both inclusive, from Koppet to Guntakal both inclusive, from Guntakal to Hindupur both inclusive, from Guntakal to Tungabhadra river both inclusive, from Dharmaram to Tanakallu both inclusive, from Guntakal to Cumbum both inclusive on the Guntakal-Bezawada line, from Dhona to Kurnool both inclusive and from Guntakal to Settikunta both inclusive.

II. *The Tiruppur-Cambodia area*.—All stations from Podanur to Kallar both inclusive, Madukarai and all stations from Podanur to Pollachi both inclusive, from Podanur to McDonald's Choultry both inclusive, from Madura bridge to Samudram both inclusive and from Erode to Marudur both inclusive.

III. *The Tinnevely area*.—All stations from Maniyachi to Madura both inclusive, from Maniyachi to Tenkasi both inclusive, from Maniyachi to Uthicorin both inclusive, from Tinnevely to Tiruchendur both inclusive and from Madura to Mandapam both inclusive.

(b)

RULES UNDER SECTION 7 OF THE COTTON TRANSPORT ACT, 1923 (III OF 1923).

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (III of 1923), the Government of Madras are pleased to make the following rules to carry out the purposes of the said Act, namely:—

(1) *Licensing authority; form of application for a licence*.—Licences for the import of cotton into the protected areas shall be granted by the Director of Agriculture, Madras Presidency, or such other officer as may be authorised by him in this behalf, and application shall be made to that officer in Form A annexed to these rules.

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(2) No cotton of which the import has been prohibited by or under section 3 of the Cotton Transport Act, 1923, shall be imported into a prohibited area by road, river or sea save under and in accordance with the conditions of a licence issued as provided by these rules.

(3) *Licences for import of cotton for manufacture and export.*—(i) Annual licences for import by rail shall be granted to manufacturers and exporters carrying on business within the protected area for the importation of cotton or of any specified kind of cotton from outside such area for manufacture and export respectively. Such licences shall be in Form B hereto annexed and shall be subject to the conditions stated therein.

(ii) A certified copy of such licences in Form C hereto annexed shall be tendered with each consignment at the despatching station and shall accompany the railway invoice to the station of delivery and shall then be forwarded by the railway authority concerned to the railway audit office for despatch to the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee.

(iii) The licence shall be returned to the licensing authority at the expiration of the period for which it is granted together with all unused certified copies of the same.

(4) *Licence for particular consignment by rail.*—(i) A single licence to cover only one consignment may be granted to such persons as can satisfy the licensing authority that it is necessary to import cotton or any specified kind of cotton (that is, cotton seed, kapas, ginned cotton or cotton waste) into the protected area. Such licences shall be in Form D hereto annexed and shall be subject to the conditions stated therein.

(ii) Such licence shall be surrendered at the station of delivery to the Stationmaster or other railway servant responsible for the receipt and delivery of goods and parcels at the time of taking delivery of the cotton covered by the licence who shall forward it to the licensing authority.

(iii) A certified copy of such licence in Form E hereto annexed shall be tendered with each consignment at the despatching station and shall accompany the railway invoice to the station of delivery and shall then be forwarded by the railway authority concerned to the railway audit office for despatch to the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee.

(5) *Licence for particular consignment by road, river or sea.*—(i) A single licence to cover only one consignment may be granted to such persons as can satisfy the licensing authority that it is necessary to import cotton or any specified kind of cotton (that is, cotton seed, kapas, ginned cotton or cotton waste) by road, river or sea into the protected area. Such licences shall be in Form F annexed and shall be subject to the conditions stated therein.

(ii) Such licence shall be delivered at the place specified by the licensing authority to the officer mentioned in the licence, who shall forward it to the licensing authority.

(6) *Separate licences to be issued for different kinds of cotton.*—Separate licences shall be issued for different kinds of cotton, that is to say for ginned cotton, cotton seed, unginned cotton (kapas) and cotton waste.

(7) *Penalty.*—Any contravention of these rules or of the conditions of any licence granted hereunder, not otherwise punishable under the said Act, shall be punishable on conviction by a Magistrate with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

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FORM A.

Application for licence.

(See Rule 1.)

To

The Director of Agriculture, Madras Presidency.

Sir,

I $\frac{I}{We}$ the undersigned hereby beg to apply for a licence under the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (Act III of 1923), available for the period of _____ to _____ for the importation by _____ of _____ into the protected

area known as _____ notified in Government Notification, Development Department, No. _____, dated _____ at _____ station for the purpose of _____

I $\frac{I}{We}$ also beg to apply for a certified copy of the licence (as required by the said Act).

I $\frac{I}{We}$ declare that such $\frac{\text{cotton}}{\text{kapas}} \frac{\text{cotton seed}}{\text{waste}}$ is required for the purpose of _____

only and will not be otherwise used save under the instructions of the licensing authority.

Reasons why importation is necessary.†

3. I $\frac{I}{We}$ undertake—

(1) in the event of the $\frac{\text{cotton}}{\text{kapas}} \frac{\text{cotton seed}}{\text{waste}}$ imported under the said licence proving unsuitable for the purpose for which it is imported, to report the matter to the licensing authority and to await his approval to its disposal otherwise before allowing such $\frac{\text{cotton}}{\text{kapas}} \frac{\text{cotton seed}}{\text{waste}}$ to leave our premises;

(2) that under no circumstances will I $\frac{I}{we}$ allow $\frac{\text{cotton}}{\text{kapas}} \frac{\text{cotton seed}}{\text{waste}}$ imported

under the said licence to be used for mixing with, or adulteration of $\frac{\text{cotton}}{\text{kapas}} \frac{\text{cotton seed}}{\text{waste}}$

* State whether ginned cotton, unginned cotton (kapas), cotton seed or cotton waste.

† Reasons should be clearly stated as licences are only issued in cases of proved necessity. In the case of applications for licences to import by road, river or sea, the form should be modified as may be necessary.

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produced in the protected area for re-export nor will $\frac{1}{16}$ allow it to be re-exported under a misdescription;

(3) to return the said licence on expiration of the period for which it is granted to the licensing authority together with such details as he may

require as to the $\frac{\text{cotton}}{\text{kapas}}$ $\frac{\text{cotton seed}}{\text{waste}}$ imported under it and of its subsequent disposal.

Dated

Signed

at

Instructions.

(a) The Cotton Transport Act does not impose any general restriction on cotton transport but only on transport into specified areas (notified by Local Governments for protection) from stations outside those areas. Each notification includes a schedule of railway stations in the protected area to which it refers. Licences are only required by concerns situated within the limits of a protected area. Licences granted under the Cotton Transport Act are available for the importation of cotton from anywhere in India but only to the stations specified.

(b) Cotton, as defined in the Act, includes ginned cotton, unginned cotton (kapas), cotton seed and cotton waste, but separate licences are required for each. Separate rules are also in force for the importation into protected areas of cotton by road, river or sea.

(c) Stationmasters or other railway servants responsible for the booking of goods or parcels at all stations in India are empowered by section 4 of the Act to refuse to book cotton to a notified station in a protected area unless a certified copy of the licence is handed in when the cotton is tendered for booking. Each consignment requires a separate certified copy which will accompany the railway invoice to destination.

(d) Stationmasters or other railway servants responsible for the receipt and delivery to the consignee of goods and parcels at notified stations are required by section 5 of the Act to refuse delivery of cotton from outside the protected area (which is defined by a list of stations) unless accompanied by a certified copy of the licence (or unless the original licence is produced).

(e) Paragraph 2 in the application form corresponds with condition (b) of the licence, the object being to safeguard the protected area against the misuse (which might be quite unintentional) of cotton imported under licence.

(f) The protected areas notified in the Madras Presidency are those contained in Government Notification, Development Department, No.

FORM B.

Annual General licence (for manufacturers and exporters).

(See Rule 3.)

No. of 192

Under the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (Act III of 1923), the

$\frac{\text{Mills}}{\text{company}}$ carrying on business within the protected area known as

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notified in Government Notification, Development Department, No. , are hereby granted a general licence under section 3 of the said Act for the period February 1, 192 , to January 31, 192 , to import $\frac{\text{bales}}{\text{maunds}}$ of * to station for the purpose of $\frac{\text{manufacture}}{\text{export}}$, subject to the following conditions:—

(a) A certified copy of this licence shall be tendered with the consignment at the despatching station.

(b) Cotton imported under this licence shall not be used except for the purpose stated above, save under the instructions of the licensing authority.

(Sd.)

Licensing Authority.

Dated

192

This certified copy should accompany the invoice to the railway audit office and should be despatched from there to the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay.

FORM C.

Certified copy of General licences (for manufacturers and exporters) to be tendered at despatching stations.

(See Rule 3.)

LICENCE No.

192

COPY No.

Under the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (Act III of 1923), the

$\frac{\text{Mills}}{\text{Company}}$ carrying on business within the protected area known

as notified in Government Notification, Development Department, No. , are hereby granted a general licence under

section 3 of the said Act for the period February 1, 192 , to January 31, 192 , to import $\frac{\text{bales}}{\text{maunds}}$ of † to station for the

purpose of $\frac{\text{export}}{\text{manufacture}}$, subject to the following conditions:—

(a) A certified copy of this licence shall be tendered with the consignment at the despatching station.

(b) Cotton imported under this licence shall not be used except for the purposes stated above, save under the instructions of the licensing authority.

(Sd.)

Licensing Authority.

Name of Consignor

Number of bales

Description of cotton

Signature of Consignor.

Signature of Stationmaster.

Dated

192

* Here enter ginned cotton, cotton waste, kapas or cotton seed for which licence is granted.

† Here enter article.

APPENDIX

[7th November 1925]

FORM D.

Single licence for consignment by rail.

(See Rule 4.)

Under the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (Act III of 1923),
Messrs. Mr. are is granted a licence to import to
 station, situated in the protected area known as
 notified in Government Notification, Development Department, No.

bales
maunds of from
 (station) for the purpose of

This licence is only valid for one consignment and shall be surrendered to the undersigned, duly endorsed by the Stationmaster of the station of delivery or other railway servant responsible for the receipt and delivery of goods and parcels at the station, on the arrival of the consignment:—

(a) A certified copy of this licence shall be tendered with the consignment at the despatching station.

(b) Cotton imported under this licence shall not be used except for the purposes stated above, save under the instructions of the licensing authority.

(Sd.)

Licensing Authority.

Dated 192 .

This certified copy should accompany the invoice to the railway audit office and should be despatched from there to the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay.

FORM E.

Certified copy of single licence in Form D.

(See Rule 4.)

Under the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (Act III of 1923),
Messrs. Mr. are is granted a licence to import to
 (station) situated in the protected area known as
 notified in Government Notification, Development Department, No.

bales
maunds of from
 (station) for the purpose of

This licence is only valid for one consignment and shall be surrendered to the undersigned, duly endorsed by the Stationmaster of the station of delivery or other railway servant responsible for the receipt and delivery of goods and parcels at the station, on the arrival of the consignment:—

(a) A certified copy of this licence shall be tendered with the consignment at the despatching station.

This licence is only valid for one consignment and shall be surrendered to the undersigned, duly endorsed by the Stationmaster of the station of delivery or other railway servant responsible for the receipt and delivery of goods and parcels at the station, on the arrival of the consignment:—

[7th November 1925]

(b) Cotton imported under this licence shall not be used except for the purposes stated above, save under the instructions of the licensing authority.

(Sd.)

Licensing Authority.

Name of Consignor
 Number of bales
 Description of cotton

Signature of the Consignor.

Signature of the Stationmaster.

Date 192 .

FORM F.

Single licence for consignment by road or river or sea.

(See Rule 5.)

Under the Cotton Transport Act, 1923, Messrs. Mr. are is granted a licence to import to
 area known as notified in Government Notification, Development Department, No.,
bales
maunds of from
 for the purpose of

This licence is only valid for one consignment and shall be surrendered to the undersigned, duly endorsed by the Stationmaster of the station of delivery or other railway servant responsible for the receipt and delivery of goods and parcels at the station, on the arrival of the consignment:—

Cotton imported under this licence shall not be used except for the purposes stated above, save under the instructions of the licensing authority.

(Sd.)

Licensing Authority.

