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SECOND SESSION OF THE THIRD LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

18th to 22nd October 1927.

Volume XXXVII.

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PERSONNEL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

Governor of Madras.

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

Members of the Executive Council.

1. 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.	Land Revenue, Survey and Settlement.
Constitution of districts, divisions and taluks.	Mines.
Court of Wards.	Office procedure.
Economic condition (including prices and wages).	Petition rules—General questions.
Escheats.	Pounds and special funds.
Famine.	Public Service Commission and service questions including examinations and special tests and land returns.
General (i.e., questions of a general nature which cannot be allocated to any particular department).	Reforms—not being legislative.
Government Servants' Conduct Rules.	Treasure trove.
Indian Civil Service—Questions other than leave and appointments.	Warrant of precedence.
	Wild animals.
	Yeomias, inams and hereditary pensions.

2. 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.	Labour (including factories).
Air-craft.	Laccadives.
Arms and explosives.	Pilgrims to the Hedjaz.
Boilers.	Reformatories.
Census.	Regulation of medical and other professional qualifications and standards.
Certificate of age and qualification.	Rewards for saving life and property.
Criminal Tribes.	Staff and household of His Excellency the Governor.
Depressed classes.	Stamps.
Emigration and Immigration except European vagrants and foreigners.	Stationery and Government Presses.
Forests (including cinchona).	
Government Houses.	
Jails.	

8. The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E., I.O.S., Law Member. Took his seat on 6th August 1927 and is in charge of the following portfolios:—

Civil Justice.	Marine (Central subject).
Criminal Justice (including petitions for mercy).	Miscellaneous Judicial heads.
Elections.	Passports.
Electricity (including hydro-electric schemes).	Police including Criminal Investigation Department.
Foreigners.	Press and registration of books.
Fortnightly report.	Publicity including Editors' Table.
Irrigation.	Railways.
Landlord and tenant.	Report on matters of political and administrative importance.
Legislative.	State prisoners.
Magistracy.	Translators to Government.

4. The hon. Mr. N. MACMICHAEL, C.S.I., I.O.S., Finance Member. Took his seat on 6th September 1927 and is in charge of the following portfolios:—

Central Subjects—	Central Subjects—cont.
Archæology and Epigraphy.	Post Office.
Customs (including trade).	Salt.
Ecclesiastical.	Telegraphs and telephones.
Income-tax.	European education.
Meteorology.	Finance.
Opium.	Military.
Political (other than matters relating to Indian States).	Move of Government to the Hills.
	Pensions.

Ministers.

1. The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN. Took his seat on 4th December 1926 and is in charge of the following portfolios:—

Education other than European and Anglo-Indian education	Light and feeder Railways and Tramways within municipal areas.
Libraries, Museums and Zoological Gardens.	Local Self-Government.

2. The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR. Took his seat on 4th December 1926 and is in charge of the following portfolios:—

Agriculture.	Public Works (buildings, roads, ferries, ropeways, etc.).
Civil Veterinary department.	Registration.
Co-operative Societies.	Religious and Charitable Endowments.
Development of industries.	

3. The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. ARAGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR. Took his seat on 4th December 1926 and is in charge of the following portfolios:—

Adulteration of foodstuffs and other articles.	Pilgrimages within British India.
Excise.	Public health and sanitation and vital statistics.
Fisheries.	Weights and Measures.
Medical administration.	

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President.

The hon. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU Garu, B.A., B.L.

Deputy President.

Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI.

Panel of Chairmen.

Mr. C. E. WOOD.

Mr. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB.

Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR.

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.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
1. Abbas Ali Khan Bahadur, Bar.-at-Law.	Madura and Trichinopoly <i>cum</i> Srirangam, Muhammadan Urban.
2. Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur.	Madras City, Muhammadan Urban.
3. Abdul Hye Sahib Bahadur, K.	Ceded Districts, Muhammadan Rural.
4. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.	North Arcot <i>cum</i> Chingleput, Muhammadan Rural.
5. Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur, Munshi.	Northern Circars, Muhammadan Rural.
6. Adinarayana Chettiyar, Bar.-at-Law, T.	North Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
7. Anjaneyulu, P.	Guntur, N.-M. Rural.
8. Appavu Chettiyar, C. D. ...	Salem, N.-M. Rural.
9. Ari Gowder, H. B.	The Nilgiris, N.-M. Rural.
10. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. (Minister).	Central Districts (Indian Christian).
11. Arpudaswami Udayar, S. ...	Tanjore and Trichinopoly <i>cum</i> Madura (Christian).
12. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.	Central Districts, Muhammadan Rural.
13. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu, P. ...	Madras City, N.-M. Urban.
14. Bhanoji Rao, A. V.	Vizagapatam City, N.-M. Urban.
15. Bhermayya, J.	NOMINATED.
16. Biswanath Das Mahasaya, Sriman.	Ganjam, N.-M. Rural.
17. Bong, I.C.S., G. T.	NOMINATED.
18. Campbell, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E., I.C.S., the hon. Mr. A. Y. G.	EX OFFICIO.
19. Chambers, G.	European.
20. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, T. K.	Tinnevely, N.-M. Rural.
21. Congreve, C. R. T.	Madras Planters—Planting.
22. Cotterell, C.I.E., I.C.S., C. B. ...	NOMINATED.
23. Davis, J. A.	Anglo-Indian.
24. Dorai Raja, S. N.	NOMINATED.
25. Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur S.	Salem, N.-M. Rural.
26. Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.	Guntur, N.-M. Rural.
27. Evans, C.S.I., I.C.S., F. B. ...	NOMINATED.
28. Foulkes, R.	NOMINATED.
29. Gangadhara Siva, M. V. ...	NOMINATED.
30. Gnabavaram Pillai, P. J. ...	NOMINATED.
31. Gopala Menon, C.	Southern India Chamber of Commerce.
32. Govindaraja Mudaliyar, C. S. ...	Madras City, N.-M. Urban.
33. Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C. ...	NOMINATED.
34. Hall, O.B.E., I.C.S., J. F. ...	NOMINATED.

Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
35. Hampayya, Rai Sahib M. ...	NOMINATED.
36. Harisarvottama Rao, G. ...	Kurnool, N.-M. Rural.
37. Hearson, H. F. P.	Madras Chamber of Commerce.
38. John, V. Ch.	Northern Districts (Indian Christian).
39. Kaleswara Rao, A.	Kistna, N.-M. Rural.
40. Kameswara Rao Nayudu, V. ...	Ganjam, N.-M. Rural.
41. Karant, K. R.	South Kanara, N.-M. Rural.
42. Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad.	East Coast, Muhammadan Rural.
43. Koti Reddi, Bar.-at-Law, K. ...	Cuddapah, N.-M. Rural.
44. Krishnan, K.	NOMINATED.
45. Krishnan Nayar, Diwan Bahadur M.	Malabar, N.-M. Rural.
46. Krishnaswami Nayakar, K. V.	Chingleput, N.-M. Rural.
47. Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri (Raja Velugoti Sarvagaya Kumara Krishnayachendra Bahadur Varu).	Nellore, N.-M. Rural.
48. Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.	Tinnevely, N.-M. Rural.
49. Kuppuswami, J.	Guntur, N.-M. Rural.
50. Macmichael, C.S.I., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. N.	EX OFFICIO.
51. Madhavan Nayar, K.	Malabar, N.-M. Rural.
52. Mahmud Schmuad Sahib Bahadur (Chairman).	South Kanara, Muhammadan Rural.
53. Mallayya, B. S.	Madras City, N.-M. Urban.
54. Manikkavelu Nayakar, M. A. ...	North Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
55. Marjoribanks, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. N. E.	EX OFFICIO.
56. Marudavanam Pillai, C. ...	Tanjore, N.-M. Rural.
57. Meera Ravuttar Bahadur, K. P. V. S. Muhammad.	Madura <i>cum</i> Trichinopoly, Muhammadan Rural.
58. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, T. M....	Malabar, Muhammadan Rural.
59. Muniswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur B. (Chairman).	Chittoor N.-M. Rural.
60. Muniswami Pillai, V. I. ...	NOMINATED.
61. Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara alias Kumaran Raman	West Coast Landholders.
62. Murugappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur A. M. M.	Ramnad, N.-M. Rural.
63. Muthia Mudaliyar, S.	Tanjore, N.-M. Rural.
64. Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.) (Deputy President).	NOMINATED.
65. Muthuranga Mudaliyar, C. N.	Chingleput, N.-M. Rural.
66. Nagan Gowda, R.	NOMINATED.
67. Nanjappah Bahadur, Subadar Major S. A.	NOMINATED.
68. Narasimha Raju, The hon. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. (President).	Vizagapatam, N.-M. Rural.
69. Narayana Raju, D.	Godavari West, N.-M. Rural.

Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
70. Narayana Rao, Mothay...	Godavari West, N.-M. Rural.
71. Narayana Reddi, C. B. ...	Anantapur, N.-M. Rural.
72. Narayanan Chettiyar, Al. Ar. ...	Nattukkottai Nagarathars' Association.
73. Narayanan Nambudiripad, Rao Bahadur O. M.	NOMINATED.
74. Narayanaswami Pillai, T. M. ...	Trichinopoly, N.-M. Rural.
75. Obi Reddi, C. ...	Anantapur, N.-M. Rural.
76. Parasurama Rao Pantulu, A. ...	Cuddapah, N.-M. Rural.
77. Parthasarathi Ayyangar, C. R.	Chittoor, N.-M. Rural.
78. Patro, Kt., Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.	Ganjam, N.-M. Rural.
79. Premayya, G. R. ...	NOMINATED.
80. Raja of Jeypore (Maharaja Sri Ramachandra Deo).	NOMINATED.
81. Raja of Panagal, K.C.I.E. (Sir P. Ramarayaningar).	North Central Landholders.
82. Raja of Ramnad (Bhaskara Rajarajeswara Setupathi alias Muthuramalinga Setupathi).	South Central Landholders
83. Rajan, P. T. ...	Madura, N.-M. Rural.
84. Ramachandra Padayachi, K. ...	South Arcot N.-M. Rural.
85. Ramachandra Reddi, B. ...	Nellore, N.-M. Rural.
86. Ramanath Goenka ...	NOMINATED.
87. Ramasomayajulu, C. ...	Cocanada City, N.-M. Urban.
88. Ramjee Rao, V. ...	NOMINATED.
89. Ramaswami Ayyar, U. ...	Trichinopoly cum Srirangam, N. M. Urban.
90. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. A. (Minister).	Bellary, N.-M. Rural.
91. Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C. S.	Coimbatore, N.-M. Rural.
92. Sahajanandam, Swami A. S. ...	NOMINATED.
93. Saldanha, J. A. ...	West Coast, Indian Christian.
94. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti ...	Madras City, N.-M. Urban.
95. Sarabha Reddi, K. ...	Kurnool, N.-M. Rural.
96. Satyamurti, S. ...	Madras University.
97. Seturatnam Ayyar, M. R. ...	Trichinopoly, N.-M. Rural.
98. Shetty, A. B. ...	South Kanara, N.-M. Rural.
99. Sitarama Reddi, Rao Bahadur K.	South Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
100. Siva Raj, B.A., B.L., N. ...	NOMINATED.
101. Siva Rao, P. ...	Bellary, N.-M. Rural.
102. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, K. S.	Tanjore, N.-M. Rural.
103. Slater, C.M.G., C.I.E., I.C.S., S. II.	NOMINATED.
104. Smith, J. Mackenzie ...	Madras Trades Association.
105. Soundara Pandia Nadar, W. P. A.	NOMINATED.
106. Srinivasa Ayyangar, R. ...	South Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
107. Srinivasa Ayyangar, T. C. ...	Ramnad, N.-M. Rural.
108. Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R. ...	NOMINATED.

Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
109. Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P. (Zamindar of Kumaramangalam) (Minister).	South Central Landholders.
110. Subrahmanya Moopanan, S. ...	NOMINATED.
111. Subrahmanya Pillai, Chavadi K.	Tinnevely cum Palamcottah, N.-M. Urban.
112. Swami, Bar.-at-Law, K. V. R.	East Godavari, N.-M. Rural.
113. Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur, Nattam Dubash Kadir Sahib.	Ramnad cum Tinnevely, Muhammadan Rural.
114. Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed ...	Tanjore, Muhammadan Rural.
115. Tampoe, I.C.S., A.M.C. ...	NOMINATED.
116. Thomas, Daniel ...	Ramnad cum Tinnevely, Indian Christian.
117. Talasiram, L. K. ...	Madura City, N.-M. Urban.
118. Uppi Sahib Bahadur, K. ...	Malabar, Muhammadan.
119. Usman Sahib Bahadur, The hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad.	EX OFFICIO.
120. Vanavudia Goundar, S. V. ...	Coimbatore, N.-M. Rural.
121. Venkatapati Raju, P. C. ...	Vizagapatam, N.-M. Rural.
122. Venkatarama Ayyar, K. R. ...	Madura, N.-M. Rural.
123. Venkatarama Sastriyar, C.I.E., T. R. (Advocate-General).	NOMINATED.
124. Venkataramana Ayyangar, C. V. (Chairman).	Coimbatore, N.-M. Rural.
125. Venkatarangam Nayudu, O. ...	North Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
126. Venkataratnam, B. ...	East Godavari, N.-M. Rural.
127. Venkiah, S. ...	NOMINATED.
128. Wood, O. E. (Chairman) ...	Madras Chamber of Commerce.
129. Zamindar of Gollapalli (Srimannarayana Appa Rao Bahadur Garu, Moka).	Northern Landholders, II.
130. Zamindar of Kallikota (Sri Ramachandra Mardaraja Deo).	Northern Landholders, I.
131. Zamindar of Mirzapuram (Mirzapuram Raja Garu alias Venkataramayya Appa Rao Bahadur Garu).	Kistna, N.-M. Rural.
132. Zamindar of Seithur (Vadamalai Tiruvanatha Sevuga Pandiya Tevar Avargal).	Madura, N.-M. Rural.

SPECIAL MEMBERS.

133. Hawley, M.S.C., F.I.C., Herbert.	} NOMINATED for Bill to amend the Madras Prevention of Adulteration Act.
134. Russell, C.B.E., I.M.S., Major A. J. H.	
135. Meaton, Rev. Dr. W. ...	} NOMINATED for Bills to amend the Madras University Act and the Andhra University Act.
136. Statham, Mr. R. M. ...	
137. Ramalinga Reddi, C. ...	} NOMINATED for Bill to amend the Andhra University Act.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

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

Volume XXXVII.

Tuesday, the 18th October 1927.

The House met at 11 o'clock, Mr. President (the hon. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU Garu) in the chair.

PRESENT:

Marjoribanks, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. N. E.
 Usman Sahib Bahadur, The hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad
 Campbell, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. A. Y. G.
 Macmillan, C.S.I., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. N. Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P.
 Ranganatha Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. A. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. N.
 Abdul Hye Sahib Bahadur, Mr. K.
 Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur, Munshi.
 Adinarayana Chettiyar, Mr. T.
 Anjaneyulu, Mr. P.
 Appavu Chettiyar, Mr. C. D.
 Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.
 Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.
 Bhaktavatsala Nayudu, Mr. P.
 Bheemayya, Mr. J.
 Biswanath Das Mahasayo, Sriman.
 Boag, I.C.S., Mr. G. T.
 Chambers, Mr. G. W.
 Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, Mr. T. K.
 Congreve, Mr. C. R. T.
 Cotterell, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. C. B.
 Dorai Raja, Mr. S. N.
 Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.
 Evans, C.S.I., I.C.S., Mr. F. B.
 Foulkes, Mr. R.
 Gangadhara Siva, Mr. M. V.
 Gnanavaram Pillai, Mr. P. J.
 Gopala Menon, Mr. C.
 Govindaraju Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S.
 Guruswami Rao Sahib L. C.
 Hall, C.B.E., I.C.S., Mr. J. F.
 Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur, Abdul.
 Hampayya, Rai Sahib M.
 Hariharvottama Rao, Mr. G.
 Hearson, Mr. H. F. P.
 John, Mr. V. Ch.
 Kalaswara Rao, Mr. A.
 Karant, Mr. K. R.
 Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad.
 Koti Reddi, Mr. K.
 Krishnan, Mr. K.
 Krishnan Nayar, Diwan Bahadur M.
 Krishnaswami Nayar, Mr. K. V.
 Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.
 Kappaswami, Mr. J.
 Madhavan Nayar, Mr. K.
 Mahmud Schahmad Sahib Bahadur.
 Mallayya, Dr. B. S.
 Manikkavelu Nayar, Mr. M. A.
 Marudavanam Pillai, Mr. C.
 Meera Ravattar Bahadur, K. P. V. S. Muhammad.
 Muniswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur B.
 Muniswami Pillai, Mr. V. I.
 Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara alias Kumaran Raman.
 Murugappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur A. M. M.
 Muttayya Mudaliyar, Mr. S.
 Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.).
 Mutharanga Mudaliyar, Mr. C. N.
 Nagan Gowda, Mr. R.
 Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
 Narayana Raju, Mr. D.
 Narayana Reddi, Mr. C. B.
 Narayanaswami Pillai, Mr. T. M.
 Obi Reddi, Mr. C.
 Parasurama Rao Pantulu, Mr. A.
 Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.
 Patro, Kt., Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
 Premayya, Mr. G. R.
 Raja of Panagal, C.I.E. (Sir P. Ramarayanagar).
 Rajan, Mr. P. T.
 Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. K.

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PRESENT:—cont.

Rameshchandra Reddi, Mr. B.
 Ramanath Goenka, Mr.
 Rama-omay-julu, Mr. C.
 Ramjee Rao, Mr. V.
 Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. U.
 Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C. S.
 Sabajanandam, Swami A. S.
 Saldanha, Mr. J. A.
 Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.
 Satyamurti, Mr. S.
 Seturtnam Ayyar, Mr. M. R.
 Shetty, Mr. A. B.
 Sitarama Reddi, Rao Bahadur K.
 Siva Raj, Mr. N.
 Siva-abrahmanya Ayyar, Mr. K. S.
 Slater, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. S. H.
 Smith, Mr. J. Mackenzie.
 Soundara Pandia Nadar, Mr. W. P. A.
 Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. R.
 Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. T. C.
 Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R.
 Subrahmanya Moopinar, Mr. S.
 Subrahmanya Pillai, Mr. Chavadi K.

Swami, Mr. K. V. R.
 Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur, Nattam
 Dubash Kadir Sahib.
 Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed.
 Thomas, Mr. Daniel
 Tulasiram, Mr. L. K.
 Uppi Sahib Bahadur, K.
 Vanavudaiyaounder, Mr. S. V.
 Venkatarama Sastri, C.I.E., Mr. T. R.
 Venkataramana Ayyangar, Mr. C. V.
 Venkatarangam Nayudu, Mr. C.
 Venkayya, Mr. S.
 Wood, Mr. C. E.
 Zamindar of Gollapalli (Srimannarayana Appa Rao Bahadur Garu, Meka).
 Zamindar of Mirzapuram (Mirzapuram Raja Garu alias Venkataramayya Appa Rao Bahadur Garu).
 Zamindar of Seithur (Vadamalai Tiruvannatha Revenga Pandiya Tevar Avargal).
 Hawley, Mr. Herbert, M.S.C., F.R.C.
 Russell, Major Alexander James Hutchinson, C.B.E., I.M.S.

I

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

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

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 President will 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

Land Revenue

Preference to ex-military men in assignment of lands.

* 510 Q.—MR. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government gave a 'pledge' that special facilities in the way of obtaining land would be given to those who have undergone military service, either as combatants or non-combatants or as clerks during the Great War; if so, whether steps were taken to redeem such a 'pledge' in respect of non-combatants; and if not, why not;

[18th October 1927]

(b) whether it is a fact that the first G.O. No. 870, Revenue, dated 14th April 1921, granting special facilities to ex-service non-combatants in obtaining lands within a time-limit of three years, was not published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*; and if so, why it was not so published;

(c) whether the Government are aware that owing to want of sufficient publicity of the said Government Order, many qualified ex-service non-combatants as described in G.O. No. 420, Public, dated 19th May 1923, were not able to avail themselves of such facilities within the time-limit;

(d) whether it is a fact that non-combatants got the very same medals and the same punishments as were given to combatants, and if so, why concessions for good service were restricted only to combatants;

(e) why Government made a distinction between combatants and non-combatants in G.O. No. 1576, Revenue, dated 10th October 1924, while extending the concessions granted in G.O. No. 870, Revenue, dated 14th April 1921, for a further period of three years; and

(f) whether the Government will be pleased to issue a fresh Government Order cancelling the last sentence of the first paragraph in G.O. No. 1576, Revenue, dated 10th October 1924, and extend the concessions in regard to assignments of lands to ex-military men irrespective of whether they are combatants or non-combatants for a further period of one year?

4.—(a) Yes. In G.O. No. 870, Revenue, dated 14th April 1921, the Government issued orders authorizing Collectors to accord preferential treatment in darkhast cases to non-combatants as well as to combatants.

(b), (c), (d), (e) & (f) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answers given to clauses (b), (c), (e) and (f) of the answer given to Legislative Council question No. 485 which was answered on 28th March 1927.

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED:—"May I know, Sir, why G.O. No. 870 was not made available to the public?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"There was no intention to keep it from the public. The method which the Government thought best calculated to make it reach those to whom it was intended was adopted and there was no idea of in any way suppressing it."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"Then, why not publish it now?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"Certainly, if it has not been published already."

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED:—"May I know whether the District Collectors at least gave public notice of this order?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"I cannot say that without notice."

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED:—"May I know, Sir, why any such distinction is made between the officers of the Indian Army and non-combatants, as is stated in the answer to question No. 485?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"What distinction? I do not understand, Sir."

[18th October 1927]

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED:—"In the answer to question No. 485 it is stated that the ex-service men were not debarred but a restriction was imposed and that that restriction applied only to members of the Indian Army. While the pledge was given to both the combatants and non-combatants, the restriction is made to apply only to men of the Indian Army. I wish to know why."

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"I am sorry that I have not got the papers with me and must ask for notice. But if the hon. Member refers to why non-combatants were excluded, that was done, I think, after the concession had been in force for three years."

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED:—"May I read, Sir, the statement in answer to question No. 485? 'The subsequent order . . . did not debar ex-service men from getting the concession relating to the grant of the land but only restricted the concession to those officers and men of the Indian Army who were recruited before the Armistice to the combatant ranks of the Army.' I wish to know, Sir, why this distinction was made between the officers and men of the Indian Army and the non-combatants and whether any such distinction was sought to be made at the time when the pledge was given."

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"The concession was in force for three years. Subsequently it was extended and when the period was extended, the extension was made in favour of combatant men."

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED:—"I wish to know why such a distinction which was not contained in the pledge was made."

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"The distinction is obvious. The Government thought that combatant people were more deserving than non-combatants."

Proceedings of the recent Collectors' Conference.

* 511 Q.—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) what is the total cost incurred for the recent Collectors' Conference; and

(b) whether the Government will be pleased to place on the table of the House a full report of the proceedings of the conference including the pros and cons discussed and the conclusions arrived at on the several questions taken up for consideration?

4.—(a) The cost consisted of the travelling allowances of those officers who attended. The exact figures have not been compiled; approximately the total is about Rs. 2,650.

(b) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 8108 put by Mr. Ramachandra Reddi. The proceedings were not reported.

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Collectors' Conference was intended merely as a passing show and not considered important enough to make a report of its proceedings?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"That is a matter of opinion, Sir."

[18th October 1927]

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" May I know whether the Collectors' Conference is held yearly or only occasionally ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" It is not being held every year, Sir. Whenever the Government find that there are a considerable number of questions on which it would be useful to have discussion, the conference is held. It has been held annually only for the last three years. "

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" May I know whether it is intended to give instructions to or get information from the Collectors or whether it also concerns the public at large; and if it includes the public, whether it will not be well for the Government to let the public know of the proceedings at the conference ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" It does not include the public. "

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know if the conference does not discuss public questions ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" I do not know what the hon. Member means by ' public questions '. All Government questions are public in a sense. "

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" If that is so, Sir, may I know whether it is not necessary that the proceedings of a responsible body like that should be reported to the Government ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" The conference consists of a discussion between the Members of Government and the Collectors and I do not understand why the proceedings should be reported to Government. "

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know whether any proceedings of the conference are committed to paper at all ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" No, Sir. "

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" Therefore, it is an informal conference where Collectors come together, have a talk, come to no decision and get away from the place. Is that so, Sir ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" I think I have answered this twice at least before and I would only refer the hon. Member to the answers given on previous occasions. "

Public Service

Prohibition of Government servants from contributing to the All-India Khadi Fund.

* 512 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have prohibited Government servants from contributing to the All-India Khadi Fund;

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(b) if so, whether the Government are aware that the All-India Spinners' Association which control the All-India Khadi Fund is a " permanent organization uncontrolled and unaffected by politics " according to its constitution; and

(c) if the answer to (a) and (b) is in the affirmative, why this prohibition has been issued ?

A.—(a), (b) & (c), The hon. Member is referred to answer to question No. 518 (c).

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" With reference to the appendix, may I know, Sir, if the receipt and acknowledgment of yarn subscriptions for membership of the Congress may not be carried on by a non-political association which acts as an agent for supply of material with which it is closely associated ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" So far as I have followed the question, Sir, I think that is a matter for the consideration of the association. "

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know from the hon. the Revenue Member whether in considering the restrictions that have now been imposed upon Government servants with regard to subscribing to this association, they did consider this aspect of it, that an economic attache to a political association may act as an economic attache only and collect that portion of the subscription which is more economic than political ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" What exactly is the question, may I ask, Sir ? "

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" I really want to know if the Government did consider the question as to whether the receipt and acknowledgment of yarn subscription by the All-India Spinners' Association were not really in the nature of a fulfilment of its own economic business of getting yarn for its own purpose, but as an agent. "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" The Government did not take it upon themselves to raise this question but the matter was forced on them by the gentleman who made the reference. The Government only considered the matter with reference to the material that was laid before them, namely, the rules of the association. On reading the rules, we came to the conclusion that it came within rule 28 (1) of the Government Servants' Conduct Rules; Government did not make any further enquiries into the matter. "

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" With reference to the supplementary answer given by the hon. Member just now, may I ask whether the Government have, as a matter of fact, received any communication from the All-India Spinners' Association or any member of its executive pointing out to the Government that all subscriptions received for the All-India Khadi or Spinners' Association for this work are earmarked for promotion of spinning and khaddar and that no part of it can be or is as a matter of fact used for any political purpose whatever; if the Government have received any such communication, whether they have considered it, and if so, what their opinion is on their order in view of that representation ? "

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The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" I think I have some recollection of having seen some such communication, but I cannot say what exactly it was."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I therefore take it, Sir, that that matter has not been finally disposed of—I mean the consideration of that communication?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" I personally do not recollect it. I must have notice before I can say anything definite on the matter."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Sir, in the answer, reference is made to rule 23 (1) of the Government Servants' Conduct Rules. I asked the Secretary for a copy of the rules and I was told that it is confidential. May I ask the hon. the Revenue Member as to the meaning of that reference to a rule which I am denied access to, which this House cannot get? And may I also ask you for a ruling as to whether the Government can give an answer referring to a rule and saying to the Member that he will have no access to that particular rule?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Order, order. This is not the occasion for raising the point. The hon. Member may refer to it after question time."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I am much obliged to you, Sir. May I repeat my question to the hon. Member? I am asking the hon. the Revenue Member to enlighten me and this House as to what this rule exactly is and why the Government are of opinion that this subscription is prohibited by rule 23 (1), which is considered to be a confidential rule?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" It is news to me that it is confidential. I should not have referred to it if I had known that it is confidential. I have no objection to lay the rule on the table or to read it out, if the hon. Member so wants."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" The hon. Member will kindly read it out and also give his answer to my question as to how this comes within the rule. May I ask another question? This paragraph gives reference to more than one rule of the All-India Spinners' Association. The first rule to which reference is made says that this association shall be under the auspices of the All-India Congress Committee as an integral part of the Congress organization. Further, the association declares itself prepared to receive and acknowledge yarn subscriptions for membership of the Congress. May I ask whether the Government object to all these rules and say that because of these rules, the association is a political association or whether the Government object to any of these rules and if so, which of the rules and why?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" The Government object to no rules that anybody makes, so long as they are within the law. There are certain rules which regulate the conduct of Government servants in subscribing to political associations. The only question that Government had before them was whether this particular association would come under the term 'political association' or not. There was no objection to that association framing its own rules. There is, however, a rule prohibiting Government servants from subscribing to political associations so as to keep them apart from any section of politics. It is not that the Government have any objection to the particular rules of any

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association. The Government Servants' Conduct Rule, I find, is of considerable length and if it will be convenient to the hon. Member, a copy of it will be placed on the table."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I ask one further question, Sir? I wish to know whether the term 'political association' is defined in the rules and if it is not defined, what are the criteria by which the Government judge whether a particular association is a political association or not. What are the considerations in this case on which the Government came to the conclusion that the All-India Spinners' Association, in spite of the fact that it says that it is an organization unaffected and uncontrolled by political changes or political bodies as is stated in the Appendix at page 57, is a political association?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" As to what is a political association according to the Government Servants' Conduct Rules, the hon. Member may gather from the rule when he is in possession of it. I may just quote here the material part which is this: 'A Government servant cannot take part in, or subscribe in aid of, any political movement in India or relating to Indian affairs.' As to the second part of the question, the answer is contained in the order published."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" In view of what the hon. the Revenue Member has so kindly read out, for which I am much obliged to him, may I ask whether the Government hold as a matter of fact that this spread and promotion of spinning and khaddar in India is a political movement to which no Government servant should subscribe?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" That is largely a matter of opinion. The Government consider that that movement as defined in the rules of the association is a political movement."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I am not asking about the association. The hon. Member will recollect that the question is with regard to the khadi fund. Subscriptions were invited for the khadi fund and the Government have prohibited Government servants from contributing to that fund. I am asking the hon. the Revenue Member to state whether, in view of the rule he has read out which prohibits, as I see, Government servants only from contributing in aid of any political movement, with which rule I respectfully agree, if I may say so, in the opinion of the Government, as a matter of fact I am not asking for the future, they have held in this case that the All-India Khadi Fund is a political movement in aid of which no Government servant ought to subscribe?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" It is stated so, Sir, in the last sentence of the order which is published."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Only one more question, Sir. May I ask if the Ministers also were a party to that order?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" The hon. Member is well aware that questions of that nature are not answered."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I am very thankful for that answer, Sir."

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Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I ask the hon. the Revenue Member whether he is aware that the All-India Spinners' Association is entirely an economic annexe to the Congress and is in no manner politically connected with it?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"I am aware of nothing except that the rules under which the association is functioning would appear to bring the association within the term 'political association'."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"May I know whether this rule is intended by the Government to be applicable to the khaddar exhibition by the Congress at the next December meeting?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"I do not know anything of it, Sir."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Government are aware of the fact that an industrial exhibition run entirely under the Congress responsibility next December is to form chiefly of khaddar exhibits and whether the prohibition will cover that case as well?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"That question, so far as I know, has not come under the consideration of the Government. I am obliged to the hon. Member for having drawn my attention to it."

11-15 a.m. Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"But, have not His Excellency and others subscribed to that fund?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"The rules do not cover His Excellency and others."

Mr. A. KALKSWARA RAO:—"May I know whether when a political association starts and does a non-political business like famine relief or flood relief, the Government would prohibit its servants from subscribing to that portion of the work?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"It is a hypothetical question."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I know, Sir, if the objection is to the All-India Khadi Fund as such or to the fact that the All-India Khadi Fund is administered by an association which in the opinion of the Government is political?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"Reading these rules which were sent to Government and which guide the affairs of the association, it appears to Government that it is a political movement."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"I am not asking that question. May I know if the Government's objection in this case is to the fund as such or that it is administered by the All-India Spinners' Association which in the opinion of the Government is political?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"That is too subtle a distinction for me, Sir."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know whether in view of the statement that he made that representation was made to him about the association, he is prepared to keep this question open and examine it further?"

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The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"Government are always prepared to examine further; Government never keep their mind closed."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"It is news to us."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know if the Government makes any distinction between khadi as it is and the fact that this fund is supervised or controlled by a political organization?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"I do not understand what the hon. Member means by khadi. I take it that it means a piece of cloth."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know from the hon. the Revenue Member, Sir, whether if this All-India Spinners' Association did not have any connexion with the Congress then the Government would have no objection to Government servants subscribing to that fund?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"That is a hypothetical question, Sir, which has not arisen yet."

Increments to unpassed clerks.

* 513 Q.—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue and the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that in the Registration Department nearly 100 unpassed clerks were confirmed without specific exemption after the issue of G.O. No. 1041, dated the 6th August 1917, and prior to G.O. No. 991, Home (Judicial), dated the 29th July 1918, at a time when the minimum educational qualification for public service was that the candidate should hold a completed secondary school-leaving certificate;

(b) whether the Government are also aware of the fact that such clerks were not under G.O. No. 164, Law (Education), dated the 4th February 1925, allowed to draw increments in the time-scale and that it was due to the fault of the respective heads of offices who failed to obtain the necessary exemption when exemption was indispensable; and

(c) whether in view of the fact that many of unpassed clerks appointed after 29th July 1918, who are juniors with no better qualification than those who are affected by G.O. No. 164, Law (Education), dated the 4th February 1925, are being allowed to draw increments in the time-scale of pay, the Government will be pleased to allow these clerks also to draw increments in the time-scale?

A.—(a) No.

(b) Government are aware that G.O. No. 164, Law (Education), dated 4th February 1925, laid down that exemption was necessary before certain clerks could rise in the time-scale.

(c) The Government are not aware of the fact alleged. If an unpassed clerk is exempted from the provisions of article 1 of the Public Service Notification he can draw increments in the time-scale.

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Government Order regarding minimum qualifications for public service.

* 514 Q.—MR. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the reasons for issuing a notification in last November making persons who had taken up commercial subjects as optionals in the School Final course ineligible for public service;

(b) why the Government have issued orders to the effect that the services of such men holding acting appointments should be dispensed with, when they have not had one year's continuous service prior to 16th November 1926;

(c) whether the number of students taking up commercial subjects has decreased as the result of this action; and

(d) whether the Government propose to remove the ban thus placed on commercial students and encourage commercial training?

A.—(a) No notification to the effect stated was issued.

(b) The Government is not aware that orders of the kind suggested were issued. Clerks who do not satisfy the standard laid down in G.O. No. 965, Public, dated 16th November 1926, and who had not on 16th November 1926 one year's continuous or two years' total satisfactory service under Government are ineligible for retention without the sanction of Government.

(c) The Government have no information.

(d) The orders issued by Government do not place a ban on commercial subjects.

MR. A. B. SHETTY:—“May I know whether the Board's Proceedings No. 5929 of 22nd November 1926 lays down that persons who have taken up commercial subjects as their optionals in the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate course are not eligible for service in the Revenue Department?”

THE HON. MR. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—“The hon. Member is under some misapprehension. Amongst the subjects which are chosen to make a man eligible for public service the commercial subjects do not find a place. That does not mean that a person is debarred from taking commercial subjects as optional subjects.”

MR. P. ANJANEYULU:—“May I know if the Government are aware that in effect in the districts this particular Government Order is construed as though the Government Order particularly debarred the persons with commercial subjects as their optionals?”

THE HON. MR. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—“I cannot help it.”

MR. P. ANJANEYULU:—“May I therefore request the Leader of the House to make it more clear so that people may not misunderstand? I can assure him that it is so in my district and several other districts. So as to make it more clear I hope he will be pleased to issue a circular explaining the views of the Government as given in the supplementary answers.”

THE HON. MR. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—“The instruction is perfectly clear and I think the hon. Member still does not understand it. A man may have taken commercial subjects as his optionals; but if he does

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not have the other subjects mentioned in the notification he is not eligible for Government service. Merely having these commercial subjects does not debar him but will not serve the purpose.”

MR. P. ANJANEYULU:—“But the difficulty is this. It was prescribed in the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate course and those who took the commercial subjects alone were considered eligible and even now it is so. This particular Government Order bars them from being taken into public service even though they are eligible. This particular Government Order stands in the way.”

THE HON. THE PRESIDENT:—“The hon. Member is arguing the point.”

MR. P. ANJANEYULU:—“Because these subjects are not included in the notification the difficulty arises.”

THE HON. MR. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—“If a member has not got the prescribed subjects but has got other subjects, he will not be eligible for service.”

MR. P. ANJANEYULU:—“Will this have a retrospective effect?”

THE HON. MR. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—“There again it is a question of what is meant by retrospective effect. The rule is not applied to permanent appointments made before its date. The Government have also said that it should not be applied in the case of those who have put in one year of continuous or two years of total acting or temporary service. That is to alleviate the effect of the change of rule.”

MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—“May I know if this is final and whether it would disable, under answer to question No. 516, any revision of the Government Order?”

THE HON. MR. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—“The matter is under reconsideration whether eligibility for the University course should also be considered. No decision has been come to.”

MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—“When for the eligibility for intermediate course passing in commercial subjects is admitted, will not the Government consider that in respect of appointments also?”

THE HON. MR. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—“The hon. Member is going to the intermediate stage. I must ask for notice.”

MR. A. B. SHETTY:—“With reference to clause (c), will the Government be pleased to call for the information and find out whether the number of students taking up commercial subjects has decreased and why it has so decreased?”

THE HON. MR. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—“I do not propose to make such a reference. If it has decreased, it is not a matter relevant to the present subject as these subjects are not prescribed as qualifications for Government service.”

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Increments to unpassed clerks.

* 515 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Board of Revenue has allowed some unpassed clerks to draw increments with effect from 1st March 1925; if so, what are the special reasons therefor;

(b) whether some other unpassed clerks who were exempted at the same time or before and who are on the same footing have been shown differential treatment;

(c) what action the Government have taken or propose to take to remove the inequality prevailing in this matter;

(d) whether it is a fact that increments are sanctioned for approved service;

(e) whether it is a fact that even acting clerks without any substantial appointment are allowed the benefit of time-scale; if so, what is the chief criterion for the grant of increments to them; and by what rules is their case governed;

(f) whether Government have considered the length of approved service put in by the exempted unpassed clerks and allowed them to draw increments with retrospective effect only in cases where they were confirmed prior to 1st March 1921, and in view of the fact that they had once been allowed to draw increments for more than a year without any objection either by the Government or by the Accountant-General;

(g) whether it is a fact that the increments drawn by and subsequently recovered from certain clerks of the Revenue Department in South Kanara district were not refunded in full as per assurance given by the hon. the Member for Revenue in his speech dated 10th July 1926 but only the increments drawn from March to July 1923, and if so, why;

(h) when the orders were issued by the Collector to recover from the clerks the amounts of increments already overdrawn for the first time;

(i) whether it is a fact that in all other departments increments drawn from 1st March 1923 to February 1925 have either been waived or refunded to them;

(j) whether the Government will be pleased to state the total number of unpassed clerks exempted by the heads of departments and the Government respectively from 4th February 1925 to 4th November 1926;

(k) the number of exempted unpassed clerks among these who had drawn increments for a year or more and who subsequently refunded the same; and

(l) the probable expenditure to be incurred by giving their exemption order retrospective effect?

A.—(a) Yes: through a misunderstanding of the orders in G.O. No. 164, Law (Education), dated 4th February 1925.

(b) & (c) The Government are not aware of the differential treatment or inequality referred to by the hon. Member.

(d) Yes.

(e) Yes. They are eligible for increments under Fundamental Rule 26 (a) and provided they are qualified and their service is approved.

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(f) In all cases which were brought to the notice of Government they held that retrospective effect should not be given to the orders granting exemption and that service for purposes of increment should count only from the date of exemption. Where, however, in consequence of increments having been drawn unauthorizedly a clerk was drawing more pay than he was entitled to, the recovery of any sum overdrawn in the past has been waived by the Government and the clerk permitted to remain on his present rate of pay; but he is not eligible for another increment until it is due calculating increments from the date of exemption.

(g) & (h) The Government are not aware of the cases to which the hon. Member refers unless it be that he refers to cases coming under the second sentence of paragraph 3 (v) of G.O. No. 773, Law (Education), dated 3rd May 1926.

(i) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to paragraph 3 (v) of G.O. No. 773, Law (Education), dated 3rd May 1926.

(j), (k) & (l) The Government have no information immediately available.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"With reference to the answer to clause (a), 'through a misunderstanding of the orders in G.O. No. 164, Law (Education), dated 4th February 1925', I want to enquire, Sir, whether the orders were clear enough as not to be misunderstood?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"Quite so, Sir, they were."

Revision of the Government Order regarding minimum qualifications for public service.

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

(a) whether the Government have received memorials requesting them to alter the recent order relating to the minimum marks to be obtained in the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate examination for being eligible for permanent Government appointments; and if so, how many, and from what departments;

(b) whether the order referred to above has affected a large number of acting clerks, and if so, how many in each department; and

(c) whether the Government are considering the desirability of changing the order, and if so, when the revising order may be expected, and to what effect?

A.—(a) Memorials were received by the Government for the amendment of G.O. No. 965, Public, dated 16th November 1926, from officers under six departments. Statistics as regards the number of memorials are not available.

(b) The Government have no particulars as to the numbers of acting clerks affected in each department.

(c) The question is under consideration whether the standard recognized by the University as qualifying for a college course should also be recognized by the Government as an alternative qualification for Government service. It is not possible to say whether a revising order will issue.

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Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"Following up the question I was asking, Sir, whether Government at present do not know that passing commercial subjects makes a man eligible for future study although they have not been included in the Government Order, may I know whether the reconsideration would not include the whole question of commercial subjects also."

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"If proficiency in commercial subjects makes a man eligible for University course and if the University course is in future accepted as a qualification for Government service it would seem to follow that the hon. Member is correct. I do not know if it is so."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"May I know whether there is an understanding that the whole question will be considered?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"The only question is eligibility for the University course."

Village Establishments

Restoration of village officers.

* 517 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) what the number of assistant karnams, assistant reddy, vettis and talaiyaris was before villages were grouped together;

(b) how many of them were dispensed with at the grouping;

(c) how many of them have been reinstated under the Village Officers Restoration Act; and

(d) if all those that were dispensed with at the grouping of villages have not been reinstated, what the reasons are that have led to such action?

A.—(a) The hon. Member is referred to the Civil Budget Estimates for 1921-22 which have been published.

(b), (c) & (d) The Government have not the particulars asked for but have called for a full statement of details as to the result of the measures taken in each district. When that is received the necessary information will be laid on the table.

Jails

Introduction of hand-spinning and hand-loom weaving in prisons.

* 518 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue and the hon. the Home Member be pleased to refer to the debate in this House on 28th March 1927 on the Demand for Supplementary Grant XXXIII and to state—

(a) whether any and if so what steps have been taken to introduce hand-spinning as well as hand-loom weaving in the prisons;

(b) whether any orders have been issued with a view to encourage hand-woven cloth out of hand-spun yarn by directing its use for uniforms for peons, ordinary police, abkari police and forest beat guards and so on;

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(c) whether Government have issued any orders preventing Government servants from subscribing to the All-India Khaddar Fund, and if so, what the orders exactly are and on what grounds they are based; and

(d) whether they have issued orders discouraging Government servants from wearing caps and dress of khaddar cloth?

A.—(a) Hand-spinning and hand-loom weaving are already carried out more or less extensively in all manufacturing jails.

(b) No.

(c) The hon. Member is referred to G.O. No. 506, Public, dated 1st June 1927 (appended *).

(d) No.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"With reference to clause (b), the question is whether any orders have been issued. The answer is 'No'. What are the grounds for that answer 'No'?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"No order has been issued, Sir."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Why?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"Because there is no reason why it should, Sir."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"With reference to clause (d), whether they have issued orders discouraging Government servants from wearing caps and dress of khaddar cloth, what is the attitude of the Government on the point whether they would tolerate clerks and others coming to office with khaddar caps and khaddar cloth?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"The attitude of the Government as regards this question is apparently asked in regard to the supply of materials for peons, police, abkari servants, etc. The policy of Government is briefly that they should get the best value for their money and that indigenous materials should be given preference to foreign ones."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Then, as regards clause (d), the question is whether they have issued orders and the answer is 'No'. What I want to know is what is the attitude of Government and Government officials as to clerks coming to office with khaddar caps and khaddar cloths?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"That would depend upon the clerks and officers. I do not know."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"What is the attitude of the officers themselves? Will they get offended at it?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I am afraid that is a hypothetical question."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"That is my question."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"That is a hypothetical question."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"With regard to this, will the Government give some information? Apart from the belts and topis, I wish to know whether cloths are now on a large scale hand spun and hand woven."

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The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Cloths are to a certain extent hand spun. For example, we get silk cloths manufactured in jails."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"May I know if the hon. Member is sure that it is the hand yarn and not the mill yarn that is woven into carpets?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Sometimes it is."

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED:—"May I know whether the Government have any objection to issue a Government Order that they have no objection to all Government servants wearing khaddar?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"Government never issue orders of that sort."

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED:—"My question is whether Government have any objection?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"I say Government never issue orders saying they have no objection to people generally doing something or other."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—"May I know whether by hand spinning jute and wool are meant or cotton?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I think both."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—"Is hand spinning of cotton carried on extensively in jails?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I think that is the information, Sir."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"What is the percentage of hand spun yarn that is used in jails as compared with mill yarn?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I should like to have notice."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"Approximate percentage if you choose."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"If the hon. the Home Member really desires that hand spinning should go on in jails, will he issue orders to that effect, that cotton hand spinning should be extended in jails?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"It is going on, Sir, at the present moment."

Number of Malabar rebellion prisoners in jail.

* 519 Q.—MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur: With reference to the answer to (a) and (b) of my question No. 771, dated 31st March 1927, will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received the report called for regarding the number of Malabar rebellion prisoners, both Mappillas and non-Mappillas, in the Indian jails and in the Andamans; and

(b) whether they will be pleased to place on the table the report received regarding these prisoners?

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4.—(a) & (b) The report has been received and is placed on the table. Mappillas connected with the Malabar rebellion confined—

	No.
(i) in Indian jails ...	5,839 convicts and 167 State prisoners.
(ii) in the Andamans ...	1,127 convicts.
Hindu prisoners connected with the rebellion confined—	
(i) in Indian jails ...	51 "
(ii) in the Andamans ...	5 "

Budget

Action taken on the token cuts passed during the last budget debates.

* 520 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Law Member, the hon. the Member for Revenue, the hon. the Minister for Public Health and the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to place before the Council a statement showing the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government on the several token cuts passed during the last budget debates with a view to recommending action to be taken by Government?

4.—A statement is laid on the table.^a

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"With reference to the detailed answers given in the appendix, I want to know whether the questions of pay, allowance, leave, provident fund, etc., were not raised in this House for discussion and investigation by a committee?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"Which is the item?"

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"The first item, 5-a. Land Revenue."

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"Yes, the only question that remains is that they want more pay. The Government have answered in the negative. So there is no question for the committee."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know, Sir, with reference to the answer given in the appendix with regard to the Revenue Settlement Bill, what steps the Local Government have taken to give effect to the desire of this House, whether they have referred it to the Government of India and whether they have expressed any opinion on the subject? If so, what opinion have they expressed and when did they refer the matter to the Government of India? Within what possible time may we hope the Bill to be brought forward before this House?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"I do not quite follow the hon. Member's questions on the subject. I think the position was, in regard

^a Vide Appendix II on page 132 infra.

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to this Bill, fully discussed at the last Budget meeting and I quoted in this House a press communiqué in extenso at the time. I do not know what the hon. Member wants to know further."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"It is said 'it is not open to the Local Government to bring in a Revenue Settlement Bill giving the power to Legislative Councils to fix the rates of land assessment'. Is it not open to them, Sir, to make a recommendation that this power should be granted to the Legislative Council, and is it not open to them, Sir, to bring in a Bill with that recommendation made a part of the Bill?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"No, Sir."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"Again, Sir, with regard to the question of provincial autonomy, a reply is given that it is beyond the province of this particular Local Government. What steps again did the Government take with regard to the fulfilment of the desire of this House; did they make any recommendations on the subject to the Government of India or to the Secretary of State; if they have made any, what recommendation did they make, and if they have not made any recommendation, whether they have forwarded the discussion in this House for the information of the higher authorities concerned?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"For the last part of the question, I should like to have notice. But as regards the first part, no recommendation of any kind has been made."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"With regard to 6. a. Excise, may I ask the hon. the Minister for Excise to state the reasons why no decision has yet been made on the question of the introduction of total prohibition, when he expects to be in a position to make up his mind with regard to this question, and whether the statements in his public speeches that he is for prohibition and that he is going to try it in two districts is merely his personal opinion and does not commit the Government of which he happens to be a member?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"The question, Sir, is still under the consideration of the Government."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"That is not the answer I want, Sir. That answer is already given on the paper. I am asking (1) the reasons for the delay in the Government coming to a conclusion on this matter, (2) when the Government expect to be in a position to come to a conclusion on this matter, and (3) whether his public pronouncements saying that he is convinced of the necessity for total prohibition at least for economic reasons and that he will try it in two districts are purely personal opinions and does not commit the Government of which he happens to be a Member?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Obviously, Sir, the question is so complicated that it will take time to arrive at a decision. There are various aspects of the matter, and, as I said, we have not come to a decision on the matter."

Mr. S. Satyamurti's name was then called.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know from the hon. Member for Excise . . . ?"

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The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Order, order. The hon. Member will please resume his seat. I need not remind hon. Members that when they want to put supplementary questions they should get up, and then when an hon. Member's name is called, he should put his supplementary question. I call upon Mr. Satyamurti."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I know when the Government hope to be in a position to come to a decision on this matter? And one last point I want to know from the hon. the Minister for Excise—I would not rise again to ask it, Sir, is whether his statements made in public and reported in the public press of Madras that he is now convinced of the need for total prohibition, if not for any other reason at least for economic reasons, are only his personal opinions and do not commit the Government of which he happens to be a Member just now."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I have very little to add to what I said with reference to the last point. I think I may state that I cannot hold myself responsible for what appeared in newspaper reports. As a matter of fact, I had occasion to find that newspaper reporting in the mufassal is certainly not up to the mark, and in some cases I have been incorrectly reported. But, with reference to the statement made, that is certainly my personal opinion, and, as I said, the Government have not come to a decision on the matter. So what I said does not commit the Government till we come to a final decision."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"I am mystified, Sir. May I ask for some more light, as to whether under diarchy—I know its anomalies—such a thing is permissible for a Member of Government—I am not asking for an opinion, Sir. I am merely asking in what capacity he spoke when he spoke on this question of total prohibition with respect to the portfolio which is in his charge, in reply to addresses presented to him as a responsible Member of Government and not as Diwan Bahadur Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Retired Superintending Engineer, but as the hon. Diwan Bahadur Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, the Third Minister to the Government of Madras; whether the answers given in his official capacity when going on tour at the expense of the tax-payer and the speeches made by him he considers only as his personal opinions, and whether those opinions were not given in his capacity as a responsible Minister of Government; and, secondly, whether he has taken any steps at that time or since to contradict the alleged misreported speeches in the Madras press, and whether he has sent any corrections denying the statements appearing in the press?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I do not think I have denied any statement I made. But I merely wished to remark that some of the statements made in the press are not exactly correct. But, apart from that, so long as Government have not arrived at any decision, such remarks as I have made are merely indications of my own personal opinion. As to the question whether I am taking any action on the matter, I have been taking action, and, as I said, the question is under consideration."

[18th October 1927]

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know whether the hon. the Minister was justified in saying so, in view of the fact that a resolution on excise policy had been already accepted by the vote of the Legislative Council ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I am not aware of any resolution on the excise policy accepted by this Council. "

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—" Will he kindly refer to the Government records and find it out, and give me an answer to-morrow or the day after ? It is a wonder to me that the Excise Minister is not aware of the resolution. "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member is expected to put his questions but not to express his wonder to the House. "

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know from the hon. the Minister for Excise what exactly are the aspects of the question that are now under consideration, how far the consideration has proceeded, how long he will take to come to a conclusion, whether any conclusions have been arrived at at all on any of the aspects that are under consideration, and whether he can give us the least light to know what exactly is happening within his chambers ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I am afraid I am not in a position to say what is exactly happening now. As I said in general terms, we have not been keeping quiet. "

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I ask one question, Sir ? I am now reading with your leave from a speech of the hon. the Minister for Excise made in this House. That speech must be taken as representing what he commits the Government to, unless these men (pointing to the official reporters' gallery) are considered incompetent. He said, 'Prohibition will be the goal of our excise policy.' That is the Government's, I think, when he spoke of 'our excise policy'. 'The ideal of a dry Presidency will be accepted and worked up to. For the future, our policy will be the further reduction of shops and consumption by extension of the prohibition areas by such increase of duty on spirits and of tree-tax as is found suitable, by the reduction of the limits of private possession wherever necessary, and by such other methods as may be found possible. . . . It is my intention to accept and carry out the policy of prohibition in such definite and progressive stages as enquiry and the circumstances of the case prove to be suitable.' Now, contrast that with the statement made here in the Appendix that 'no decision has yet been made on the question of the introduction of total prohibition.' May I ask, Sir, for light as to how the hon. the Minister for Excise reconciles that statement of his where he says that 'prohibition will be the goal of our policy; the ideal of a dry Presidency will be accepted and worked up to; it is my intention to accept and carry out the policy'; whether that statement also was made in his personal capacity and not as a responsible Member of Government; and whether we should take the statement that no decision on the question has been arrived at or the earlier statement that prohibition is the goal of the policy of the Government ? I wish to have some light, Sir "

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The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I am afraid it is passing the limits of putting supplementary questions, when a Member wants to contradict one statement of one of the Members of the Treasury Bench as against another statement in his official capacity. That is really assuming the role of debate, and I think such a process is not admissible in the case of supplementary questions. "

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I respectfully agree with you, Sir. But I am not referring to any speech made outside the House. "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Even with regard to statements made in the House, I have come to the conclusion that it is cross-examination, and it is not permissible. "

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I ask the hon. the Minister for Excise which is the present opinion of the Government; is it the statement made on the budget debate, or the statement that the Government have not come to any decision on the question of prohibition ? I want an answer to that, yes or no. Which is the correct statement of the policy of the Government on the matter ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I think the statement made in the budget debate is the correct statement, and I do not think I have said anything since to contradict that. I merely said that we have not come to any decision as to the exact methods. "

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I therefore ask, Sir, in view of his present answer, what his answer on the paper that no decision has yet been made on the question of prohibition means ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" It is again cross-examining. "

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" If you will allow me to make a statement, I am simply asking what that sentence in his answer means. I do not want to cross-examine him in any manner. "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I do not think it is permissible. "

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know whether the reduction motion referred to has been given effect to; if so, how it has been given effect to, and what was the effect of the reduction ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" It is only Rs. 100 less money spent on the grant. " (Laughter.)

Civil Justice

Communal representation in the establishment of the Judicial department, Guntur district.

* 521 Q.—Mr. J. KUPPUSWAMI: Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact—

(i) that the non-Brahman (Hindu) proportion in the grades Rs. 180—10—240, Rs. 125—5—150, Rs. 80—4—120 and Rs. 60—4—80 in the Judicial department in Guntur district has fallen to nil;

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(ii) that out of 89 clerks in the grade Rs. 35—35—1½—50—1—60, there are only eight non-Brahmans and one Muhammadan;

(iii) that the six vacancies that occurred in grade Rs. 60—4—80 from 1925 to the end of April 1927 were filled up by Brahman of whom two were suspended and one was debarred from promotion;

(b) whether it is a fact that when the only non-Brahman head clerk in grade Rs. 60—4—80 retired from service, a Brahman clerk who was previously suspended for tampering with office records and whose suspension was approved by the High Court was appointed in his place in spite of the fact that there were qualified non-Brahmans available and that the non-Brahman proportion was falling to nil;

(c) whether the Government have taken any steps to ascertain the causes for this disparity in the proportion; and

(d) what steps the Government propose to take in the matter when the communal Government Orders are thus disregarded?

A.—(a) (i) The non-Brahman proportion in these grades in the last three years in the civil courts of the Guntur district is as shown in the statement* appended hereto.

(ii) There are 81 clerks in the grade of Rs. 35—35—1½—50—1—60 and not 89 as stated in the question. Of the 81 clerks 9 are non-Brahmans and 1 is a Muhammadan.

(iii) Yes. The Government understand that of the six clerks promoted one was debarred from promotion in 1912 and two others were suspended in 1916 and 1919 respectively. These three clerks are reported to have been promoted to their present posts on the recommendation of the officers concerned, their subsequent work having been found satisfactory.

(b) Yes. But there was only one non-Brahman clerk in the district qualified for the head clerk's post and he was far junior to all the six clerks promoted to the higher grade. He originally belonged to the Kistna district and exchanged his place with a clerk of the Guntur district far junior to him on the distinct understanding that he should take the rank of that clerk in the Guntur district so that the claims of senior clerks in the district might not suffer. Notwithstanding this arrangement, he submitted an application to the High Court on occurrence of a vacancy in the senior clerk's post in the Guntur district, claiming preference on the ground of communal representation. The High Court, however, disapproved of the attempt of this clerk to go back on the condition on which he had accepted his appointment in the Guntur district.

(c) The Government have ascertained that there were 17 vacancies in the grade of Rs. 35—35—1½—50—1—60 since 1921 and that they were filled up as follows:—8 non-Brahmans, 1 Muhammadan and 8 Brahman.

(d) The Government do not consider that the orders referred to have been disregarded.

* V ide Appendix III on page 138 infra.

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Amendment of the Court Fees Act.

* 522 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state what steps the Government have taken or propose to take to reduce or modify the Court Fees Act, after the undertaking given in this behalf by the hon. the Law Member during his budget speech on 16th March 1927?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 386.

Mr. K. R. KARANT:—"May I just ask when this Government expects to get the decision of the Government of India on the matter?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"I cannot say when the Government of India will reply."

Appointment of District Munsifs.

* 523 Q.—Mr. J. A. DAVIS: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) how many of each of the following communities—Brahmans, Non-Brahmans, Hindus, Muhammadans, Indian Christians and Anglo-Indians—hold appointments in the Judicial Service of this Presidency in each of the grades of District Judge, Subordinate Judge and District Munsif;

(b) how many among the candidates selected last year by the Madras High Court for the post of District Munsif belonged to each of those communities; and

(c) how many of the applications received last year by the High Court for District Munsifs' appointments were from qualified Anglo-Indians?

A.—(a)—

	Figures as they stood on 18th July 1927.				
	Brahmans	Non-Brahmans	Muham- madans.	Indian Christians.	Anglo- Indians.
<i>District Judges—</i>					
Permanent	2	3	2	1	..
Acting	..	..	1	..	..
<i>Sub-Judges—</i>					
Permanent	20	5	..	..	2
					vacant.
Acting Sub-Judges whose lien on their permanent appointments as District Munsifs has been suspended.	5	2	1	.	..
<i>District Munsifs—</i>					
Permanent	111	35	5	3	..
Acting	81	21	3	2	1
(b)—	12	9	2	1	1

(c) Four out of 265 applications.

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Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED:—"May I know whether the three Muhammadan District Judges include the one who has already retired?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"The figures given are those up to 18th July 1927. If the Muhammadan Judge referred to had retired by that date, he would not have been included in those figures."

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Muhammadan Judge is now in active service or has taken leave? If so, what sort of leave, may I know, Sir?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"He is on leave. As for the second part I want notice of the question."

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED:—"May I know whether it is leave preparatory to retirement?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member has already said he requires notice of the question."

Irrigation

Maintenance of the main channels under the Cuddapah-Kurnool canal.

* 524 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether he has received representations from M.R.Ry. Medam Venkayya Chetti Garu and other ryots of Manidalapad of Kurnool district regarding the question of maintaining main channels under the Cuddapah-Kurnool canal;

(b) whether the Government have called for any explanation with regard to the delay of over one year in the correspondence carried on by Mr. Medam Venkayya with the Collector and subordinate officers as to the condition of main channels and as to whose duty it was to repair them;

(c) what the distance of the said main channel is from the Collector's headquarters;

(d) whether the Collector paid a visit;

(e) whether it is a fact that the main channel under the sluice No. 81 is now being repaired at Government expense;

(f) whether it is a fact that under the said sluice No. 26 there is an extent of land of about 15 acres to the west of the sluice which is on a very much higher level than the highest water level in the sluice;

(g) whether this land belongs mainly to the village officers;

(h) whether flow to this area is possible only by stopping all flow in the eastern channel which irrigates about 140 acres owned by Mr. Medam Venkayya and about forty other ryots and creating an artificial water pressure upwards;

(i) whether the eastern channel runs in a rapid incline through canal poramboke;

(j) whether the soil is black cotton;

(k) whether the northern bank of the channel is not subject to many breaches;

(l) whether the water does not run to waste; and

(m) what steps are being taken to set right all these things?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) to (m) A report has been called for.

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Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know from the hon. the Law Member, in view of the fact that this question has been with him for three months, whether he would ask the authorities concerned to expedite the report?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"I understand that the report has reached the Board of Revenue."

Opening of the Peruvilai channel.

* 525 Q.—Mr. T. M. NARAYANASWAMI PILLAI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it was announced at the Irrigation Conference held at Mandurai, Ialgudi taluk, that the Peruvilai channel will be opened on the 1st of June every year;

(b) whether the mirasidars have put in seedlings on the strength of this announcement and in anticipation of a regular water-supply from 1st June 1927;

(c) whether there was a real flow of water only on the 22nd June 1927;

(d) whether complaints have been received regarding the failure or deficiency of water-supply in the Peruvilai channel; and

(e) what steps the Government have taken to ensure adequate water-supply in the said channel?

A.—The Government have no information.

Alleged scarcity of water-supply in the Peruvilai channel.

* 526 Q.—Mr. T. M. NARAYANASWAMI PILLAI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether there was a promise of water-supply in the Peruvilai channel, Ialgudi taluk, for sugarcane cultivation during the closure period;

(b) whether the authorities have failed to keep up that promise and whether the sugarcane crops have failed on that account; and

(c) whether any steps will be taken by the Government to avoid such scarcity of water-supply in future?

A.—The Government have no information.

Investigation of the Tungabhadra dam site.

* 527 Q.—Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the amount of work so far carried out for the investigation of the Tungabhadra dam site;

(b) whether any borings were taken in the river bed in the months of April and May when there was very little water in the river and if not, why not;

(c) when the Government expect to finish this preliminary investigation; and

(d) whether the Government would place on the table of the House a copy of the report of the Geologist to the Government of India on the dam site?

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A.—(a) A Geologist (the Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India) has inspected the site at Timmalapuram, and sent a preliminary report. He suggested to the local officers that trenches should be dug along the proposed line and when that was done and the actual width of the beds exposed he promised further inspection and report. A staff was sanctioned for this purpose in May—but it could do little before the floods began and further work will hardly be possible before January.

(b) No—the staff was not sanctioned till the end of May.

(c) Next year.

(d) A copy will be placed on the table.^a

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—“ May I know whether it is not a fact that it was in the third or fourth week of March that the money was sanctioned for the investigation of the Tungabhadra project ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ The budget was passed in March.”

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—“ May I know why it took two months for sanctioning the necessary staff ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ I ask for notice of that question. The application for sanctioning the staff probably reached the Government only in May.”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ In view of the fact that the Geologist has stated that trenches should be dug along the proposed line, etc., may I know whether that work is going on and how long it will take ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ The work cannot be carried on while there is water in the river. The work was begun, I believe, in May, but it had to be suspended and will be resumed shortly.”

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—“ May I know how soon the work will be completed ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ That I cannot say.”

Finance

Utilization of the released Provincial contribution.

* 528 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR : Will the hon. the Member for Finance, the hon. the Home Member and the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether any final decision has been arrived at as to the ways of spending the Provincial contribution that has been released this year, and if so, the various departments for which moneys are to be spent, giving the sums under each heading ; and

(b) whether there has been any decision or proposal to reduce to any extent whatever the stamp duties or registration charges that were enhanced a few years ago ?

^a Vide Appendix IV, on page 124 infra.

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A.—(a) The amount of Provincial contribution released this year is Rs. 116 lakhs recurring and Rs. 49 lakhs non-recurring. The budget estimate for this year provides for schemes of new expenditure costing Rs. 89.49 lakhs ; of this sum, about 72 lakhs was provided in anticipation of the remission of the Provincial contribution, the balance being met from the Revenue surplus of the year. The 89.49 lakhs were distributed among departments as follows :—

Department.	Amount.
	LAKHS.
	RS.
<i>Transferred.</i>	
Excise	88
Registration	28
General Administration	09
Scientific departments	01
Education	12.10
Medical	4.59
Public Health	7.50
Agriculture	1.11
Veterinary	84
Co-operative Credit	28
Industries	2.78
Fisheries	12
Civil Works, including establishments	23.89
Grants to local bodies for civil works	20.92
Stationery and Printing	21
Miscellaneous (compassionate grants to local bodies)	47
Total	75.42

<i>Reserved.</i>	
Land Revenue	13
Forest	2.88
Irrigation	61
General Administration	18
Administration of Justice	85
Jails and Convict Settlements	34
Police	48
Education	78
Medical	56
Public Health	02
Miscellaneous (Labour)	3.91
Civil Works (Agency)	8.87
Stationery and Printing	46
Total	14.07

Total (Reserved and Transferred) ... 89.49

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Demands for supplementary grants will be placed before the Legislative Council, amounting to Rs. 21.08 lakhs recurring and Rs. 24.92 lakhs non-recurring. The following statement shows the distribution of these sums by departments:—

Departments.	Ultimate cost.		Cost in 1927-28.		Total in 1927-28.
	Recurring.	Non-recurring.	Recurring.	Non-recurring.	
	LAKHS RS.	LAKHS RS.	LAKHS RS.	LAKHS RS.	
<i>Transferred.</i>					
Education	18.52	3.84	14.26	1.11	15.37
Agriculture	.32	2.58	.13	1.55	1.69
Co-operative Credit	1.48	.55	.62	.55	1.17
Veterinary	1.26	.95	.64	.09	.73
Industries	.09	1.20	.01	.45	.46
Fisheries	.03	.37	..	.22	.29
Excise	.24	..	.09	..	.09
Medical	10.01	9.66	4.00	1.24	5.24
Public Health	1.00	11.19	1.00	7.37	8.37
Grants to local bodies	..	12.14	..	9.68	9.68
Civil Works	..	.58	..	.58	.58
Total ..	32.94	48.06	20.75	22.85	43.60
<i>Reserved.</i>					
Forest	.07	..	.03	..	.03
Irrigation	..	.68	..	.68	.68
General Administration	..	.16	..	.14	.14
Administration of Justice	.02	..	.02	..	.02
Education	.08	1.31	.01	.62	.63
Public Health	.28	..	.08	..	.08
Veterinary	..	.14	..	.10	.10
Labour	.22	.50	.19	.50	.69
Civil Works (Agency)	..	.20	..	.03	.03
Total ..	.62	2.99	.33	2.07	2.40
Total (Reserved and Transferred).	33.56	51.05	21.08	24.92	46.00

- (b) The Government have decided that it is not advisable to reduce the stamp duties at present. The reduction of Registration fees is under consideration.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR.—“May I know if the Government have any intention of placing the whole matter before the Council for discussion instead of coming before it piecemeal with these supplementary grants?”

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The hon. Mr. N. MACMICHAEL.—“The supplementary demands now placed before the House amount to about 33½ lakhs which practically means the whole of the balance available for recurring expenditure. The total available balance for recurring expenditure is only about 44 lakhs and out of this supplementary demands come to 23½ lakhs. It seems to me therefore that the whole matter is being placed before the House.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR.—“May I know whether the Government considered the desirability of the question of the utilization of the released provincial contribution being discussed as a whole? If this course is not adopted, when each demand comes up we cannot raise all the points we would like to raise but would have to confine ourselves to the points relevant to each demand. Therefore I am asking whether the Government cannot give us an opportunity of discussing this whole question involved in the 3½ crores now reduced.”

The hon. Mr. N. MACMICHAEL.—“The amount available is not 3½ crores, but only 44 lakhs. This figure of 44 lakhs is arrived at thus: the normal revenue is about 16½ crores. If we deduct from this the temporary remission of 49 lakhs as also our recurring and normal non-recurring expenditure, we get a balance of 44 lakhs only. And the supplementary demands come to 33½ lakhs.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR.—“May I know if the Government made a statement at any stage that the deficit was intended to be wiped off by the expected remission?”

The hon. Mr. N. MACMICHAEL.—“Yes, Sir. I think it is clear from the budget itself.”

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI.—“May I know from the hon. Member whether he is going to consult this House with regard to the proportion to be given to the various subjects for which money is wanted?”

The hon. Mr. N. MACMICHAEL.—“Yes, Sir. This House will be consulted.”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO.—“May I know from the hon. Member why the Government, in dealing with a large remission like this, has not thought it right to outline a policy of expenditure and consult this House on that policy and then spend the amount instead of spending the amount piecemeal, here, there and everywhere so as to be ineffective for any national purpose?”

The hon. Mr. N. MACMICHAEL.—“It is on the vote of this House that the surplus will be utilized.”

Distribution of the remission from Provincial contribution.

* 529 Q.—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state how the remission from the Provincial contribution has been distributed among the several departments and what proportion of it was given over to the Transferred half?

A.—The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer to question No. 528.

[18th October 1927]

Education*Admission into Government Muhammadan Training School for Mistresses.*

* 530 Q.—Mr K. ABDUL HYE: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Muhammadan women who applied for admission into the Government Muhammadan Training Schools for Mistresses for the past three years;

(b) the number rejected, and the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether there are Government hostels attached to the Training Schools for Muhammadan Mistresses in the Presidency?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) A statement is laid on the table.*

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED:—“May I know from the hon. the Minister for Education whether he proposes to build a hostel for Muhammadan girls in Madras who come for training?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“I stated that there are not enough girls to have a hostel for them.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“May I know what the qualification is that he prescribes for the girls admitted for lower and higher elementary training?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“The qualifications are mentioned in the Grant-in-Aid Code and the Educational rules of the Government.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“Are the qualifications mentioned therein strictly followed?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“In the case of the Muhammadan and certain other communities who are educationally backward, the Director of Public Instruction has been authorized to relax the rules prescribing the qualification.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“If that is so, may I know why this power of relaxation was not exercised in the case of 20 applicants out of the 44 that applied?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“Evidently they did not come up even to the minimum standard the Director had in mind.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“May I know whether it is ‘evidently’ or, a matter of fact?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“‘Evidently’ imports ‘matter of fact.’”

Qualifications of examiners and assistant examiners for Madras Government Technical examinations.

* 531 Q.—Mr C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government will be pleased to give a list of the names and qualifications of the examiners and assistant examiners for Madras Government Technical examinations for the last five years;

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(b) whether there are, among these examiners and assistant examiners, persons who have not passed any examination in the subject or subjects for which they are examiners;

(c) if so, whether the Government will be pleased to give a list of such examiners and assistant examiners;

(d) on what basis they were offered examinerships and the reasons for doing so;

(e) whether it is a fact that some assistant examiners for Government Technical examinations, especially for Shorthand, do not possess even the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate qualifications; if there are such examiners, who are they and why they were offered examinerships;

(f) whether it is also a fact that for technical subjects like Typewriting and Commercial Geography persons who have not passed any Government or other examination in those subjects have been appointed as even chief examiners; and

(g) whether the same state of affairs exists with regard to other Government examinations; if not, why this departure is being observed in the case of Government Technical examinations?

A.—(a) The list of examiners and assistant examiners is treated as confidential and the Government are therefore unable to publish it.

(b) to (g) The passing of any particular examination is not a condition of a person being appointed as examiner or assistant examiner. The Commissioner for Government Examinations appoints only persons who possess the knowledge required and are competent to discharge the duties of an examiner or assistant examiner. The principle of fitness cannot suitably be made subordinate to the holding of certificates of having passed certain tests and the Commissioner consults, whenever necessary, the advisory boards consisting of representatives of the different departments and interests.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—“With reference to the answer to clauses (b) to (g) of this question, may I know what the tests are by which the Commissioner for Government Examinations judges of the competency of these persons to discharge the duties of examiners?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“The Director of Public Instruction takes into account the qualifications of these people and the experience of others who have no such qualifications to hold examinations and then appoints them.”

Construction of the new building for the Government Victoria College, Palghat.

* 532 Q.—Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) what progress has been made in the construction of the new building for locating the Mathematics class in the Government Victoria College at Palghat for which provision has been made in the Public Works Department budget for 1927-28; and

(b) when the building is likely to be completed and ready for use?

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A.—(a) & (b) The Government understand that when the plans and estimates for the work were about to be sanctioned, the Principal of the college suggested substantial modifications in the plans. The plans and estimates are now under revision.

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“Sir, it is stated that the Principal suggested substantial modifications in the plans. May I know what the nature of that suggestion was; whether he was for enlarging the building or changing the dimensions in any other way?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“I am afraid I cannot answer that off-hand. But if my hon. Friend wants the information I shall certainly obtain and give it to him, as he is particularly interested in the Government Victoria College, Palghat.”

Constitution of the Board for Government Technical Examinations.

* 533 Q.—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self Government be pleased to state—

(a) how many members constitute at present the Board for Government Technical Examinations and who they are;

(b) what is the remuneration given to each member of the board;

(c) what are the functions of the board;

(d) whether all the members have passed the Government technical examinations;

(e) if not, whether the Government will be pleased to give the names of members who have not passed those examinations;

(f) what were the technical subjects dealt with by such members;

(g) what is the longest period of time each member has served on the board;

(h) whether the Government have been guided in constituting the board, by the consideration of giving equal chances to all persons who have passed highest grades in technical examinations both in the city and mufassal;

(i) if not, what are the reasons for the Government's action; and

(j) whether the Government will be pleased to appoint in future as members of the board only those who have passed highest grades in Government technical examinations?

A.—(a) & (g) The number is not fixed. It varies with different boards and with the number of subjects and question papers as well as the number of candidates. The names of members of boards are confidential.

(b) No remuneration is paid to any person for being a member of the board.

(c) The boards help the Commissioner for Government Examinations in the conduct of the examinations by drawing up question papers, valuing answer papers and conducting oral and practical tests.

(d), (e) & (f) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 531.

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(A) & (i) The boards are constituted by the Commissioner, and his choice of persons is not restricted to the City of Madras or to the mufassal or to those who have passed the technical examinations. He takes into account the competence of the individual and his status and experience as well as his fitness in general for appointment.

(j) The Government are unable to accept the suggestion. It would result in young and inexperienced persons being preferred to those of rank and experience with higher attainments.

Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—“With regard to clause (a) may I know the exact reasons why the names of members of boards are kept confidential?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“For the simple reason that if they are published, candidates will find out who their examiners are.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“Is not remuneration paid for membership and examinership?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“No remuneration is paid for being a member of the board.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“Is no remuneration paid for, in addition to the membership of the board, setting examination papers or for correcting answer papers?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“The answer exactly means what it says.”

Building grants to schools.

* 534 Q.—Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self Government be pleased to state—

(a) the total amount that is due to managements of high schools and colleges under the building grant, equipment grant and laboratory grant; and

(b) whether the grants will be paid in full in all cases to the managements where they are due under the rules?

A.—(a) The information is given below :—

	Building grants	
	for buildings for teaching scientific subjects.	for other buildings.
	RS.	RS.
(1) Colleges (first grade) ...	35,677	2,01,409
(2) Secondary schools including second grade colleges.	80,400	5,37,313

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Equipment grants

	for chemicals and other laboratory equipment.	for other equipment.
	RS.	RS.
(1) Colleges (first grade) ...	63,922	32,176
(2) Secondary schools including second grade colleges.	28,847	34,974

(b) The grants will be disbursed in accordance with the rules in the Grant-in-Aid Code.

Pay of the teaching staff of the Secondary and Primary Schools.

* 585 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to make a statement of or lay on the table of the House Government Orders containing steps taken since education became a Transferred subject to improve the pay of the teaching staff of the Secondary and Primary schools ?

A.—A statement showing the revised scales of pay sanctioned for teachers in Government schools since 'Education' became a Transferred subject is appended.*

The following Government Orders relating to the improvement of the pay of teachers in board and municipal and aided schools are placed on the table :—

G.O. No. 226 Law (Education), dated 27th February 1922.	
G.O. No. 14	3rd January 1923.
G.O. No. 1550	4th September 1925.

Medium of instruction in certain girls' schools in Mangalore.

* 586 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether he is aware that in certain girls' schools in Mangalore as well as other places English is the medium of instruction for children even in the lowest classes ; and

(b) whether Government propose to enforce instruction through vernaculars in such institutions ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The procedure adopted is in accordance with rule 60 of the Madras Educational Rules. There are difficulties where the pupils' mother tongue is Konkani or Tulu.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—“ May I know whether in the boys' schools vernacular is not the medium of instruction in lower classes ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ I think Kanarese is the medium.”

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—“ Then, may I enquire what the difficulty is with regard to girls' schools for Kanarese being made the medium of instruction ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ I want notice of the question.”

* Vide Appendix VI on page 137 infra.

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Age limit for students joining the school final class.

* 537 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is a rule preventing everyone aged 23 years or more from either joining in the school to study for the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate examination or from appearing for the examination privately ;

(b) whether this rule affects a large number of young men ; and

(c) whether the Government have any intention of taking any action to alter this rule ?

A.—(a) No.

(b) & (c) In view of what is said above, these need no answer.

Differentiation in the pay of Deputy Inspectors and School Assistants.

* 538 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether a deputation of the officers of the Subordinate Educational Service headed by Mr. A. R. Gopala Ayyar waited on him at Tinnevely on 1st July 1927 ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the differentiation in the scale of salaries between the cadres of Deputy Inspectors and School Assistants had worked to the disadvantage of the latter ;

(c) whether it is a fact that a third of the number in the cadre of the Deputy Inspectors consists of under-graduates, while the officers in the School Assistants' cadre are all either B.A., L.Ts., or M.A., L.Ts. ;

(d) whether he said he would consider the points raised sympathetically and see whether the bar at Rs. 100 could not be removed ;

(e) whether he has taken any steps in the matter of equalising the scale of salaries of the cadre of School Assistants and that of Deputy Inspectors, by removing the bar at Rs. 100 in the case of School Assistants and raising the percentage of appointments in their selection cadre to 25 per cent ; and

(f) whether, if the removal of the bar at Rs. 100 is under the consideration of the hon. the Minister, the Government would be pleased to give retrospective effect from 1st March 1921, the date on which the present scales of pay for the School Assistants and others came into effect ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The scales of pay sanctioned for Deputy Inspectors of Schools and School Assistants are shown below :—

Deputy Inspectors.	School Assistants.
Rupees 75—5—100—10	12 per cent on Rs 150—10—250.
—150 with a selection	40 per cent on Rs. 100—10—150.
grade on Rs. 150—10	48 per cent on Rs. 75—5—100.
—250 for 25 per cent	
of the cadre.	

The hon. Member is referred to the answer to clause (e) of Question No. 295.

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- (c) About one-sixth of the total number of Deputy Inspectors are under-graduates. Most of them have long service to their credit. Trained graduates are alone eligible for appointment to the cadre of School Assistants.
- (d) It was stated that the matter was under consideration.
- (e) & (f) The question of revising the pay of the officers in question is under consideration.

Local Boards and Municipal Councils

Contribution to the Sanskrit College, Tenali, from Provincial Funds.

* 539 Q.—Mr. P. ANJANEYULU: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any memorial or petition from the Managing Committee of the Sanskrit College, Tenali, Guntur district, with a request that that institution be given contribution from Provincial Funds to cover the net cost;

(b) whether the Government have passed any orders thereon;

(c) whether Government are aware that G.O. No. 2013, L. & M., dated 22nd July 1924, is working prejudicially to the interests of Sanskrit studies by forbidding contribution from Local Boards beyond half of the net cost; and

(d) whether the Government will be pleased to reconsider the Government Order?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The petition was transferred to the Director of Public Instruction by whom grants to Sanskrit institutions are sanctioned.

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

(d) No.

Board and municipal elementary schools in Ceded Districts.

* 540 Q.—Mr. K. ABDUL HYE: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to lay on the table the following particulars:—

(a) the total number of board and municipal elementary schools opened during the past three years in the different Ceded Districts; and

(b) how many of these are intended for Muhammadans?

A.—(a) & (b) A statement furnishing the information available is appended.*

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know from the hon. Minister for Education whether he has taken any steps to call for statistics from the Ceded districts to see if there is no need for larger number of Muhammadan schools in those areas?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I thought my hon. Friend was aware of the fact that if Muhammadans and Hindus were brought up in the same schools it would tend to communal amity."

* Vide Appendix VII on page 142 infra.

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Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know if the hon. Minister is not aware that the vernaculars of these children are different and, if that is so, whether he does not think it advisable to start separate schools even in elementary departments for people who want their education to be given in Urdu?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I will have that question enquired into."

Composition of the Cochin Municipal Council.

* 541 Q.—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the composition of the Cochin Municipal Council is the same now as it was on 20th October 1926 when that body adopted two resolutions to take civil and criminal proceedings against Mr. Jacob, the ex-chairman of the municipality?

A.—No. A statement showing the composition of the council on 30th September 1926 and on 30th June 1927 is laid on the table*. The exact composition on 20th October 1926 and at the time the question was framed is not known.

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"May I know from the hon. the Chief Minister whether he is aware that the new Council contains 40 per cent new members?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I am not aware of that."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"May I know whether these new members who come up to 40 per cent of the new Council are all poor people?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I cannot say that."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"Is it the intention of the Government to penalise these poor councillors for the sins of their predecessors in office?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I do not quite understand the import of this question."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"Sir, rich people spend large sums of money in election propaganda and come in easily elected. Government nominees are the favourites of the Government and they come in without any expenditure. It is the representatives of the poor people who are unable to spend money in these matters that are hit by the action of the Government in dissolving the Council."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member is requested to put a supplementary question."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"Sir, I give this information for the benefit of the hon. Minister who is ignorant of the facts in this case."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member may take another opportunity to do so."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"I want to know whether it is the intention of the Government to penalise these poor municipal councillors by dissolving the Council?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"It is not the intention of the Government."

* Vide Appendix VIII on page 143 infra.

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Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Then, do the Government admit that they have made a mistake in this matter, Sir ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Certainly not, Sir."

Nomination of District Collectors as Members of District Boards.

* 542 Q.—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have nominated District Collectors as members of the District Boards;

(b) if the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, what is the principle underlying such nominations; and

(c) whether the Government will consider the advisability of discontinuing the practice of nominating District Collectors as members of District Boards?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) G.O. No. 1878, L. & M., dated 23rd April 1925, on the subject is placed on the table.^a

(c) The Government see no reason to depart from the present policy.

Nominations to district boards and municipalities since last December.

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

(1) to place before the House a statement showing the community or caste to which the several gentlemen and ladies nominated by Government to district boards and municipalities since last December belong; and

(2) to state—

(a) whether anybody has been nominated to fill in the vacancy of the Indian Christian member in the Trichinopoly District Board;

(b) whether Indian Christians have been nominated elsewhere where there are large bodies of Indian Christians;

(c) if so, who; and

(d) whether the persons so nominated are Roman Catholics or non-Roman Catholics?

A.—(1) A statement showing the caste or community of persons appointed as members of district boards and municipal councils from 1st December 1926 to 1st July 1927 is placed on the table.^b

(2) (a) Yes. Mrs. Swarnammal Jesudas—an Indian Christian lady—was appointed in June 1927.

(b) & (c) Indian Christians have also been appointed to the following district boards:—

Name of district board.	Persons appointed.
North Arcot ...	Mr. R. P. Nathaniel, L.M.P.
South Arcot ...	Mrs. G. M. Sargunar, B.A., L.T.
Chingleput ...	Mr. Frank V. Venkatarangam, B.A., L.T.

^a Vide Appendix IX on page 145 infra.

^b Vide Appendix X on page 146 infra.

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Name of district board.	Persons appointed.
Guntur ...	Mr. V. Ch. John, M.A., L.T., M.L.C.
Tinnevely ...	Mr. A. Mo. C. Tampoe, I.C.S. Mr. Daniel Thomas, M.L.C. Mrs. Hannah Sargon Ponnuswami.
Kistna ...	Mr. J. Immanuel. Dr. D. S. Ramachandra Rao. Mrs. A. Catherine Subbarayudu.
West Godavari.	Mrs. Subbaraya Sastri. Dr. Ch. S. John, M.B., B.S.

(d) The Government have no information on the point.

Grants for maintenance of second-class roads to South Kanara District Board.

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

(a) whether Government have reduced the grant for the maintenance of second-class roads to the South Kanara District Board for 1927-28; if so, by how much and on what grounds; and

(b) whether it has been brought to the notice of Government by the District Board President that great inconvenience will arise from the reduction of the grant, and whether a request has been made for the restoration of the old grants and increase of it; and what action has been taken thereon?

A.—(a) Yes, by Rs. 23,917. The reduction is due to a redistribution of the provincial grants admissible to the district board and the taluk boards in the district in the circumstances stated in G.O. No. 1212, L. & M., dated 1st April 1927, extracts from which are appended.^a

(b) Yes. The Government have intimated to the President, District Board, their inability to increase the grant.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" With reference to the clause (a) of the answer to this question may I enquire on what grounds the redistribution is justified ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" If the hon. Member will refer to the extracts appended to the answer he will find that all the redistribution has gone to the poorer taluk boards."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The time limit for questions and answers having expired the Council will now proceed to the next item on the agenda."

Constitution of Udipi into a municipality.

* 545 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government and the hon. Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government have received representations from certain people of some village in Udipi taluk, South Kanara, praying that early orders may be passed handing over the administration of the Udipi town and suburbs to a municipality and that ample grants may be made to enable the

^a Vide Appendix XI on page 146 infra.

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taluk board, Udipi taluk, to open new roads and erect culverts over streams, establish rural dispensaries and to attend to other necessary amenities of life in the villages;

(b) if so, what action has been taken by Government;

(c) what compassionate or other grants have been made or are to be made to the Udipi Taluk Board by Government for 1927-28 for rural roads, bridges, dispensaries and sanitary improvement;

(d) if Government have received a representation as alluded to in clause (a), whether it has been urged in them that the receipts of the Taluk Board have been spent on the roads, lighting, sanitation and other amenities of town life of the town of Udipi and its suburbs, rather than on the needs of the villages outside that area in the Udipi taluk;

(e) what the amounts of receipts of the Taluk Board were and its expenditure on road, markets, lighting and sanitation in the Udipi town as constituted under the Towns Nuisances Act and its suburbs within a radius of a mile from its boundaries and outside that area respectively, during each of the years from 1901-02 to 1926-27;

(f) what is the number of markets, dispensaries and hospitals maintained by the Taluk Board of Udipi within and outside the town of Udipi and at what cost;

(g) what is the number of elementary and other schools maintained by the Udipi Taluk Board within and outside the town of Udipi;

(h) whether Government have found that the claims as to roads, dispensaries, sanitary improvements and markets of the villages in the Udipi taluk outside the town and suburbs of Udipi have been neglected on account of the roads, lighting and sanitation and hospitals without that town and suburbs;

(i) what is the population of the Udipi town and suburbs proposed to be included within the area to be constituted into a municipality and that of the rest of the taluk; and

(j) whether having regard to the necessities and amenities of that town and its suburbs as against those of the villages of the taluk outside that area, Government have decided to constitute that area into a municipality, and, if not, on what grounds?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The petitioners were informed that the Government did not propose to constitute Udipi a municipality at present.

(c) The Government have sanctioned a recurring compassionate grant of Rs. 2,550 to the Udipi Taluk Board with effect from 1927-28. They have reallocated to the South Kanara District Board in the current year the unspent balance of Rs. 56 out of the grant sanctioned to it in 1926-27 for the improvement of village communications. There is no information as to how much of this amount pertains to the Udipi Taluk Board. The question of sanctioning additional grants for village roads this year is under consideration.

(d) Yes.

(e) Information is not available.

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(f) The Taluk Board maintains four daily and eight weekly markets, the expenditure thereon in 1925-26 being Rs. 185 against an income of Rs. 3,117. There is no information as to how many of these markets are within the Udipi town. The Taluk Board maintains one hospital at Udipi which is treated as a Taluk Headquarter Institution the pay of the Civil Assistant Surgeon employed in it being met by the Government. It maintains three rural dispensaries at a cost of Rs. 360 a year on account of each dispensary. The total expenditure incurred by the Board on Medical relief during 1925-26 was Rs. 10,687. None of the rural dispensaries is within the Udipi town.

(g) The Taluk Board maintained 87 elementary schools during the year 1925-26. There is no information as to how many of them were within the Udipi town. Taluk Boards cannot maintain any but elementary schools.

(h) Not understood.

(i) The population of Udipi town is 11,882. The population of the rest of the taluk is 198,027. There is no proposal to make Udipi a municipality.

(j) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer to clause (a) of question No. 204.

Alleged irregularities in the administration of the Cannanore Municipality.

* 546 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: With reference to my question No. 18 answered on the 24th January 1927, will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased—

(a) to state whether in his judgment in the defamation case brought by the Chairman of the Cannanore Municipality against Churia Gopalan and two others, the Subdivisional Magistrate of Cannanore, Mr. V. R. Ananta-rama Ayyar, has referred to various irregularities in the administration of the municipality, to the increase in the number of suits filed by or against the municipality and to the failure of the municipality in most of such suits;

(b) to place before the Council a statement showing—

(i) the number and nature of the civil suits and criminal complaints instituted by and against the Cannanore Municipal Council during the five years ending with 31st March 1926 and the five previous years,

(ii) the appeals and second appeals against the orders and decrees of the Courts passed thereon, and their results,

(iii) the cost thrown on the municipal council thereby; and

(c) to state whether Government have decided or propose to surcharge the Chairman and members of the Municipal Council of Cannanore responsible for any wilfully wasteful expenditure on litigation, and what other action they have taken or propose to take against them?

A.—(a) The Government have not seen the judgment.

(b) They see no reason to do so.

(c) The question of surcharge is one for the consideration of the Auditor during audit.

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Reduction of water-tax in Coimbatore.

* 547 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government and the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether memorials have been presented to Government by the Municipal Council and citizens of Coimbatore, asking for a reduction in the water-tax to be paid annually by house-owners to the Municipal Council for various reasons;

(b) whether the memorials referred to above asked for the inclusion within municipal limits, of the Central Jail and the Police Recruits School which are entirely surrounded by municipal areas, and the Forest College and Agricultural College which are closely adjoining the municipal limits; and

(c) whether the Government have come to any decision on this matter and if so, to what effect?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Government are not prepared to order the inclusion of the institutions referred to.

Nomination of a Muhammadan to Mannargudi Municipal Council.

* 548 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether he has received a memorial from the Anjuman Jamiyathul Islam Sangam of Mannargudi regarding the nomination of a Muhammadan to the municipal council of that place; and

(b) whether the Government have taken any, and if so, what action in the matter?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Government propose to appoint a Muhammadan in one of the existing vacancies in the Council.

Village Panchayats*Financial aid to village panchayats.*

* 549 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) what aid was rendered to village panchayats from Provincial funds—

(i) from the start up to the end of 1924-25;

(ii) during the years 1925-26 and 1926-27; and

(b) what aid was rendered to village panchayats from Local Board funds—

(i) from the start up to the end of 1924-25;

(ii) during the years 1925-26 and 1926-27;

(iii) what were the Local Boards that contributed funds with the amounts that they contributed?

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A.—(a) (i) Nil.

(ii) 1925-26—Rs. 8,000 in aid of panchayat libraries.
1926-27—Rs. 70,000 as follows:—

Rs. 10,000 in aid of panchayat libraries.

Rs. 36,000 as teaching grant for panchayat schools.

Rs. 24,000 as equipment grant for panchayat schools.

(b) A statement showing the contributions in money made by taluk boards to panchayats is appended.^a

In addition many remunerative institutions such as markets, fisheries, avenues, etc., have been transferred to panchayats by local boards.

Transfer of the control of forests to village panchayats.

* 550 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government, the hon. the Member for Revenue and the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) how many applications were received from village panchayats asking for the transference of control to them of village forests, from whom and on what dates;

(b) how many such applications have been granted; and

(c) if applications have been refused, what the reasons for such refusals were?

A.—(a) One, from Karkal Panchayat in May 1928.

(b) One.

(c) None has been refused.

Introduction of a Bill to consolidate the Village Panchayat Act and the Village Panchayat Courts Act.

* 551 Q.—Mr. M. A. MANICKAVELU NAYAGAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government Department be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government proposed to bring in a Bill to consolidate the Village Panchayat Act of 1920 and the Village Panchayat Courts Act;

(b) if so, why it was shelved; and

(c) whether the Government now propose to bring a Bill to consolidate the said two Acts?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The Government proposed to bring a Bill to amend the Madras Village Panchayat Act, 1920, the main object of which was to enable village panchayats to exercise the functions of a Panchayat Court under the Madras Village Courts Act, 1888. The Bill was published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* on 6th May 1924. Before the Bill was introduced in the Legislative Council the Registrar of Panchayats submitted proposals for further amendments with a request that they may also be incorporated in the Bill. These amendments are now under scrutiny.

^a Vide Appendix XII on page 148 infra.

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(c) for what purpose it was primarily built before it was purchased by the Madras Government and for what special purpose it was re-fitted when purchased by them;

(d) (1) whether it was brought for undertaking pearl bank inspection, deep-sea fishing and research, (2) whether it is not sufficiently equipped for these purposes as stated in the article "Deep Sea Fishing" in the *Madras Mail* dated 4th July 1927, and (3) if so, in what ways it is defective, and (4) who must be held responsible for the defects; and

(e) whether the hon. the Minister will be pleased to place before the House a statement showing (1) the expenditure and receipts in connexion with this fishing trawler "Lady Goschen," from the beginning up to date, (2) the original estimate of its price, the variations in the price from time to time and the grounds on which they were based?

A.—(a) Yes. The main purpose for which the trawler was brought to Madras was for conducting deep-sea fishing experiments and for obtaining estimates from local firms for building cabins, making alterations, etc.

(b) (i) The trawler was engaged on salt transport to West Coast when she towed two schooners loaded with 6,499 bags of salt from Tuticorin to the West Coast. A saving of over 550 rupees resulted from this as compared with the cost of transport if undertaken by a contractor;

(ii) She was engaged in deep-sea fishing experiments on a small scale off Calicut on 24th January 1927 and off Manapad (Tuticorin) on 8th April 1927. The total expenditure on the two experiments was roughly Rs. 142-6-0 as against Rs. 106-7-0 realized as sale-proceeds of fish caught; and

(iii) She was also engaged on pearl fishery work from 26th March 1927 to 30th April 1927. If she had not been utilized for this purpose, a sum of Rs. 21,600 would have been paid as hire charges for a private vessel of the type of the trawler at Rs. 600 per day while the charges for the trawler for the 36 days she was engaged on pearl fishery duty was only Rs. 6,709-8-0.

(c) No information is available as to the purpose for which the trawler was built before it was purchased by this Government. The vessel was reconditioned and refitted by the Stores Department of the High Commissioner to make her suitable for deep-sea fishing in the tropics.

(d) (1) It was brought for undertaking deep-sea fishing, research, pearl bank inspection and salt transport.

(2) No.

(3) & (4) (i) Her fishing gear is not in order and the matter is under investigation.

(ii) She has not got proper cabins suitable for the tropics; and

(iii) No laboratory on board for research work. It was intended to construct these only after the arrival of the vessel in India.

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(iv) It has been found from experience that the vessel also requires to be fitted with a cold store for keeping fish fresh till they are brought ashore for the market. It was only recently a decision was possible as to whether a cold store should be fitted on board or not.

(e) (1) The following statement gives the information:—

	RS.
Capital expenditure	1,04,559
Repairs to boiler tubes	7,806
Cost of gear	1,408
	1,13,808

	RS.
Running charges for the trawler up to 31st July 1927.	57,587

	RS.	A.	P.
Receipts—	128	15	8
Deep-sea fishing			

(2) The High Commissioner originally estimated the cost of the trawler at £4,000 and the Admiralty when approached in the matter demanded £4,500; but as the result of some negotiation, the Director-General of Stores was able to secure a reduction to £3,000.

Prohibition of the capture of sword fishes in coastal towns.

* 556 Q.—Rao Sahib R. SRINIVASAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that cholera broke out in the coastal towns of Southern India whenever the season for capture of sword fishes came; and

(b) whether the Government propose to prohibit capturing of sword fishes in the sea water, bringing them to any of the shores of the Madras Province, and selling them for human food?

A.—(a) No.

(b) Sword fishes are rarely caught and are not so far known to cause any epidemic.

Medical

Aid to village panchayats for maintaining dispensaries.

* 557 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) how many applications have been made by village panchayats since the passing of Act XV of 1920 for aid to maintain—

(i) Ayurvedic dispensaries;

(ii) English dispensaries;

(b) how many of them have been granted such applications; and

(c) how many have been rejected and for what reasons?

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- 4.—(a) (i) One.
 (ii) None.
 (b) None.
 (c) One. No grants are sanctioned for the upkeep of Ayurvedic dispensaries.

Appointment of a woman medical officer for the treatment of venereal diseases.

* 558 Q.—Dr. S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI. Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) the number of in and out female patients that attended the General and other Government hospitals in the City of Madras for the treatment of venereal diseases during the year 1926;

(b) whether any attempt was made to appoint a woman medical officer to look after such women patients in these hospitals; and

(c) if the answer to clause (b) be in the negative, whether the Government will be pleased to take immediate steps for the appointment of female medical officers for the purpose?

4.—(a) The information is furnished below :—

Name of institution.	Number of female patients treated during 1926.	
	In-patients.	Out-patients.
1. Government General Hospital.	113	485
2. Rayapuram Hospital	313	751
3. Royapetta "	37	170
4. Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital.	94	273
5. Hospital for Women and Children.	76	111

(b) There are lady doctors in the Royapetta Hospital, the Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital and the Hospital for Women and Children to attend to such patients. Lady doctors have not been appointed to the General Hospital or the Rayapuram Hospital.

(c) The General and the Rayapuram Hospitals are used for the training of medical students. The majority of the students who attend the General Hospital and all those attending the Rayapuram Hospital are men. As these students must in the course of their training necessarily examine female patients, there is no urgent need for the appointment of lady doctors in these two hospitals. Female patients who object to being examined by male doctors can without difficulty go either to the Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital or to the Hospital for Women and Children.

Medical certificates for public servants.

* 559 Q.—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the head of a department can refuse requisition to a medical officer to examine a subordinate who applies to him for leave on the ground of illness;

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(b) whether after once sending such a requisition, the head of the department can cancel the same;

(c) whether the certificate of illness granted by a registered practitioner is not sufficient; and

(d) whether there is any circular issued by the Government to the heads of the departments (especially the Police Department) advising them not to accept certificates granted by any class of registered medical practitioners?

4.—(a) & (b) The Government have not issued any specific orders on these points.

(c) A certificate of illness granted by a registered medical practitioner is ordinarily sufficient.

(d) There is no such circular. The Government have however declared that the head of an office will be at liberty to decline to accept, without the countersignature of the district surgeon, any medical certificate, unless it has been issued in compliance with a requisition from him.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Agency.

Construction of a bridge across the Seethapalliyeru river.

560 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether his attention was drawn to the question of constructing a bridge across the Seethapalliyeru at Seethapalli village where the main road to Chodavaram in East Godavari crosses Seethapalliyeru;

(b) whether it was brought to the notice of the Government that all traffic has to cease whenever the Seethapalliyeru is in floods;

(c) whether any estimate for the construction of the said bridge has been prepared; if so, what the estimated cost is;

(d) if such estimate has not been prepared whether the hon. Member will have one prepared; and

(e) whether the construction of the bridge will be taken up; and, if so, when?

4.—(a) The construction of a bridge across the Seethapalli stream on the Chodavaram-Maredumilli Road in the East Godavari Agency is one of the works included in the programme of agency development.

(b) The Government have had no specific report to this effect but the fact is probably as suggested.

(c) The estimate for the work has not yet been received, but it has been roughly estimated to cost Rs. 10,000.

(d) Estimates are being prepared.

(e) Yes, as soon as the estimates have been sanctioned and allotment of funds made.

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Cattle Pounds*Transfer of cattle pounds to district boards.*

561 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have considered the question of transferring the cattle pounds to district boards; and

(b) if so, what the result is?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 697 given at the meeting of the Legislative Council, held on 30th March 1927, and the answer to question No. 390 at the August meeting of the Council.

Famine*Interest on the Famine-relief Fund.*

562 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue, the hon. the Member for Finance and the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) what rate of interest is paid by the Central Government for the balance of Famine-relief Fund kept with it by this Government;

(b) whether any amount is proposed to be spent during the current year;

(c) whether any amount was spent in 1925-26 out of this fund; and

(d) if so, for what purpose and in which district?

A.—(a) The rate of interest paid by the Central Government for the balance at the credit of the Famine Insurance Fund is one per cent less than the rate charged during the year for advances made to the Provincial Loans Fund. The rate of interest charged to the Provincial Loans Fund in 1926-27 was $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent and the interest paid on the balances of the Famine Insurance Fund was, therefore, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. For the current year, orders have not yet been received from the Government of India regarding the rate of interest to be charged to the Provincial Loans Fund; the rate of interest to be paid by the Central Government on the balances of the Famine Insurance Fund has not yet, therefore, been fixed.

(b) A sum of about Rs. 5,700 was spent up to 30th July 1927 in connexion with the grant of concession rates for the import of fodder by railway into the Ongole taluk of the Guntur district. It is not possible to say at present what further amount is likely to be spent in the current year.

(c) & (d) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer to question No. 344 answered on 16th March 1927. The relief measures undertaken in 1925-26 were—

- (1) the grant of concession rates for the import of fodder by railway into the Coimbatore district, and
- (2) the opening of test works in that district.

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Land Revenue*Tours made by Mr. Brigstocke.*

563 Q.—Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) for how many days during the year ending with 30th June 1927 Mr. Brigstocke, I.C.S., Collector of Salem, camped in Hosur and for how many days at Yercaud;

(b) the dates on which he stayed at Hosur or in its neighbourhood and at Yercaud during the above period;

(c) for how many trips during the above period Mr. Brigstocke drew travelling allowance bills for journeys to Yercaud and to Hosur;

(d) how many tours Mr. Brigstocke made to the other taluks in the Salem district during the above period of one year;

(e) whether there is a rule to the effect that the Collector of Salem is prohibited from claiming travelling allowance for trips to Yercaud exceeding a certain number during a year;

(f) the number of days for which special charges were incurred and the total amount of the contingent bills drawn by him for tappals being carried to him to Yercaud and to Hosur from the headquarters during the above period of one year;

(g) what was the particular reason why he spent such a large portion of the year at Yercaud and at Hosur instead of at the district headquarters and at other taluk centres in the district;

(h) whether it is a fact that Mrs. Brigstocke was staying at Yercaud and at Bangalore during the greater portion of the time Mr. Brigstocke camped at Yercaud and at Hosur; and

(i) whether it is a fact that the public as well as the litigants were put to considerable inconvenience and expenditure on account of the Collector's prolonged stay from district headquarters?

A.—(a), (b), (c), (d), (f) & (g) Statements showing the dates of move to and halt at Yercaud by the Collector of Salem, the purpose of his journeys and the amount of contingent expenditure incurred in the carriage of tappals to and from his camp during the period from 27th July 1926 to 27th September 1926 are appended to this answer. The Government have not the other details asked for.

(e) No. The hon. Member is referred to rule 80 of the Madras Travelling Allowance Rules which have been published.

(h) The Government have no information on this point.

(i) The Government are not aware that the fact is as stated.

Distribution of lands in 'Kavveru Reserve' in Nellore district among the depressed classes.

564 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the lands in 'Kavveru Reserve' in Nellore district were distributed (as promised in answer to question No. 212, dated 3rd March 1927, in May last) among the depressed classes; and

(b) if so, what the conditions on which these lands were given?

* Vide Appendix XIII on page 148 infra.

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A.—(a) & (b) The Government have no more recent information. A report has been called for.

Failure of crops in the East Godavari district last year.

585 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that the first crops in Guntami lankas in East Godavari had altogether failed last year owing to excessive rains and floods in the Godavari and the second crop failed in nearly all the lankas owing to failure of the monsoon since September last and for other reasons;

(b) if the Government have not the above information, whether they will call for the same;

(c) whether the Government have received mahazars from the lessees concerned requesting the Government to remit the amount payable;

(d) whether the Government have not power to remit the amounts due in spite of G.O. No. 586, Revenue, dated 10th March 1920, if they feel that the grievance is true and calls for help; and

(e) if so, whether the Government are prepared to make any remissions?

A.—(a) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answers given to questions Nos. 67 and 298 on 26th January 1927 and 15th March 1927, respectively. The Government have no further information on the subject.

(c) No.

(b), (d) & (e) The Government would be prepared to consider any recommendations made on sufficient grounds by the Collector to whom the lessees ought to apply if they consider that their losses would justify a remission.

Resolutions passed by the conference of village officers of Karvetnagar Estate.

586 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether any resolutions of a conference of village officers of Karvetnagar Estate, held on 26th February 1927 at Tiruttani under the presidency of Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu, B.A., B.L., M.L.O., were received from the President; and

(b) whether it is contemplated to take them into consideration?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Government have called for a report on the subject from the Board of Revenue.

Revival of the Erikattu system in the Eduyiruppu village.

567 Q.—Mr. SYED TAJUDIN: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue and the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Sub-Collector of Kumbakonam has, at the instance of his late acting Head Clerk, initiated certain enquiries regarding the revival of the Erikattu system

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in the village of Eduyiruppu and other villages of Melattur firka during the recent jamabandi of Papanasam taluk; if so, whether the Government will be pleased to call for a report and lay it on the table of the House?

A.—The Government have heard nothing of the matter in question. If the hon. Member would be good enough to inform Government what is implied in the Erikattu system the Government will be glad to consider whether the conduct of the Sub-Collector and his late acting head clerk merit investigation.

Sale value of waste lands in connexion with the Mettur project.

568 Q.—Mr. SYED TAJUDIN: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue and the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) on what basis in detail the sale value of waste lands to the extent of 17,557 acres was fixed at Rs. 150 per acre as stated in the appendix to the Council Proceedings, dated 28th October 1925;

(b) whether their attention has been drawn to paragraph 85 of Mr. Jackson's resettlement scheme report fixing the average market value of Rs. 14 taram assessment lands at more than Rs. 1,000 per acre;

(c) whether, in view of the fact that these waste lands become liable to an assessment of Rs. 15 per acre for first crop and Rs. 7-8-0 per acre for second crop, the Government have considered the desirability of increasing its prospective and potential market value from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500 an acre after the project water is introduced and it has become a revenue producing asset thereby earning for the Government in a fair public auction a huge capital revenue of 2 to 3 crores to Government, i.e., 50 per cent of the capital outlay; and

(d) whether the Government will be pleased to call for, from the Board of Revenue a report on the latter points and lay it on the table with all orders passed by them regarding the tenure of sivayijamadars occupying these lands now?

A.—(a) The value was estimated by the Board of Revenue.

(b) The Government are aware of the contents of paragraph 85 of Mr. Jackson's Scheme report.

(c) & (d) The Government will consider whether it is advisable to increase the estimate of sale-proceeds. The attention of the hon. Member is however drawn to the fact that Mr. Jackson estimated the value of the best wet lands at Rs. 1,052 per acre.

The reference to the 'tenure' of a sivayijamadar in this connexion is not understood. No claim on the ground of sivayijama cultivation has been or will be admitted valid in respect of lands coming under this Project.

Relative rights of tree pattadar versus land pattadar in Tanjore district.

569 Q.—Mr. SYED TAJUDIN: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased—

(a) to lay on the table of the House all the old papers quoted in 12, 21 and 36, Madras Law Reports, on the relative rights of tree pattadar versus land pattadar in Tanjore district; and

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(b) to state whether it is a fact that the tenure of trees standing on assessed waste lands were transferred to tope poramboke by the Collector of Tanjore in contravention of the Government Order published in 1911; if so whether the hon. Member will be pleased to call for the correspondence between the Collector of Tanjore and the Board of Revenue in 1925-26-27 and lay them on the table?

A.—(a) The hon. Member has not stated the pages of the volumes of the Law Reports at which the papers have been quoted. The Government have, however, perused certain old papers quoted in decisions relating to the Salem and Tinnevely districts. (12, Madras 203; 21, Madras 433; and 36, Madras 149). They are unable to find among them any specific report on the subject mentioned in the question.

(b) Presumably the hon. Member refers to G.O. No. 3405, Revenue, dated 14th November 1911. The suggestion that the Collector of Tanjore has modified the tenure of trees by transferring land from assessed waste to poramboke is not understood.

Action taken on the petition of W. Thiruvengada Mudaliyar.

570 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether any and if so, what action has been taken on the petition dated 31st January 1927 submitted to the Secretary, Land Revenue and Settlement, by the ryots of No. 126, Movur village, Tiruvallur taluk, Chingleput district, requesting the grant of immediate relief in respect of the Tamarai Madugu;

(b) whether it is a fact that a petition was submitted by W. Thiruvengada Mudaliyar, retired Government servant, and pattadar No. 80, Movur village, Tiruvallur taluk, to cancel the penalty of Rs. 6 which was imposed for baling water from Chetti Thangal—vide Chingleput Collector's letter No. 7485/25, dated 19th May 1925;

(c) whether another petition dated 22nd July 1927 was submitted to the Board of Revenue, Land Revenue and Settlement, to grant immediate relief from Chetti Thangal in No. 126, Movur village, Tiruvallur taluk, Chingleput district; and

(d) whether the Secretary, Board of Revenue, replied in his endorsement No. 4642/27, dated 1st August 1927, stating therein that it was time-barred?

A.—(a) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer given to question No. 296 on 15th March 1927.

(b), (c) & (d) The Government are not aware of the correspondence referred to.

Minor Irrigation

Levy of water-cess on the lands irrigated under tanks classed under Minor Irrigation in East Godavari.

571 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the number of tanks classed under minor irrigation in East Godavari;

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(b) the extent irrigated under each;

(c) the water-cess levied for such lands under each tank;

(d) the capital expenditure incurred for each of such tanks till 1925-26;

(e) the amount of expenditure sanctioned for repairs and capital works sanctioned under this head during 1926-27;

(f) the amount actually spent during that period; and

(g) the reasons for not spending the rest?

A.—(a) From information immediately available with the Government, the number of minor irrigation tanks in East Godavari would appear to be 961.

(b) & (c) These particulars are not available in any record or return and would have to be specially compiled.

(d) & (e) Expenditure on such works is not classed in the manner assumed in these questions. There are no capital and revenue accounts maintained and in any estimate capital expenditure is not differentiated from maintenance.

(f) & (g) The amount sanctioned for expenditure on Minor Irrigation works, i.e., Rs. 27,800, was spent in full.

Provision of funds for minor irrigation works.

572 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have any desire to give effect to G.O. No. 572, Revenue, dated 18th December 1912, by providing funds at least now to carry out minor irrigation works mentioned in the above Government Order; and

(b) whether the Government are in a position to state whether any works, and if so, which works have been carried out up till now?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The hon. Member is referred to the Public Works Department Administration Reports, Part II. No further detailed information is before Government.

Public Service

Alleged divergency in the figures of gazetted and non-gazetted appointments in the administration reports of 1924-25 and 1925-26.

573 Q.—Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any explanation for the divergent figures that appear as holding gazetted and non-gazetted appointments from the different communities in the services of the Government in the administration reports of 1924-25 and 1925-26;

(b) how it is that in the Madras Administration Report of 1925, Brahmans are supposed to have 594 gazetted appointments, whereas in 1926 they have only 402;

(c) what the figures would be on the 1st of April 1926 for the different communities in respect to the different services mentioned in the administration report on the same calculation as was adopted for the figures that were given as on the 1st of April 1925;

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(d) how this divergence arose and who was responsible for so preparing the figures as to make it impossible to achieve the main idea intended by that analysis, the idea of comparing the strength of the different communities in the services year after year;

(e) whether the Government are aware that in the Civil List issued at present there are some administrations regarding the officers of which the classification into communities is omitted; and

(f) whether it is a fact that in the list issued for the Judicial Department the castes of the Judges of the High Court are given; but the castes or the race or the religion of the members of the subordinate judiciary are omitted?

A.—(a) Yes

(b) & (d) The divergence is due to the fact that the figures in the Madras Administration Report of 1925-26 do not include officers in the High Court and the mufassal civil courts, as has been mentioned in the note to the statement in the report.

(e) The figures given in the Administration Report for the year 1924-25 in some cases include officiating and temporary appointments while in others they do not. Correct figures for the permanent and temporary and officiating staff have since been obtained from heads of departments and a statement showing these figures as they stood on 1st of April 1925 and on 1st of April 1926 is appended hereto.*

(f) Yes.

(g) Yes.

Increments to unpassed clerks.

574 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have passed orders declining to give retrospective effect to the formal exemption given to unpassed clerks as per G.O. No. 104, Law (Education), dated 4th February 1926;

(b) whether they have considered the fact that these exempted unpassed clerks have put in long approved service and had been drawing increments for more than a year which had been sanctioned by the heads of offices under the powers vested in them under the Fundamental Rules;

(c) whether it is to be understood that the Government have disregarded or have not considered the representations made by the Board of Revenue on 12th February 1926 and other heads of departments referred to in the answer to question No. 1750, dated 28th March 1926, regarding giving retrospective effect to the exemption orders;

(d) whether it is a fact that certain clerks who were exempted by the Chief Conservator of Forests have been drawing increments retrospectively from 1st March 1923 and not after two years from the date of exemption;

(e) whether it is a fact that unpassed Secondary School-Leaving Certificate clerks who have been similarly exempted either by heads of departments or by Collectors have been allowed to draw increments and count continuous service prior to the date of their exemption;

* Vide Appendix XIV on page 149 infra.

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(f) if so, on what grounds the distinction is being shown to similarly exempted unpassed clerks who had been drawing increments under the sanction of the heads of offices for more than a year, but subsequently recovered for none of their fault;

(g) whether they had in view the retrospective effect given to exemption orders while passing orders in paragraph 3 (iv) of G.O. No. 778, Law (Education), dated 4th May 1926; and

(h) if so, why they changed their views and what are the grounds for such a change?

A.—(a), (b), (d) & (f) The hon. Member is informed that G.O. No. 104, Law (Education), dated 4th February 1925, did not give 'formal exemption to unpassed clerks', but only defined the circumstances in which they could draw increments. The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answers to question No. 785 of 1927.

(c) No.

(e) It is not clear what the hon. Member means by 'unpassed Secondary School-Leaving Certificate clerks who have been exempted'. The hon. Member possibly refers to clerks in the Revenue Department who were exempted by the Board of Revenue from certain conditions prescribed by the Board itself under its powers; these clerks possessed the qualifications prescribed in the Public Service Notification and therefore required no exemption from Government.

(g) & (h) In 1925 the Government laid down that service for purposes of increment would count only from the date of exemption and that policy has been adhered to. Further consideration has shown no reason to depart from it. The Government are not aware of any change of view. In paragraph 3 (iv) of G.O. No. 778, Law (Education), dated 8th May 1926, Government only said they would consider the question. They did so with the result above stated.

Exemption of unpassed clerks from the Public Service Notification.

575 Q.—MR. K. S. SIVASUBRAHMANYA AYYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that such of the unpassed clerks of the Educational Department as were exempted by the Director of Public Instruction under amendment to rule I of the Public Service Notification by virtue of their having put in two years service as clerks prior to 6th August 1917 under the orders of the Government are now required to refund the increment drawn by them from 1st March 1925 to 25th September 1925, although they were started in the inferior time-scale of pay fixed for clerks and were also permitted to draw their increments automatically with effect from 1st March 1921, the date of the introduction of the new time-scale;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a few unpassed clerks of the same department whose exemption under amendment to rule I of the Public Service Notification could not be dealt with by the Director of Public Instruction for the reason that they had not put in two years service as clerks

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prior to 6th August 1917 were subsequently granted exemption by the Local Government and were similarly started in the same time-scale of pay with effect from 1st March 1921 and permitted to draw their increments automatically without interruption or question of refund;

(c) whether the Government will be pleased to restore the disallowed increment to the poorly paid clerks of the first description and to keep them at least on a par with the other set of unpassed clerks in respect of their pay in the new time-scale; and

(d) whether the Government will be pleased to give retrospective effect from 1st March 1921 to G.O. No. 949, dated 5th November 1926?

A.—(a) The Government are not aware of any such amendment to rule I of the Public Service Notification empowering the Director of Public Instruction to exempt certain clerks. Possibly the hon. Member has in mind the last note under Article I of the Public Service Notification. Unpassed clerks coming under that note require no exemption for promotion to, or confirmation in, appointments carrying a substantive pay of Rs. 85 per mensem in the mufassal or Rs. 40 per mensem in the Madras City. Such clerks are not entitled to increments under that note.

(b) The Director of Public Instruction could not exempt under the note to Article I of the Public Service Notification to which the hon. Member apparently refers. All clerks who had been exempted by Government only to a specified limit in the old graded scale of pay but were allowed by heads of departments without further formal exemption to rise in the lower time-scale of Rs. $\frac{85-60}{40-55}$ and whose cases were included by heads of departments in their lists for Government's approval, were allowed in G.O. No. 949, Public, dated 5th November 1926, to rise to the efficiency bar at Rs. 50 or Rs. 55, as the case might be, in the inferior time-scale.

(c) The unpassed clerks referred to by the hon. Member would have to be exempted by Government from the provisions of Article I of the Public Service Notification before they could rise in the time-scale.

(d) Government have laid down a general policy that retrospective effect to orders sanctioning exemption should not be given. They see no reason to deviate from that policy.

Memorial from the non-gazetted officers of Visagapatam.

576 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether any memorial has been received from the non-gazetted officers of Visagapatam regarding the grant of compensatory allowance to meet the high cost of living at Vizagapatam;

(b) whether it is contemplated to grant the request; and

(c) if so, to what extent?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) & (c) The answer to clause (b) is in the negative.

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Exemption of unpassed clerks.

577 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that many unpassed candidates were confirmed without specific exemption after the issue of G.O. No. 1021, dated 6th August 1917, and prior to G.O. No. 991, Home (Judicial), dated 29th July 1918, at a time when the minimum educational qualification for public service was Secondary School-Leaving Certificate;

(b) whether the Government are also aware of the fact that such clerks are not under G.O. No. 164, Law (Education), dated 4th February 1925, allowed to draw increments in the time-scale and that it was due to the fault of the respective heads of offices who failed to obtain the necessary exemption for which failure the poor clerks are now suffering; and

(c) whether the Government will issue a Government Order allowing all unpassed clerks to draw the increments in the time-scale of pay in future?

A.—(a) No.

(b) Government are aware that G.O. No. 164, Law (Education), dated 4th February 1925, laid down that exemption was necessary before certain clerks could rise in the time-scale.

(c) If an unpassed clerk is exempted now by Government from the provisions of Article I of the Public Service Notification he can draw increments in the time-scale. Each case will be considered on its merits.

Number of Indians and Europeans in the superior services.

578 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) according to the recommendations of the Lee Commission regarding superior services dealt with by them, how many Europeans and Indians ought to be now in service and how many there are actually; and

(b) whether the number of Europeans is more than the number that was fixed by the Lee Commission; if so, the reason therefor?

A.—(a) & (b) The question appears to assume that the Lee Commission recommended an annual scale of proportions between Europeans and Indians in the various services. That is not so.

What the Commission recommended was that rates of recruitment should be adopted that might be estimated to produce certain proportions of Indians and Europeans in the various services at specified number of years after the date of their report. For example, fifteen years is the specified period in the case of the Indian Civil Service and twenty-five years in the case of the Indian Police Service.

Survey and Settlement

Proposals regarding the resettlement of the East and West Godavari districts.

579 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Settlement Officers of East and West Godavari districts have sent their proposals regarding resettlement;

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- (b) if so, when ;
 (c) whether the Government have considered these proposals and have come to any decision ; and
 (d) whether the proposals made by the Settlement Officers, and decisions of the Government, if any, will be placed on the table for early information of this House ?

A.—(a) to (d) The attention of the hon. Member is drawn to the answer given to clause (a) of question No. 406.

Resettlement operations in the East Godavari district.

580 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state with regard to East Godavari district—

- (a) at what stage the resettlement operations are ;
 (b) when the resettlement will come into force ; and
 (c) whether the Settlement Officer has sent any proposals with regard to rates of assessment ; if so, what they are ?

A.—(a) The correction of the registration by the issue of rough pattas and the hearing of objections thereto and the classification of waste and poramboke lands are now in progress.

(b) No resettlement will come into force till after the expiry of the present settlement which expires with fasli 1338 (1928-29).

(c) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to clause (a) of question No. 406.

Depressed Classes

Amount spent by the Commissioner of Labour in connexion with the depressed classes.

581 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the amounts spent by the Commissioner of Labour since the time the institutions were started or aided on the following :—

- (1) the Depressed Classes Hostel, Madras,
 (2) the Depressed Classes Hostel, Masulipatam,
 (3) the Boarding House of the Depressed Classes Mission, Mangalore ;

(b) the basis on which grants were made for expenditure incurred ; and

(c) whether the aid given is based on the actual expenses incurred ?

A.—(a) The figures available are as follows :—

(1) The Depressed Classes Hostel, Madras—

Year.	Expenditure.
	Rs.
1923-24	3,764
1924-25	7,814
1925-26	9,186

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(2) The Depressed Classes Hostel, Masulipatam—

Year.	Expenditure.
	Rs.
1925-26	5,584 recurring and 1,264 non-recurring.

(3) Boarding grants to the Depressed Classes Mission, Mangalore—

Year.	Expenditure.
	Rs.
1925-26	520
1926-27	1,865

(b) & (c) The two hostels are now maintained by Government, and Government meet the total net expenditure. The grant payable to the Depressed Classes Mission, Mangalore, is fixed with reference to the estimated expenditure on account of boarding the number of boys expected in the year.

Grant of lands to the depressed classes.

582 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

- (a) what the population of depressed classes is ;
 (b) what percentage of them had landed property prior to 1920-21 ;
 (c) how many of them have been granted lands by the Government after 1920-21 ;
 (d) whether any of these alienated the lands granted to them by Government ;

(e) if so, how many of them ; and

(f) if the above information is not available at present whether the Government will get the information and furnish to this House ?

A.—(a) The hon. Member is referred to the last census report. The Government have no later information.

(b) to (f) The annual administration reports of the Labour Department give information about the extent of land assigned each year to the depressed classes. They have been placed on the Editors' Table. The Government have no further information on the points raised ; and to get it would involve prolonged and elaborate enquiries in each district. The Government do not think it worth while to embark on such enquiries.

Factories Act

Application of the Factories Act to the workshop attached to the Andhra Jateeyakalasala, Masulipatam.

583 Q.—Mr. G. HARIBHAVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the provisions of the Factories Act have been applied to the workshop attached to the Andhra Jateeyakalasala, Masulipatam ;

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(b) whether representations have been made by the authorities of the institution that it is an educational institution and therefore that it should not be brought under the Act; and

(c) if the answers to (a) and (b) are in the affirmative, why such a request has been declined?

A.—(a) to (c) From an appeal received from the Secretary to the Kala-sala, it appears that the workshop attached to the institute has been registered as a factory. The appeal is under consideration

Forests

Depots in the three forest districts of Kurnool.

584 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: With reference to the reply to my question No. 82 regarding depots in the three forest districts of Kurnool answered on 28th August 1927, that the Government had called for information, will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to place the report or information on the table of the House?

A.—The information asked for in Legislative Council question No. 82 is appended.^a

Transference of reserve forests to the management of panchayats in the East Godavari district.

585 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the extent of forest in East Godavari classed as "the ryots' forests generally";

(b) what portion of this is under forest panchayats, if any; and

(c) if none, whether it is intended to place any portion of such forest under forest panchayats?

A.—(a) 17.07 square miles

(b) & (c) An extent of 13.28 square miles was under the management of Forest Panchayats at the end of the quarter ending 31st March 1927.

Issue of permits for manure leaves in North Arcot district.

586 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state, with reference to question No. 69, dated 26th January 1927, regarding issue of permits for manure leaves in North Arcot district—

(a) whether the information called for has been received; and

(b) if so, what it is?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The information is appended.^b

^a Vide Appendix IV on page 149 infra. ^b Vide Appendix XVI on page 180 infra.

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Quantity of sandalwood raised in this Presidency.

587 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the quantity of sandalwood raised in this Presidency in each of the last ten years;

(b) the cost incurred in each of the last ten years for raising the quantity mentioned in clause (a); and

(c) the value derived in each of the last ten years?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to the Annual Administration Reports which contain all available information.

Grazing fees collected for the last five years and expenditure under this head for the same period.

588 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of cattle for which grazing fees were collected in each of the last five years;

(b) the amount of fees collected in each of the last five years; and

(c) the expenditure incurred under this head during each of the last five years?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the "Return of grazing in the State Forests" appended to the Administration Report of the Forest department for the years referred to.

(c) Separate accounts showing expenditure under this head are not maintained.

Revenue and expenditure for each year from Forest department from the beginning till 1925-26.

589 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state: the revenue and the expenditure—ordinary and capital—from Forest department from the commencement till 1925-26 for each year?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to the annual administration reports of the department which are placed on the Editors' Table.

Jails

Recommendations made by the Jail Industries Committee.

590 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) what the chief recommendations made by the Jail Industries Committee are; and

(b) whether the report made by the above Committee together with orders passed by the Government thereon will be placed on the table?

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A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 258 given at the meeting of the Legislative Council on 20th August 1925. A copy * of G.O. No. 2157, Law (General), dated 4th July 1925, which is self-contained and sets out all the recommendations of the Jail Industries Committee is, however, again placed on the Council table.

Information concerning the Malabar rebellion prisoners.

591 Q.—MR. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether the information with regard to question No. 771, dated 31st March 1927, regarding prisoners connected with the Malabar rebellion, has been received and whether the question be answered now?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 519.

Information regarding the Malabar Rebellion prisoners.

592 Q.—MR. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state with reference to question No. 771, dated 31st March 1927, regarding prisoners connected with the Malabar rebellion—

- (a) whether the information called for has been received; and
(b) if so, whether the question will now be answered?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 519.

Labour

Report of the Unemployment Committee.

593 Q.—MR. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

- (a) whether any orders have been passed by the Government on the report of the Unemployment Committee; and
(b) the number of witnesses examined by the Committee?

A.—(a) No.
(b) Twelve witnesses were examined and 216 sent replies to the questionnaire.

Navigation

Expenditure on, and the income from, the Buckingham canal.

594 Q.—MR. K. KOTI REDDI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state with regard to the Buckingham canal—

- (a) the capital expenditure up to the end of financial year 1926-27;
(b) the working expenses (cost of establishment and maintenance) for the last ten years;
(c) the income derived each year for the last ten years;
(d) the reasons for the decrease or increase of income, if any;
(e) the proposals, if any, from private persons to take it up and make it remunerative, and if so, what they are and from whom; and
(f) the objection, if any, raised by the Government of India to make the canal more navigable and carry more traffic as it is likely to compete with the railway traffic?

* Separately placed on the table.

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A.—(a) The capital outlay to end of 1925-26 was Rs. 90,55,326 inclusive of indirect charges. Figures for 1926-27 are not yet available.

(b) & (c) The figures are as follows:—

					Charges.	Receipts.
					RS.	RS.
1916-17	...	...	...	...	1,23,533	66,999
1917-18	...	...	...	...	1,42,323	78,798
1918-19	...	...	...	...	1,96,722	87,428
1919-20	...	...	...	...	2,25,029	80,754
1920-21	...	...	...	...	2,24,991	76,842
1921-22	...	...	...	...	2,46,499	78,869
1922-23	...	...	...	...	2,69,843	78,814
1923-24	...	...	...	...	2,96,096	78,927
1924-25	...	...	...	...	3,81,660	80,204
1925-26	...	...	...	...	3,86,915	77,776

(d) The increase in receipts during 1917-18 and 1918-19 was attributed to the restrictions imposed on railway traffic during the war, and the fall in 1919-20 and 1920-21 to the removal of such restrictions. No special reasons have been suggested for the other variations.

(e) The attention of the hon. Member is drawn to the answer to clause (g) of question No. 42 (at the meeting of 28th August 1927).

(f) The Government are not aware that the Government of India have ever objected to the improvement of the canal.

Civil Justice

Claim of the copyists in civil courts to be regarded as belonging to a pensionable service.

595 Q.—MR. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

- (a) whether the Government have considered the prayer of the copyists in Civil Courts to be regarded as belonging to a pensionable service; and
(b) if so, whether the prayer will be accepted?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to clause (a) of question No. 464.

Memorial from the process-servers regarding their pay, pensions and other facilities.

596 Q.—MR. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to say—

- (a) whether any memorials were received from the process-servers regarding improvement of their pay and pensions and the grant of travelling allowances and other facilities;
(b) whether it is contemplated to grant any of their prayers; and
(c) if so, to what extent?

A.—(a) Yes.
(b) & (c) The question is under consideration.

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Criminal Justice*Withdrawal of the prosecution of the officers of the Oil Company in Madras.*

597 Q.—Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) under what circumstances and for exactly what reasons the Government withdrew the prosecution of the officers of the Oil Company in Madras for causing grievous hurt by shooting in the recent oil strike troubles; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the case was investigated by no less an authority than the Chief Presidency Magistrate himself and that he found a prima facie case had been made out against the accused?

A.—(a) The General Secretary of the Madras Presidency Oil Men's Union, under direction of its President, asked the Commissioner of Labour, Madras, to move for the withdrawal of the cases (both those against some workmen and those against some officers of the Burma Oil Company) which arose out of the disturbances in connexion with the strike. He declared that since the strike harmony had been restored between the men and the management and that the continuance of the cases would prejudice the good relations existing between them and possibly lead to further trouble. After ascertaining that all parties concerned were agreeable to the withdrawal of the cases and after consulting the Commissioner of Police, the Government authorized the Prosecuting Inspector to announce that while it is impossible for them to condone violence at a time of strikes from whatever section it may arise, yet having regard to the representation made to them in the letter from the General Secretary of the Union and to the feelings of parties on both sides, the Government were willing, if the Court agreed, to withdraw all the cases.

(b) Yes.

Alleged irregularity of Mr. Brigstocke.

598 Q.—Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether they have received complaints that Mr. Brigstocke, I.C.S., Collector of Salem, has invariably been failing to give notice of the dates of hearings of Criminal Revision and other petitions filed before him as District Magistrate, either to the parties or to their pleaders, or communicate even the final results of such proceedings?

A.—The answer is in the negative.

Circumstances under which Mr. Charles Mohony shot a man

599 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether there were in the past any incidents similar to that of Mr. Charles Mohony, dated 6th August 1925, wherein European officers were concerned, if so, what they are; and

(b) whether any action was taken in such cases?

A.—(a) & (b) No such cases have been traced in the records.

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Estates Land Act*Introduction of an amending Bill to the Estates Land Act.*

600 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

- (a) when the Committee to revise the Estates Land Act was formed;
- (b) who the members of the Committee are;
- (c) how many times the Committee has sat;
- (d) whether there were any occasions on which the Committee could not work for want of quorum; if so, how many;
- (e) whether the proceedings of the Committee will be published along with the report of the Committee;
- (f) whether it is a fact that “during the first few meetings the voting was heavily loaded against the tenants”; and
- (g) when the Bill amending the Estates Land Act will be introduced?

A.—(a) The Committee for the amendment of the Estates Land Act was constituted in G.O. No. 1917, Law (General), dated the 27th June 1924.

(b) The members of the Committee are—

The hon. the Law Member—*Chairman.*

- (1) Mr. P. L. Moore, C.I.E., I.C.S., Member, Board of Revenue.
- (2) M.R.Ry. T. R. Venkatarama Sastriyar Avargal, C.I.E., Advocate-General, Madras.
- (3) Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo, M.L.C.
- (4) M.R.Ry. Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar Avargal, High Court Vakil, Mylapore.
- (5) M.R.Ry. K. Jagannatha Ayyar Avargal, High Court Vakil, Madras.
- (6) M.R.Ry. P. Venkataramana Rao Avargal, High Court Vakil, Madras.
- (7) M.R.Ry. Srinivasa Ayyangar Avargal, M.L.C., High Court Vakil.
- (8) The Raja of Parlakimedi.
- (9) J. M. Yahya Ali Sahib Bahadur, Government Pleader, and Public Prosecutor, Nellore.
- (10) M.R.Ry. S. Raja Rajeswara Sethupathi Avargal, Raja of Ramnad.
- (11) The Secretary, Madras Landholders' Association, Royapetta, Madras.
- (12) M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib J. A. Vedanayaka Tevar Avargal, President, Usilampatti Taluk Board, Madura.
- (13) M.R.Ry. V. Raghunatha Reddi of Tsadum, Punganur division, Chittoor district.
- (14) M.R.Ry. M. Narasimham Pantulu, Deputy Collector, through Board of Revenue.
- (15) M.R.Ry. N. Koilpillai Avargal, Assistant Secretary, Board of Revenue.
- (16) The Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri, M.L.C.
- (17) M.R.Ry. T. M. Krishnaswami Ayyar Avargal, High Court Vakil, 'Bala Vilas,' Mylapore, Madras.

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(18) M.R.Ry. B. Satyanarayana Pantulu Garu, High Court Vakil, Peter's Road, Royapetta, Madras.

(19) M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur T. Raghaviah Pantulu Garu, c.s.i., Secretary to the Committee.

(e) Seventeen times.

(d) No.

(e) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 45. On receipt of the Sub-Committee's report and the draft Bill the proceedings of the Committee will be placed on the table together with the Sub-Committee's report and the draft Bill.

(f) No.

(g) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 45.

Irrigation

Investigation of the Kistna reservoir scheme.

601 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

- (a) how long ago the Kistna Reservoir scheme was investigated;
- (b) when the investigation was completed;
- (c) when plans and estimates were made ready;
- (d) what the estimated cost of the whole scheme is;
- (e) what extent of land this scheme is likely to irrigate; and
- (f) why this scheme has not been taken up for execution as yet?

A.—(a) to (d) The proposal to construct a reservoir to supplement the November-December supply to the delta and to enable a second crop to be grown was first formulated by Mr. Reid who submitted a preliminary report in 1901. A detailed investigation of the project was recommended by the Irrigation Commission and undertaken by Mr. Reid in 1902. Detailed estimates were submitted to the Government of India in 1906 for a reservoir at Daida, but it was subsequently found that this would not satisfy the conditions of a productive work, and engineering difficulties were anticipated in the construction of the main canal. Alternative sites were then considered and a site at Pulichintala (Wadanapalli) was finally selected; the investigation of this scheme was completed and detailed estimates were submitted to the Government of India in 1912. They amounted to Rs. 640 lakhs for 'works' only or Rs. 834 lakhs including establishment, tools and plant and indirect charges.

(e) Six lakhs ten thousand acres in the Guntur uplands; 125,000 acres of new irrigation in the Kistna delta; and 167,000 acres of 'late crop' irrigation.

(f) Colonel Ellis as Chief Engineer (Irrigation) in 1917 advised the Government that if the Kistna Reservoir project were undertaken it should not be commenced till the Cauvery Reservoir project was approaching completion. The Government since then have failed to secure the co-operation of His Exalted

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Highness the Nizam's Government which is essential as 75 square miles of Hyderabad State would be submerged by the reservoir, and accordingly the Tungabhadra scheme will be further considered first.

Ordinary plant ordered through Indian Stores Department, Delhi, for Metur project.

602 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

- (a) whether the ordinary plant ordered through Indian Stores Department, Delhi, is now in operation at Metur;
- (b) what the cost of this plant is; and
- (c) what work it is expected to do?

A.—The Government find it difficult to answer such a question. Various machines such as engines, compressors, generators, crushers, etc., have been ordered, some through the Indian Stores Department and some otherwise; some of them have arrived and are in use, doing the work for which they were designed.

Construction of a channel from Turiyalur river.

603 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state with reference to question No. 12, dated 24th January 1927, by Mr. Adinarayana Chettiyar regarding the construction of a channel from Turiyalur river—

- (a) whether the information and report called for have been received; and
- (b) if so, whether they will be placed on the table?

A.—(a) & (b) A report from the Chief Engineer was received last May and a copy is now placed on the table.*

Expenditure incurred in connexion with Godavari Anicut and the revenue derived from water-cess in respect of lands irrigated by Godavari river.

604 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

- (a) the total capital expenditure incurred in connexion with the Godavari Anicut, irrigation canals and other expenditure up to 1925-26;
- (b) the revenue derived from water-cess in respect of the lands irrigated by the Godavari river in each year after the construction of the anicut until 1925-26;
- (c) the total revenue derived from other sources until 1925-26; and
- (d) the gross and net revenue from the same in the year 1925-26?

A.—(a) Rs. 1,66,42,261.

(b) The gross total from 1852 to 1926 was Rs. 15,94,00,480. For annual details the hon. Member is referred to the annual administration reports.

(c) Rs. 1,77,00,962.

(d) Rs. 42,80,292 and Rs. 88,18,988.

* Vide Appendix XVII on page 151 infra.

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Area supplied with water from the head sluice at Bobberlanka, East Godavari.

605 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

- (a) whether water can be supplied to Polavaram Island with the existing head sluice at Bobberlanka, East Godavari;
- (b) if not, whether it is intended to widen the above head sluice;
- (c) for what area the head sluice at Bobberlanka was expected to supply water; and
- (d) for what area the above sluice supplies water at present?

- A.—(a) Yes.
 (b) Does not arise.
 (c) 164,800 acres.
 (d) 144,000 acres.

Construction of a dam at the junction of the Tungabhadra and Kistna rivers.

606 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI. Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

- (a) whether it was ever contemplated to have a dam down the place where Tungabhadra joins Kistna river;
- (b) if not whether enquiry will now be made into the question; and
- (c) whether any memorial was received regarding the above question from the inhabitants of Thripuranthakam, Markapur taluk, Kurnool district?

- A.—(a) & (b) A project for a dam at Sangameswaram, three miles east of the junction of the two rivers, has been considered, but the proposal was finally dropped in 1926 because the Government failed to come to any arrangements with the Nizam's Government on the question of the lands which would be submerged.
 (c) Yes.

Police

The Goonda activities in Berhampur.

607 Q.—Mr. T. M. NARAYANASWAMI PILLAI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

- (a) whether the Government have received any information with reference to the reply to question No. 353 answered on 27th August 1927, regarding the spread of Goonda activities in Berhampur; and
- (b) whether the Government will depute a special officer from Madras or the Deputy Inspector-General, Waltair, to investigate into the causes and devise remedies for the alleged trouble?

- A.—(a) Yes.
 The Government understand that there are no goondas in Berhampur and never have been and consequently there are no goonda activities there. No persons therefore have been suspected or enrolled as K.D.s, nor has any action been necessary on the part of the Town Police.
 (b) The Government see no reason to adopt such a course.

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Special concessions to Police officers belonging to the British army.

608 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

- (a) whether any special allowance is granted to Police officers, who had belonged to the British army, and if so, to whom and on what grounds;
- (b) whether this concession is denied to reserve inspectors who are ex-soldiers, and if so, the reason for this differential treatment; and
- (c) whether Government have received complaints from any Police officers who are denied this concession, and if so, what action has been taken?

- A.—(a) Yes, to sergeants at Rs. 25 per mensem. Grant of an allowance was found essential if ex-soldiers of the British army were to be recruited at all. It is considered desirable to have such men for work in the reserves and training schools.
 (b) Yes; the pay of inspectors is considered sufficiently attractive without further inducements.
 (c) Some sergeants without British army service have asked for the allowance and were refused it. The latest petition traceable is dated 1922. No inspectors have complained so far as Government are aware.

Acquisition of 'Goodacre's bungalow' at Calicut.

609 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state with regard to acquisition of the house and compound known as 'Goodacre's bungalow' at Calicut under G.O. No. 1618, dated 29th October 1925, the emergency that occasioned the acquisition under special powers?

- A.—The expenditure was authorized under section 72-D (2) (b) of the Government of India Act because it was necessary to close with the owner's offer at once and owing to the prorogation of the Council it was not possible to move a supplementary demand in October 1926. The house was required to accommodate the District Superintendent of Police, Calicut.

Finance

The revenue, expenditure and the amount contributed to the Central Government from 1884-85 to 1925-26 by the Madras Government.

610 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

- (a) the revenue, expenditure and the amount contributed to the Central Government in each year commencing from 1884-85 till 1925-26;
- (b) whether during the above period any amount, besides the amounts annually contributed was placed at the disposal of the Central Government by this Government;
- (c) if so, what the amounts so placed were and when they were so placed; and
- (d) whether there were any conditions attached to these payments; if so, what they were?

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4.—(a) Reference is invited to paragraphs 104 to 109 and 200 to 207 of the report on Indian Constitutional Reforms. Before 1st April 1921, Provincial Governments had no separate resources of their own, their income being obtained mainly from a share of divided heads of revenue and from lump assignments from Imperial revenues. There was consequently no contribution from the Provincial Government to the Central Government before 1st April 1921. The revenue and expenditure of the Provincial Government from 1889–1900 are given in Statements III and IV on pages 6–7 of the Budget Memorandum for 1927–28. The revenue and expenditure for 1884–85 and the following four years were—

			Revenue.	Expenditure.
			LAKHS.	LAKHS.
			RS.	RS.
1884–85	...	...	286.17	244.90
1885–86	...	...	254.95	240.28
1886–87	...	...	250.78	242.86
1887–88	...	...	278.54	268.00
1888–89	...	...	282.78	271.84

The amounts contributed since 1921–22 have been—

					LAKHS.
					RS.
1921–22	...	..	...	...	848.00
1922–23	...	...	...	...	848.00
1923–24	...	...	...	...	848.00
1924–25	...	...	...	...	848.00
1925–26	...	...	...	...	221.98
1926–27	...	...	...	...	165.19

(b), (c) & (d) No contributions were made to the Central Government other than those specified in the answer to clause (a).

Huge surpluses of budget from 1889–1890 to 1920–21, etc.

611 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state, with reference to the statement published on pages 6 and 7 of the Budget Memorandum for 1927–28, what was done with the huge surpluses shown in column 8 from the year 1889–1890 to 1920–21?

A.—The figures entered in column 8 of the statement on pages 6 and 7 of the Budget Memorandum do not represent surpluses actually realized. The actual balance at the close of each year is shown in column 5 of the statement. The figures in columns 6 to 8 show what the position would have been if the division of Revenue and Expenditure between the Central and Provincial Governments introduced with the Reforms of 1920–21 had obtained in the earlier years; they illustrate the gradual expansion and release of those revenues which have been from time to time at the disposal of the Provincial Government for purposes now scheduled as Provincial.

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Education

Administration of Sri Sankara Vidyasala High School, Kodumudi.

612 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government (the hon. the Minister or the Director of Public Instruction) received any communication from the District Educational Officer, Coimbatore and the Nilgiris, regarding the administration of Sri Sankara Vidyasala High School, Kodumudi;

(b) what action the Government have taken or intend to take on the matter; and

(c) if the Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that the School Board has ceased to function properly in that articles 14 and 15 of the Registered Memorandum and rules of the Association are consistently not being acted upon; if not, whether the Government will be pleased to direct an enquiry into it?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The Government have not received any communication on the subject from the District Educational Officer. A report will be called for.

Distribution of the provision in the budget for 1926–27 among Indian Boarding houses.

613 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the grant of Rs. 80,000 provided in the budget for 1926–27 has been distributed among Indian Boarding houses;

(b) if so, among which houses and how much for each; and

(c) how many boys there are in each of such houses?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 196. The Government have not got the information as to the amount paid to each boarding house. The total amount distributed in 1926–27 was Rs. 48,700.

Establishment of a department for the advanced study of Indian Philosophy, etc.

614 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state with reference to the answer given to question No. 27, dated 25th January 1927, regarding the applications submitted by the Madras University towards the establishment of a department for the advanced study of Indian Philosophy and of a department for mathematical research—

(a) whether the amount asked for by the University was granted;

(b) what that amount is; and

(c) if not granted, the reasons for adopting such a course?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) A sum of Rs. 11,900, being the amount asked for by the University, has been provided in the Budget Estimate for the current year for grant to the University towards the cost of the two departments referred to. The application of the University for the payment of the amount actually required is awaited.

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The villages with a population of 500 and more in 1922-23 and 1925-26 where there are no elementary schools.

615 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

- (a) the number of villages in this province without elementary schools with a population of 500 or more in the year 1922-23 and 1925-26;
- (b) what steps Government contemplate to take to complete the scheme of having elementary schools in all such villages; and
- (c) within what period?

A.—(a)—

Year.	Number of villages or population centres.
1922-23	4,787
1925-26	8,878

- (b) The Government have sanctioned during the last three years the opening of 5,884 schools in such centres.
- (c) The question will be considered in the light of the recommendations made in Mr. Statham's report on expansion of education.

Villages with a population of less than 500 and number of elementary schools in those villages.

616 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

- (a) the number of villages in the province with a population of less than 500;
- (b) in how many such villages there are elementary schools; and
- (c) if the above information is not available, whether the same will be called for?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) According to the Report on Public Instruction for 1925-26 there were 38,237 centres with a population of 500 and below, out of which 7,892 were provided with schools.

Number of elementary schools where manual training is compulsory.

617 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

- (a) the total number of elementary schools in the province;
- (b) in how many such schools manual training is made compulsory; and
- (c) the nature of the manual training ordinarily given?

A.—(a) According to the Public Instruction Report for 1925-26 there were in that year 48,681 elementary schools for boys and 3,228 elementary schools for girls.

- (b) & (c) The Government have no information. The attention of the hon. Member is invited to note (5) to the rules framed under section 3 (v) of the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, under which practical instruction should not be imparted in standards below the fourth without the previous approval of the Director of Public Instruction and it should ordinarily have reference to the chief occupations or industries of the locality and the class of pupils.

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Report of Mr. Statham on secondary education.

618 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

- (a) when Mr. Statham, the Special Officer appointed by Government, has submitted his report on the question of secondary education;
- (b) when the Director expressed his views thereon;
- (c) whether the Government have passed any orders on this report;
- (d) if not, what the cause of such long delay is;
- (e) why the report has not been published all this time; and
- (f) whether Government is prepared to publish the report; if so, when?

A.—(a) & (b) The report with the Director's remarks thereon was received by Government in May 1926.

- (c) & (d) Orders have been passed on the portions of the report containing suggestions for the closure of schools or for their transfer or amalgamation on account of poor strength or for other causes. The other recommendations in the report relating chiefly to grants-in-aid and subsidies are of considerable importance and require time for consideration. The return of the permanent Director of Public Instruction (Mr. Littlehales) had also to be awaited.

- (e) & (f) The report will be published in due course along with the final orders of Government thereon.

Report of Mr. Statham regarding primary and vocational education.

619 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

- (a) what is the main proposal made by Mr. R. M. Statham regarding primary education in this Province;

- (b) whether Mr. Statham made any proposals in respect of vocational education to be given in the elementary schools; if so, what his proposals are;

- (c) whether Mr. Statham was given any instructions with regard to vocational education and whether he was asked to make any proposals respecting the same; and

- (d) if not, why it was not so?

A.—(a) The hon. Member is referred to the extracts from the report of Mr. Statham recently placed on the Council table.

- (b) No.

- (c) No.

- (d) The Government did not consider it necessary to give such instructions.

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Local Boards and Municipal Councils*Elected and nominated members of the municipalities and union boards of Guntur district.*

620 Q.—Mr. G. R. PREMAYYA: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the number of elected and nominated members of the municipalities and union boards of Guntur district; and

(b) the caste and educational qualifications, if any, of each nominated member?

A.—(a) & (b) The information available with the Government on the points raised is placed on the table.*

Irrigation schemes for the development of Chatram estate villages in Tanjore district.

621 Q.—Mr. SYED TAJUDIN: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government and the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased—

(a) to call for a detailed report from the District Board, Tanjore, on the jamabandi and irrigation schemes for the development of all Chatram estate villages under the control of the District Board for the past five faslis ending with 1236 and lay them on the table of the House; and

(b) to state whether the Government will depute the Inspector of Local Boards to make a detailed investigation as to how far the economic condition of the tenants can be improved by including in the Cauvery-Mettur Project all Chatram estate villages of Tanjore district and lay his report on the table of the House at the next meeting of the Council?

A.—(a) The report received from the President, District Board, Tanjore, is placed on the table.^b

(b) The Government will consider this.

Separation of the executive and presidential functions of the local board presidents.

622 Q.—The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the Government would consider the desirability of introducing an amendment to the Local Boards Act so as to separate the executive and presidential functions of the presidents of the local boards and to assign them to separate individuals?

A.—Yes.

Nomination of Muhammadans in the Mannargudi Municipal Council.

623 Q.—Mr. K. S. SIVASUBRAHMANYA AYYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that a non-Muhammadan has been appointed for the vacant nominated Muhammadan seat in the Mannargudi Municipal Council;

*Vide Appendix XVIII on page 151 infra. | b Vide Appendix XIX on page 152 infra.

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(b) whether any representation was received from the community in the above matter; and

(c) whether the hon. Minister will keep in mind the claims of the community in filling up future vacancies?

A.—(a) Nominated seats on a municipal council are not reserved for any particular community or communities. It is not therefore correct to speak of a "Muhammadan seat". A Hindu was appointed to the Mannargudi Municipal Council in August last in a vacancy caused by the death of a Muhammadan.

(b) & (c) Yes.

The provision of funds under the heads Rural roads and Rural water-supply from 1920-21 to 1926-27 and 1927-28.

624 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government and the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) the amounts provided under the heads of Rural roads and Rural water-supply in each year from 1920-21 to 1926-27;

(b) the amounts lapsed in each of these years;

(c) whether the amounts lapsed were allowed to be spent in the next year, and if so, in which years; and

(d) the amount provided under the above heads in 1927-28?

A.—(a) & (b)—

Year.	Rural roads.			Rural water-supply.		
	Amount provided.	Amount lapsed.	Amount surrendered.	Amount provided.	Amount lapsed.	Amount surrendered.
	LAKHS.	RS.	RS.	LAKHS.	RS.	RS.
1920-21 ..	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
1924-25 ..						
1925-26 ..	6.25	1,66,254	3,99,746	6.25	2,71,338	8,10,667
1926-27 ..	6.25	1,08,645		6.25	1,01,852	

(c) The amounts which lapsed in 1925-26 and 1926-27 were re-allotted in 1926-27 and 1927-28 respectively.

(d) Rs. 10,64,610 under Roads and Rs. 2,90,570 under Water-supply. It is proposed to move a demand for a supplementary grant of Rs. 8 lakhs for roads and Rs. 6.50 lakhs for water-supply.

Bifurcation of the Kistna District Board.

625 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Kistna District Board was bifurcated; if so, when;

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(b) whether the President of one of the bifurcated boards was nominated; and

(c) whether the President's seat of the other was thrown open for election?

A.—(a) Yes. With effect from 9th May 1927.
(b) & (c) Yes.

Buildings for the District Board, East Godavari.

626 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the District Board, East Godavari, has any building of its own for the location of its office and for holding meetings of the board;

(b) whether the finances of the board permit it to have a building of its own; and

(c) if not, whether the Government will give the board any grant to enable them to have a building of their own?

A.—(a) The Government have no information.
(b) Yes.
(c) Such grants are not given.

Village Panchayats

The number of village panchayats in the Presidency.

627 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the number of panchayats that are working in this Province; and
(b) how many are there for each district and in what villages?

A.—(a) & (b) Two thousand four hundred and twenty-two panchayats were constituted up-to 31st August 1927, as shown in the appended statement.* The Government have no definite information as to the number of panchayats that are actually working in each district nor is information readily available as to the villages in which panchayats have been formed.

Agriculture

Schools attached to agricultural farms in the Madras Presidency.

628 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the cost of each of the schools attached to Anakapalle farm and to Taliparamba farm;

(b) the number of students in each of the above schools;

(c) how many agricultural farms there are in this Presidency at which agricultural schools can be established;

(d) whether knowledge of English is necessary for students attending these schools;

(e) the total cost for establishing agricultural schools at farms where there are none previously?

* Vide Appendix XX on page 163 infra.

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

(b) On 30th June 1927 there were 17 students at Taliparamba. The Government have not the necessary information regarding Anakapalle.

(c) The Government have no information.

(d) No.

(e) The cost depends on several considerations and would vary with the locality.

Export of fertilizers to foreign countries.

629 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the quantity and the nature of fertilizers that are being exported to foreign countries;

(b) the value of such fertilizers;

(c) whether there is any duty to be paid before they can be exported;

and

(d) with regard to recommendations made by this Government to the Central Government on the question of imposing restrictions on the export of manures made in 1924, whether any reply has been received by this Government; if so, whether it will be placed on the table of this House?

A.—(a) & (b)

	Quantity in tons.	Value in RS.
Bones and bonemeal ...	6,566	6,37,985
Groundnut oil cake ...	14,985	15,96,989
Castor oil cake ...	1,212	1,10,931
Rape and sesamum oil cake...	18,261	25,56,488
Other oil cakes (omitting coconut cake) ...	849	40,671
Fish manure ...	1,093	1,87,899
Fish guano ...	5,054	6,84,187
Horns ...	1,072	4,48,624
Other kinds of manure ...	801	86,987

(c) No.

(d) A reply has been received. The Government are unable to place it on the table of the House.

Buildings

The percentage of interest derived from the capital investment made on buildings.

630 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development and the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the percentage of interest derived from the capital investment made on buildings after deducting the cost of repairs; and

(b) whether any part of the amount invested on buildings is from borrowed funds; if so, what percentage of interest is generally paid on these amounts?

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- A.—(a) The net interest for 1924-25 worked out to 1.96 per cent.
 (b) Yes—in some years—the rates of interest were 6 per cent in 1923-24 and 5½ per cent in 1924-25.

Proposed transfer of the Subdivisional Officer's office from Nidadavole to Kovvur.

- 681 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—
 (a) whether it is contemplated to transfer the Subdivisional Officer's office from Nidadavole to Kovvur;
 (b) whether Kovvur is at the eastern extremity of the subdivision;
 (c) whether Nidadavole is more or less a central place; and
 (d) whether the Government propose to locate all the offices in the subdivision, such as Taluk Cutcherry, Munsif's Court, etc., at Nidadavole?

- A.—(a) No.
 (b) Hardly.
 (c) Nidadavole is only about ten miles south of Kovvur.
 (d) It is not proposed to move the taluk outcherry from Kovvur. The location of District Munsifs' Courts rests with the High Court. If the hon. Member has any other offices in view he should put separate questions.

Industries

Expenditure incurred by the Madras Government in connexion with the British Empire Exhibition.

- 682 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the total cost incurred by the Government as a result of their taking part in the British Empire Exhibition which terminated on the 15th February 1925; and

(b) how much of the above expenditure was incurred after this honourable House had expressed its disapproval of it?

- A.—(a) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to G.O. No. 228, Development, dated 17th February 1926, which has been laid on the table of the House.
 (b) No expenditure not included in the liabilities to which the Government had been committed prior to the passing of the resolution was incurred.

Location of an Industrial school on the West Coast.

- 683 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether a suitable centre for locating the Industrial school on the West Coast has been selected;

(b) the nature of the industries that are intended to be taught there; and

(c) when it is intended to open this school?

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- A.—As stated in answer to question No. 254 on the 27th August 1927, the question of opening an industrial school at Calicut is under consideration.

Statement regarding the working of the Kerala Soap Institute, Calicut.

- 634 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state with regard to Kerala Soap Institute, Calicut—

(a) the reasons for huge profits in 1917-18 and 1918-19—58.1 and 52.6 per cent respectively;

(b) the reasons for small profits in 1919-20 and 1924-25—6.3 and .2 per cent respectively;

(c) whether the business ended in loss in 1920-21, 1922-23 and 1923-24;

(d) if so, what the percentage of loss is;

(e) what the total percentage of loss or gain is; and

(f) what the Government propose to do with this concern after 31st March 1929?

- A.—(a) to (d) A statement showing the profit and loss account of the Kerala Soap Institute from 1917-18 up to date is appended.

(e) The total percentage of profit is 14.

(f) The future of the Institute will be examined at the end of 1928-29 with reference to the results of its working until that date.

Soap manufacture in the Madras Presidency.

- 635 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the quantity of soaps imported into this Presidency for 1925-26;

(b) the quantity of soaps produced by Kerala Soap Institute, Calicut, in 1925-26;

(c) the quantity of soap, if any, manufactured by others in this Province; and

(d) whether the Government intend to start other institute to manufacture soap to meet the demand?

- A.—(a) 36,533 cwt.

(b) 9,179 cwt.

(c) No statistics are available; but it is believed the quantity produced by private persons might be about 10,000 cwt.

(d) No.

Registration

Opening of a Sub-Registrar's office at Tanippadi.

- 636 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the people of Tanippadi and surrounding villages have petitioned Government for opening a sub-registrar's office at Tanippadi as they at present have to go to Chengam which is more than thirty miles distant from their villages;

* Vide Appendix XXI on page 153 infra.

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(b) whether it is a fact that there is now a proposal to open a sub-registrar's office at Tandrapet, Tiruvannamalai taluk, North Arcot district;

(c) whether it is a fact that Tandrapet is situated at a distance of only ten miles from Tiruvannamalai, and is therefore within easy reach of the Sub-Registrar's office at Tiruvannamalai;

(d) whether it is a fact that Mothakkal and Attipadi villages in Chekkadi area are at more than twenty miles distance from Tandrapet;

(e) whether Government are aware that the people of these villages will have to cross with difficulty the rivers Pennar and Panbaiyar to get to Tandrapet;

(f) whether the Government are aware that Tanippadi is in a central position to villages in the Chekkadi area and almost equidistant from all villages to be served by the newly proposed Sub-Registrar's office; and

(g) whether Government propose to have the office located at Tanippadi and not at Tandrapet?

A.—(a) No.

(b) & (g) There is no proposal at present before the Government to open a sub-registrar's office at Tandrapet.

(c) to (f) The Government have no information.

Reduction of the registration fees, search fees, etc., in the Registration Department.

637 Q.—MR. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether he has considered the question of reducing the registration fees, search fees and visiting fees to the scale of fees obtained before the last increase; and

(b) if so, what is the result of such consideration?

A.—(a) & (b) Search fees were not enhanced with the general increase of registration fees and the old rates still continue. The question of reducing the registration fees and the fees for private attendance is under consideration.

Religious and Charitable Endowments

Audit of the accounts of temples and mutts.

638 Q.—MR. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the appointment of 22 auditors to audit the accounts of temples and mutts under the control of the Hindu Religious Endowments Board was made after invitation in the open and public manner, of applications from candidates possessing requisite qualifications; and, if not, why such an advertisement could not be made;

(b) whether the Government have laid down any rules or principles according to which selections of auditors should be made; if so, what they are and whether all the auditors appointed satisfy all such conditions;

(c) whether it is the intention of the Government that the auditors appointed on 2nd April 1927 should have the unconditional right to audit the accounts of temples and mutts for an unlimited number of years; if not, for how many years they have been appointed; and

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(d) whether the Government consider that the number of auditors appointed is sufficient to cope with the work of annual auditing of the accounts of all the temples and mutts under the control of the Hindu Religious Endowments Board, and if not, whether the Government propose to invite applications from qualified auditors for the appointment of additional auditors required?

A.—(a) The Government have approved a list of auditors, on the recommendation of the Hindu Religious Endowments Board. Formal appointments will be made from the approved list under section 45 (2) of the Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 1926, on receipt of proposals from the Hindu Religious Endowments Board and the temple committees.

(b) No rules or principles have been laid down. The auditors in the approved list are all certified auditors.

(c) The period of appointment will be considered in each case when the appointment is made under section 45 (2) of the Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 1926.

(d) The Government have not yet had occasion to consider the adequacy or otherwise of the number of auditors in the approved list. The list is not final. It is open to certified auditors to apply to the Government through the President, Hindu Religious Endowments Board, for inclusion in the approved list.

Introduction of an amending Bill to the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 1927.

639 Q.—MR. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether a committee was formed for going into the question of amendments to the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 1927;

(b) whether the members of the Congress Party refused to accept any nominations on this committee on the ground that the Council should be permitted to elect such members;

(c) whether the above committee has met and commenced the work; and

(d) when the Government are likely to introduce the amending Bill in the House?

A.—(a) & (c) No. A conference on the matter of amendments of the Hindu Religious Endowments Act was held on the 11th and 12th July.

(b) No. The hon. Member seems to be confusing the Conference with the Advisory Committee.

(d) As soon as possible.

Committee of the Meenakshi Sundareswarar Devasthanam.

640 Q.—MR. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR: With reference to the answer made in the Legislative Council on 24th August 1927 to my question No. 97, will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether before passing G.O. No. 350, L. & M., dated 29th January 1927, modifying the scheme decree governing the Meenakshi Sundareswarar

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Devastanam, the Government consulted the Advocate-General as to their competency to vary the strength of the committee of that Devastanam, and if not, whether they will now consult him; and

(b) whether they are prepared to reduce the strength of the committee to five or take the necessary action under section 57 (4) of Madras Act II of 1927?

A.—(a) The hon. Member is referred to the answer given to clause (a) of question No. 97 on 24th August 1927.

(b) No.

Muhammadan Religious Endowments and the Hindu Religious Endowments Act.

641 Q.—The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state whether the Government propose to bring Muhammadan Religious Endowments also under the Hindu Religious Endowments Act?

A.—There is no such proposal.

Veterinary

Places for opening the new veterinary hospitals.

642 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the places for opening the new veterinary hospitals for East Godavari have been fixed; and

(b) if so, which they are?

A.—(a) & (b) The Veterinary Adviser's proposals to open twelve new dispensaries including one at Peddapur have been received and are under consideration.

Excise

Introduction of prohibition in Northern Circars by leasing arrack shops.

643 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health and the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether he will carry on experiments of introducing prohibition by leasing arrack shops in certain taluks in Northern Circars as he is doing in some taluks in the South; and

(b) if not, why not?

A.—(a) No.

(b) The closure of all arrack shops in certain taluks of Tanjore, Ramnad, Tinnevely and Salem districts is still in an experimental stage and the Government consider it premature to extend the experiment to any other areas at present.

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Corruption in the Excise Department.

644 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether his attention is drawn to the resolutions passed by 'The Tappers Conference' held at Mummidivaram, Amalapuram taluk, East Godavari, on 9th March 1927;

(b) whether any enquiry has been held into the growing corruption in the Excise Department complained of by the Conference in Resolution No. 5; and

(c) if so, what the result of such enquiry is?

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

(b) & (c) The Commissioner of Excise examined the resolution referred to and found that the allegation of growing corruption was too general in nature to enable him to take any specific action on it.

Launching of prosecutions against the tappers by the Excise Department.

645 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether he has made any enquiry into the question of launching false prosecutions against the tappers by the Excise Department referred to in Resolution No. 6 of the Mummidivaram Tappers Conference;

(b) if so, with what result;

(c) if the answer to question (b) is in the negative, whether Government will make the enquiry now and place the report on the Editors' Table when received; and

(d) whether the other grievances regarding which resolutions were passed by the Mummidivaram Conference will be enquired into and remedied?

A.—(a), (b), (c) & (d) The representations of the tappers referred to were examined by the Commissioner of Excise and the result was communicated by him to the President of the Conference.

Sale of opium in Madura.

646 Q.—Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) the total sale-proceeds of opium for each district of the Presidency for the official year 1926-27 and the quarter commencing from 1st April 1927 to 30th June 1927 separately;

(b) the number of licensed vendors, licensed dealers and licensed chemists for each district of the Presidency for the official year 1926-27 and 1927-28;

(c) the total quantity of opium issued from taluk cutcheries of each district of the Presidency for (i) the official year 1926-27 and (ii) for the period from 1st April 1927 to 31st August 1927;

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(d) the quantity of opium sold in the municipality of Madura for the last five official years 1922-23, 1923-24, 1924-25, 1925-26, 1926-27;

(e) whether the Government are aware of cases of unlicensed possession and sale in the public shops of Madura of laghiums containing opium, the opium used in the preparation of such laghiums being illicit and the sale of such laghium preparations being made a cloak for illicit dealings; and

(f) the number of shops in Madura openly selling laghiums with board labelled "Manmatha Chintamani laghium" or other equivalent names?

A.—(a), (b), (c), (d) & (f) The Government have not the information asked for.

(e) The Government have been informed that some shops in Madura are selling certain kinds of laghiums containing opium. The matter is being investigated.

Suspension of the resolution of the Municipal Council, Tiruvannamalai.

647 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state with regard to question No. 707 (a), dated 30th March 1927—

(a) whether the Municipal Council, Tiruvannamalai, has shown cause as to why the Collector's order suspending the Council's resolution should not be made to continue in force permanently; if so, what is the explanation given; and

(b) what action has been taken in the matter?

A.—(a) Yes.

The Council did not offer any explanation, but merely confirmed its previous resolutions in the matter.

(b) In exercise of the powers conferred on them by section 36 (2) of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, the Government have directed that the Collector's order suspending the resolutions of the Council shall continue in force permanently.

Fisheries

Improvement of the industry of fisheries.

648 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) what the various proposals are for improving the possibilities of the industry of fisheries as made by the Director of Industries (Reference—Question No. 321, dated 16th March 1927);

(b) whether the Government have accepted these proposals;

(c) what the improvements are as regards the industry of fisheries with regard to East Godavari;

(d) what the cost of the proposed improvements is; and

(e) whether the amount is provided in the budget for the current year?

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A.—(a) The proposals include—

- (i) the establishment of a Marine Aquarium and a Marine Fisheries station for the Circars at Vizagapatam;
- (ii) the stocking of tanks and channels with new and improved varieties of food fish in the Ganjam district;
- (iii) the establishment of a fish farm at Sonapur for the culture of oysters and backwater fish;
- (iv) the investigation of the possibilities of developing sea fishing off the coast of Northern Circars;
- (v) investigation of the possibilities of fish-breeding on a large scale in the Agencies.

(b) Not yet.

(c) (i) The investigation of prawn fishery in the Collair lake.

(ii) The protection and development of the hilsa fishery in the Kistna and Godavari rivers.

(d) No definite forecast of estimate has yet been made by the Director of Fisheries.

(e) The answer is in the negative.

Medical

Decrease in the strength of the Medical College.

649 Q.—Mr. K. KOTI REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state the number of pupils studying in each class of each of the medical schools in the Presidency for the last five years and the reasons for the decrease or increase of the number?

A.—A statement showing the number of pupils in each class in each of the Government Medical Schools in the Presidency during the last five years is laid on the table.* There has been a gradual decrease in the strength of the schools except the Madura Medical School and the Medical School for Women at Madras. This is mainly attributed to—

- (1) the abolition of stipends,
- (2) the diminished chances of employment under the Government owing to the gradual reduction of the cadre of sub-assistant surgeons, and
- (3) the restriction of admission to students who have taken up science subjects in the School Final examination.

Rural dispensaries in the East Godavari district.

650 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) the number of rural dispensaries in East Godavari till the end of last year;

(b) whether any more will be started this year; and

(c) if so, how many?

* Vide Appendix XXII on page 154 infra.

[18th October 1927]

A.—(a) Twenty rural dispensaries had actually been opened in the district up to January 1927, fourteen of which are subsidized by the Government.

(b) & (c) It is open to the Pithapuram taluk board to institute one more rural dispensary under the Government scheme. There is nothing to prevent this and the remaining taluk boards of the district from opening other dispensaries from their own funds. It is not known whether they intend to do so.

Opening of Dermatological clinics in the headquarter hospitals of Tanjore, Madura, etc.

651 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state whether Dermatological clinics have been opened in the headquarter hospitals of (1) Tanjore, (2) Madura, (3) Vizagapatam, (4) Coimbatore and (5) Guntur?

A.—Dermatological clinics for both in and out-patients have been opened in the headquarter hospitals at Tanjore and Coimbatore. A Dermatological clinic for out-patients has been opened in the Headquarter Hospital, Madura. Similar clinics have not yet been opened at Guntur and Vizagapatam.

Indian Medical Service officers in service in the Presidency.

652 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the information called for from the Surgeon-General with reference to question No. 714, answered on 31st March 1927, regarding Indian Medical Service officers in service in the Presidency, has now been received; and

(b) if so, to place it on the table?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) A statement is placed on the table.

Abolition of fees for the Wasserman's test.

653 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state with reference to answer given to question No. 715, answered on 31st March 1927, regarding the fee of Rs. 32 charged for Wasserman test for syphilis—

(a) whether the Government of India have been addressed with regard to abolition or reduction; and

(b) if not, whether this Government is going to make any representation on the subject?

A.—(a) No.

(b) The question is engaging the attention of the Government.

* Vide Appendix XXIII on page 154 infra.

[18th October 1927]

Memorial from the compounders regarding their pay and prospects.

654 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether any memorials were received from compounders praying for improvement of their pay and prospects;

(b) whether it is contemplated to grant any of their requests; and

(c) if so, which of them?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) & (c) The Government have declined to comply with any of the requests put forward by the memorialists.

Adoption of methods for the improvement of Indian Medicine.

655 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the pamphlet published by Dr. A. Lakshmipathi, B.A., M.A. & C.M., Bhishakratna of Madras, regarding the progress of Indian Medicine in the United Provinces; and

(b) whether the Government contemplate to adopt any of the methods introduced by the United Provinces Government for the improvement of Indian Medicine?

A.—(a) No.

(b) The Government have decided that the Principal of the Government School of Indian Medicine should proceed to the United Provinces to examine and report on the action being taken there to encourage and develop the indigenous systems of medicine. On receipt of the Principal's report on the subject, the question of adopting any of the methods employed in the United Provinces will be considered.

Muhammadan and depressed classes students admitted in the Medical College during the past five years.

656 Q.—Mr. SYED TAJUDIN: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to call for, from the Surgeon-General, a list of Muhammadan and the depressed classes candidates admitted into the Madras Medical College during the past five years ending with 31st July 1927?

A.—A list* obtained from the Surgeon-General is laid on the table.

Public Health

Treatment of lepers in Tirumani Leper Settlement.

657 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether complaints have reached Government about the harsh treatment of lepers in the Tirumani Settlement for lepers by the present Superintendent;

(b) whether a telegram was received by the hon. the Minister about "a great strike rations reduced" in June last;

* Vide Appendix XXIV on page 156 infra.

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(c) whether on or about 14th June 1927 it was decided by the Superintendent to reduce rations of rice, if so, to how many of the lepers, by how much, and for what reasons;

(d) whether there was an hunger strike among the lepers since June last and if so, under what circumstances;

(e) what is the system of rations to the lepers adopted in the settlement and whether abuses have been found in the distribution of the rations and if so what;

(f) what is the number of lepers admitted into the settlement during the last six months, how many were waiting for admission last month, how many left on their own accord and how many were dismissed, and under what circumstances and for what reasons;

(g) whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that harsh treatment is the cause of a large number of patients leaving the settlement; if not, what has been found to be the cause thereof; and

(h) what steps Government have taken or propose to take to keep the patients within contented?

A.—(a) A complaint was received by the Government from a leper alleging harsh treatment on the part of the Superintendent of the settlement.

(b) Yes.

(c) Partly in the interests of discipline and partly because the allowance was excessive, the Superintendent ordered a reduction for two days in the rations of 25 men from the ordinary allowance of 24 oz. to 20 oz.

(d) The lepers refused to accept rations for about half an hour.

(e) The lepers are each given a prescribed quantity of raw rations and they cook their own food. The only abuse discovered was that the lepers were selling part of their rations.

(f) The number of lepers admitted into the settlement during the six months, February to August, was as follows:—

February	...	...	...	...	...	66
March	...	...	...	...	...	89
April	...	...	...	...	...	44
May	...	...	...	...	...	64
June	...	...	...	...	...	44
July	...	...	...	...	...	82

Total ... 389

There was no one waiting for admission in July 1927. The number of persons discharged at their own wish during the last six months was—

February	...	...	...	...	...	41
March	...	...	...	...	...	55
April	...	...	...	...	...	84
May	...	...	...	...	...	51
June	...	...	...	...	...	22
July	...	...	...	...	...	28

Total ... 281

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The number of lepers discharged or dismissed during this year were five, four for selling rice to villagers and one for beating a small boy who was suffering from tuberculosis as well as leprosy.

(g) & (h) No. Two hundred and seventy-seven lepers left the settlement from January to August 1927, compared with 502 in the same period in 1926.

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

II

LUNCH INTERVAL ON FRIDAYS.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ It will be remembered that on the 27th August last, a Muslim Member of this Council objected to the allotment of Fridays for non-official work on the ground that it would be inconvenient for the Muhammadan Members of the Council and that I then suggested that if the Muhammadan Members of the Council desired it, the House might have no objection to an adjournment of the Council on Fridays at 1 o'clock instead of at 1-30 p.m. as usual. The hon. Member, Mr. Basheer Ahmad, has since addressed a letter to me suggesting that it would be convenient to the Muslim Members of the Council if the House can be adjourned on Fridays between 12-30 and 2-30 p.m. and that if the Council so desires, it may, to compensate for the time lost, continue its sittings in the evening till 6 p.m. If this has the approval of the Members of the House generally, I have no objection to adjourn the Council on Fridays at 12-30 p.m. instead of at 1-30 p.m. and to continue the afternoon sittings till 6 p.m. on those days. I should like to hear the views of the leaders of parties on the matter.”

* The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ So far as the Government are concerned, I would ask your permission, Sir, to defer submitting my remarks on this point till to-morrow.”

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—“ I have no objection to the suggestion made by Mr. Basheer Ahmad.”

* The RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ Sir, we have no objection to the House being adjourned on Fridays at 12-30 p.m. But we are not in favour of the House sitting after 5 p.m.”

III

ADJOURNMENT MOTION RE COLLECTIONS FOR THE POLICE SPORTS DURING HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO SOUTH KANARA.

* Mr. K. R. KARANT :—“ With your permission, Sir, I beg leave to move the adjournment motion which stands in my name as follows :—

‘ That the business of this Council be adjourned for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the excessive and improper collections of money by the police from the people of the district of South Kanara for the police sports at Mangalore on the occasion of His Excellency the Governor's visit to the district.’ ”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ I second the motion.”

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Before I come to the conclusion whether the motion is in order or not, I wish to hear from the hon. Member who has moved this motion what he has to say as to the urgency of it."

* Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" Yes, Sir, the chief urgency in this case arises as follows :—The police force at Mangalore from the police constable upward to the Inspector of Police has collected various sums of money from the people of the district and to the best of my information, the amount so collected ranges over Rs. 9,000. The importance lies in this way ; they have collected the money from people who are concerned in criminal cases pending before the courts. Therefore it is quite necessary that some urgent steps should be taken at once to see that the administration of justice in the district in the detection of crimes does not miscarry or suffer. That seems to be the main ground and as far as I am aware, the collections in the mufassal were going on till recently because the sports were held only four or five days back. The first ground is the most important, namely, that all persons who have been holding gun licences and all those who are concerned in criminal cases have been asked to contribute for the police sports and naturally it cannot be expected that the detection of crimes or administration of justice in those cases would be properly carried on. That is the importance and the urgency for this motion."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Does the Government propose to say anything regarding the urgency of this motion ?"

* The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" I submit, Sir, that the matter is no longer urgent. His Excellency's visit is over and I have ascertained that the Deputy Inspector-General of Police is enquiring into the allegations that improper collections were made. I could give no further information than that."

* Mr. T. R. VENKATARAMA SASTRIYAR :—" From what I understand the idea of the Mover seems to be that directions should be given to the police force at Mangalore for the future. If that is the case, such a matter can be brought before the Council in the shape of a resolution. It does not require to be brought in the form of a motion for adjournment to discuss a matter of urgent public importance. It may be said that the matter referred to in the motion is of a recent occurrence ; but I submit that it cannot be said to be urgent unless you are satisfied that any steps which should be taken by the Government should be taken immediately and that allowing the matter to be brought up before the Council in the form of a resolution would really make it futile. From this point of view I submit that such a motion ought not to be brought in the form of an adjournment motion. In view of the information given by the hon. the Law Member, I submit that it cannot be said to be an urgent matter within the meaning of the rule, because, as I have submitted, there is no reason to suppose that any steps that have to be taken by the Government ought to be taken immediately, nor is the matter of such a nature that if it is brought up before the Council in the form of a resolution it would defeat the very purpose of the motion."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I am much obliged to the Advocate-General for the canons of interpretation he has sought to lay down in regard to the interpretation and the meaning of the phrase 'urgent matter of public importance' found in the rule under which such motions can be brought

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forward. If I understand him aright, he states that there must be something especially in matters of this kind which form the subject matter of such adjournment motions, for immediate action on the part of the Government in order to prevent the continuing of that wrong—I take it what he meant was future wrong—. He shakes his head . . ."

* Mr. T. R. VENKATARAMA SASTRIYAR :—" My contention was that future wrong might as well be corrected by motions brought forward before the House in the form of resolutions, and that this matter is not of such an urgent nature as to necessitate an adjournment motion."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I suggest that this matter is urgent in this sense : here the allegation is—I say nothing as to the truth or untruth of those allegations and much will depend upon the results of the enquiry that we are asking for—that responsible officers of the Government have received subscriptions from the public by intimidation and undue influence, from people against whom criminal cases are pending in the courts, in order to organize sports or something else in connexion with the Governor's visit. The urgency comes in this way : there are similar Government servants employed in other districts. There are similar events for which very likely through these police servants or their other subordinate servants Government may take similar steps for extracting subscriptions from the citizens of these districts. Now I submit that it is the clear and immediate duty of the Government, to satisfy themselves as to whether such occurrences have occurred, in particular districts or not, and to put an end to them as early as possible, instead of waiting for similar wrongs to occur in each district and each time an adjournment motion being brought forward on the floor of this House."

"Only one word more and I have finished. These words 'urgency' and 'public importance' have always given some trouble to Speakers of the House of Commons and Presidents of the Legislatures in India. Generally the Speakers of the House of Commons leave the question of urgent and public importance to the decision of the House. In the House of Commons 40 Members get up in support of a certain motion and if in this House 20 Members get up in their places, I submit that the motion is both urgent and of public importance. Unless therefore it appears to you on the face of the motion that it is obviously very frivolous and very trifling and far aside the purpose of the motion, I would beg of you to hold that such a motion is of an urgent nature, because similar wrongs are likely to be perpetrated in other districts. Even in the very district in which it is alleged that such wrongs have been committed, I submit it should be open to the Government now to tell their subordinates to refund the money to the people, or to make suitable reparation or to take steps to punish those people who have extracted money from the people. As regards resolutions, my hon. Friend the Advocate-General knows, as well as I do, that they may never pass through the ballot. The fact that in the contingent future a resolution may come in the ballot cannot really keep back this motion. If a motion has been balloted it has a reasonable chance of being discussed in this House. But to say that simply because you can bring up a matter in the form of a resolution and therefore you cannot move an adjournment of the House, especially when no adjournment motion can be made, on any subject except those on which you

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can bring forward a resolution before this House, does not stand to reason; and unless we are speaking on a theoretical basis, I submit there can be no subject justifying an adjournment motion of this kind. I presume that we have got to prove a *prima facie* case; and in this case I submit in all humility we have attempted to satisfy you, Mr. President, that there is a *prima facie* case for urgent action on the part of the Government to make reparation in the South Kanara district or to punish the culprits and to prevent a recurrence of such action in other districts. I therefore submit that the motion may be allowed, rather than accept the view of the Advocate-General, that the Government need not take any action in the matter now, pending the possible disposal of a possible resolution at some possible future sitting of the Council."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" It was said by the hon. Member, Mr. Karant that collections have already been made. Of course he also said in the course of his speech that collections were still being made some four or five days back, but it does not appear in the motion which is presented to me. Though I am quite reluctant to give a general ruling that motions of this kind are not urgent, I think that in this particular case there is no urgency and therefore I cannot allow this motion."

* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Under Standing Order 20, I wish to move for the adjournment of the House. . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Has the hon. Member obtained my consent to move his motion? I would construe that obtaining the consent of the President means obtaining his consent before he takes the Chair."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" I will move it to-morrow." (Laughter.)

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" No such notice need be given."

IV

ACT ASSENTED TO BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

The hon. the President announced that the undermentioned Act which was passed by the Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the date noted against it :—

The Madras Local Authorities Entertainments	30th June
Tax Act, 1926.	1926.

V

COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COUNCIL.

(1)

The Secretary laid on the table a statement* of resolutions passed by the Madras Legislative Council during the last session and the action taken thereon by the Government.

* Printed and circulated separately.

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(2)

The Secretary laid on the table copies of the following Government Orders :—

(1) G.O. No. 2157, * Law (General), dated 4th July 1925, passing orders on the recommendations of the Jail Industries Committee.

(2) G.O. No. 1188, ^b Development, dated 26th July 1927, passing orders on the audit report of the amended accounts of the Nilambur Valley Forests up to 31st March 1925.

(3) G.O. No. 1189, ^b Development, dated 26th July 1927, recording the audit report of the Nilambur Forests for 1925-26.

(4) G.O. No. 1329, ^c Development, dated 26th August 1927, issuing rules under sections 19 (a), 19 (b), (7) and (13) of the State Aid to Industries Act.

(8)

The Secretary laid on the table copies ^d of the first, second and third meetings of the Finance Committee for 1927-28 held on 19th, 22nd and 24th August 1927, respectively.

VI

DEMAND FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS FOR 1927-28.

Grant II.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Does the hon. Member, the Leader of the Opposition, propose to move his motion before the demand for supplementary grant is moved or after it is moved?"

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" After the demand is moved."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I do not propose to move that grant now."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" I am rather surprised, Sir. With your permission, I desire to make mention of one or two things in connexion with the withdrawal of this demand."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I do not think that the withdrawal of a motion can be made the subject of a debate."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" The thing has once been debated upon and I am surprised that the Minister must have thought fit to withdraw his motion."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I hope the hon. the Leader of the Opposition will take some other opportunity to express his surprise."

The motion was deemed to have been withdrawn.

* Printed and circulated separately.
^b Placed on the Editors' Table.

^c Published in Fort St. George Gazette, dated August 1927.
^d Printed separately.

^e On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor the following demand for supplementary grant will be moved :—

GRANT II	The hon. M.R.By. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR Avargal will move that the Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 7,800 under "Grant II—Excise department—Transferred" for strengthening the supervising staff of the Excise department.
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Grant VI.

12-16
p.m.

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move that—

'the Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 68,000 under "Grant VI.—Irrigation—Civil officers" for extra expenditure on Minor Irrigation works.'

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I second it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that 'the Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 68,000 under "Grant VI—Irrigation—Civil officers" for extra expenditure on Minor Irrigation Works.'

"May I know what is the nature of the information which the hon. Member, Mr. K. V. R. Swami Nayudu wants by the motion which he has given notice of?"

VII

DILATORY MOTION FOR THE POSTPONEMENT OF THE CONSIDERATION OF SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS.

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Sir, I have given notice of an adjournment motion.

"I move that—

'the supplementary demands be postponed pending the announcement, by the Government, of the policy in regard to prohibition and the remitted provincial contribution and the discussion of the same by the House.'

"Sir, from time to time we have been informed that the amount released by the remission of the provincial contribution will be utilized and is being utilized for nation-building departments. As long as the instalments of remission were small in amount, they were appropriated under various heads, often to cover anticipated deficits in the budget."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" May I request my hon. Friend to speak a little louder?"

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" A large sum has now been released by the Government of India for the benefit of the provincial finances. It seems to me to be necessary that the Government of Madras should consult this House with regard to the utilization of that large sum. Expecting that the remission will be used to cover any loss of revenue under Excise owing to the introduction of prohibition, we should see now that the whole amount is not frittered or dissipated by granting the supplementary demands which have been placed before the House. Because, if attempts are made by this House to introduce prohibition effectively and in action, the usual answer will be given by the Government that there is no money to cover the loss of revenue and that unless the country and the House are prepared for additional taxation, that policy could not be given effect to. It seems to me that the Government of Madras are playing with the sentiments and feelings of this House. I desire that the Government should lay down before this House a

* Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 68,000 for extra expenditure
on Minor Irrigation Works by
(For eliciting information.)

Rs.

100

DILATORY MOTION FOR THE POSTPONEMENT OF THE CONSIDERATION OF SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

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definite policy as to how they are going to utilize the remission of the provincial contribution and then the House will be in a position to know to what departments—nation-building, or others—this money will be given. From the supplementary demands that have been given notice of, I find that the amount intended to be appropriated under various heads comes to Rs. 44 lakhs. There is no knowing how the rest of the amount is going to be utilized. I therefore think that, unless we know definitely what the Government propose to do and unless they take the opinion of the House in the matter of the division of this large sum of money, we ought not to vote for these supplementary demands."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Sir, I have very great pleasure in seconding this motion. After all, what we are asking by this motion is the postponement of the consideration of these supplementary demands. We should look into the history of this question for the last six or seven years. It was said in answer to some questions put by me this morning that the whole money would be spent either for wiping off deficits in the budget passed last March or for the purposes mentioned in the supplementary demands now before us. In spite of the technical words used that only a portion of the provincial contribution has been wiped off temporarily, we know as a matter of fact that the whole of 8½ crores has been wiped off. We must look into the question how the amounts already released were utilized. Taking the budget estimates for the five years after 1920, I find that there has been an increase of 2½ crores in the expenditure and out of this a sum of Rs. 1½ crores is taken up by additions to establishments. During this period of five or six years, resolutions have been passed asking the Government to curtail both the number and the salary of the highly-paid Government servants. That has not been done at all. Over and over again we have been asking for grants not for the purposes now mentioned by the Government, but for various other purposes. Thus, we want to spend more money upon elementary education, prohibition and such other matters. The Government have been ignoring all our demands and saying that they would attend to these matters when the whole of the contribution is wiped off. We know that, as a matter of fact, most of the budget demands and most of the supplementary demands are not considered carefully by this House but are passed as a matter of course. When we have now to deal with this question permanently, we would be well advised in insisting upon the Government giving us some idea as to how they are going to utilize the remission year after year. These supplementary demands relate to the present year only.

"We will take a few cases, viz., stamps and court fees. In answer to questions put to-day, the Government have definitely stated that there is no question of reducing the enhanced stamp duties for the present. By the words 'for the present' the Government mean 'neither for the present nor in the near future'. What was considered to be a temporary measure—the increase of stamp duties—is now sought to be made permanent, and the Government have stated more than once to-day that they have no idea of reducing the duties. In answer to a question to-day it was clearly stated that the Government have decided to wipe off practically the whole of the remitted provincial contribution by these supplementary demands. If there is anything good to be done in the near future, there will be no money unless it is raised by way of additional taxation. What then is the meaning of the

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hon. Minister saying that the matter of reducing registration fees is under consideration? If the Government are going to decide that the registration fees should be reduced, are they going to have additional taxation or are they going to have any retrenchment?

"Then with regard to the question of court fees, the Government seem to have recommended certain amendments to the Government of India. We are not in a position to know exactly what the recommendations of this Government are, and if the recommendations are in favour of reduction, what that reduction will come to, and where they will find the money. Will there be increased taxation? These are matters which must be carefully considered both by the Government and by this House, one taking the other into its confidence.

"We know what the budget means. The Government want to incur the maximum expenditure. We have no right to suggest increased expenditure on certain items. The Government say that they have given effect to the cuts in the budget demands carried by this House at the time of the last budget. In each case, the policy of the Government was discussed. We know that those motions were only token motions and our object was not to actually reduce Rs. 100 from a sum of Rs. 17 crores. If I may use strong language, the Government have been unfair in telling us, in answer to a number of questions, that they have given effect to the recommendations of this Council at the time of the budget by the reduction of Rs. 100, forgetting the fact that the motions were only token ones. The Government should have stated 'we do not agree to the policy enunciated by the House when a token motion was carried.' A sum of Rs. 100 was reduced by the Council from the allotment for the Excise Commissioner's establishment and the Government merely effected that reduction as if we cared only to reduce the pay of some peon or clerk in the Excise Commissioner's office. It is most unfair that the Government should not meet us boldly and say 'we are not going to take your advice; we refuse to act up to the decision of the House.' We can pass only token motions. We know also that in a few cases we are not able to reach the grants entered at the concluding portion of the budget estimates. It has been ruled that, when supplementary grants are moved in this House, we could not go into the whole question of the policy of the Government. We can deal only with the necessity or otherwise of the particular grant moved. I anticipate your ruling Sir, to some such effect. There are thousand and one purposes in this poor country on which crores and crores can be spent. We have been appealing for reduction in the land revenue. Can two people differ on that question, including the hon. the Leader of the House who, I know, is very desirous of getting some relief to the poor rural farmers? Can he say that there will be no necessity to spend any money by way of reduction of land revenue and by way of relief to the poor land-owners, especially in this year when famine is threatening us in the central districts? Are the Government going to use any money out of the 8½ crores remitted for the relief of these poor people? Therefore, Sir, it is too much for this House and for the public at large to devour the supplementary grants to be moved one after another. They may be excellent subjects. The question is whether there are not more excellent subjects, such as land revenue, etc. If the speeches made by the Government and by the Opposition at the time when the various amending Bills relating-

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to Stamp Act, Court Fees Act, etc., are read, it would be clearly understood that it was intended to cover the deficit caused by the tyrannical Government of India getting 8½ crores of rupees under the Meston Award. The ideas of the Government were very clear then. Therefore it is quite desirable that we should deal with this question now and that we should have a frank discussion as to how best we can spend the money. I think it is quite desirable to postpone the consideration of these items, in order to decide the question not only for this year but permanently. I have therefore very great pleasure to second this motion. I hope the Government will accept the motion."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that the consideration of the supplementary demands be postponed pending the announcement, by the Government, of the policy in regard to prohibition and the remitted provincial contribution and the discussion of the same by the House."

* The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"Mr. President, Sir, I have been much surprised by this motion which appears to assume that we have just received a remission of Rs. 848 lakhs. I would point out that the first instalment of the contribution was remitted in March 1925, a sum of Rs. 126 lakhs. The House then disposed of that amount at the time of the discussion of the budget of that year. In the next year, 1926, there was a remission of Rs. 57 lakhs. The House disposed of that in addition to the first 126 lakhs of rupees in the budget of 1926-27. Again last year, the Government of India remitted a portion of the contribution. The exact figures are in the answers given this morning. Hon. Members are fully aware of what is being done. Then there was no demand for any postponement of the matter or of the consideration as to how this money should be utilized. This matter was considered at the time of the last budget also. How we can go back upon your votes and resuscitate the amounts that have already been disposed of is beyond my comprehension."

"I do not know what is the meaning underlying a motion of this nature. The remaining balance is quite a small sum, and the figures which are given in answer to the questions show that a great part of the amount has been spent in useful directions. I do not want to use the word 'nation-building'; but all the same the amount has been spent in a direction which would benefit the people and the country. I do not see what good there can be in going back on those things and reconsidering what all has been disposed of during the last three years."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Mr. President, Sir, the hon. the Revenue Member expressed a feeling of surprise at our motion. May I return the compliment to him and say that I am surprised at the attitude of *non possumus* taken up by him? He comes occasionally to give good advice to us when it suits him and solemnly tells us 'what are you saying, my boys? I am going to give you so many sums of money for your good, why do you reject these demands?' That is the way in which he wants to sing a lullaby to us in all his speeches, in a way which suits him and those who think with him."

"Now, Sir, the position of our party in this matter has been made clear by the Leader in making this motion, and it is this: We cannot usefully discharge our function as elected representatives of the people in this House, by voting upon these various demands, unless we know what is the considered policy of the Government of Madras with regard to this year's supplementary budget, and more important than that, with regard to the next year's and the future years' budgets, based on the certainty now of a remitted provincial

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contribution amounting roughly to 8½ crores. The figures which the hon. the Revenue Member gave in his short speech are themselves the most sorrowful arguments in favour of a reconsideration of the whole question of laying out a sound, far-seeing, financial policy for the future of this province. He said that in March 1925 we got 126 lakhs and disposed of that; in 1926 we got 57 lakhs and disposed of that; and in 1927 we have disposed already in anticipation of 70 lakhs and in our budget discussions we have voted for these grants. Why do we want to go back upon all that? That is his question. Sir, is it seriously suggested that once a budget is voted upon for one year, that that vote is not only for that year but also forecloses any further discussion or re-examination of the allotment to the various departments and a possibility of this House reversing its previous decisions and recommend to the Government, if it can, to spend the money in fresh channels or to restrict the expenditure in one department or to increase it in another department? As my hon. Friend the Member from Coimbatore pointed out in his speech, during the budget debates, we have no manner of opportunity for asking the Government to increase expenditure in one direction or another. We can at best suggest reductions; we can also make and carry token motions. But the present Madras Government has shown such sublime indifference to the token motions carried in this House, both the parties on this side voting for several of them; we are told blandly: 'We have accepted your motion and reduced the amount by Rs. 100; but as for your recommendations, they have gone to the waste paper basket'. Sir, I have read all the answers to questions given this morning, and in answer to my hon. Friend's question in regard to these token motions, the Government have consistently, uniformly and strongly stated: 'We have no use for your token motions or your views; you may pass them, the law demands that we should reduce the demand by Rs. 100; we will do that but will do nothing more'. This is practically what they have said. Therefore, Sir, we are not allowed at the budget time to increase expenditure; we are not allowed to influence the policy of the Government; and the only opportunity then which this House has of exercising its statutory right of getting a statement of policy from the Government will be this opportunity. I object very strongly to the hand-to-mouth policy pursued by this Government for the last few years, with respect to the remissions of the provincial contribution. They merely get the money and come forward with certain demands before the House and ask us to accept those demands. There is no attempt at our re-examining the whole financial basis of the budget of this province. May I suggest, in all humility, certain lines of enquiry for the hon. the Finance Member and for the hon. the Finance Secretary and his Colleagues? You will remember, Sir, that the present budget that is now functioning in this province was based originally on the revenue minus 8½ crores of provincial contribution to the Government of India under the Meston Award. The Justice Party started with that budget. They carried on a vigorous agitation in favour of the remission of provincial contribution, and although they did not get success at once, gradually the time has arrived when I believe that— from next year at least for a certainty—provincial contribution will be entirely wiped out. I ask my hon. Friend, the Leader of the Justice Party, whether if he were continuing as Minister now, he would be prepared to acquiesce in this hand-to-mouth policy of merely asking us now for three lakhs here and six lakhs there and asking the House to give its spray votes on this question, without re-examining the whole question. I want to remind him particularly,

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Sir, that at the time his party voted for an increase in the court fees, at the time when they voted for an increase in the stamp fees, and when his party brought forward and supported a motion for raising the registration fees, they gave a solemn undertaking to this House—I believe both the Reserved half and the Transferred half were parties to this undertaking—I have no time to refer to it, but I am sure no one will contradict me on this point—that as soon as the financial position of the province improved, the first charge on the revenues of the province would be a reduction of the fees which had been enhanced. What, shall I ask, has been the result? Are such undertakings mere scraps of paper to be thrown into the waste paper basket? Are we to be told: 'As soon as the 8½ crores come, we will reduce the stamp fees, we will reduce the court fees and the registration fees. I am going to do all that; I will even promise to do that', but when really the remitted contributions come, no word is said about that. Sir, I do not want to use strong language; but I may say that it amounts to placing this House in a false position. I will warn my friends most respectfully that if they do not vote for this motion, they will be faced with a *fait accompli*. The hon. the Finance Member whom I congratulate on the maiden answers that he gave this morning, quietly told us 'The available recurring surplus comes to 44 lakhs. We have asked for nearly 85 lakhs. What balance does it leave?' That is the game we are playing, and every time we want money, he says the lakhs have been wiped out. Then we are left only with the possibility of crying in the wilderness and getting blind policies from the Ministers who simply say they will do everything. If you refer to 'prohibition', they at once say 'Oh, yes, we shall have it'; if you want to develop cottage industries, the reply comes 'Yes, everything will be done', and if you just remind them of education, the Education Minister at once says 'Oh, yes, I will make every uneducated man educated next year'. But nothing is done; and that is the way in which they think they can lead us stealthily and quietly into their path.

"Then, Sir, there is a strong feeling that in this province agricultural land is most heavily taxed, and there is a demand that the first charge on the remitted contributions should be a reduction of land tax at least in the case of those who are pattadars paying Rs. 10 and less. There may be a difference of opinion on that matter, Sir; but I do venture to say, in all humility, that until you relieve the agriculturist from the perpetual state of indebtedness, in which he is to-day, until you give the small landlord an opportunity to become a prosperous landlord, in spite of Royal Commissions on Agriculture, the problem of the poverty of the masses of this country will not be adequately solved. I want the Government to consider whether, apart from the desirability or their willingness to introduce a Bill to revise the present rates of assessment, the time has not arrived for reducing the land tax throughout the Province. My hon. Friend from Tinnevely, Diwan Bahadur Kumaramani Reddiyar, has issued, I believe, a statement to the Press in which he has stated in most unambiguous terms that the land tax is very heavy in this province, that it should be reduced, and that it ought to be one of the first charges on the remitted provincial contributions.

"Next with regard to the question of Excise, Sir, my hon. Friend says the Government are taking steps to introduce prohibition; but yet nobody knows what has been done so far. This is very much like the very agile answer my friend the Ex-Minister of the Justice Party to the European Association on another day who, when he was asked to give his views on the question

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of prohibition, said that if the Finance Committee could not find ways and means, he had no tips to offer. I am afraid, Sir, between these two god-fathers, this unfortunate orphan of prohibition would be starved. If we meant what we said both at budget time and on election platforms, we should insist upon the Government setting apart a round sum, i.e., a large sum of money for the above purposes. A time may come when we may have to submit to a tax for the purpose; but, unless the hon. the Minister wants to kill the experiment of prohibition at the very time it starts, he will make a blunder if he tries to do so with increased taxation. Therefore, this is the time to set apart some money for that purpose. Moreover, Sir, with regard to the Transferred departments also, the whole thing has to be looked into as a problem affecting the whole province. What are the demands? How are you going to spend the amount?

"I desire to say that this motion is not a dilatory motion. It has the bona fide purpose of getting from the Government an honest, frank, considered and full statement as to how they are going to revise the budget of this province, with this remitted contribution, whether they are going to reduce taxation, if so, in what direction and, if not, why not; what is the answer of the Government to the insistent demand for the reduction of land tax? What is the answer of Government for the wiping out of excise revenue; and what, in fine, is the policy of the Government with regard to the development of the various Transferred departments? I think, Sir, this House has a right to get an answer, and I think we are doing a service to the Government if only they know what is good for them; but unfortunately Governments in this country live from hand to mouth and from day to day. 'Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof' is the policy with which most Governments with which I am familiar carry on their work from day to day. They have not the time or the vision to look into the future, nor any interest can they have.

"I appeal to the Ministers particularly—they are not birds of passage who are not responsible, but they are people who are responsible to this House. Let the hon. the Chief Minister come forward and say, if he dares, that whatever Government may or may not do 'Yours is not to reason why but to vote'. Let him say so, or let him say 'Such and such is the policy of the Government' and 'we want you to vote'. Otherwise, Sir, I would request an adverse vote on these demands and a favourable vote on this motion and I appeal to the Members of the House, irrespective of parties, to tell the Government that whatever they may or may not do, they would discharge their duties as responsible custodians of the people's purse."

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Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Sir, I wish just to add a few words to the observations which fell from the Leader and the Deputy Leader of the Opposition. Sir, I come from a district fresh with the memory of a meeting held very recently of influential landholders, wargadars and tenants at its headquarters, viz., Mangalore, a day before His Excellency's visit to the district. The people assembled at that meeting were unanimous in their resolutions which have been communicated to the Government. Among the resolutions, one—I may say the chief one—was that there should be no more increase of land revenue and that even if there should be, the rates should be settled subject to the sanction of this House. We are already over-taxed in the matter of land revenue and we cannot bear any further increase of it. Nay, we should have a reduction of the rates as early as possible. That was the unanimous voice of all classes of people in my district. His Excellency the Governor

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was kind enough to visit some of our villages and he would have realized from whose purse this revenue was coming. It is not so much from the landlord as from the cultivators of the soil. It is the poor cultivators who amidst misery, indebtedness and practical starvation contribute to the State's revenues in this direction though they are deprived of the general amenities of life such as sufficient water-supply and good medical relief. I should therefore urge with all the vigour that I can command on behalf of these poor cultivators of South Kanara that the whole body of grants now before the House be reconsidered and placed before us with a clear enunciation of the principles by which we are to be guided. It is most unfortunate—at least at the last meeting we had the demands a day before they were actually brought—that at this meeting we hardly knew what was coming before us to-day. It is only yesterday that we received a copy of the agenda paper from which some of the supplementary demands have been dropped mysteriously and others added. It is very unfair to this House that supplementary grants involving several lakhs of rupees should be given intimation of only a day before the meeting. For myself, I saw the list only this morning. I appeal to you, Sir, that this is not a fair way of treating this House. If any proof is needed for the fact that this House is impotent and hopelessly powerless, entirely in the hands of the Government, the statement before us relating to the demands for supplementary grants furnishes it. So far as we can see, there appears to be only one clear policy on the part of the Government in making their demands, and that is, the negation of any relief from the burden of taxation and refraining from doing anything substantial for the nation-building departments. I shall not deal with these points as the House will have time to do so at a later stage. But I appeal to you, Sir, that the House should be taken into confidence by the Government in shaping their policy both in the Reserved and Transferred side and not treated like a sort of mock Parliament or a sort of toy Parliament as it has come to be, but given the seriousness which is due to the various members representing the country at large."

* Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"Sir, I rise to support this motion for adjournment. As I will make it clear presently, I do not do so in any spirit of embarrassing the Government in continuing their schemes but with a view to have a clear cut policy enunciated as to what should be done with the released provincial contribution. Sir, we have been a party, at any rate my party has been, to increased taxation at a time when we could not carry on the administration except with fresh resources. It was the opinion then voiced in this House that as soon as favourable opportunity arises, as soon as the contribution is remitted, it should be a first charge on the funds made available that the excess taxation must be done away with. On that point I do not think there was any difference of opinion in any portion of the House. We have had in the course of the answers to questions the statement made that, so far as the Government are concerned, they have made up their mind not to reduce the stamp duty on the ground that they do not find any necessity for it. We have absolutely no idea as to what they propose to do in the matter of court-fees. Again, this Council has passed a resolution at its previous meeting that, with a view to carrying out a policy of prohibition, a committee should be constituted for finding out the ways and means of substituting the loss of revenue consequent on such a policy. What the committee has done and what the Finance Committee has suggested, we are not in a position to know. All the same, Sir, if this

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Council should be a party to all the demands for supplementary grants which are proposed to be moved, it will commit us to a recurring expenditure—as we find it stated in the answer to question 528—of 33 lakhs and a non-recurring expenditure of 46 lakhs. That will practically wipe out the little that we have from the release of the provincial contribution. I am afraid my hon. Friend, the Leader of the House, will rise up and say: 'You have sanctioned all these demands and you cannot hereafter propose any suggestions which would involve loss of revenue without finding out ways and means for substituting it.' The other day there was a resolution that the General Hospital, Madras, should be remodelled at a cost of 49 lakhs. We have also passed a resolution that the pay of the village officers should be raised. It is therefore necessary on our part as well to know beforehand what claims we, as a Council, should make on the funds available and what demands made by the Government should be rejected for satisfying those claims. It is also necessary on the part of the Government to say to what extent they can give effect to our wishes. Now that the question is raised, it is necessary that the hon. Member for Government should rise up and say that he will constitute a committee to go into the general question before individual items are taken up. Of course, we have no objection to sanction such individual items as are absolutely necessary, but before we do so, the Government should constitute a committee to go into the question and decide it once for all. That will give the Council an opportunity to know where it is in dealing with the matter."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Sir, I suppose the motion before the House is one which will find support from my hon. Colleagues. I wish just to bring to the memory of my hon. Colleagues the circumstances under which certain heavy burdens were imposed by this Council for the first time in the year 1922. At that time when my party was in power, though my party made, along with the Reserved Half of the Government, strenuous attempts to get at least a partial release of the 348 lakhs from the Government of India, the Government were unsuccessful. There was a deficit of about 106 lakhs which threatened the Government and the Council in that year. It was in those circumstances that the hon. Sir K. Srinivasa Ayyangar and the hon. Sir Muhammad Habib-ul-lah brought two Bills for enhancing court-fees and stamp duties. Both these gentlemen representing the Government gave a distinct assurance to this House that as soon as the provincial contribution was released, the enhanced court-fees and stamp duties would be reduced. That promise was made in the year 1922. After that, as the hon. the Leader of the House stated, in the year 1925 a sum of 126 lakhs was released. Was a portion of that made available for reduction of the enhanced fees? No. On the other hand, all the 126 lakhs was merged in the general revenues, instead of being utilized in this way. So also, later on in the year 1926, a second instalment of 57 lakhs was released. That was also merged in the general revenues of the Province. Then, this year there has been a remission of 165 lakhs, out of which 72 lakhs and odd have been included in the general finances and, as was stated this morning, there is now an attempt to take about 45 lakhs out of the remainder. The whole of this amount of 348 lakhs, with the exception of about 48 lakhs, is thus sought to be merged in the provincial finances. And I submit that the distinct promise which was made in 1922 is conveniently forgotten now. If the attempt is not made now to reduce the enhanced court-fees and stamp duty, it will not be possible hereafter to press for that reduction. And now the present

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motion is only for an adjournment. If not to-morrow, the Government may take one or two days and when this Council meets again on the 31st, they may come forward with their proposals for distributing the amount and utilising it in a more or less permanent manner. Let us know where we are and let the Government take us into their confidence. I therefore think that the motion for adjournment is a very reasonable one and there is no reason why my hon. Colleagues should not vote for it."

* Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—" Enough has been said, Mr. President, to commend this proposition for adjournment for the favourable consideration of the House. I wish to submit two or three observations without taking much of the time of the House. In our district, Sir, there are settlement operations going on. There have been several meetings of landlords, tenants and cultivators in which resolutions have been passed expressly saying that as an opportunity has arisen for giving the cultivators and the landlords the relief that they need very much—and that opportunity has now arisen by reason of the remission of the provincial contribution—the Government should afford them such relief and in the meanwhile should at least postpone their survey operations, suspend the publication of the scheme report and declare that the existing rates would continue in force until a formal enactment is passed with reference to land revenue settlement. Even that the Government have not done. They say that there is no necessity for doing so. My submission to the House is this. Land revenue is the major head and the largest contributor to the revenues of the province. And, as has been pointed out by the hon. Member for the University, the case of the pattadars below Rs. 10 has been mentioned by the Taxation Committee as very much deserving of consideration. In spite of this, no heed is paid to these representations and the Government are coming before us with a demand for a slice for this and a slice for that so that the whole sum thus released is consumed before the House thinks of affording the necessary relief to the country at large. Sir, I hold that it is a self-evident proposition that now that we have a sum of 8½ crores of rupees let off for useful expenditure, without formulating a scheme for the utilization of this amount we should not allow it to be spent in a spasmodic manner.

" Besides land revenue there is the question of excise and this morning we had a very imposing scene, an interesting exchange of expressions, the hon. Minister feeling himself in a very inconvenient position, not certain whether he was speaking from his official position or from his personal point of view. My recollection is, Sir, as Mr. Satyamurti has pointed out, that during the course of the budget discussion he clearly stated his position that the policy of the Government was really total prohibition. He side-tracked the issue for day by saying something else. In reply to interpellations he said that Government have not come to any final decision on the matter. My point is this: that the Government on its Reserved and Transferred side are not dealing with the House in a fair and plain manner. How to appropriate this large remission to the best advantage of the people is the question and, before they formulate a scheme in this matter, that they should come forward with a demand for this and for that, is not fair. Therefore I support the motion."

* Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" Sir, the Finance Member was saying that this House will be certainly consulted with regard to these matters. He meant perhaps the grant would be brought before this House and would be subjected to the vote of the House. For unless they are passed they

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would not be given effect to. That is a well-known fact and we are aware of it. What we were asking him was whether he would consult this House with regard to the manner in which these released funds would be spent, i.e., whether the opinion of this House would be taken in apportioning the amount released by the Central Government. For that a reply was awaited and now the answer is given in the statement. If I remember well, the only thing prominently urged among others at the time of the budget was prohibition. Then came land revenue; then came the rural scheme and also what prominently figured before this House, the reduction of the enhanced rate for stamps, court-fees and registration fees. We are given certain figures which reveal that this Government has not attached any weight whatsoever to the opinions of this House. Certain Members including my hon. Friend, Mr. Koti Reddi, even urged that if the amount released by the Central Government was not enough to meet the deficit that would be occasioned by adopting prohibition they were prepared to have extra taxation. When the House thought that prohibition is so important the amount allotted by the Government for the purpose is such a meagre sum as Rs. 88,000. This is perhaps not for prohibition but for additional establishment so that they may improve the Excise department. Next comes the Registration department with Rs. 28,000, General Administration 09 lakh and Education is given 12.10 lakhs, Civil Works including establishments 23.89 lakhs, grants to local bodies 20.92 lakhs. So, prohibition gets least of all and my hon. Friend, the Minister, sits there giving those nice replies by saying that the matter is still under consideration. I do not know why he did not insist upon having more money so that he may have prohibition in more than a couple of taluks or so. So I feel that the whole matter was left to the Government. Government from the beginning seems to be against prohibition and out of respect to this House or out of respect to the voters the Ministers sometimes say that they are for prohibition, but do very little in the matter. They will not press these matters in the inner circles of the Government.

"With regard to other matters land revenue was given Rs. 18,000. We are asking for a portion of the remission to land revenue and they are not giving anything for it. But 2½ lakhs are provided for the Forest department which is devouring 50 lakhs. So these figures would reveal that the Government have got very little regard for the opinions unanimously expressed by almost all members of this House, both nominated and elected. This adjournment motion is to remind the Government of the views expressed by this House and the promises made to this House by the Members of the Executive Government who were in charge of the several departments which enhanced their revenues. As Mr. Krishnan Nayar expressed and Mr. Muniswami Nayudu also put it in so many words, it is especially for the Justice party—since they were a party to the enhancement—and also the Ministers and the Ministerial Party to see that they are in a position to fulfil the promises made to this House and the country at large. It is no good being a party to this where prohibition gets nothing or next to nothing and the enhancement of stamp duties, court-fees, registration fees are not in any way cancelled. So I support this resolution and request the members to vote for it and request the Government also to consider it favourably. Always do not try to carry your view point because you have got some strength. You have to consider whether this House deserves any consideration in this matter. We all say that land revenue

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[Mr. K. V. R. Swami]

is levied at a very high rate and that it may be given relief. You yourselves promised to give relief when asking enhanced rates of revenue. When the time is favourable you go back on this promise and you want to spend 40 lakhs on buildings and so on."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—"Mr. President, if I rise to support this motion, I do so with a view to bring before this House as clearly as I can the point we have in our minds. It is to emphasise the fact that it is time that the Government changed its financial policy. The Opposition has from time to time expressed its opinion with regard to the manipulation of the finances of the province. But we find that the Government has once again ignored the opinion unanimously expressed by the Opposition with regard to the attempts that the Government ought to make with regard to their financial policy and that they are pursuing the time immemorial policy of dividing all their monies for purposes other than nation building. I believe that this motion will be supported by the Ministers because it is in order to strengthen their hands that this adjournment motion is made. If the Ministers do not support this motion, I am afraid I must confess that they are not going to give this House an assurance that they mean what they say. As has been pointed out, the hon. Minister for Excise has given out prohibition as the policy of the Government, but the Government, I am sorry, are following methods by which prohibition cannot be realised. If they really mean what they say, they should see that the money that we receive as remission of provincial contribution is entirely used for nation building purposes. From the answer that has been given to a fellow councillor with regard to the intention of the Government in distributing the remitted amount, I find only 12 lakhs and odd is allotted for education. It shows how much importance the Government gives to education in this province. I am afraid that a good deal has to be done for the education of the Province. As for primary education very few districts have introduced compulsion. If we have to use this money properly it is time that a larger sum is allotted for educational purposes.

"Again, Sir, I find that in regard to public health also the money that is allotted is quite inadequate. And the third thing, Sir, which will open the eyes of the Council to the policy of the Government with regard to the utilisation of this amount is the department of industries. I am sorry to find that the Government, that is the Transferred side of the Government, has not been able to secure a larger sum of money than two lakhs for industries. Sir, whenever the hon. Minister for Development is asked how many industries he has been able to start in this Province and how many industrial schools he has been able to open in this Province his only answer was, 'I have not enough money to open such schools and giving aid to deserving industries.' Well, Sir, he is satisfied with a paltry sum of two lakhs for industries. If he insists upon his right I am sure he will certainly support our adjournment motion and see that justice is done with regard to this matter."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"I move that the question be now put."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"I second it."

The question was put and declared lost.

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1-16 p.m. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti demanded a poll, which was taken with the following result:—

Ayes.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. The Zamindar of Gollapalli. | 19. Mr. A. Parasurama Rao. |
| 2. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. | 20. " M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. |
| 3. " S. Satyamurti. | 21. " C. Ramasomayajulu. |
| 4. " C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. | 22. " Basheer Ahmed Sayeed. |
| 5. " T. Adinarayana Chettiyar. | 23. " P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu. |
| 6. " P. Anjaneyulu. | 24. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo. |
| 7. " K. Koti Reddi. | 25. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao. |
| 8. " S. Muttayya Mudaliyar. | 26. " R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 9. " O. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar. | 27. " Syed Ibrahim Sahib. |
| 10. " G. Harisarvottama Rao. | 28. " L. K. Tulasingam. |
| 11. " C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar. | 29. " K. R. Karant. |
| 12. " Abdul Hamid Khan. | 30. " K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar. |
| 13. " K. V. B. Swami. | 31. " K. Madhavan Nayar. |
| 14. " Muhammad Meera Ravuttar. | 32. " O. Venkatarangam Nayudu. |
| 15. " D. Narayana Raju. | 33. " B. Ramachandra Reddi. |
| 16. " B. S. Mallaya. | 34. Rao Bahadur O. S. Ratnasabapathi |
| 17. " K. Uppi Sahib. | Mudaliyar. |
| 18. " C. Obi Reddi. | |

Noes.

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|---|---|
| 1. The hon. Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks. | 24. Mr. R. Nagan Gowda. |
| 2. " Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 25. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur. |
| 3. " Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell. | 26. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. |
| 4. " Mr. N. Macmichael. | 27. " C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. |
| 5. " Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar. | 28. " N. Siva Raj. |
| 6. " Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | 29. " M. Gangadhara Siva. |
| 7. " Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 30. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami. |
| 8. Mrs. S. Muthulakshmi Reddi. | 31. Mr. W. P. A. Soundara Pandiya Nadar. |
| 9. Mr. T. E. Venkatarama Sastriyar. | 32. " S. Subrahmanya Moopanar. |
| 10. " F. B. Evans. | 33. " Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai. |
| 11. " J. F. Hall. | 34. " V. Ramjee Rao. |
| 12. " G. T. Boag. | 35. " Daniel Thomas. |
| 13. " S. H. Slater. | 36. " S. V. Vanavudya Gounder. |
| 14. " C. B. Cotterell. | 37. " S. Venkiah. |
| 15. " P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai. | 38. " K. Krishnan. |
| 16. " R. Foulkes. | 39. " V. I. Muniswami Pillai. |
| 17. The Zamindar of Seithur. | 40. " J. Mackenzie Smith. |
| 18. Mr. H. B. Ari Gowder. | 41. " O. E. Wood. |
| 19. " J. Bheemayya. | 42. " G. W. Chambers. |
| 20. " V. Ch. John. | 43. " C. R. T. Congreve. |
| 21. " Mahmud Sohamnad Sahib. | 44. " H. F. P. Hearson. |
| 22. " Muppli Nayar of Kavalappara. | 45. " G. R. Premayya. |
| 23. " J. Kuppaswami. | 46. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam. |
| | 47. Rao Sahib B. Srinivasan. |

Mr. S. Satyamurti demanded a count of members who were neutral.

Neutral.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Mr. A. B. Shetty. | 8. Mr. T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar. |
| 2. " Ramanath Goenka. | 9. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. |
| 3. " K. Ramachandra Padayachi. | 10. Mr. Khadir Mohideen Sahib. |
| 4. The Raja of Panagal. | 11. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar. |
| 5. Sir A. P. Patro. | 12. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu. |
| 6. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. | 13. " K. Sitarama Reddi. |
| 7. Mr. P. T. Rajan. | |

Ayes 34. Noes 47. Neutral 18.

The closure motion was lost.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"Mr. President, Sir, . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member has seconded the closure motion, and he cannot be allowed to speak again."

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* Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR:—"Sir, because the Government now confesses by the vote on the closure motion that they are too thick-headed to understand the view of the non-official members of the House, we shall try to din into their ears again the necessity for adjourning the consideration of these demands. Well, Sir, our reason for this adjournment motion is that it is unfair to ask this House to consider each demand separately, to ask us whether we do not want to give so much money for public health, whether we do not want to give so much for medical needs and so on and so forth and elicit answers to the same separately because each one of these demands may be good in itself to which no one may be prepared to give a negative answer, though if they are collectively put in the form of a budget, we may pick and choose or prefer some others rejecting those altogether. Our anxiety is simply that the money that is at our disposal may be distributed in such a manner as to be most conducive to the welfare of the people of this Presidency. That is why the Leader of my Party asked for an adjournment of these demands, and demanded of the Government to give us an opportunity, as in the case of the annual budget, to express our opinion as to how the amount of Rs. 8½ crores is to be utilised in the best interests of this Presidency. As it is, we are not given this opportunity, and this is the grievance which we have been repeating, one after the other in this House to-day. We are sorry that the Government have shown, by the vote they have given on the closure motion, that they are not prepared to accede to the wishes and the opinions of the majority of the non-official members of this House.

"Now, Sir, in the early part of this year, some Members of the Transferred Half were good enough to say that if they are not able to carry through their policy of curtailing the expenditure in certain departments or of making improvements in other departments, or reducing taxes and duties in some others, they would certainly leave the Treasury Bench and join us. That opportunity has come to-day. I may say this to the hon. Minister, Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, that the opportunity has at any rate come to him. So long as the Government is not prepared to curtail registration fees which directly concern him on court-fees or stamp duty with the money now made available, an opportunity has come to him to leave the Treasury Bench and come over to our side. From the various demands that are now made, we are not convinced that the Government are prepared to redeem their pledges with regard to the reduction of court-fees, stamp duty and registration fees or that they are in any way sincere in their professions regarding them.

"With regard to the policy of prohibition, so much is said in favour of it on one occasion and so much against it on another occasion by the same Member of Government that we are at a loss to understand what their definite opinions is on this all-important question. Is the Government prepared to utilise a portion of the released amount to carry out the policy of prohibition which this House has so much at heart? At least, will the Government listen to our opinion on the point? These are the reasons why we ask for an adjournment of the consideration of these demands and I hope that the adjournment motion that has been moved by the Leader of my Party will be accepted by the House and that the consideration of these demands postponed till the Government explains their general policy regarding the expenditure of the released amounts."

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* Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—"Mr. President, Sir, I wish to point out, that in having proposed this adjournment motion we on the Opposition side are not refusing to vote for the demands, but we want the Government to give us the policy and programme on the basis of which they are distributing these demands. Such a demand on our side has already been made in our individual capacity from the Ministers and others concerned. Now, we are here to vindicate our right as Members of the Legislative Council sitting in Opposition to demand from the Treasury Bench what exactly is the policy and the programme that is underlying the demands that are now placed before us. I really fail to understand why the Government is not willing to tell us what exactly is the principle on which they have distributed the remissions that have been released. If it is a question of merely refusing to vote upon the demands, the Government may well oppose us. Now, we are only asking them to adjourn this business of voting on grants and to give us an indication of the lines on which they are proposing to distribute the remissions. After all, as Members of this Council, we are only asking, or rather taking an opportunity to vindicate our right of knowing what exactly is going to be the broad result of the distribution that this Government has autocratically made. No doubt, Sir, in the statement that has been placed before us this morning, in answer to question No. 528, we see large amounts set apart for Transferred departments. No doubt, the offer seems to be tempting. But yet, because it is tempting, we are not going to give up our right of knowing what exactly is the basis of this distribution. After all, from the amount got by remissions, we see only a small proportion set apart for the Transferred departments, and then in those Transferred departments which are supposed to be managed by responsible Ministers, they have not indicated to us as to what exactly they propose to do with those sums. They have simply said, for Excise so much, for Registration so much, for General Administration so much, and so on. We have been from time to time asking the Government to concentrate their attention on three or four important problems that are affecting this country at present. First and foremost is the relief to be given to the poor cultivator by reduction of the land tax. Next, more attention has to be bestowed upon public health by introducing total prohibition into this province. The hon. the Minister for Excise has been telling the public and also in reply to hon. Members in this House that he has been concentrating his attention upon total prohibition. I would like to know how far the Total Prohibition Bill has gone and at what stage it is, whether it is being supported or whether it is being knocked on its head, and whether in such a contingency he will still cling to his office. The next important problem which we have been asking the Government to concentrate its attention upon is the educational problem. Years have passed, and yet, when the Census report is turned over, we find not more than five per cent of the population educated so far. Much worse is the case with the backward classes. We want to know how the Ministers in charge of the Transferred departments are going to shape their policy in the utilization of the remission amounts. Next in importance is the reduction of the registration fees, court fees and other enhanced taxes. Nothing has been indicated to us even in that respect. Why should the Government deny us the elementary right of any legislature to know what exactly is the turn the remissions are going to take, how they are going to be spent, what policy and what schemes the Government is embarking upon, and whether they are distributing and spending moneys on certain definite

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[Mr. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed]

schemes of importance to the people on a well defined policy? Why should the Government deny us the right to know what exactly is the scheme on which these demands are based?

"Once again I have to point out that the Government need not be under any misapprehension as to what exactly the scope of the adjournment motion to-day is. It is just intended to give them time to consider and tell us how exactly their policy is going to be shaped. I do not see why they should fail in this and ask their friends and colleagues to vote against the closure motion. The closure motion was made with the object of giving the Government time to give us their considered reply. It is really disappointing that even when we give them opportunities to come to a fair settlement of the differences between us, they do not avail themselves of those opportunities. This is one more indication of the attitude of the Government even after the introduction of the so-called Reforms, towards popular opinion."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member may continue his speech after lunch. It being half-past one the Council will adjourn for lunch and re-assemble at 2-30 p.m."

After Lunch (2-30 p.m.).

* Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—"Sir, I was saying that the Government should indicate the lines on which they are proceeding with the distribution of the released remissions. I would say one or two words more and then resume my seat. The Government have now come forward with demands but they have not come forward with a budget. They require supplementary grants, but they do not give us an idea as to what exactly the scope of these demands are. Properly speaking, a supplementary budget must be presented before asking for the supplementary demands."

"My other point is that the Government have not paid any heed to the various problems raised from time to time. The question of the non-gazetted officers and their pay was raised in this House on the last occasion, not to speak of the earlier occasions, and the Government have told us that they are wanting in funds; but when funds are available they fritter them away without any scheme or programme. It is to put a stop to it and also to raise the paramount question of our rights to be consulted before such large sums of money are distributed that we have moved this motion. It is with a view to vindicate our right to be heard before our vote is wanted for the demands that this motion has been proposed. After all, this is only a motion for adjournment to enable the Government to have sufficient time to reconsider their position and give us the elementary rights of a legislature to know how exactly these remissions are going to be spent."

* The hon. Mr. N. MACMICHAEL :—"Sir, there seems to be a considerable amount of misapprehension in this House as to the exact amount of surplus or balance available for recurring expenditure. In answering a question this morning I stated that the normal revenue of the Presidency is 1,655 lakhs. This sum includes the contribution of 49 lakhs which was remitted temporarily this year. It is not possible to treat this as a recurring remission. Presumably its remission in future years will depend on the finances of the Government of India. The amount completely at our disposal at present is therefore 1,606 lakhs."

[Mr. N. Macmichael]

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"Now, the expenditure under standing sanction—all of which has been sanctioned by this House and by the Finance Committee—amounts to 1,455 lakhs. The average normal non-recurring expenditure is 107 lakhs. That is to say, the total average expenditure at present is 1,562 lakhs. That leaves us a balance available for recurring expenditure of only 44 lakhs. Out of that, the Government have put forward supplementary demands for 32.56 lakhs. That, in round figures, only leaves us 10½ lakhs to deal with. It should not be forgotten that the normal increase in expenditure in the past few years has been considerably greater than the normal increase in revenue. Therefore, in a few years, that balance will evaporate. It is a fact that at present we have a large balance, a balance of about 2½ crores, available for non-recurring expenditure and, as the Council will see, a large number of the items included in the supplementary demands put forward just now relate to non-recurring expenditure, minor irrigation and similar items. There is no reason why such of the schemes as are ready should not be pushed through with this amount.

"The balance available for recurring expenditure, as I said, is only 10½ lakhs; and if that fact as well as the fact that these 1,562 lakhs of expenditure have been regularly sanctioned by this House from year to year is realized, there will be no misapprehension in the minds of hon. Members that a sum of 8½ crores is still available for distribution."

* Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—"Sir, I am very much indebted to the hon. the Finance Member for the figures which he gave now. That is exactly our difficulty and our complaint. Before these 8½ crores were released, we were getting on with the Government somehow or other, and both in the Legislative Assembly and in this House, from that wonderful financier Sir Basil Blackett at the top down to the latest candidate in finance, all were assuring us that as soon as the provincial contribution was released, it will be wholly available for nation-building purposes, a phrase which, as the hon. the Revenue Member has said, has been over-much used. Sir, even in the last Council when the 126 lakhs were released we were assured that all that sum would be available to the Transferred Half. If I remember right, the then Ministry, two of whose members are present here now, also were full of that hope. It was only under those conditions that the previous budgets were sanctioned. Token motions were tabled, discussions took place and assurances were given that whatever funds the India Government released, would be placed at the disposal of the Transferred Half for utilization in the nation-building departments. I would ask the Transferred Half now sitting in the Treasury Bench, whether assurances were not given by them about it even in the last budget. Unless my memory absolutely fails me, I believe we were given assurances by the present Ministry also that, though they had no definite information as to how much of the contributions would be released, as soon as they got definite information about the remission, a major part of it would be placed in their hands which would be spent on useful undertakings and that they would go about the country blessing and blessed. We thought those assurances were sincere and made in earnest and that promises made to the ear would not be broken to the heart. Now they come and tell us that only 10½ lakhs are available for recurring expenditure and that even that would soon evaporate. That is the language of the hon. the Finance Member. He says that 2½ crores are available for non-recurring expenditure and that provision for spending it has already been made. Now, the question the Opposition desires to put on behalf of the electorate of this Presidency is this:

[Mr. P. Anjaneyulu]

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What is the definite policy that has been adumbrated by the Government to spend this large extra amount? How much of it is being given to the Transferred Half which they can well spend on purposes which are useful to the nation? These questions stand unanswered. No doubt, the schemes as adumbrated by the hon. the Finance Member or his Colleagues may be very good in themselves. We may not have looked into the merits of those schemes. But what we submit through you, Sir, to the Members of the Treasury Bench and to the rest of the House, is this: We should like to know what the policy underlying this expenditure is. Well, Sir, we are told that because by one vote on a particular occasion we committed ourselves to a certain item of expenditure, we are hereafter estopped from voting down that item and demanding an explanation as to how the rest of the money is to be spent. We should like to know, and it is for this purpose my leader has proposed this motion, the policy underlying these demands. It is not enough to say: 'This is a very good measure; therefore sanction it.' There may be a better measure. We therefore want to know what are the measures they are going to undertake; how much of the surplus would be spent on the Transferred Half and what are the measures the Transferred Half will undertake; and whether their policy is one which would be continued for a number of years or is intended just for the occasion. It is to elicit answers to these questions that the motion under discussion was proposed. There is no particular reason why this Government, the Reserved Half or the Transferred Half, if its responsibility to the electorate is real, should not tell us what they are going to do for us.

"Well, without reference to the newspaper reports, some of which at least are correct, I may say that the hon. Minister was telling us that there was a large sum coming to his hands which would go for the improvement of agriculture, for the extension of education, etc. And rural reconstruction was one such measure awaiting looking into. Rural reconstruction is a phrase which has been long in the air, though no one knows what it is going to be like. No one has told us what benefit the public could expect from it. I would therefore respectfully appeal to the Transferred Half to make a bold stand now when the money is available and not to let it evaporate. If it will evaporate from the place where it is now kept, let it be taken out of that place and left in a secure position where it will not evaporate. No doubt I agree with the hon. the Finance Member that certain expenditure has been already incurred which hereafter will go on increasing and that almost all, if not all, the money available would go merely for expenditure on the services and that very little, even from the point of view of the Reserved Half, would be available for items such as minor irrigation, etc. Therefore, let the country and the elected members of this House have an opportunity of knowing the policy underlying the expenditure which is contemplated by the Government and expressing their views. I hope and trust that in this particular the Government are not vindictive enough to throw out any suggestion which might emanate from this side of the House. Why should the Government refuse to give us an opportunity to express our views on this matter? It is only by the consultation that we can arrive at a correct solution of the problem. The Opposition as well as the Government and the whole Presidency fought tooth and nail to get the contribution released, and now that we have got it, let us put our heads together as to how best we can spend it. I hope that in the

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[Mr. P. Anjaneyulu]

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spending of this released contribution, consultation is not unwelcome even to the hon. the Finance Member.

2-45 P.M. "I would respectfully ask hon. Members of this House not to consider this as a party measure simply because the Leader of the Opposition has moved it. We only urge that some time may be given to us to put our heads together and have a consultation on the matter with a committee of the House or the whole House constituted into a committee as suggested by the Deputy Leader of my party. Therefore, instead of wasting time on each individual item by means of a token motion and discussing the matter each time and going through the farce of voting and getting defeated or successful on each motion for a nominal sum of Rs. 100 or so, let us put our heads together and some little time be allowed for us for so doing. The time that is spent thus will not be wasted. I respectfully submit that in these circumstances and without much discussion we will all agree that the postponement of this grant is essential and that we shall all unanimously vote for this motion for adjournment."

* Mr. T. R. VENKATARAMA SASTRIYAR :—"I wish to bring to your notice a matter which seems to me of some importance and which is one which may constantly recur in connexion with this motion which seeks to get the adjournment of the business relating to the budget. Budget is dealt with in the Act under Section 72-D. The procedure relating to the budget and the various stages through which the budget has to be taken are contained in rules from No. 25 onwards and at the end of rule 32 we have that supplementary or additional estimates shall be dealt with in the same way as Demands for Grants. Therefore the procedure to be adopted in regard to the supplementary demands will have to be exactly the same as that which related to the yearly budget. Before I refer to Section 72-D I may say that the supplementary or additional grants are asked for at other times to supply omissions or correct miscalculations. If all our needs could be correctly anticipated they would all come in at the yearly budget under Section 72-D. Now this is what Section 72-D says :—

"The estimated annual expenditure and revenue of the province shall be laid in the form of a statement before the Council in each year and the proposals of the local Government for the appropriation of provincial revenues and other moneys in any year shall be submitted to the vote of the Council in the form of Demands for Grants. The Council may assent or refuse its assent, to a demand or may reduce the amount therein referred to either by a reduction of the whole grant or by the omission or reduction of any of the items of expenditure of which the grant is composed."

"If the Council has dealt with the budget in the way mentioned in Section 72-D, its conclusions may be subjected to the provisions in clauses (a) and (b) of the proviso. But, Sir, this is a dilatory motion which asks for the adjournment of the business altogether, and prevents the exercise or is intended to prevent the exercise of powers under the proviso to Section 72-D. My suggestion is that, though in Standing Order 34 which deals with the general business of the Council provision is made for the adjournment of motions, and though it might seem that the Standing Order which is applicable to the general business of the Council would be applicable to this class of motions also, it will not apply to motions of this kind by reason of Section 72-D. I do not say that I have examined the matter completely with reference to the rules and the Standing Orders. It strikes me, taking the last paragraph of rule 32 and Section 72-D, that Standing Order 34 is not intended to be applied to the Demands for Grants under Section 72-D whether brought at the time of

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the budget or at the time at which supplementary grants are asked for. The only way in which the Council has to deal with it is stated in 72-D in the following words :—

"The Council may assent or refuse its assent to a demand, or may reduce the amount therein referred to either by a reduction of the whole grant or by the omission or the reduction of any of the items of expenditure of which the grant is composed."

"My submission is that under the Act and the rules and the Standing Orders read together, dilatory motions are not intended to be allowed in connexion with the budget demands. There are of course difficulties and my hon. Friends on the other side may point to the general procedure under the Standing Orders contained in 24 to 36 and may say that they apply to every form of business which comes before the Council. But if there was anything in the Act or in the rules to indicate that only certain forms of motions are intended to be permitted in regard to any particular item of business, that of course will override the general Standing Orders. There are indications in the rules preceding rule 32, which show what forms of motions are permissible."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA APYANGAR :—"May I know under what rule this demand was withdrawn?"

* Mr. T. R. VENKATARAMA SASTRIYAR :—"I am not answering here any conundrums which may be put to me by hon. Members opposite. I am only expressing certain difficulties which may occur constantly in the Council in the course of the debate so that you, Sir, may give your final ruling as to the procedure to be adopted in the future."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"On a point of order, Sir. I think, Sir, the necessity for raising an objection arises when one has made up his mind one way or the other. The hon. the Advocate-General has not made up his mind one way or the other. So far as I have heard him, he has not made it clear what his objection is. This is not the time to raise any theoretical objection. He may as well do it after question time to-morrow. So long as he has not made any specific objection, his remarks are not applicable to our present discussion."

* Mr. T. R. VENKATARAMA SASTRIYAR :—"I am raising a specific objection. I am raising the objection in connexion with a definite matter which is going on before the Council. By saying that the matter is not clear I am only referring to difficulties that beset the question. I have raised the objection by saying that Section 72-D prescribes the ways in which such motions ought to be dealt with. I have expressed my opinion specifically and clearly and so far as I can see. At no time can I do more than express the result according to my reading of the rules and the Standing Orders. Standing Order 34, though it relates to the general business of the Council, cannot apply to budget grants which are governed by specific provisions in the rules and the Act. The section of the Act and the rule have the effect of excluding Standing Order 34. Section 72-D suggests the modes of dealing with the budget demands, rule 32 deals with the supplementary demands and rule 30, sub-clause (2), deals with motions which may be made at that stage. Section 72-D which provides the way in which the Demands may be dealt with seems to me to exclude motions for adjournment and motion to pass on to the next business"

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* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I presume that my hon. Friend, the Advocate-General, has raised and submitted a point for your decision. From his eloquent remarks on the constitutional possibilities of a doubtful interpretation of the rules and the Standing Orders it is only obvious that he has very clear doubts in his mind. Still in order to conform to the ordinary rules of procedure in this House, I am submitting for your ruling whether he has raised any point of order for your decision."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Yes."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" If that is so, his point of order seems to be this: 'whether the motion of my hon. Friend, the Leader of the Opposition, is not out of order at this stage because no dilatory motion can be brought with regard to demands for grants, original demands or excess demands or further demands.' That is the point of order and his contention is that Standing Order 84, cannot apply to this. May I invite your attention to this fact, viz., the manner in which we are allowed to make Standing Order under Section 72-D? Continuing the same section, at page 59 we have got one sub-section (5) and with your permission I shall read it. This is what it says :—

'Provision may be made by rules under this Act for the purpose of carrying into effect the foregoing provisions of this section and for regulating the course of the business in the Council.'

"I take it that the learned Advocate-General is of opinion that in order to decide whether an adjournment motion of this kind can be allowed or not is a matter which relates to the ordinary business of the Council and that therefore a rule can be made for regulating this class of business provided it is made under sub-section (5) of Section 72-D. Then we go to sub-section (6) in which powers are given to make Standing Orders. This is what it says :—

'Standing Orders may be made providing for the conduct of business and the procedure to be followed in the Council.'

"I take it that the learned Advocate-General does not argue under this sub-section and say that so far as this adjournment motion is concerned it does not come under the Standing Orders contemplated by sub-section (6) of Section 72-D.

8 p.m. "If he concedes that, it comes to this; that the Standing Order is certainly valid so far as it provides for the conduct of business and the procedure to be followed in the Council. Then it goes further: 'In so far as these matters are not provided for by rules made under this Act.' I take it also that he concedes that this mode of adjournment is not provided for in the rules. The rules do not provide how an adjournment is to be made or when it is to be made or on what conditions. Taking the words of the present sub-section, the rules have not provided for the procedure of the adjournment of the House. Therefore, a Standing Order can provide for it. Then, the last sentence of that paragraph is important: "Any Standing Order made as aforesaid, which is repugnant to the provisions of any rules made under this Act, shall, to the extent of that repugnancy but not otherwise, be void." I should be very much surprised if the hon. Advocate-General seriously contends that a provision in the Standing Orders providing for the adjournment of the discussion of any pending item of business before the House is repugnant to the provisions in the rules or in the Act, which say nothing about it, and which merely regulate the business in other respects. The only contention on which the

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hon. Advocate-General can ask you to hold that this Standing Order is invalid or does not apply to dilatory motions with regard to budget motions is that it is repugnant, with respect to budget motions, to the provisions of the rules made under this Act."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" If we construe that sub-rule (2) of rule 80 is exhaustive of the nature of the motions that can be moved, then Standing Order 84 becomes repugnant to it. The question is whether sub-rule (2) of rule 80 is exhaustive of all the motions that can be moved in connexion with budget demands."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" The wording of sub-section (6) of Section 72-D contemplates that the rules cannot be exhaustive because it says . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Suppose we come to the conclusion that sub-rule (2) of rule 80 is exhaustive in itself of the class of motions that can be moved on supplementary demands or original demands. Then, Standing Order No. 84 becomes repugnant to it."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" There must be some reason for holding that that rule is exhaustive. It cannot be exhaustive impliedly, because I submit, first, that it cannot be contended that this rule by itself—unless it says so—means that only such motions can be made at this stage. It is a kind of punitive interpretation that is being sought to be given to it to deprive this House of the normal power of adjourning any other item of business with regard to budget motions. I suggest that any such punitive provision should be expressly stated. If the rule read 'like this, motions may be moved at this stage to reduce any grant or to omit or reduce any item in a grant, but not to increase or alter the destination of a grant; and no other motions can be made at this stage', it would be clear that no other motions can be made."

"With regard to various stages of Bills, you will remember that only certain motions can be made at certain stages and that other motions cannot be made. With regard to this, no such restriction is placed there. Therefore, unless there is something in the actual wording, it cannot be contended that this rule, by itself, is calculated to deprive the House of its normal powers of adjourning any item of business."

"My second point is this: This rule, by itself, does not refer at all to any adjournment motion with regard to this item of business. The Standing Order provides for it and unless it is pointed out that the Standing Order is repugnant to this rule as it stands—not as may be interpreted by some implication—I submit that the Standing Order is perfectly valid and governs adjournment motions at this stage."

"I want to say one word. There is a reference in May's Parliamentary Practice to this matter. 'On the days appointed for concluding the business of supply, its consideration may not be anticipated by a motion of adjournment and no dilatory motion may be moved.' My submission to you is this: That ruling governs such motions only on days appointed for concluding the business of supply; and my interpretation is strengthened by the fact that both in this House and in the Mother of Parliaments, the constitution-makers have laid down some principles on which there must be an end to budget discussion either by guillotine or by some such process that beyond a particular day demands ought not to be discussed."

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"There is no such limit for supplementary demands. My difficulty is this: The first part of the sentence refers to the demands on the estimates made annually, but the second part seems to refer to supplementary demands as well as to annual estimates."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"I see nothing in the wording of the sentence, nothing in the context, to make that subtle distinction, if I may say so respectfully, that the first half of the sentence relates to one class of business and the second sentence separated only by a comma . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"There is the word 'and'."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"The business is the business of supply for concluding which days have been appointed. Therefore, I suggest that so far as May's Parliamentary Practice is concerned, it gives the ruling only with regard to motions of a dilatory character made by hon. Members on the days appointed for concluding the business of supply."

"Then there is a ruling given by you on the floor of this House when further demands came up on the last day of the budget when the Treasury Bench discovered some defects or omissions in their budget and came forward with what is known as further demands . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"They were new schemes not sanctioned at the time of the annual budget."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"They are their after-thoughts. When after the original budget had been framed they came to us on the last day of the budget for further demands, my hon. Friend Mr. Srinivasa Ayyangar moved 'may I move under Standing Order 84, that the Council do pass on to the next item of business,' you were pleased to say that, 'Regarding budget motions, no dilatory motions of this sort could be moved. Therefore I think that dilatory motions under Standing Order 84 cannot be moved in this House while further demands are being considered.' I beg of you in all humility to confine that ruling to the four corners of the purpose for which it was given. But, taking it as final, so far as the circumstances are concerned, I submit that that ruling was given with regard to a motion not for adjournment, but for passing on to the next item of the order of business. It is sound law that no judgment can be invoked beyond the limits of each case. I submit, therefore, that no adjournment motion was before you then. The only motion that was before you was to pass on to the next item of business. Under Standing Order 84 you can make two sets of motions. The actual motion then on which you gave the ruling was that we pass on to the next item of business. You gave that ruling and you stated your reasons. You stated that it could not be moved on the days fixed by His Majesty in Parliament. Therefore, you stated that dilatory motions could not be admitted while further demands were being considered."

"So far as these demands are concerned, I have to submit for your consideration that these are not, strictly speaking, supplemental demands at all. Because, you will see that Rule 82 says—

'An estimate shall be presented to the Council for a supplementary or additional grant when (i) the amount voted in the budget of a grant is found to be insufficient for the purposes of the current year, or (ii) a need arises during the current year for expenditure for which the vote of the Council is necessary upon some new service not contemplated in the budget for that year.'

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[Mr. S. Satyamurti]

"It cannot be contended, Sir, that these demands for further expenditure come under either of these two headings. It is not suggested that the amount is found insufficient for the purposes of the current year, or that a need arises for expenditure upon a new service."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The explanatory notes show that the supplementary demands come under either item (i) or item (ii)."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"It is not some expansion of service already provided in the budget, and it is not a case of some new service not contemplated in this year at all. Number (i) is when the amount is found insufficient for the purposes of the current year."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Some of these demands come under No. (i) and some under (ii). This morning I carefully examined the explanatory notes furnished by the Treasury Bench and found that all of them come either under (i) or (ii)."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"If you have carefully examined that point, I do not press it. If you say that they come either under (i) or (ii), I must take it."

"I want to stress this point; Standing Order 84 is clear and unambiguous. Standing Order 84 makes no exception in the case of budget motions or any other motions. Standing Order 84 is made in pursuance of the statutory power vested in us. It is not repugnant to the Rules or the Act."

'Standing Order 84 says "a motion that any meeting or business be adjourned or postponed or that the Council pass to the business next in order in the statement of business may be moved at any time and without previous notice as a distinct question, but not so as to interrupt a speech."'

"I submit that the motion is that the business before the House be adjourned. It cannot be contended—it is not contended—that the Standing Order is repugnant to the Rules. It is merely contended by implication that, as Section 72-D of the Government of India Act says that the Council may assent, or refuse its assent, to a demand or may reduce the amount, no other motions at that stage will be valid. By analogy it cannot be argued that you can only vote for it and that you cannot adjourn it. Rules also provide and the Standing Orders provide that the various stages of each Bill have got to be gone through and the motions may be made at those stages."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"You mean new Rule 20-A, which deals with dilatory motions regarding Bills."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"There, the Government of India have provided specifically with regard to the procedure for dilatory motions in regard to Bills. No such provision exists with regard to the budget. It cannot be argued that the Government of India must have held the view contended for by the Advocate-General that there is power already vested in the Council not to allow dilatory motions. It will be attributing far too much subtlety even to the Government of India."

"I wish to give a reference in this connexion. I cannot definitely refer you to it. I think your office will be able to find it. In 1926, I am told, Mr. Jinnah actually moved in the Legislative Assembly a motion for postponing one grant and a division was taken thereon. Your office can examine it and put up that reference. But, so far as the actual wording of Standing Order 84 is concerned, unless the hon. Advocate-General contends that it is repugnant to the rules made under the Act,—I should like him to look at it again."

128 DILATORY MOTION FOR THE POSTPONEMENT OF THE CONSIDERATION OF
SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

[Mr. S. Satyamurti]

[18th October 1927]

3-15
p.m.

"Section 72-D (6) of the Government of India Act says :

* Any Standing order made as aforesaid, which is repugnant to the provisions of any Rules made under this Act, shall, to the extent of that repugnancy but not otherwise, be void, and unless, Sir, he should satisfy you that this Standing Order is repugnant to the provisions of the Rules made under the Act, I submit that this motion is perfectly in order.

"I may add, Sir, in conclusion that it is somewhat unfair for this House, after a discussion for three hours and more which we have taken upon this question and on the question of closure, that this point should be sprung upon us. I only wish that the Law officers of the Government were more alert."

* Mr. K. R. KARANT :—"On a point of order, Sir. My point is whether the learned Advocate-General is entitled to bring this point of order after a motion has been seconded and put before the House."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"A point of order can be raised at any stage."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"May I just say a word or two, Sir, in addition to what Mr. Satyamurti has already said? The only thing that I wish to point out is that Section 72-D says that the grant should be either rejected or granted at once. The only exception which is mentioned is the primary budget discussion. There, whether an adjournment motion is carried or not, when the time fixed by His Excellency the Governor for the discussion of the subject is over, all the motions are taken to be passed. That is the difference between the primary budget discussion and the present discussion. So far as the primary budget discussion is concerned, there is no use in carrying an adjournment motion because when the time fixed by the Governor is over, all the motions are taken as passed, and in respect of any particular item also there is a time limit as to the discussion. Very desirably, I think the Legislature has thought that these supplementary motions should not be subjected to such time limits by the Government."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"That is the Parliamentary practice. But I do not know whether the Governor has got the power under rule 82 (1)."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"Even if he has got the power, he does not exercise it. In one case he does that, in another case he does not. We draw this distinction. Again, Sir, I would ask the Advocate-General why he did not raise this point when some of the supplementary demands for grants were put before the House on the last occasion, and postponed to this sitting. According to him, the postponement was illegal."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"They were all withdrawn."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"Not all of them. There were a number of them put on the agenda."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"By a motion they were all withdrawn."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"Very well, Sir. In section 72-D there is no provision even for that. Either the demand should be voted against or voted for. I only say that we should not stretch the analogy in regard to the primary budget discussions to this case. They stand on a different footing. In the case of the primary budget discussions, there is no use of moving an adjournment motion and also there is a time limit fixed in respect of each grant; and we cannot go behind that provision. If the discussion is not even within a particular time, whatever the reason may be,

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the demands are taken to be passed. Therefore, that analogy will not apply here. Even if His Excellency the Governor has got the power of fixing the time, he has not done so. Many of these motions were laid on the table last time. They were all on the agenda and for want of time, they were withdrawn and a number of them were passed over. I also remember there was a motion for passing over one or two items in order to reach a particular motion, I think, by Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, regarding the Operation Committee. Then, everybody including the other Members of the Cabinet agreed that the interim demands for grants should be passed over, in order that a particular motion might be taken up. Therefore, Sir, the analogy of the primary budget discussions cannot hold good here. When that analogy does not hold good and when His Excellency does not exercise the power vested in him, it only shows that His Excellency is very anxious that we should discuss this point. We are only dealing with the principle here. We do not want that the whole motion should be done away with. When the final motion comes, we will pass it or reject it; but supposing we have no time in this sitting, can it not be taken up later on? I would therefore appeal to you, Sir, to exercise your discretion in a liberal spirit. As you are supposed to be the custodian of our rights, unless there is anything clear in the Act or the Rules, I would appeal to you personally not to gag our mouth. In this case, even the learned Advocate-General with all his experience of so many years cannot say: 'I am definitely of this opinion.' He can only raise the shadow of a ghost and say 'If you are afraid of the ghost, get away.' All the same, he cannot say there is a ghost. We want his opinion but he is not definite about it. I may say the hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar used to be very often agreeable to such adjournments. I submit that it is not fair to gag our mouth under a suspicious theory propounded by the Advocate-General after three hours' discussion. I therefore submit that inasmuch as there is no specific provision to gag our mouth, it is unfair to gag our mouth on a general question like this. This question is likely to be raised every day and if your ruling is going to be against us to-day, we all know what the result will be. Even that small ruling of yours, Sir, regarding the grants for which a day was fixed by the Governor, is quoted against us every day. I therefore appeal to you that as there is no specific provision of law, you will use your discretion in a liberal spirit."

* Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—"I have one word to say, Sir, with regard to the objection raised by the learned Advocate-General. The proposal of the Leader of the Opposition is tantamount to this, that a budget should be presented to the House so far as these released amounts are concerned. Under the Legislative Council instructions, these demands do not come under Instructions 110 and 111: Instruction 110 reads:

'When money has been spent on any service for which the vote of Council is necessary during any financial year in excess of the amount granted for that service and for that year, a demand for the excess shall be presented to the Council by the Finance Member and shall be dealt with in the same way by the Council as if it were a demand for a grant.'

"Instruction 111 is this:

(1) An estimate shall be presented to the Council for a supplementary or addition grant when—
(i) the amount voted in the budget of a grant is found to be insufficient for the purposes of the current year, or
(ii) a need arises during the current year for expenditure for which the vote of the Council is necessary upon some new service not contemplated in the budget for that year.

[Mr. K. Madhavan Nayar] [18th October 1927]

"The supplementary demands we have before us do not come under any of these rules. They have been necessitated because we have by chance got some extra money for which some method of expenditure must be found. The rule of law that is applicable is this Section 72-D of the Act. Because we have got some new amount and that amount has to be distributed, a new budget has to be presented to the House and not a supplementary demand. The proposal of the Leader of the Opposition is tantamount to this, that there should be a budget for the amount. I therefore submit that the objection of the Advocate-General is quite irrelevant."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"With your leave, Sir, I should like to say a word. I referred to a motion made by Mr. Jinnah on the floor of the Assembly. I have got the reference, Sir; it is on page 2184 of Volume VII of the Legislative Assembly Proceedings, 1926. The hon. Sir Basil Blackett moved that :

'a sum not exceeding Rs. 71,84,000 be granted to the Governor-General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1927, in respect of Customs.'

"Mr. Jinnah moved :

'I formally move that the consideration of this motion be adjourned.'

"The hon. Sir Alexander Muddiman spoke in opposition to that motion, but Pandit Malaviya supported it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I have just perused it. The question was not raised or decided. It shows that the practice is there, but not that the practice is regular."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"At the very next page you will find that when Pandit Malaviya began his speech, nobody raised a point of order. It is often argued in courts of law that when an eminent counsel appears in a particular case, if a point of order is not raised, it is assumed that that point, if it had been valid, would have been raised. I think the Advocate-General would agree that in the Assembly consisting as it does of the cream of the civil service and the cream of the intelligentsia on the Treasury Benches and of eminent lawyers, if there was any point of order that could be raised, certainly it would have been raised. In any case, the point of order was not raised because I submit it was not worth raising. Secondly, there is a clear precedent, and the Assembly President has considered the motion to be in order and therefore allowed it to be voted upon. This was with reference to an original budget motion. It is an *a fortiori* ground now, and substantiates my position."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"May I know, Sir, if you refer to Rule 82?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Rule 80, sub-rule (2)."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"It seems to me that it has nothing to do with this. What it says is :

'Motions may be moved at this stage to reduce any grant or to omit or reduce any item in a grant, but not to increase or alter the destination of a grant.'

"It seems to me that the Rule has application only to such cases, and there is nothing regarding other cases like adjournment or postponement. It refers only to two things, omission and reduction on the one hand, and to increase and alteration in the destination of a grant, and not to any other subject like adjournment."

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* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"Mr. President, I desire to draw your attention particularly to the wording of sub-clauses (1) and (4) of Rule 80. You were asking, Sir, whether sub-clause (2) is absolute and whether it would override Standing Order 34."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"It has to be taken as exhaustive."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"Yes. Sub-clause (1) says :
'No motion for appropriation can be made except on the recommendation of the Governor communicated to the Council.'

"Then sub-clause (4) says :

'No motion shall be made for the reduction of a grant as a whole until all motions for the omission or reduction of definite items within that grant have been discussed.'

"The language of the law as laid down here begins with the words. No motion for such and such purpose can be made. It definitely lays down where there is a prohibition. In this case, in addition to the point mentioned by my learned colleague from Malabar, you will find that the language of sub-section (2) also does not lend itself to the interpretation that it is exhaustive. If the law wanted it to be exhaustive, the clause would have been worded in the same way as sub-sections (1) and (4)."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I have tentatively given a ruling on a previous occasion regarding this matter. I would like to examine the question very carefully and give my ruling to-morrow. I now adjourn the House."

The House will re-assemble to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

The House accordingly adjourned at 8-30 p.m.

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

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 518 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 18th October 1927, page 28 supra.]

G.O. No. 506, Public, dated 1st June 1927.

The All-India Spinners' Association is described in rule 1 of its constitution as an organization unaffected and uncontrolled by politics, political changes or political bodies. But the same rule states that it is an association established with the consent of the All-India Congress Committee as an integral part of the Congress organization. Further, in rules 9-11, the Association declares itself prepared to receive and acknowledge yarn subscriptions for membership of the Congress. So long therefore as the All-India Spinners' Association functions under these rules, it must be regarded as a political association. The Khadi fund being in aid of this association, subscription to it by Government servants is prohibited in rule 28 (1) of the Government Servants' Conduct Rules.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

A. Y. G. CAMPBELL,
Chief Secretary.

To M.R. By. R. Ramaswami Ayyangar Avargal, B.A., B.L., Vakil, Paramagudi (Ramnad district), with reference to his letter, dated 2nd March 1927.
"all Heads of Departments, including Collectors and District and Sessions Judges.
"Departments of the Secretariat.

[18th October 1927]

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 520 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 18th October 1927, page 25 supra.]

Head of account under which the reduction was made by the Council.	Amount.	Remarks.
	rs.	
5. a. LAND REVENUE — Charges for Administration—i. Subdivisional establishments—Pay of officers—Voted.	100	The reduction has been given effect to. The Government are not aware of any question affecting non-gasetted officers that remains for a committee to investigate.
5. a. LAND REVENUE — Charges for Administration — ii. Taluk establishments — Pay of establishments — Voted — Permanent.	100	The reduction has been given effect to. As regards representation in Government service of the different communities, the matter is under the consideration of the Government in connexion with the framing of rules under the Civil Services (Governors' Provinces) Delegation Rules. As regards Revenue Inspectors as explained by the hon. the Revenue Member at the time, there is no special class of officers called Revenue Inspectors. Any qualified clerk may be posted as a Revenue Inspector. The question therefore resolves itself into one of the number of persons belonging to the depressed classes in Government service. This is part of the larger question first referred to.
5. b. LAND REVENUE — Survey and Settlement — Total — Voted.	100	The reduction has been given effect to. As explained by the hon. the Revenue Member at the time, it is not open to the Local Government to bring in a Revenue Settlement Bill giving the power to Legislative Councils to fix the rates of land assessment.
6. a. EXCISE — Superintendence—Excise Commissioner — Total — Voted.	100	The reduction has been given effect to. No decision has yet been made on the question of the introduction of total prohibition.
7. A. a. STAMPS — Non-judicial — Charges for the sale of stamps — Presidency town — Pay of establishments — Voted — Permanent.	100	The reduction has been given effect to. The question of the admission in evidence of unstamped promissory note on payment of a penalty is under the consideration of the Government in connexion with the Taxation Enquiry Committee's recommendation.
7. B. a. STAMPS — Judicial — Charges for the sale of stamps — Total — Voted.	100	The reduction has been given effect to. The Government have decided that it is not advisable at present to reduce the stamp duties.
22. R. A. c. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—Heads of Provinces—Executive Councils and Ministers — Staff and Household of the Governor — Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor — Total — Voted.	100	The reduction has been given effect to. The question of further constitutional reforms — more particularly the grant of provincial autonomy to this Presidency — was raised. As explained by the hon. the Revenue Member at the time, this Government is a subordinate Government and is not responsible for the present constitution and to change it is not within their powers.
22. R. B. a. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—Legislative Bodies—Provincial Legislative Councils—Supplies and Services — Miscellaneous.	100	The reduction has been given effect to. The question of the cancellation of the privilege enjoyed by the Members of the Legislative Council of sending letters under the "Service unpaid system" was raised. Orders were issued in G.O. No. 1681 W., dated 20th July 1927, granting non-official members of the Legislative Council certain concessions in this regard.

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Head of account under which the reduction was made by the Council.	Amount.	Remarks.
	rs.	
22. R. B. a. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION — Legislative Bodies — Provincial Legislative Councils — Total — Voted.	100	The reduction has been given effect to. The question of having elected members for the Standing Advisory Committees was raised. The Government decided to continue the existing practice of appointing the members of such Standing Advisory Committees as, in their opinion, are necessary.
22. R. A. f. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—Heads of Provinces — Executive Councils and Ministers — Executive Council—Total—Voted.	100	The reduction has been given effect to. The matter raised in the debates, namely, to reduce the number of executive council members from four to two, is not within the powers of the Local Government.
22. R. O. a. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—Secretariat and Headquarters establishment — Chief Secretariat — Total — Voted.	100	The reduction has been given effect to. Action can only be taken as vacancies occur and if qualified Indian officers are available in the Indian Civil Service. By Statute the post of Secretary to Government is reserved for the Indian Civil Service.
24. a. ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—High Court — i. Judges and Registrar — Pay of officers — Voted.	100	The reduction has been given effect to. The House suggested the constitution of a committee to go into the question of the arrears in the High Court before the question of the continuance of the temporary judges was considered. The hon. the Law Member (Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar) observed that no immediate action was called for.
24. a. ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—i. High Court — i. Judges and Registrar — Pay of establishment — Voted — Permanent.	100	The reduction has been given effect to. The House protested against the treatment meted out by the High Court to the Madras Weekly Notes by the withdrawal of the privileges enjoyed by this journal. The Government have no jurisdiction to interfere with a matter of this kind which was within the discretion of the High Court.
21. A. b. EDUCATION — University Government Arts Colleges — i. Arts colleges — Men — Total — Voted.	100	The reduction has been given effect to. The mover urged the provision of new buildings for the Government Arts College, Rajahmundry. The matter is under the consideration of the Government.

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 521 asked by Mr. J. Kuppaswami at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 18th October 1927, page 80 supra.]

	Rupees 180—10—240		Rupees 125—5—150		Rupees 80—4—120		Rupees 60—4—80				Remarks.
	Sanctioned strength.	Brahmans.	Sanctioned strength.	Brahmans.	Sanctioned strength.	Brahmans.	Sanctioned strength.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Vacant.	
As it stood on											
1st April 1925 ..	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	12	12	2	
1st April 1926 ..	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	12	12	2	
1st April 1927 ..	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	17	15	1	Filled up on probation.

[18th October 1927]

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 527 asked by Mr. R. Nagan Gowda at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 18th October 1927 page 84 supra.]

Note on a site for the proposed dam for the Tungabhadra Project, Bellary District, Madras.

The site for the proposed dam is near Timmalapuram, an abandoned village and fort on the right bank of the Tungabhadra about six miles south-west of Huvina Hadagalli, the headquarters of the taluk of the same name.

The country has been surveyed by the late Mr. Bruce-Foots (Mem. Geological Survey of India, Volume XXV) and more recently (1904-05) by Dr. J. M. MacLaren to whose party I was attached. A paper dealing with this area has been published by Dr. MacLaren in Records, Geological Survey of India, Volume XXXIV, part 2, where the following section is given across the Tungabhadra at this point (ib. page 104.) :—

East to west.

16. Fissile chloritic schists weathering to micaceous schists (Shingtalur).
15. Banded hæmatitic quartzites (at the temples).
14. Massive chloritic schist.
13. Thin boulder bed with much flattened pebbles.
12. Banded hæmatitic quartzite.
11. Massive chloritic schist.
10. Felsite.
9. Diabase and hornblende schist.
8. Massive gritty felspathic schist.
7. Fissile chloritic schist with banded hæmatite quartzite (Hamigi).
6. Boulder bed with diabase dyke.
5. Fissile chloritic schist.
4. Boulder bed.
3. Micaceous schist with banded hæmatite schist.
2. Diabase dyke.
1. Massive hornblende schist.

These beds extend across the river though most of them are marked by the soil. All the rocks belong to the Dharwar series and have archæan granites and gneisses on either side.

Though Dr. MacLaren has not shown some of these beds as being continuous on the southern side of the river (see Records XXXIV, Part 14), they are to be found close to the abandoned village-site of Rajrala. There is a band of felsite and some of the altered diabase bands. The only map available of this area is the old revenue survey map which does not give a correct idea of the topography.

In the nalas south of the river between Timmalapuram and Honnum a few beds of impure limestone are found.

The only possible site for a dam appears to be between the northern termination of the hill (about 1½ miles south of Gadag Taluk, Bombay Presidency. Timmalapuram) and the southern end of the chain of hills extending north of the Tungabhadra near Shingtalur. The site is marked on the accompanying tracing by two red

[18th October 1927]

lines. The proposed site runs in a north-east to south-west direction approximately at right angles to the foliation planes of the rocks exposed on the river which have a north-easterly dip varying from 40 feet to 60 feet.

The bed of the Tungabhadra has a gentle fall for miles—averaging about two feet in a mile. The banks slope gently towards the river. There are no precipices and there are no prominent hills for 40 miles except the ones mentioned in the previous paragraph.

Thus a dam anywhere else except between the hills mentioned will have to be a very long one. Here the length of the dam will be a little less than two miles. The rocks are fairly hard and some of them will be impervious to water. Though the diabase and hornblende schists are jointed they will be found to be compact at depth. The felsite is quite a hard rock and so in the hæmatite quartzite. The microscopic characters of the rocks are as follows (Records, Geological Survey of India, Volume XXXIV, part 2, page 108) :—

Massive gritty schist—shows as an aggregate of oriented quartz and felspar grains with a little chlorite disposed in bands through the rock. An original grey rock or felspathic grit. Chloritic schists: Well banded generally showing rounded or elongated crystals of quartz and felspar in an irresolvable matrix with ferruginous material and ferro-magnesian silicate occasionally wrapping round the 'eyes' of quartz or felspar.

Hæmatite--magnetite quartzites—The component minerals are quartz hæmatite and magnetite—any one of the two first prevailing at times to the exclusion of the other two.

Short notes will be found about the other rocks in the paper mentioned.

Though there is a repetition of some of the beds in this section it is not quite clear whether there is folding. Even if there is, it is not likely that it would interfere with the foundation.

The boulder bed is quite hard and stands out in the bed of the river near Timmalapuram. The only soft beds are the chlorite schists, but as most of them weather into clay there is not likely to be much percolation through them.

The north bank of the river is in the Bombay Presidency which appears to be on a higher elevation than the country to the south. It is hilly unlike the country to the south. The level of the river is about 1,640 feet near Timmalapuram. To the south there is a gradual elevation to about 1,600 feet. The country is undulating and open except for the hill south of Timmalapuram.

There is a low saddle north of the hill on the left bank of the Tungabhadra which would, I think, be suitable for disposing of the surplus water of the proposed reservoir.

I have suggested to the local Public Works Department officer that trenches should be dug along the line of the proposed site. When this is done, the actual width of the beds exposed can be ascertained and a fuller report will be submitted.

CASTLE ROCK,
31st March 1927.

M. VINAYAK RAO,
Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India.

[18th October 1927]

APPENDIX V.
[Vide answer to question No. 530 asked by Mr. K. Abdul Hye at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 18th October 1927, page 38 supra.]

(1)	(2)	(3) Number of Muhammedan women who applied for admission in the training school during						(4) Number of Muhammedan women selected for training during						(5) Number of Muhammedan women rejected for training during						(6) Reason for rejecting the applicants shown under column (5).	(7) Whether a Government hostel is attached to the institution.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
Serial number.	Name of the Government Muhammedan Training School for Women.	1924-25.		1925-26.		1926-27.		1924-25.		1925-26.		1926-27.		1924-25.		1925-26.		1926-27.		Generally, the reason for rejection of applicants was that they were not found fully qualified for training.	No.	Yes.	Yes. The hostel however does not work now in view of the fall in the strength and lack of suitable accommodation.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
		Secondary.	Lower elementary.	Secondary.	Lower elementary.	Secondary.	Lower elementary.	Secondary.	Lower elementary.	Secondary.	Lower elementary.	Secondary.	Lower elementary.	Secondary.	Lower elementary.	Secondary.	Lower elementary.	Secondary.	Lower elementary.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
1	Government Hobart Secondary and Training School, Royappa. (b)	..	25	3	5	15	..	9	..	9	3	2	8	..	8	15	..	16	..	3	7	..	1	9	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(c) Admissions made in alternate years in the Lower Elementary Training Class.
(d) Admissions made in alternate years in the Secondary-Grade Training Class.
(e) Includes a few students of the preparatory class.

Generally, the reason for rejection of applicants was that they were not found fully qualified for training.

Yes. The hostel however does not work now in view of the fall in the strength and lack of suitable accommodation.

[18th October 1927]

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 535 asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 18th October 1927, page 48 supra.]

Statement showing the revised scales of pay sanctioned for teachers in Government Secondary and Elementary schools since 'Education' became a Transferred subject.

Old scales of pay.	Revised scales of pay.	
	Trained. Rs.	Untrained. Rs.
Boys' Schools.		
School Assistants (Graduates) ..	Graded scale on Rs. 60, 75, 100, 125.	Third grade, 75-8-100 (48 per cent of the cadre). Second grade, 100-10-150 (40 per cent of the cadre). First grade, 150-10-250 (12 per cent of the cadre).
Secondary grade teachers ..	25, 30, 40, 50.	25-25-14-50-1-60.
Higher elementary teachers ..	Varying grades with a minimum of Rs. 12.	25-1-50
Lower do. ..	..	20-1-30
Pandits and munahis ..	30-40, 40-50, 50-60-75.	40-2-50, 50-3-65, 75-4-95.
Drawing masters ..	50, 80	25-1-50.
Physical training instructors ..	20, 30	25-1-50.
Commercial instructors ..	60	60-4-80.
Manual training instructors ..	30, 40-2-50 ..	25-25-14-50-1-60 (plus an allowance of Rs. 12 or Rs. 8 per mensem according as the instructors are first class or second class certificate holders).
Girls' Schools.		
School Assistants (Graduates) ..	60, 75, 100, 125, 150.	Third Grade 75-6-100 plus 10. Second Grade 100-10-150 plus 10. First Grade 150-10-250 plus 10.
Secondary grade teachers, drawing mistresses, sewing mistresses and music teachers.	25, 30, 40, 50	45-3-90 with a selection grade on Rs. 100 for 20 per cent of the cadre.
Higher elementary grade teachers.	Varying rates with a minimum of Rs. 15.	27-1-50
Lower elementary grade teachers.	Do.	22-1-45
Pandits and munahis ..	30-40	40-2-50.

(In addition, a duty allowance on varying rates from Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 is given to headmasters and headmistresses of elementary schools.)

[18th October 1927]

Appendix.

I

G.O. No. 226, Law (Education), dated 27th February 1922.

The following press communiqué is issued :—

Press Communiqué.

"The question of the enhancement of the emoluments of teachers in elementary schools has been engaging the attention of Government for some time past. As regards schools under the management of local boards and municipal councils, the Government in paragraph 9 of G.O. No. 499, Finance, dated 1st June 1920, distinctly stated that the teachers in those schools being servants of local bodies it was obviously the duty of those bodies to find funds to pay them and that the Government could not accept any liability on that account. In view, however, of the circumstances that it would take some time for the revision of the local enactments, providing for greater elasticity in the income of local bodies then under contemplation, to take effect, while the admitted inadequacy of the pay of teachers was being keenly felt, the Government authorized the payment for the year 1920-21 alone of subsidies to these bodies so as to enable them to add an allowance of Rs. 4 a month to the pay of each of the teachers in their employment. At the same time it was definitely stated that, for future years, the liability for the payment of similar or other allowances should be borne by the local bodies themselves. In spite of this warning and of the facilities for enhancing the local revenues since made available to them, several local bodies have represented that they are unable to meet from their own funds the expenditure involved in the continuance of the allowance of Rs. 4 to teachers and have asked that the subsidies sanctioned last year on this account should be repeated in the current and future years. The Government are unable to accept this position, nor are they prepared to admit the liability in this matter which is sought to be imposed upon them and which is one for the local bodies to adjust from among their own resources. However, as it is highly desirable that the allowances given to the teachers last year should be continued in the current year and as in many cases local bodies have expressed their inability to meet the demand under this head fully, the Government are prepared to sanction in the current year subsidies covering one-half of the expenditure on account of the payment of the allowance on condition that the local bodies meet the other half from their own funds other than the proceeds from the education tax. As regards 1922-23 and succeeding years, the Government will be prepared to sanction similar aid subject to the funds required therefor being voted by the Legislative Council. They undertake, however, no obligation to increase the amount in future on account of increase in the number of teachers or other causes.

"The Government have also received repeated representations to the effect that rates of teaching grants paid on behalf of teachers in aided elementary schools are inadequate and should be enhanced. The Government recognize that simultaneously with the attempts to improve the condition of the teachers under local bodies the emoluments of those in aided schools should also receive consideration. But this question had to be kept in abeyance for some time chiefly for want of funds. Though the financial position is much

[18th October 1927]

worse than was anticipated at the commencement of the year, the Government feel that if serious discontent among these teachers is to be avoided, the grants payable to the aided schools should be revised without further delay. The Government are pleased to sanction an additional grant of two lakhs in the current year for the purpose of enhancing the teaching grants for the year as shown below :—

	Existing rates.	New rates.
	RS.	RS.
Untrained teachers—		
Lower elementary	48	48
Higher elementary	48	72
Secondary	48	96
Trained teachers—		
Lower elementary	76	84
Higher elementary	92	96
Secondary	168	180

"As regards 1922-23 and future years, the Government will be prepared to sanction similar aid up to an amount of two lakhs subject to the funds being voted by the Legislative Council. In the event, however, of the grant now sanctioned proving inadequate for the purpose in question, the Government do not undertake to make any further allotment."

2. Local boards and municipal councils which are prepared to abide by the condition referred to above are requested to report to the Director of Public Instruction before the 10th March 1922 the number of teachers in elementary schools under their management to whom they are prepared to give allowances from funds other than the proceeds of the education tax and the amount required to meet the Government share of the expenditure involved in the payment of the allowance during the current year. The Director of Public Instruction will then sanction the amount due to each local body and will immediately submit to Government consolidated proposals for the distribution of grants among District Educational Councils for payment of grants to aided elementary schools at the rates sanctioned above.

3. The extra expenditure involved on account of the proposals sanctioned above is nearly Rs. 6.80 lakhs. As there is no specific provision for this expenditure in the current year's budget estimate, the Director of Public Instruction is requested to submit the necessary reappropriation statement to meet the charges.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Education)

H. RAMACHANDRA BAO,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

- " Presidents of District Boards.
- " Presidents of Taluk Boards.
- " Chairmen of Municipal Councils.
- " Presidents of District Educational Councils.
- " Examiner, Local Fund Accounts.
- " Accountant-General.
- " Commissioner of Labour.
- " Local Self-Government Department.
- " Finance Department.
- " Publicity Officer.

[18th October 1927]

II

G.O. No. 14, Law (Education), dated 8rd January 1928.

The President, Taluk Board, Coimbatore, is informed that no provision need be made in the Elementary Education fund budget for 1923-24 for payment of capitation allowance, as, under G.O. No. 1164, Law (Education), dated 8rd October 1922, the teachers will receive increased rate of pay in lieu of the allowance with effect from 1st April 1928. The Board should, however, make adequate provision for compensating the teachers for the withdrawal of the allowance, in accordance with the instructions in paragraph 8 of the Order.

2. The President is also informed that the scale of pay laid down in rule 82 of the Madras Educational Rules is not now in force and that, under section 67 of the Local Boards Act, the local board is at liberty to fix the salary of the teachers in its employ, provided no extra cost is thrown on Provincial funds.

3. The Government have sanctioned the following scales of pay for the several grades of teachers in Government elementary schools, and these may be taken as the standard to be worked up to in the schools under the control of local bodies:—

		Trained. Per mensem.	Untrained. Per mensem.
		RS.	RS.
<i>Boys' Schools.</i>			
Lower elementary grade	...	20—1—30	15
Higher elementary grade	...	25—1—50	20
Secondary grade		35—35—1½—50—1—60	25
<i>Girls' Schools.</i>			
Lower elementary		22½—1½—45	20
Higher elementary		27½—1½—50	25
Secondary		45—3—90	30

[Note.—In addition, a duty allowance on varying rates from Rs. 2 to Rs. 6* to be given to headmasters and headmistresses.]

* Reduced to Rs. 5—G.O. No. 1934, Law (Education), dated 11th December 1924.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Education)

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

To the President of the Taluk Board, Coimbatore.
.. Director of Public Instruction.

Copy to all other Presidents of Taluk Boards.
.. all Presidents, District Educational Councils.
.. Presidents of District Boards.
.. all Chairmen of Municipal Councils.
.. the Local Self-Government Department.
.. the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.
.. the Publicity Officer.

[18th October 1927]

III

G.O. No. 1550, Law (Education), dated 4th September 1925.

The Government sanction the distribution of subsidies to the local boards mentioned in Annexure I to these proceedings to enable them to open new elementary schools for boys in villages with a population of 500 and over now unprovided with schools. The total number of schools to be opened is 452 and the annual cost of their maintenance is Rs. 1,29,600. A sum of Rs. 100 is also provided for the equipment of each school.

2. The presidents of the local boards are requested to take steps for the opening of the schools as early as possible. The location of the schools should be settled in consultation with the District Educational Officer and the President of the District Educational Council concerned.

3. The presidents of the local boards and the departmental inspecting officers should wherever possible endeavour to obtain from the villagers houses, free of rent, for the location of the schools. Charges on the equipment of schools should be kept as low as possible.

4. The Government have resolved that the rates of teaching grants payable on behalf of teachers in aided elementary schools should be revised as shown below with effect from the beginning of the current official year:—

	Present rates.	Revised rates.
	RS.	RS.
Trained teacher of the secondary grade	180	180
Untrained teacher of the secondary grade	96	120
Trained teacher of the higher elementary grade	96	120
Untrained teacher of the higher elementary grade	72	84
Trained teacher of the lower elementary grade	84	84
Untrained teacher of the lower elementary grade.	48	60

A supplementary grant of Rs. 4,80,000 has been voted by the Legislative Council towards the additional expenditure involved by the revision. The Director of Public Instruction is requested to submit proposals for the distribution of this amount to the district educational councils along with the provision for teaching grants in the Civil Budget Estimate for the current year.

5. The Government are also pleased to sanction the distribution of grants to district educational councils to enable them to pay grants-in-aid to 478 new schools as shown in Annexure II to these proceedings. The schools may be opened on 1st October 1925. It is assumed that each school will have a single teacher to begin with and that he will ordinarily be a trained teacher of the lower elementary grade or an untrained teacher of the higher elementary grade. Provision is accordingly made for a teaching grant of Rs. 84 per annum for each new school. A sum of Rs. 60 will, as a special case, be given towards the initial equipment of each of the new schools. The Director of Public Instruction is requested to intimate to the presidents of district educational councils concerned the names of centres where the aided schools may be opened. The new schools may be admitted to aid supplementally as in the case of schools referred to in G.O. No. 4, Law (Education), dated 3rd January 1924.

[18th October 1927]

6. The Accountant-General is requested to arrange for the payment to the local boards and the district educational councils mentioned in Annexures I and II to these proceedings the amounts specified against them in the last columns of those annexures. The presidents should present the necessary bills at the treasury for obtaining payment or adjustment of the amounts sanctioned. The grant in the case of local boards is subject to the condition that the full number of schools specified in column (2) of Annexure I are opened. The amounts paid to them are contributions to the Elementary Education Funds and should be credited thereto.

7. The expenditure will be met from the supplementary demand voted for the purpose by the Legislative Council. Separate orders will issue in the Finance Department on the supplementary demands voted by the Legislative Council in August 1925.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Education)

V. T. KRISHNAMA ACHARIYAR,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
" the Accountant-General (through Finance Department)
" the Presidents of Taluk Boards concerned.
" all Presidents of District Educational Councils.
" the Presidents of District Boards concerned.
" the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.
" the Registrar-General of Panchayats.
" the Finance Department.
" the Local Self-Government Department.

APPENDIX VII.

[Vide answer to question No. 540 asked by Mr. K. Abdul Hye at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 18th October 1927, page 44 supra.]

Statement showing total number of board and municipal elementary schools opened in the Ceded Districts during the three years ending with 1926-27 and of those intended for Muhammadans.

District.	Year.					
	1924-25		1925-26.		1926-27.	
	Number of new elementary schools, taluk board and municipal.	Muham-madan schools.	Number of new elementary schools, taluk board and municipal.	Muham-madan schools.	Number of new elementary schools, taluk board and municipal.	Muham-madan schools.
Anantapur district ..	77	Nil.	86	Nil.	23	2
Bellary district ..	24	Nil	32	1	26	7
Chittoor district ..	13	Nil.	25	1	22	1
Kurnool district ..	45	3	33	1	16	1

[18th October 1927]

APPENDIX VIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 541 asked by Dr. B. S. Mallayya at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 18th October 1927, page 45 supra.]

List for the quarter ending 30th September 1926.

COCHIN MUNICIPALITY.

Chairman—Elected—Non-official.

1. Mr. N. G. Haydon, 6th October 1925 to 5th October 1928, European, Manager, William Goodacre & Sons.

Vice-Chairman—Elected—Non-official.

2. Mr. A. J. Gabriel, 1st November 1923 to 1st November 1926, Indian Christian, contractor and landlord.

Councillors—Nominated.

3. M.R.Ry. D. Ramachandra Gavaskar Avargal, 19th August 1924 to 18th August 1927, Brahman, merchant.
4. C. Umar Kutti Haji Sahib Bahadur, 19th August 1924 to 18th August 1927, Muhammadan, merchant.
5. M.R.Ry. Chathan Kutti Suppan Avargal, 12th May 1925 to 11th May 1928, Dhoby, merchant.
6. Mr. W. B. Chilton, 17th November 1925 to 16th November 1926, European, Engineer, Messrs. George Brunton & Son.

Councillors—Elected.

7. Mr. E. J. Xavier, 1st November 1925 to 1st November 1928, Indian Christian, landlord.
8. Mr. J. G. Thompson, 1st November 1924 to 1st November 1927, Anglo-Indian, retired Inspector of Police.
9. Mr. T. C. Xavier, 1st November 1925 to 1st November 1928, Indian Christian, clerk.
10. Mr. N. M. Verghese, 1st November 1924 to 1st November 1927, Indian Christian, clerk.
11. Mr. J. J. Santo, 1st November 1924 to 1st November 1927, Anglo-Indian, clerk.
12. M.R.Ry. E. O. Joseph Avargal, 1st November 1925 to 1st November 1928, Indian Christian, Vakil.
13. P. Mammoo Sahib Bahadur, 18th July 1925 to 1st November 1926, Muhammadan, merchant.
14. Mr. J. C. Barnard, 1st November 1924 to 1st November 1927, Indian Christian, clerk.
15. Pallikutti Bava Sahib Bahadur, 1st November 1923 to 1st November 1926, Muhammadan, contractor.
16. M.R.Ry. G. S. Krishnan Avargal, 1st November 1923 to 1st November 1926, Vaisya, clerk.
17. M.R.Ry. G. S. Renganan Avargal, 1st November 1923 to 1st November 1926, Vaisya, clerk.
18. M.R.Ry. V. S. Vamanan Avargal, 1st November 1925 to 1st November 1928, Vaisya, landlord.

[18th October 1927]

19. M.R.Ry. K. R. Shangunni Avargal, 1st November 1925 to 1st November 1928, non-Brahman, Tiyya, landlord and clerk.
20. Rev. Father D. G. Everett, 1st November 1924 to 1st November 1927, Indian Christian, Priest.

*List for the quarter ending 30th June 1927.***COCHIN MUNICIPALITY.***Chairman—Elected—Non-official.*

Now vacant.

Vice-Chairman—Elected—Non-official.

M.R.Ry. E. C. Joseph Avargal, 1st November 1925 to 1st November 1928, Indian Christian, Vakil.

Councillors—Nominated.

1. Now vacant.
2. M.R.Ry. D. B. Gavaskar Avargal, 19th August 1924 to 18th August 1927, Hindu, Brahman, merchant.
3. O. Umar Kutti, Haji Sahib Bahadur, 19th August 1924 to 18th August 1927, Muhammadan, merchant.
4. M.R.Ry. Chathan Kutti Chuppan Avargal, 12th May 1925 to 11th May 1928, Hindu, merchant.

Councillors—Elected.

5. Vacant.
6. J. G. Thompson, Esq., 1st November 1924 to 1st November 1927, Anglo-Indian, retired Police Inspector.
7. M.R.Ry. T. O. Xavier Avargal, 1st November 1925 to 1st November 1928, Indian Christian, clerk.
8. M.R.Ry. N. M. Verghese Avargal, 1st November 1924 to 1st November 1927, Indian Christian, clerk.
9. J. J. Santo, Esq., 1st November 1924 to 1st November 1927, Anglo-Indian, clerk.
10. Pallikutti Bava Sahib Bahadur, 1st November 1926 to 1st November 1929, Muhammadan, contractor.
11. M.R.Ry. J. O. Barnard Avargal, 1st November 1924 to 1st November 1927, Indian Christian, clerk.
12. M.R.Ry. P. J. David Avargal, 1st November 1926 to 1st November 1929, Indian Christian, timber merchant.
13. M.R.Ry. Dhruva Shett Avargal, 1st November 1926 to 1st November 1929, Hindu, Baniya, Pleader.
14. Rev. Father D. G. Everett, 1st November 1924 to 1st November 1927, Anglo-Indian, Roman Catholic Priest.
15. M.R.Ry. A. J. Gabriel Avargal, 1st November 1926 to 1st November 1929, Indian Christian, contractor and landlord.
16. M.R.Ry. V. S. Vamanan Avargal, 1st November 1925 to 1st November 1928, Hindu, landlord.
17. M.R.Ry. K. R. Shangunni Avargal, 1st November 1925 to 1st November 1928, Hindu, Tiyya, landlord.
18. M.R.Ry. K. J. Berleigh Avargal, 1st November 1926 to 1st November 1929, Indian Christian, Stevedore.

18th October 1927]

APPENDIX IX.

[Vide answer to question No. 542 asked by Mr. O. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 18th October 1927, page 46 supra].

G.O. No. 1878, L. & M., dated 28rd April 1925.

Under sections 9, 10 and 15 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Collector was ex-officio member and president of the district board and the Revenue Divisional Officer was ex-officio member of the district board as well as member and president of the taluk board.

2. The Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, does not contain similar provisions though the appointing authority may under sub-section (4) of section 9 appoint Collectors and Revenue Divisional Officers to nominated seats on district and taluk boards. The presence of the Collector on the district boards of Ramnad, Tinnevely, Madurai, Kistna, Trichinopoly, South Arcot and Ganjam was considered desirable by the presidents of the district boards concerned and on their initiative the Government appointed the Collector in each case.

3. The Advisory Committee for Local and Municipal Administration recently considered the subject of nominating Collectors and Revenue Divisional Officers as members of district and taluk boards respectively and expressed the opinion that it is desirable to nominate Collectors and Revenue Divisional Officers as members of local boards. The Government see no objection provided that the officers are willing to serve.

4. The president of a district board on which the Collector is not a member is accordingly at liberty to invite the Collector to serve on the board and, wherever he is willing, to forward a nomination roll to Government.

5. The president of a taluk board may likewise invite the Revenue Divisional Officer to serve on the taluk board and move the president, district board, to nominate him in case the officer is willing and the Collector concerned sees no objection.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Local Self-Government)

C. B. CUTTERELL,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To all Collectors.
" Presidents of District Boards.
Copy to the Revenue Department.
" Public Department.

[18th October 1927]

APPENDIX X.

[Vide answer to question No. 543 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 18th October 1927, page 46 supra.]

Statement showing the caste or community of the persons appointed as members of district boards and municipal councils from 1st December 1926 to 1st July 1927.

Caste or community. (1)	Number of persons appointed to	
	District boards. (2)	Municipal councils. (3)
European	4	12
Anglo-Indian	1	8
Indian Christian	18 †	18
Muhammedan	7	9
Adi-Dravida and Adi-Andhra	4	5
Bengalee	1	1
Parsi	...	1
Brahman	9	6
Non-Brahman—		
Viswakarma and Viswa-Brahman	...	6
Kshatriya	6	1
Vaisya	4	1
Sudras	38	6
Depressed and backward classes	7	8
	<u>89</u>	<u>77</u>

* Includes one American.

† Includes one Adi-Andhra (Christian).

APPENDIX XI.

[Vide answer to question No. 544 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 18th October 1927, page 47 supra.]

G.O. Mis. No. 1212, L. & M., dated 1st April 1927.

Read—the following paper:—

From the Collector of South Kanara, No. 11781-24, dated 16th April 1927.

Order—Mis. No. 1212, L. & M., dated 1st April 1927.

The Government deputed the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards to investigate the causes of the unsatisfactory financial position of the taluk boards in the South Kanara district and to report what steps should be taken to place the finances of the boards on a satisfactory footing. The

[18th October 1927]

Inspector, after a careful examination of the question and after consultation with the president of the district board and the presidents of the taluk boards locally, has reported that the unsatisfactory condition of the finances of the taluk boards is due to the fact that the recurring annual grant of Rs. 76,024 which the taluk boards were formerly receiving from Government out of the old 'fourteen lakhs grant' in aid of the general resources of local boards has since 1922-23 been credited entirely to the South Kanara District Board as part of the grant for the maintenance of second-class roads under the scheme sanctioned in G.O. No. 1096, L. & M., dated 21st June 1922.

2.

3. The Inspector recommends—

(1) that the maximum annual grant admissible to the South Kanara District Board for the maintenance of second-class roads should be reduced from Rs. 1,08,917 to Rs. 80,000 and

(2) that recurring compassionate grants from provincial funds should be made to the taluk boards to meet their deficit.

The Government accept the first recommendation and accordingly reduce the maximum annual grant admissible to the South Kanara District Board for the maintenance of second-class roads to Rs. 80,000 with effect from 1927-28. The Government observe that this sum is a little greater than the average of the grants earned by the district board under this head during the three years ending with 1925-26.

4. Pending further examination of the question as to how the taluk boards in the district can be made self-supporting without compassionate grants from provincial funds, the Government are pleased to sanction the payment of recurring annual compassionate grants to the taluk boards from 1927-28 to the extent noted below against each—

Name of taluk board.						Amount of recurring annual compassionate grant sanctioned.
						RS.
(1)	Kasaragod	...	...	...	...	8,550
(2)	Ooondapoor	...	...	...	...	2,310
(3)	Karkal	...	...	...	...	6,010
(4)	Udipi	...	...	...	...	2,550
(5)	Mangalore	...	...	...	...	400
(6)	Uppinangadi	...	...	...	...	10,650
Total ...						<u>20,470</u>

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Education and Local Self-Government)

C. B. COTTERELL,
Secretary to Government.

[18th October 1927]

APPENDIX XII.

[Vide answer to question No. 549 asked by Mr. G. Harisavottama Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 18th October 1927, page 51 supra.]

Period and name of the taluk board.	Amount contributed. rs.	Period and name of the taluk board.	Amount contributed. rs.
Up to the end of 1924-25—		During 1925-26—cont.	
Madanapalle	824	Tindivanam	189
Karkel	1,950	Chingleput	5
Chittoor	90		
Chendragiri	250	Total	1,859
Cocanada	200		
Adoni	200	During 1926-27—	
Bimavaram	700	Chendragiri	300
Walluvanad	74	Ellore	60
Tindivanam	51	Uppinangadi	12
		Walluvanad	547
Total	4,839	Ramnad	100
		Devakottai	110
During 1925-26—		Berhanpur	800
Chendragiri	480	Tindivanam	340
Visagapatam	150	Ranipet	27
Tiruprattur	15	Vellore	71
Tirukkoyilur	420	Cheyur	250
Dindigul	100		
		Total	2,117

APPENDIX XIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 563 asked by Mr. S. Muttayya Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 18th October 1927, page 59 supra.]

STATEMENT I—Showing the dates of move to and halt at Yercaud.

Period.	To and from.	Purpose of journey.
July 1926—		
27th	Salem to Yercaud.	Electoral roll enquiries.
28th to 31st	Halt at Yercaud.	
August 1926—		
1st	Yercaud to Salem.	Revenue and magisterial duty.
21st	Salem to Yercaud.	
22nd to 30th	Halt at Yercaud.	
31st	Yercaud to Salem.	
September 1926—		
15th	Salem to Yercaud.	Do.
16th to 20th	Halt at Yercaud.	
21st	Yercaud to Sankari.	On duty with the Second Member, Board of Revenue.
24th	Salem to Yercaud.	
25th and 26th	Halt at Yercaud.	
27th	Yercaud to Salem.	

[18th October 1927]

STATEMENT II—Contingent expenditure incurred in the carriage of *tapals* to and from the Collector's camp at Yercaud.

					RS.	A.	P.
July	1926	...	...	...	11	18	0
August	"	...	...	...	29	14	0
September	"	...	...	...	71	5	0

APPENDIX XIV.

[Vide answer to question No. 578 asked by Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 18th October 1927, page 64 supra.]

Community.	Gazetted officers.		Non-gazetted officers.					
			Rupees 100 and over		Rupees 35 and over but below Rs. 100.		Less than Rs. 35.	
	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926
Brahmans	728	725	4,290	4,359	18,210	18,126	2,047	2,081
Non-Brahmans	337	359	2,435	2,489	9,515	9,773	41,083	40,563
Depressed classes	..	..	20	5	85	115	1,747	1,995
Muhammadans	82	82	420	423	1,963	2,003	12,555	12,595
Non-Aristos and Anglo-Indians	524	504	508	510	176	150	69	83
Indian Christians	137	138	572	594	1,546	1,615	2,620	2,838
Others	15	20	18	16	23	28	423	392

These figures do not include those for the officiating and temporary appointments of Collectors, of officers in the Ecclesiastical Department and of Educational officers in the Agency tracts.

APPENDIX XV.

[Vide answer to question No. 584 asked by Mr. G. HARISAVOTTAMA RAO at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 18th October 1927, page 70 supra.]

82 Q.—Mr. G. HARISAVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to lay on the table a list of the places where the Government have established depots within the three forest districts of Kurnool where they sell—

- (1) agricultural implements to the ryots;
- (2) timber for domestic purposes of the ryots; and
- (3) fuel?

A.—A statement containing the information is placed on the Council table. Ryots can also obtain wood from contractors at the coupes which they have leased from the department.

[18th October 1927]

List of places where the Government have established depots within the three forest divisions in Kurnool district where agricultural implements, timber and fuel are sold—

	Kurnool, East.	Kurnool, South.	Kurnool, West.
1. Depots where agricultural implements are sold to the ryots.	Maddipenta. Tummalapenta. Velgalapaya. Magathur. Regatikunta. Pallalacheruvu. Mallapalem. Veerabhadrapuram. Ganjivaripalle. Telugurayanicheruvu. Guttalacheruvu. Chinnamantrala. Peddamantrala. Peddachama. Chintala. Chilkacherla.	Digavametta.	Nil.
2. Depots where timber for domestic purposes is sold.	Same as item 1 above.	Digavametta.	Musalimadugu. Guvalakuntla. Indreswaram. Nagaluti. Bairuti. Kudracode. Pangidi. Sadem. Dulalapenta. Same as item 2 above.
3. Depots where fuel is sold.	Nil.	Nil.	Same as item 2 above.

APPENDIX XVI.

[Vide answer to question No. 586 asked by Mr. K. V. R. Swami at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 18th October 1927, page 70 supra.]

69 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that permits for manure leaves were not issued this year in North Arcot district;

(b) whether it is a fact that permits were issued last year at Rs. 2 per cart-load; and

(c) why the removal of manure leaves was stopped this year?

A.—(a) & (c) There was no change in the policy relating to the removal of manure leaves. The forests in the district were closed for the removal of manure leaf with effect from 1917. With effect from 1922, however, removal of shrubs and creepers were allowed on a three years rotation in the forest under the forest village system in Tiruvannamalai range of the old South Vellore division. Panchayats under the forest village system were abolished with effect from 1st March 1926 in the case of reserves which were recommended for retention under departmental control. The hon. Member evidently refers to these areas where stoppage was due to the abolition of panchayats. The Chief Conservator is examining the possibilities of reviving the forest village system in these reserves.

(b) Yes.

[18th October 1927]

APPENDIX XVII.

[Vide answer to question No. 603 asked by Mr. K. V. R. Swami at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 18th October 1927, page 77 supra.]

Letter from the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, to the Secretary to Government, Public Works and Labour Department, dated the 13th May 1927, No. 302/27-B/3.

[Irrigation—Tiruvannamalai taluk—Kilpannathur and other villages—Legislative Council question No. 12, dated 24th January 1927.]

The scheme referred to lies in the Varahanadhi Minor Basin of the Tiruvannamalai taluk. This was partly investigated by the old Tank Restoration Scheme division, but further investigation was postponed when the division was abolished in 1922.

2. As regards the particular scheme in question the Superintending Engineer reports that no investigation has hitherto been carried out by the Tank Restoration Scheme Party. The question of investigation will be taken up as early as possible, as soon as a decision has been arrived at in regard to the establishment asked for by the Superintending Engineer for the investigation of the minor basins in the South Arcot district.

APPENDIX XVIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 620 asked by Mr. G. R. Premayya at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 18th October 1927, page 84 supra.]

Statement I—Municipal Councils.

Name of municipal council.	Total elective strength.	Number of nominated members.	Caste of each nominated member.					Depressed classes.	Remarks.
			Brahman.	Muham- madan.	Indian Christian.	Non-Brah- man.			
							(as on 30th June 1927).		
Chirala	12	4	1	1	..	One Vaisya.	One toddy-drawer.	..	
Narasaraopet	12	4	..	2	1	One Viswa-Brahman.	..	..	
Guntur	21	7	..	..	1	One Balija.	..	Five seats vacant.	
Tenali	16	5	..	1	1	One Kamma. One Zakkula.	..	One seat vacant.	
Ongole	12	4	..	1	2	One Viswa-Brahman.	..	..	

Statement II—Union Boards.

Number of elected members ... 303
Number of nominated members ... 93 } as on 31st March 1926.

[18th October 1927]

APPENDIX XIX.

[Vide answer to question No. 621 asked by Mr. Syed Tajudin at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 18th October 1927, page 84 supra.]

Letter from the President, District Board, Tanjore, to the Secretary to the Government, Local Self-Government Department, dated the 6th October 1927, D. Dis. No. 1153/27.

[Subject.—Endowments—Charitable—Tanjore Chatram Estate villages—Jamabandi and irrigation schemes.]

There is no jamabandi report in the Chatram department as the same is not required to be submitted to the Board of Revenue as in the case of Government villages. Check memoranda are prepared for jamabandi.

2. The jamabandi accounts are not ready for fasli 1386 as the preparation of jamabandi accounts depends on the rasi price to be announced by the Collector of Tanjore. This year, the Collector has written to say that there is no obligation on the Revenue department to issue rasi price. He has been again requested to reconsider his decision and his reply is awaited.

3. There are no new schemes for irrigation in the chatram villages. The old irrigation sources are in good order and adequate. Their maintenance is supervised by the Engineering staff of the District Board.

APPENDIX XX.

[Vide answer to question No. 627 asked by Mr. K. V. R. Swami at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 18th October 1927, page 86 supra.]

Name of district.	Number of village panchayats.	Name of district.	Number of village panchayats.
Anantapur ...	150	Kurnool ...	13
North Arcot ...	660	Madura ...	78
South Arcot ...	83	Malabar ...	1
Bellary ...	24	Nellore ...	19
Chingleput ...	104	Ramnad ...	110
Chittoor ...	176	Salem ...	354
Coimbatore ...	87	Tanjore ...	197
Cuddapah ...	2	Tinnevely ...	61
Ganjam ...	5	Trichinopoly ...	85
Godavari East ...	29	Vizagapatam ...	28
Godavari West ...	44		
Guntur ...	17		
Kanara (South) ...	51		
Kistna ...	54		
		Total ...	2,422

[18th October 1927]

APPENDIX XXI.

[Vide answer to question No. 634 asked by Mr. K. V. R. Swami at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 18th October 1927, page 89 supra.]

Statement.

Year.	Capital opening balance for the year.	Profit (+) or loss (—).	Percentage of profit or loss.	Whether indirect charges deducted.	Remarks for increase or decrease.
1917-18 ..	Rs. 55,888	+ 35,909	+ 64.5	Direction charges not deducted.	High profits were due to the conditions created by the war.
1918-19 ..	67,878	+ 47,400	+ 70.0	Audit fee and direction charges not deducted.	
1919-20 ..	68,719	+ 6,217	+ 9.0	All indirect charges (interest, depreciation, direction, etc.) were deducted.	
1920-21 ..	1,26,467	— 14,268	— 11.2	Do.	Reasons for the decrease are given in paragraph 68 on page 14 of the Administration Report for 1919-20.
1921-22 ..	1,02,606	+ 16,152	+ 15.7	Do.	
1922-23 ..	1,44,049	— 28,320	— 16.1	Do.	
1923-24 ..	1,89,486	— 9,939	— 5.2	Do.	
1924-25 ..	2,99,413	+ 728	+ 0.2	Do.	Reasons for small profits are given in paragraphs 43 and 44 on pages 27-28 of the Administration Report for 1924-25.
1925-26 ..	3,01,873	— 1,578	— 0.5	Do.	
		1,06,405	14 per cent.		
		— 49,105			
Total profit ..		57,300			

[18th October 1927]

APPENDIX XXII.

[Vide answer to question No. 649 asked by Mr. K. Koti Reddi at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 18th October 1927, page 95 supra.]

Statement showing the number of students in each class in each of the Government Medical Schools in the Presidency during the last five years.

School.	Year.	First year class.	Second year class.	Third year class.	Fourth year class.	Total strength.
1. Rayapuram ..	1922-23	98	129	118	251	596
	1923-24	52	98	102	261	513
	1924-25	47	76	91	269	483
	1925-26	73	68	78	209	428
	1926-27	41	53	70	217	381
2. Tanjore ..	1922-23	184	116	52	64	306
	1923-24	73	88	44	82	292
	1924-25	58	88	36	57	239
	1925-26	56	71	44	50	221
	1926-27	41	44	56	54	195
3. Visagapatam ..	1922-23	98	61	45	70	274
	1923-24	74	88	46	70	282
	1924-25	52	64	55	79	250
	1925-26	43	47	44	85	219
	1926-27	24	43	38	90	195
4. Calicut (Transferred to Coimbatore in July 1924).	1922-23	60	35			95
	1923-24	43	38			81
	1924-25	42	44	No class.		86
	1925-26	34	34			68
	1926-27	14	26			40
5. Madura ..	1922-23			14	61	75
	1923-24			25	49	74
	1924-25	No class.		33	28	61
	1925-26			32	49	74
	1926-27			28	51	74
6. Lady Willington Medical School for Women.	1922-23	(The school was opened only in July 1923.)				
	1923-24	20				20
	1924-25	27	15			42
	1925-26	22	23	15		60
	1926-27	14	25	22	12	78

APPENDIX XXIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 652 asked by Mr. K. V. R. Swami at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 18th October 1927, page 96 supra.]

Statement giving the information asked for in question No. 714, dated the 31st March 1927.

[Note.—The information given in this statement represents the state of things as they stood on the 3rd September 1927.]

(a) Number of Indian Medical Service officers in the Presidency in service.

(b) Number of hospital stations reserved for—

(i) Indian Medical Service officers 28
(ii) Provincial Service men 26 (for officers in the Civil Surgeons' grade).

[18th October 1927]

(c) Whether all Indian Medical Service officers are working in the stations reserved for such service. No.

(d) If not, why not?

(e) The names of Indian Medical Service officers who are working in hospitals not reserved for them.

(f) The names of Provincial Service officers working in stations reserved for the Indian Medical Service officers.

Vide below *.

*Posts reserved for the Indian Medical Service, which are held by Provincial Service officers.

Posts not reserved for the Indian Medical Service, which are held by Indian Medical Service officers.

Remarks.

(1) District Medical Officer, Anantapur (held by M.R.Ry. V. Chintan Menon Avargal, L.M.S.).

(1) District Medical Officer, Nellore (held by Major T. S. Bhastri, I.M.S.).

The interchange was necessary because there is no bungalow at Anantapur suitable for an officer who has adopted European manner of living.

(2) District Medical Officer, Visagapatam (held by M.R.Ry. K. Balasubha Rao Avargal, B.A., M.B.C.M.).

(2) Professor of Medicine, Medical College and Superintendent, Head-quarter Hospital, Visagapatam (held by Lieut.-Col. W. C. Gray, I.M.S.).

The interchange was necessary in the interests of teaching in the Medical College.

(3) District Medical Officer, South Arcot (held by M.R.Ry. P. R. Venkatarama Ayyar Avargal, M.B.C.M.).

Temporary arrangement due to the shortage of Indian Medical Service officers.

(4) Second Physician, General Hospital, Madras (held by Dr. M. L. Kamath, B.A., M.D.C.M.).

Temporary arrangement due to a leave vacancy.

(5) District Medical Officer, Kurnool (held by M.R.Ry. K. Krishna Rao Avargal, M.B.C.M.).

Temporary arrangement due to the shortage of Indian Medical Service officers.

(6) District Medical Officer, Tinnevely (held by M.R.Ry. B. Iwarayya Avargal, M.B.C.M.).

Temporary arrangement due to a leave vacancy.

(7) Civil Surgeon, Cochin (held by M.R.Ry. K. Narayanaswami Ayyar Avargal, L.M.S.).

Temporary arrangement due to the shortage of Indian Medical Service officers.

[18th October 1927]

APPENDIX XXIV.

[Vide answer to question No. 656 asked by Mr. Syed Tajudin at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 18th October 1927, page 97 supra.]

List showing the number of Muhammadan candidates and candidates belonging to the depressed classes admitted to the Madras Medical College during the years 1922-23 to 1927-28.

Year.	Number of Muhammadans admitted.	Number of candidates belonging to the depressed classes admitted.
1922-23	1	•
1923-24	1	•
1924-25	2	•
1925-26	1	5
1926-27	4	8
1927-28	4	8

* Information as to the number of candidates belonging to the depressed classes admitted to the College during the years 1922-23 to 1924-25 is not available as during those years applicants were not required to enter particulars regarding the community to which they belonged in their application for admission.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Wednesday, the 19th October 1927

The House met at 11 o'clock, the President (the hon. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU Garu) in the Chair.

PRESENT:

Marjoribanks, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. N. E.
 Usman Sahib Bahadur, The hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad.
 Campbell, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. A. Y. G.
 Macmichael, C.S.I., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. N. Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P.
 Ranganatha Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. A. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N.
 Abdul Basak Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.
 Adinarayana Chettiyar, Mr. T.
 Anjaneyulu, Mr. P.
 Appavu Chettiyar, Mr. C. D.
 Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.
 Basbeer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.
 Bhaktayya Nayudu, Mr. P.
 Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.
 Bheemayya, Mr. J.
 Biswanath Das Mahasaya, Sriman.
 Boag, I.C.S., Mr. G. T.
 Chambers, Mr. G.
 Chidambaramatha Mudaliyar, Mr. T. K.
 Congreve, Mr. O. R. T.
 Cotterell, C.S.I., I.C.S., Mr. C. B.
 Davis, Mr. J. A.
 Dorai Raja, Mr. S. N.
 Evans, C.S.I., I.C.S., Mr. F. B.
 Foulkes, Mr. R.
 Gangadhara Siva, Mr. M. V.
 Gnanavaram Pillai, Mr. P. J.
 Gopala Menon, Mr. C.
 Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S.
 Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C.
 Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur, Abdul.
 Hampayya, Rai Sahib M.
 Harisvottama Rao, Mr. G.
 Hawley, Mr. Herbert, M.A.O., F.I.C.
 Hearson, Mr. H. F. P.
 John, Mr. V. Ch.
 Kaleswara Rao, Mr. A.
 Karant, Mr. K. B.
 Koti Reddi, Mr. K.
 Krishnan, Mr. K.
 Krishnan Nayar, Diwan Bahadur M.
 Krishnaswami Nayakar, Mr. K. V.
 Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.
 Kappaswami, Mr. J.
 Madhavan Nayar, Mr. K.
 Mahmud Behamood Sahib Bahadur.
 Mallayya, Mr. B. S.
 Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
 Meera Ravuttar Bahadur, K. P. V. S.
 Mubaminal.
 Muniswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur B.
 Muniswami Pillai, Mr. V. I.
 Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara alias Kumaran Ramam, Mr.
 Murugappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur A. M. M.
 Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.).
 Muthuranga Mudaliyar, Mr. C. N.
 Muttayya Mudaliyar, Mr. S.
 Nagan Gowda, Mr. E.
 Nanjappa Bahadur, Babudar-Major S. A.
 Narayana Raju, Mr. D.
 Narayana Rao, Mr. Mothay.
 Obi Reddi, Mr. C.
 Tampus, I.C.S., Mr. A. M. C.
 Parasurama Rao Pantulu, Mr. A.
 Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. O. R.
 Patro, Kt., Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
 Premayya, Mr. G. R.
 Raja of Panagal, K.C.I.E.
 Ramachandra Patayachi, Mr. K.
 Ramachandra Reddi, Mr. B.
 Ramalinga Reddi, Mr. O.
 Ramanath Goenka, Mr.
 Ramasomayajulu, Mr. C.
 Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. U.
 Ramjee Rao, Mr. V.
 Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C. S.
 Russell, Major Alexander James Hutchinson, C.B.E., I.M.S.
 Sahajanandam, Swami A. S.
 Saldanha, Mr. J. A.
 Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.
 Sarabha Reddi, Mr. K.
 Satyamarti, Mr. S.
 Shetty, Mr. A. B.
 Sitarama Reddi, Rao Bahadur K.
 Siva Raj, Mr. N.
 Siva Rao, Mr. P.
 Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, Mr. K. S.
 Slater, C.S.I., I.C.S., Mr. S. H.
 Smith, Mr. J. Mackenzie.
 Soundara Pandia Nadar, Mr. W. P. A.
 Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. R.
 Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. T. C.
 Srinivasan, Rao Sahib K.
 Subrahmanya Mooppanar, Mr. S.
 Subrahmanya Pillai, Mr. Chayadi K.
 Swami, Mr. K. V. E.

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PRESENT—cont.

Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur, Nattam Dubash	Venkataramana Ayyangar, Mr. C. V.
Kadir Sahib.	Venkatarama Sastri, c.r.m., Mr. T. R.
Thomas, Mr. Daniel.	Venkataramam Nayudu, Mr. C.
Tulasiram, Mr. L. K.	Venkiah, Mr. S.
Uppu Sahib Bahadur, K.	Wood, Mr. C. E.
Vanavudaiya Goundar, Mr. S. V.	Zamindar of (tollapalli,
Venkatapathi Raja, Mr. P. C.	Zamindar of Mirzapuram.
Venkatarama Ayyar, Mr. K. R.	Zamindar of Seithur.

I

NEW MEMBERS.

The following new Members were sworn in :—

Mr. A. M. C. TAMPORE, I.C.S.

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI.

II

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

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

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 President will 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

Medical

Steps to remove the difficulties of nurses working in Government hospitals.

* 658 Q.—Mr. J. A. DAVIS: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state what steps have been taken to remove the difficulties under which nurses are working in Government hospitals, particularly, in Madras—

- (a) as to the hours they are required to work both day and night;
- (b) as to the dieting arrangements; and
- (c) as to nurses who are sick being deprived of their salary and at the same time required to pay the hospital charges?

A.—(a) The hours of duty of nurses in the General Hospital, Madras, are as shown below :—

Day nurses.—Eight-and-a-quarter hours a day between 6-30 a.m. and 6 p.m., deducting intervals for meals and two hours off-duty.

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Night nurses.—Eleven-and-a-quarter hours per day between 5-45 p.m. and 6-30 a.m., with intervals for rest and meals.

Nurses are also allowed off-duty time as follows :—

Pupil nurses—one full day and two half days per month.

Staff nurses—one full day per month and one half day per week.

The time-table in the other hospitals has been so drawn up by the Superintendents concerned in consultation with the matron, as to suit the work of the respective hospitals and to correspond more or less with the hours of duty and privileges of the nurses in the General Hospital.

(b) The dieting arrangements for nurses are, in most hospitals, in the hands of a paid house-keeper who works under the direct orders of the Matron Superintendent of the hospital.

(c) Nurses are not ordinarily deprived of their salary when sick in the hospital; they are given the leave due to them as in the case of other Government servants. They are further allowed to draw ration allowance when on leave on average pay. Hospital charges are recovered from the pay of nurses drawing more than Rs. 50 a month as in the case of other Government servants.

The Government have not received any complaints in regard to the matters referred to above.

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—"May I know why the nurses are made to work for longer hours in the night than in the day?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I do not know, Sir. But that has been the practice for many years. I suppose that one of the reasons for it is that it is difficult to arrange for service during night."

Provision for latrines in the Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital, Triplicane.

* 659 Q.—Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that no provision has been made in the Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital, Triplicane, for latrines and urinals for the use of medical students or out-patients;

(b) whether it is a fact that Indian pupil midwives are housed in the quarters, 8 ft. by 7 ft., which were built for and occupied by totis in the said hospital, and whether it is made to serve as kitchen, bedroom and bathing place;

(c) whether any officer of the Medical or Public Health department ever inspected these quarters and reported about their unsuitability from health-point of view;

(d) whether it is a fact that there is no laundry attached to that hospital and that the hospital clothing is washed and spread out for drying in the vacant ground by the side of the wards; and

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(e) when the head of the Medical Department last inspected that hospital, and whether he made a report to Government about the above defects with a view to effect necessary improvements or whether the Surgeon-General has taken steps to remedy the defects?

4.—(a) There are no latrines or urinals for the use of out-patients or medical students. The students use the nurses' lavatories.

(b) Of the fifteen Indian pupil midwives ten are housed in quarters 8 ft. by 7 ft. which were originally built for and occupied by totis. There are eight such rooms in one block, three of which are used as hospital store-rooms, the remaining five being occupied by ten pupil midwives, two in each room. The other five pupils occupy three rooms in a block originally called "Lady Bhashyam Ayyangar's Brahman Kitchen" which consists of four small kitchen rooms. None of the living rooms are used for cooking or bathing purposes. The pupil midwives do not cook their own food but obtain it from outside. A lavatory and a separate tap for bathing purposes are attached to the abovementioned Kitchen block and are used by all the pupil midwives in common.

(c) Yes.

(d) Yes. The hospital clothing is washed and spread out to dry in the veranda or on the lawn adjoining the wards according to the weather.

(e) The Surgeon-General last inspected the Hospital in March or April 1927. Plans and estimates have been prepared to remedy the various defects in the Hospital and certain suggestions to bring them up to date were considered at a meeting during last month by the Superintendent of the Hospital, the Consulting Architect and the Surgeon-General.

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"With reference to (b) out of the 15 pupil midwives, how many have been sent by local bodies?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"The information is not available, Sir."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether rent is charged for the quarters so occupied?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I should like to have notice, Sir."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—"May I know, Sir, how long since these buildings were converted into residential quarters?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I cannot answer offhand, Sir."

Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI:—"Sir, the hon. Minister may remember that I put an interpellation on the matter during the last March session drawing attention to the lot of inconvenience caused to the pupils and pointing out the necessity of a consultation with the Superintendent of the Hospital. In view of the extreme inconvenience that is being caused, will the hon. Minister be pleased to expedite the matter?"

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The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Yes, Sir. As is seen from the answer given to (e), the Government have been moving forward in the matter. There has been a consultation with the Superintendent of the Hospital, the Consulting Architect and the Surgeon-General."

* 660 to 664 Qs.—Please see pages 187 to 192 infra

Religious and Charitable Endowments

Exemption of the Kannikaparameswari institutions from the Hindu Religious Endowments Act.

* 665 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Vaisyas of Proddatur have made representations that their Kannikaparameswari institutions should be exempted from the operation of the Religious Endowments Act just as Jain temples are exempted; and

(b) what action he proposed to take in the matter of Kannikaparameswari institutions?

4.—(a) The Government have received no such representation from the Vaisyas of Proddatur.

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

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know from the hon. Minister whether he did not receive any representation from the Vaisyas of Proddatur?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"The answer is there, Sir. I cannot say I have not heard of that representation. I am not sure whether I read it in the papers or heard of it from some private source."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know whether the hon. Minister refers to the amendment of the Hindu Religious Endowments Act when he says in the answer that the question is under the consideration of the Government; if he is referring to that, may I know when it is likely to come?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"The hon. Member is right in his presumption and I hope his wish will be realized as early as possible."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know whether it can be within a month, at the meeting in December?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"If there is a meeting in December, we will probably have it then."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—"With reference to (b), may I know what the recommendation is of the Hindu Religious Endowments Board?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"My hon. Friend will forgive me if I do not give him the information just now."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"May I know, Sir, at what stage the matter is, whether it has been referred to the Government of India or not? May we have some more details?"

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The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Order, order. The question has been answered by saying that the matter is under the consideration of the Government. I do not think the question now arises."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"If the hon. Minister is not in a position to give the details just now, will he at least take the House into confidence and give the information at a later stage?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Yes, Sir. As soon as possible."

* 666 Q.—Please see page 192 infra.

Education

Training of rural school teachers in scientific agriculture.

* 667 Q.—Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the teachers in the village elementary schools in the agricultural areas of the Presidency have any training in scientific agriculture;

(b) whether these teachers have any experience as cultivators;

(c) the percentage of the children of school-going age in the villages belonging to the agricultural classes;

(d) the measures, if any, taken by the Government at least in the elementary schools in the agricultural villages to give an agricultural bias to all teaching, if agriculture cannot be taught as a distinct subject; and

(e) the steps, if any, taken by the Government for rural school teachers to obtain a knowledge of scientific agriculture and practical experience in cultivation?

A.—(a) & (b) It is only in very exceptional cases that teachers in the village elementary schools have either a training in scientific agriculture or any experience as cultivators.

(c) Information is not available.

(d) & (e) It is under contemplation to introduce an alternative course in agriculture in select higher elementary and middle schools in this Presidency. A committee consisting of certain officers of the Educational and Agricultural departments has been formed to work out the details of the scheme. The proposals are awaited.

Facilities for the education of poor Adi-Dravidas and Adi-Andhras.

* 668 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether local bodies will be permitted to give free education and also clothes and mid-day meal to the children of poor Adi-Dravidas and Adi-Andhras and meet such expenditure from the Elementary Education Fund; and

(b) if so, whether a Government Order will be issued to that effect?

A.—(a) & (b) Local bodies have been empowered to abolish at their discretion, fees in elementary schools under their management subject however to the condition that the usual contribution

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from the general revenues of a local body to the Elementary Education Fund under its control is raised by an amount equal to the fee income foregone. Under the Elementary Education Act, 1920, as it stands at present, the expenditure on the feeding and clothing of pupils in elementary schools cannot be legally debited to the Elementary Education Fund.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"May I know when the hon. Minister proposes to amend the Elementary Education Act so that the local bodies may provide books and clothes for pupils of the depressed classes?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I cannot say anything about it. The Act is under consideration, as hon. Members of the House are aware."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"With regard to the expenditure on this head, if the local boards and municipalities are prepared to meet half the cost, will the Government be pleased to pay the other half as grant?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Order, order. It is a hypothetical question."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know what the hon. Minister means by saying that he cannot say anything? Does he mean that the suggestion has not reached the Government, or does he mean to say that he does not care to answer the question?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Order, order. That is cross-examining the hon. Minister. The question is not allowable."

* 669 Q.—Please see page 193 infra.

Local Boards

Nominations to the District Board of Chingleput.

* 670 Q.—Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the President of the District Board of Chingleput had suggested over a dozen names for choosing the nominated members to the three vacancies on the board;

(b) whether it is a fact that Messrs. R. Srinivasan, M.L.C., A. Siva Raj, M.L.C., and L. C. Guruswami, M.L.C., were among the gentlemen suggested for nomination;

(c) whether they consulted the Commissioner for Labour or the Collector of the district of Chingleput before they nominated one Mr. Chengam to the membership of the District Board;

(d) from whom they got the suggestion that Mr. Chengam would be a deserving candidate for the District Board membership;

(e) whether a lady nominated to the Chingleput District Board possesses any property within the district of Chingleput or has any connexion with that district in any manner, whether she is a resident of the district and if not, whether the Government will be pleased to state on what considerations the nomination was made; and

(f) whether it is a fact that the three persons nominated to the District Board were so nominated on the suggestion and at the instance of Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar, M.L.C.?

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4.—(a) to (d) & (f) The Government are not prepared to furnish the information.

(e) The lady appointed owns property in the Chingleput district and is a resident of Madras City.

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether residential qualification is not necessary for members who want to enter local boards by election?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Residential qualification, I believe, is necessary for election."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"If so, may I know why the same qualification was not insisted upon in the case of nomination?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"The Chingleput District Board has its headquarters at Saidapet and the lady nominated is living in Madras. It was considered that that was sufficient qualification for being nominated."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether such persons who have been nominated can come by election if they reside in Madras?"

Views of the Kurnool District Board on the construction of a road to Sreesailam.

* 671 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Kurnool District Board expressed any views regarding the construction of a road to Sreesailam; and

(b) if so, what they are?

4.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member is referred to the answer given to clause (a) of question No. 306.

Municipal Councils

Complaints from the Vice-Chairman against the Chairman, Erode Municipality.

* 672 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Vice-Chairman of the Erode Municipality has complained to the Government about the various illegal acts done by the Chairman of the said municipality, and if so, whether the Government will lay a copy of the complaints made from time to time on the table of the House; and

(b) whether the Government have taken any action on the complaints made by the Vice-Chairman, and if so, what action has been taken so far?

4.—(a) Certain complaints were received from the Vice-Chairman of the Erode Municipal Council chiefly to the effect that the Chairman was preventing the Vice-Chairman from exercising authority in the Chairman's absence. The Government are not prepared to place them on the table.

(b) No action was taken as none was considered necessary.

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Civil Justice

Increments to acting and temporary officers in the Judicial department.

* 673 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether Deputy Collectors employed in acting and temporary vacancies are allowed to claim increments in scales of pay;

(b) whether judicial officers of the same grade like the District Munsifs are debarred from such claim; and

(c) if the answer to (a) and (b) be in the affirmative, why such a distinction is made?

4.—(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) In fixing the minimum pay of District Munsifs account has been taken of the fact that they may have to wait for over three years prior to confirmation.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know if the hon. the Law Member is aware that the scale of pay upon which District Munsifs are started is the same as that for Deputy Collectors, viz., Rs. 300?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"Yes, Sir."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"If that is so, why does the Government think it necessary to say in the answer to (c) that in fixing the minimum pay of District Munsifs the fact that they have to wait for over three years before confirmation is taken into account? I can understand this being advanced as a reason if the scale of pay was higher, but the scale being what it is, how does it happen that this is given as the reason?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"The hon. Member drew attention to the fact that district munsifs are employed in temporary and acting vacancies before they are confirmed and implied that that fact was being overlooked in fixing their position on confirmation on the scale of pay. The answer is that that fact was not being overlooked."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"My question was about the drawing of increments?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"Yes, Sir, quite so."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"Are they on the same grade, the Deputy Collectors and the District Munsifs?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"The scale of pay is the same as far as the highest pay of District Munsifs?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I am afraid hon. Members are not observing the etiquette of addressing the Chair and questions and answers are becoming more and more personal conversations."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know, Sir, from the hon. the Law Member if the grade is merely according to the scale of pay or has reference to status?"

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The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"The pay as far as the top of the scale in the case of District Munsifs is the same as the scale of pay of Deputy Collectors. But the two services are quite distinct and there is no reason why there should be the same conditions throughout in both the services. The recruitment of District Munsifs is made direct while Deputy Collectors are recruited by promotion from the subordinate ranks. The District Munsifs are generally younger at the time of confirmation than persons who are confirmed as Deputy Collector."

Appointment of Mr. Appa Rao as a special officer to enquire into the working of the Translation and Printing Department—High Court

674 Q.—

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Regarding this question, a revised answer has been received very late and it will be placed before the Council to-morrow or day after when hon. Members will have the option of putting supplementary questions on it."

Income from and expenditure on the administration of justice in the districts of Nilgiris, Salem and Coimbatore.

* 675 Q.—Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state for the districts of Nilgiris, Salem and Coimbatore respectively for the latest year for which information is available—

- (a) the total revenue from all sources, and expenditure;
- (b) the number of civil and criminal cases filed and disposed of; and
- (c) the income from and expenditure on the administration of justice?

A.—(a)—

		1926-27.					
		Total revenue.			Total expenditure.		
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
The Nilgiris	...	14,28,551	12	4	18,84,851	9	6
Salem	...	68,90,587	7	9	87,61,428	4	9
Coimbatore	...	95,75,019	2	7	62,12,028	11	5

(b) The hon. Member is referred to the statistics of civil and criminal courts which are placed on the Editors' Table.

(c)—

		Income.			Expenditure.		
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
The Nilgiris	...	8,376	14	0	46,359	8	6
Salem	...	65,011	13	8	2,56,805	18	5
Coimbatore	...	94,461	0	2	4,16,491	8	0

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—"May I know whether it is proposed to increase the expenditure under administration of justice in the Nilgiris?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"I must ask for notice."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"May I know whether administration of justice includes the Police department also?"

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The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"The figures are taken from the charges relating to the administration of justice. The answer does not cover the Police department also."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"In view of the expenditure as compared with the income in the case of the Nilgiris, have the Government any proposal or any intention of amalgamating the Nilgiris with Coimbatore?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"No, Sir. The district of Nilgiris is already within the jurisdiction of the District Judge of Coimbatore."

Rao Bahadur O. S. HAINABABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know why the expenditure is higher than the receipts only in the case of the Nilgiris and less in the case of the other districts; and also whether the expenditure in the Nilgiris is generally higher?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"I am afraid it is a very large question and I must ask for notice."

Retirement of Mr. Fazl-ud-din Sahib Bahadur.

* 676 Q.—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. Fazl-ud-din, acting District Judge, was confirmed as District Judge on condition that he would immediately apply for leave preparatory to retirement;

(b) if so, whether such an order was due to the alleged physical defect of Mr. Fazl-ud-din that he was hard of hearing and to complaints having been made on that score by the members of the bar in different districts; and

(c) whether they are aware of the fact that there are other judicial officers holding identical places who are at least as hard of hearing as Mr. Fazl-ud-din?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Government have received no complaints on this head in respect of other District and Sessions Judges.

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI:—"With reference to (b), may I know which Bar Association has complained against Mr. Fazl-ud-din because of his physical defect?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"There have been complaints certainly from the Chingleput Bar."

Mr. K. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—"May I know whether this gentleman had served his full term before he was asked to retire?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"He will have completed his term for retirement when he has finished the leave he is on now."

Mr. K. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—"May I know whether the Government are aware of other cases of such defects in the case of persons in the service of Government?"

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The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"The Government are not aware of any cases of complaint on that ground."

Mr. K. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know whether the Government are aware of more serious defects among the servants of Government who have not on that ground been asked to retire?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"No, Sir."

Appointment of acting High Court Judges.

* 677 Q.—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) on what considerations the recent appointments of acting High Court Judges were made;

(b) whether it is not a fact that M.R.Ry. Sundaram Chetti Garu was appointed acting High Court Judge from last year; and that on his reversion he was specially thanked by the bar for his valuable services; and

(c) for what reasons the claims of M.R.Ry. Sundaram Chetti Garu for a High Court Judgeship were overlooked on this occasion, and whether it is a fact that M.R.Ry. Sundaram Chetti Garu has taken long leave for 28 months preparatory to retirement and that he has done so in consequence of what he considers an injustice done to him?

A.—(a) Public interests.

(b) M.R.Ry. Sundaram Chetti Garu was appointed to act as a Judge of the High Court in 1926; the Government have no information on the second point in the clause.

(c) His 'claims' were not overlooked. He has been granted leave for 28 months but when applying for the leave he did not state that he intends to retire at the end of it. The Government are not aware that he applied for leave in consequence of what he considers an injustice done to him.

Alleged supersession of Diwan Bahadur Sundaram Chetti.

* 678 Q.—Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) why Diwan Bahadur Sundaram Chetti was not appointed to the post of acting High Court Judge when the vacancy arose on July 18 and why his claims for such a place in which he had acted before have been overlooked; and

(b) whether it is a fact that Diwan Bahadur Sundaram Chetti has taken long leave preparatory to retirement?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 677.

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"With reference to (a), may I know in what year the recent appointment to the High Court referred to was made?"

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The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"The hon. Member's question relates to recent appointments and the answer refers to those which were made this year."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"Who was the Law Member at the time when Diwan Bahadur Sundaram Chetti was appointed as the Acting District Judge and also at the time when the recent appointments were made?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"The appointment is made by Government as a whole."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"I do not know whether the hon. the Law Member feels any delicacy in the matter; if not, will he kindly let the House know who was the Law Member in charge of this portfolio when the recent appointments were made?"

Rao Bahadur K. SITARAMA REDDIYAR:—"Was Mr. Sundaram Chetti's leave application pending when the appointments were made or was it received after that?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"I must ask for notice."

Grant of pension for copyists.

* 679 Q.—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether the Government have considered the question of taking copyists into the regular service with the benefit of pension, leave, etc., and have passed any orders about the matter?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to the answer to clause (a) of question No. 462.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Mr. President, Sir, . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The Parliamentary practice is within the same session questions regarding answers cannot be put. I am inclined at present to interpret Standing Order 12 (7) thus—that questions once fully answered may not be asked again. Really the office should have checked it, but on account of the numerous questions coming in, the office was not able to do it and the Member now says that it was already answered. Therefore, I have now to say that I am not inclined to allow any supplementary questions."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I make one submission, Sir? The reference given is 462. I have got a stenil copy here. That question was:

(a) whether the Government have received memorials from the copyists in some Courts of the Presidency to the effect that the recent order increasing their pay to Rs. 20 a month has not done them any good, that their pay should therefore be increased and that their appointment should be made pensionable;

(b) whether as a matter of fact all the Civil Courts copyists have been receiving more than Rs. 20 a month, except for one month during the holidays; and

(c) whether the Government have passed any and, if so, what final orders in this matter?"

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"The answers were—

'(a) Advance copies of memorials have been received direct but none have been received yet through the District and Sessions Judges and the High Court.'

"I do not propose to read the answer to (b) as it is not relevant for my purpose.

'(c) In view of the answer to clause (a) this question does not arise.'

"Now, Sir, the question here is: whether the Government have considered the question of taking copyists into the regular service with the benefit of pension, leave, etc., and have passed any orders about the matter. There are two ways for the Government to pass orders. I speak subject to correction. It is not necessary that Government must be moved by some petition or memorial. It may be that they may pass orders *suo motu* on the question. The question is whether Government have, independent of memorials to which no reference is made here but is made in the other question, passed orders. If we refer to clause (a) of the previous question, the answer is that advance copies of questions have been received. But since then the final memorials may have been received. Unless you supply the lacuna, if I may respectfully say so, Government cannot be presumed to have passed orders on these memorials. On the first occasion the memorials were not received and therefore the question has not been fully answered. The memorials must have been received between the and the date of answer to this question. If so, the Government may be in a position to tell us whether they have considered the matter."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Supplemental questions may be framed."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Thank you, Sir. May I . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"By notice."

Irrigation

Report of the Ceded Districts Irrigation Committee.

* 680 Q.—Mr. K. KOTI REDDI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state with regard to the report of the Ceded Districts Irrigation Committee—

(a) whether the Chief Engineer for Irrigation or other officials concerned have reported to the Government the result of their investigation on the points referred to them by the Government, and, if so, what their opinion is;

(b) whether any geological survey has been made of the site in the Bombay Presidency suggested by the committee or other sites suitable for a reservoir and if so, what their result of the survey is; and

(c) what further steps, if any, are taken by the Government in order to give effect to the recommendations of the committee?

A.—(a) & (c) The creation of a separate Tank Restoration Scheme division for the Ceded districts is under consideration. The committee's recommendations in regard to kudimaramat and the revival of derelict tanks are under the consideration of the Board of

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Revenue; and the Chief Engineer has been asked to revise the instructions to Tank Restoration Scheme parties to include the investigation of ruined tanks. Increased provision is being made for the upkeep of minor irrigation works. The committee's recommendation in regard to the development of well irrigation by pumping with mechanical and electrical appliances, is under the consideration of the Board of Revenue. The transfer of the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal to the sole charge of the Executive Engineer, Kurnool, has been recommended by the Chief Engineer and orders will be passed shortly. The Chief Engineer's report regarding the five projects referred to in paragraph 7 of the Government Order on the committee's report is awaited. The committee's recommendations regarding the Tungabhadra project are being investigated.

(b) A preliminary investigation has been made by the Assistant Director of Geological Survey of India; and he has suggested a site. This is to be further examined as soon as seasonal conditions permit.

Landlord and Tenant.

Composition of the Malabar Tenancy Committee.

* 681 Q.—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state what action the Government have taken in the light of the adjournment motion carried on 27th August last regarding the appointment and the composition of the Malabar Tenancy Committee?

A.—The question of adding two more representatives of tenants to the Malabar Tenancy Committee has been under the consideration of Government.

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—"May I know, Sir, why the Government have not taken immediate action?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"It is desirable to get the Committee's report. The Committee was appointed not only to get information but also to draft a Bill. When that Bill has been received, Government will consider what action is necessary."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—"Is it not for the benefit of the House that the Committee was appointed to gather information?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"The Committee have to report in the first instance to Government."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know, Sir, from the hon. the Law Member whether the Malabar Tenancy Committee is now functioning?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"Yes."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"If it is functioning, may I know why the question of adding two more representatives has been so long under consideration?"

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The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"Certain representatives of the tenants were approached, but they refused to serve. Two others were then asked and one of them has accepted."

Mr. K. R. KARANT:—"May I know if it is not a fact that the Committee is going to take evidence and if so, when the Government is going to make the appointments?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"One appointment has been made and no more will be made."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know who the representatives were that refused to the offer?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"I must ask for notice."

Panchayat Courts

Alleged irregularities in the election to the Pudupadi Village Panchayat Court.

* 682 Q.—Rao Sahib R. SRINIVASAN: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that at a panchayat court election held at a public place, a chavadi of Pudupadi village, Wallajah taluk, North Arcot district, the presiding officer arranged the Brahmans in a central hall, non-Brahmans at a back verandah and Adi-Dravidas at a distance of 88 feet from the north-west corner of the chavadi and out of the west-end limit of a Brahman street;

(b) whether it is a fact that such an arrangement kept the Adi-Dravidas out of view of other communities, thereby depriving them of votes from non-Brahmans;

(c) whether it is a fact that Adi-Dravidas were kept in the sun, standing for more than an hour;

(d) whether it is a fact that while some of them went about to shelter and quench their thirst, the presiding officer suddenly called upon them to vote for their candidate;

(e) whether it is a fact that the presiding officer allowed six non-resident non-Brahmans to vote;

(f) whether a Government salaried officer—a branch postmaster—was one of the candidates;

(g) whether objections were raised then and there to these irregularities and whether the presiding officer paid no heed;

(h) why the Revenue Divisional Officer did not inquire into the objection petition submitted by the Adi-Dravida candidate, Rangaswami;

(i) (1) the name of the presiding officer,

(2) the name of the Revenue Divisional Officer,

(3) the names of elected members and the number of votes each had, and

(4) the number of votes the Adi-Dravida candidate had; and

(j) whether the Government propose to cancel the election and order a re-election?

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4.—(a) to (c) No. The election was held in the village chavadi and for want of sufficient accommodation some of the voters had to remain behind the chavadi and some in front of it. The Adi-Dravidas were not shut out of view nor were they kept standing in the sun.

(d) None of the Adi-Dravidas left the place until the elections were over.

(e) No.

(f) Yes. A branch postmaster was one of the candidates.

(g) No objections were raised at the time of election.

(h) The objection petition was not presented in time.

(i) (1) M.R.Ry. C. Rajagopalachariar, Sub-Magistrate, Wallajah.

(2) " V. S. Asvatha Ayyar Avargal.

	Number of votes.
(8) (i) K. Doraiswami Ayyar	78
(ii) M. Govindaachariar	76
(iii) P. Bashyam Ayyangar	75
(iv) P. S. Nageswara Ayyar	74
(v) P. A. Lakshmana Ayyar	74
(vi) P. A. Venkatarama Ayyar	72
(4) Rangaswami	64

(j) No. Under rule 18 (b) of the rules framed under the Madras Village Courts Act, the order of the Revenue Divisional Officer is final.

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"The answer says that the election was held in the village chavadi and for want of sufficient accommodation some of the voters had to remain behind the chavadi and some in front of it. May I know if it is not the duty of the presiding officer to arrange a place where there will be sufficient accommodation for all people to take part in the election?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"Certainly. I presume that the officer made the best arrangement possible."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"The answer says for want of accommodation some people were made to stand. Does the Government think that sufficient arrangement for accommodation was made?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"Evidently, I cannot give further information."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"Does the Government expect people standing behind the chavadi which I take it will be enclosed by four walls can take part really in the election?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"I have no information whether the chavadi was enclosed by four walls or not."

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Police

Reports on the Koilkuntla shooting affair.

* 683 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state, with reference to the reports of the District Magistrate of Kurnool and the Deputy Magistrate of Kurnool on the Koilkuntla shooting affair, the incident that occurred on the 5th July last in the matter of Jayaram and others of the Bijinivemula Mandiram,—

- (a) what action the Government have taken or propose to take; and
(b) whether they have appointed or propose to appoint an outside tribunal to inquire into the incident and report to the Government?

A.—(a) The Government have not taken any action; they are awaiting the final disposal in the courts of the cases arising out of the incident.

(b) The Government have not appointed an outside tribunal and have not considered any such proposal.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know with reference to the answer to clause (b), whether the Government have not appointed an outside tribunal merely because the matter has not arisen? The Government has said in answer to (a) that they are awaiting the final disposal in the courts of the cases arising out of the incident. In (b) they say: 'The Government have not appointed an outside tribunal and have not considered any such proposal. Is this answer given because I have asked the question or is it the decision of the Government not to appoint such a tribunal?'"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"The Government refrained from deciding whether an enquiry should be made and if so by whom until the cases arising out of it had been closed in the courts. The Sessions Court has now passed its judgment in appeal and the question what further action should be taken is now under the consideration of the Government."

Koilkuntla shooting incident.

* 684 Q.—Mr. K. KOTI REDDI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state with regard to the Koilkuntla shooting incident—

- (a) whether complaints have been received that the Police have gone beyond what is demanded by the necessities of the case; and
(b) whether he will appoint a mixed committee of officials and non-officials to investigate into the matter and report to the Government?

A.—(a) No.

(b) The Government are aware of no present necessity for this course.

Statement regarding the Koilkuntla shooting incident.

* 685 Q.—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to make a statement regarding the shooting at Koilkuntla with special reference to the following:—

- (a) whether it is a fact that the shooting was done by only one police constable; if so, how he got at the ammunition;

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(b) whether the District Magistrate made a personal inquiry into the matter before he drew up the report or whether he relied upon the report of the Joint Magistrate mainly;

(c) whether there are any factions in Koilkuntla, and if so, who are the leaders of the factions, and which leader was helpful to the Police;

(d) whether the mob marched by the side of the houses of the Sub-Inspector of Police and the Sub-Magistrate, and whether any harm was done to their houses or to their inmates;

(e) whether the District Magistrate arrived at the scene before the Joint Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police came; and whether the inquiry was not taken up by himself; if not, why not; and

(f) what the final result of the inquiry is?

A.—(a) Not so far as Government are aware.

(b) The District Magistrate made a personal enquiry at Koilkuntla.

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

(e) The District Magistrate and District Superintendent of Police arrived together and before the Joint Magistrate.

The Joint Magistrate is the Magistrate in immediate charge of the subdivision; hence he conducted the enquiry.

(f) The hon. Member is referred to G.O. No. 651, Public, dated 21st July 1937. Government await the final issue in the courts of the cases arising out of the occurrence.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know from the hon. the Law Member whether the Magistrate who according to the answer was in immediate charge of the subdivision and who conducted the enquiry to make the report, did not also hear the cases arising out of the incident immediately after this?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"I am under that impression; I have not got a copy of the judgment on hand."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"With regard to the answer to clause (a), may I know from the hon. the Law Member whether shooting was done by some constables or by any other higher officer concerned?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"I must ask for notice of that question."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—"As regards the answer to clause (d) that the Government have no information, in view of the implications contained in clauses (c) and (d) has the Government taken any steps to get the information?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"No special steps have been taken."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member has not got the permission of the chair. Unless he addresses the chair, he may not catch the intellectual eye of the chair."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"Sir, may I know from the hon. the Law Member with reference to the answer to (d) whether the report of the Divisional Magistrate does not state that the lives of the sub-inspector . . ."

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police and the sub-magistrate were in danger and whether the Divisional Officer's report does not also make it appear that the mob marched all along the houses of these people?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"It is sometime since I read the report. I should like to have notice if the hon. Member wants to cross-examine me on it."

Training for Police Superintendents in the Scotland Yard.

* 686 Q.—MR. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI: Will the hon the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether any Government Order was issued some time back permitting some of the Police Superintendents on leave in England to undergo training in the Scotland Yard;

(b) if so, whether advantage has been taken of such permission by the Police Superintendents on leave in England and whether any underwent such training;

(c) if so, what is the number so trained, and the total cost, if any, incurred by the Government till now;

(d) whether officers receiving training are entitled to any allowance also;

(e) whether the knowledge gained has been utilized in this Presidency to any material advantage; if so, in what instances; and

(f) whether the Government have come to any conclusion regarding the necessity or otherwise of such training for Indian conditions?

A—(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Three were trained in 1925, two at the cost of Government. Three were recommended for training in 1926 and six in 1927, two at the cost of Government each year. The Government have till now incurred an expenditure of £68 towards fees for the officers nominated by them in addition to meeting their travelling and halting allowances. Details in regard to the latter are not known.

(d) The officers trained at the expense of the Government are entitled to travelling and halting allowances under the India Office rules while undergoing the training; they are not entitled to any other allowances on account of this training.

(e) & (f) The object of these courses is to give officers an opportunity of learning the latest methods employed in Police administration and Criminal Investigation. The Government are satisfied that the courses will be of value in keeping the Police of Madras in touch with these developments.

MR. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI:—"With reference to the answer to clause (e), may I know the total cost which the Government is incurring for training two people every year in England?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"Figures are given in the answer."

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MR. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI:—"In the answer it is said that the Government have till now incurred an expenditure of £ 68 in addition to meeting their travelling and halting charges. What is the total expenditure I am asking?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"I have not got the information; I must ask for notice."

RAO BAHADUR K. SITARAMA REDDIYAR:—"Is it not a fact that these Superintendents were alleged to undergo training on the verge of retirement?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"I do not think so, Sir."

MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"As regards the travelling and halting allowance, Sir, may I know if it is a travelling from India to England and back or from their places of residence in Europe?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"In England."

MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"May I take it then that no travelling allowance is paid from India to England?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"No."

MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"May I have an idea if possible as to the age of the two Superintendents that have undergone training already?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"In 1925 Messrs. Stevenson, Williams and Johnson were trained; in 1926 Messrs. Loveluck Percival and Windle were nominated to undergo the training."

MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"I was only asking whether it is possible to give an idea of the ages of the Police Superintendents who underwent training in England."

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"I cannot exactly say, Sir."

MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"Although they may not be on the verge of retirement, the Government can say their approximate ages."

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"I must ask for notice of the question."

MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"May I know whether the three officers trained in 1925 have returned to India and whether they have been doing anything by way of making improvements in the Police of Madras because they have been in touch with the developments in England?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"I think they ought to."

MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"Has anything tangible been done by them to keep up the expectation of Government contained in the last sentence of the answer to clauses (e) and (f)? Have they been asked to give some idea of their experiences there, so far as the Police department is concerned, in writing or in a report, or have they done any teaching work?"

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The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" They have the benefit of what they learnt in England in their ordinary administration."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Does it mean that it is confined to their own jurisdiction ?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" Yes."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" May I know from the hon. the Law Member whether any one of them is an Indian ?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" No."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" May I know why Indians were excluded ?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" Indians have not been deliberately excluded."

Appeals disposed of by the Deputy Inspectors-General of Police.

* 687 Q.—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of appeals disposed of within the last quinquennium by the Deputy Inspectors-General of Police over the decisions of District Superintendents of Police; how many were confirmed and how many were reversed or reduced;

(b) the number of cases in which punishments have been enhanced;

(c) whether there is any provision of law under which the punishments awarded by the Deputy Superintendents of Police can be enhanced by the Deputy Inspectors-General;

(d) whether there is any proposal to appoint an Indian District Superintendent of Police as Assistant Inspector-General of Police; and

(e) if the number of appeals reversed by the Deputy Inspectors-General is very small, whether the Government are considering any proposal to entrust the disposal of these appeals to the Assistant Inspector-General?

A.—(a) & (b) A statement is laid on the table."

(c) The Government are not aware of any rule or provision of law which forbids such enhancement.

(d) No.

(e) The Government could not accept such a proposal as the Assistant Inspector-General is himself a District Superintendent of Police.

Alleged deceit of the public by Mr. Mangallam David.

* 688 Q.—Mr. G. R. PREMAYYA : Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware of the investigation of the Police department in the Bapatla taluk, Guntur district, to know if Mr. Mangallam David of Bapatla deceived the public by taking money promising to get them Government land;

(b) if so, at what stage the matter is at present;

(c) who is the police officer deputed for its investigation;

(d) whether he conducted any local enquiries;

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(e) whether he consulted the Public Prosecutor at Guntur; if so, what his view is about the case; and

(f) how long this case has been pending with the Police department?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The case has been struck off as a civil dispute under the orders of the Subdivisional Magistrate, Ongole.

(c) The Inspector of Police, Bapatla Circle.

(d) Yes. He examined 58 witnesses in Guntur and Nellore districts.

(e) He did not consult the Public Prosecutor.

(f) For nine months, i.e., from 24th June 1926 to 28th March 1927.

Jails

Abolition of the differences between Mappilla and non-Mappilla prisoners.

* 689 Q.—MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur : With reference to the answer given to my supplementary question to question No. 328 answered on the 16th March 1927, that he will consider the question of abolishing the difference between the Mappilla and non-Mappilla prisoners and also their families, will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state what steps he has taken to abolish all such differences?

A.—If non-Mappilla prisoners in the Andamans want to come to Madras and take their wives and children back to the Andamans with them and if they make a request to the Andaman authorities to that effect, it will be considered by that administration.

Mr. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB :—" Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether he means to suggest that the Mappilla prisoners in the Andamans were voluntarily asking the higher authorities to get their families there ?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" As I have said on more than one occasion in this House, the Andaman colonization scheme is a voluntary one. The Mapillas do express a desire that they would like to get their families there, and then only arrangements are made."

Legislation for preventive detention of incorrigible habitual offenders.

* 690 Q.—Kao Sahib R. SRINIVASAN : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government propose to reconsider the question of initiating legislation for the preventive detention of incorrigible habitual offenders suggested in paragraph 24 of the report on the Administration of Jails for the year 1926; and

(b) whether the Government will be pleased to place on the table a copy of a letter from the Inspector-General of Jails, No. G-1082, dated 30th December 1926, to Government advocating his views on the subject?

A.—(a) The question is under the consideration of Government.

(b) The Government are unable to do so as the subject-matter is one which may call for All-India legislation.

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Conduct of executions in jails.

* 691 Q.—Rao Sahib R. SRINIVASAN: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state by whom executions in jails are conducted, whether by professional hangmen or by convicts under the supervision of jailors?

A.—Information has been called for.

Hiring out of prisoners to private individuals, etc.

* 692 Q.—Rao Sahib R. SRINIVASAN: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether Government propose to discontinue the practice of hiring out prisoners to private individuals, municipalities and other departments except Public Works Department?

A.—No.

Increase in pulmonary tuberculosis in jails.

* 693 Q.—Rao Sahib R. SRINIVASAN: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

- (a) the cause of increase in pulmonary tuberculosis in jails; and
- (b) whether Government propose to take urgent measures to establish a tuberculosis jail?

A.—(a) There is no such increase.

(b) The Government have already sanctioned the construction of a separate tuberculosis jail at Bellary.

Religious and moral instruction in jails.

* 694 Q.—Rao Sahib R. SRINIVASAN: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether Government propose to engage religious and moral instructors on fixed salary or remuneration to attend jails weekly?

A.—No.

Collectorates*Institution of a 'Black list' by the Collector of Kurnool.*

* 695 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that the District Collector of Kurnool has instituted a 'Black list';
- (b) what the nature of offence is that brings an employee on to this list; and
- (c) whether black-marks and warnings are being freely awarded to clerks for such trivial offences as omitting dotting of i's or dashing of t's?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member is referred to Board's Standing Order No. 132. The Collector is presumably maintaining, under this standing order, a conduct register in which entries of black-marks and good services are made.

(c) The Government have no reason to suppose that the fact is as suggested.

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Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"Sir, may I know from the hon. the Revenue Member, with reference to the answer to clause (c) of the question which says that the Government have no reason to suppose that the fact is as suggested, whether he is prepared, at least for his own satisfaction, to cause enquiry to be made into the fact as to whether black-marks and warnings are being freely awarded for trivial offences?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"No, Sir."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know, then, Sir, what exactly is the relief that these clerks would be entitled to in case he declines to make an enquiry at least for his own satisfaction? That is the question I was putting. I did not want a public statement to be made. I was asking whether he would satisfy himself that the poor clerks are not put to suffering."

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"The remedy is in appeal to the higher authorities."

Mr. O. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"May I know whether any black list is kept by the Collector of Kurnool about the public men of the district?" (Laughter.)

Famine*Conduct of the systematic agricultural enquiry.*

* 696 Q.—Mr. O. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

- (a) whether any systematic agricultural enquiry as contemplated by the Famine Commission of the Government of India in 1881 and subsequently by Dr. Volker has been completed in this presidency and, if so, when, and in what tracts or districts;
- (b) whether there are printed reports of such detailed enquiry available and whether they are for sale to the public; and
- (c) if no enquiry has been made, when the Government propose to conduct such enquiry?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The attention of the hon. Member is drawn to sections 7 and 8 of the Famine Code and the Statistical Atlas of the Madras Presidency which is available for sale. The last edition of the Atlas was published in the year 1924.

Land Revenue*Memorials to close the Padne bar in South Kanara.*

* 697 Q.—MAHMUD SOHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur: With reference to the answer to clauses (a) and (b) of question No. 118, dated 1st March 1927, will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

- (a) whether the Government received a memorial in July 1914 from the people of Padne, Thurthi, etc., requesting the Government to save them from the devastations of the Padne bar;
- (b) whether the then Collector, Mr. Vibert, reported in 1916 on the urgent necessity of closing the new bar and opening the old bar at Kayoyi; and
- (c) why the Government did not take any further steps then?

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A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Collector made certain proposals for the closing of the Padne bar but not for the opening of a bar at Kavoy. The Kavoy bar was then open.

(c) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer to clause (c) of question No. 147.

Damages caused by the Padne bar in South Kanara.

* 698 Q.—MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur: With reference to the answer to clause (c) of question No. 118, dated 1st March 1927, will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have since called for a report regarding the nature and extent of the damages done by the Padne bar in Kasaragod taluk and is likely to be caused in the near future;

(b) whether they have received the report called for, and if so, what is the nature and extent of the damages caused; and

(c) whether they will place on the table this report, the former report and all the connected papers?

A.—(a) & (b) A report was called for and has been received. The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer to question No. 147.

(c) G O. No. 1815, dated 9th July 1927, containing the Board's and Collector's report is laid upon the table.

Closing of the Padne bar in South Kanara.

* 699 Q.—MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the southward progress of the Padne bar in Kasaragod taluk has washed away thousands of acres of valuable lands, and hundreds of buildings, including dwelling houses, mosques and temples;

(b) whether the Government have received any further representations or memorial, from a large number of people, urging the necessity of taking urgent measures in the matter; and

(c) whether they will be pleased to take immediate steps to close the new bar and open the old one as reported by Mr. Vibert?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer to question No. 147 and the reports laid on the table in answer to question No. 698.

Alleged irregularity in issuing pattas in South Kanara.

* 700 Q.—MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that in South Kanara rough pattas are issued through village potails, who distribute them quite recklessly, without any responsibility, sometimes even to the opponents of the pattadars, only taking care to get a signature of delivery from some person or other; and

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(b) whether it is a fact that absent pattadars, and pattadars to whom rough pattas have not been issued, through the neglect of village potails, are said to be bound by the entries in such rough pattas?

A.—(a) The Government are not aware of any reason to suppose that there is any truth in these suggestions.

(b) Under the rules every endeavour should be made to secure prompt delivery of the rough pattas to the pattadars concerned; but non-resident and absentee pattadars must make their own arrangements for obtaining their rough pattas from the village officers.

For each village a suitable time and place is fixed at which objections and representations from the pattadars of that village are to be heard. A notice specifying the said time and place is, not less than ten days previously, displayed in the village is, not less than ten days previously, displayed in the village by beat of tom-outherry and is also published in the village by beat of tom-outherry and is also published in the village by beat of tom-outherry. If no objections or representation are made within the time fixed the pattas are issued finally subject to appeals to the Board of Revenue within the prescribed period. Even in its final form a patta is not conclusive proof of its contents.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"The answer to clause (a) is, 'The Government are not aware of any reason to suppose that there is any truth in these suggestions.' May I know whether the Government have made any enquiry whether there is any truth in the suggestions, and, if not, why not?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"No, Sir, because they are not aware of any reason why they should."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"The question is whether there is truth or not. How can Government presume that the allegation is a false one? I for one have heard stories to the effect . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I am sorry the hon. Member is arguing the matter."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Sir, I heard facts to the contrary."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"This is not the occasion for the hon. Member to make a statement. He is requested to put his supplementary question."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"My statement is that what I have heard is contrary to what the hon. Member says in his answer."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The supplementary question must be in the form of a question and not in the form of a statement made by the hon. Member."

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—"May I know whether, if particular instances are given, he would be prepared to enquire into them?"

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

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"May I enquire whether in case of absentee landlords Government would be prepared to send them the pattas by registered post at the cost of the landlords, so that they might be aware that there is some sort of patta issued. The absentee landlords cannot know . . ."

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The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Again the hon. Member is arguing."
The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" The hon. Member's suggestion will receive attention."

Minor Irrigation

Prohibition of the erection of cross-bunds across the Innambur channel.

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

(a) whether the Innambur channel known as Raghavan Vaikal is the only recognized irrigation source for Thimmagudi, Madhavapuram and Innambur villages in Kumbakonam taluk, Tanjore district;

(b) whether the mirasidars have enjoyed immemorially the right of erecting cross-bunds across the above channel whenever necessary so as to enable the channel water to rise to the level of the fields and to irrigate them;

(c) whether the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kumbakonam, passed proceedings on 18th January 1927, prohibiting the erecting by mirasidars of cross-bunds and whether he communicated the order R. Dis. No. 8429 of 1926-A/5 to the mirasidars of Thimmagudi and Madhavapuram villages;

(d) whether such a prohibition of an immemorial right will practically make the cultivation of several fields impossible, especially in times of low freshes; and

(e) whether Government will be pleased to enquire into the matter and have the proceedings of the Revenue Divisional Officer, referred to above, cancelled?

A.—(a) According to the settlement register the Raghavan Vaikal is the only recognized source of irrigation in the Thimmagudi and Madhavapuram villages. The sources of irrigation of the Innambur village according to the settlement register are (1) Esagaram Vaikal, (2) Thimmagudi Vaikal and (3) Gangadarapuram Vaikal.

(b), (c), & (d) The Government do not know if the facts are as suggested in these questions.

(e) No, as it is open to any ryot who considers that he is aggrieved by any order of the Revenue Divisional Officer to appeal to higher authorities.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Taking the answer to clauses (b), (c) and (d), that 'the Government do not know if the facts are as suggested in these questions', may I ask the hon. Member for Revenue whether the facts are not as stated in the question?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" The answer is in the negative."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" The question was sent on the 9th of August, and I think they had sufficient time to make enquiries. May I still request the hon. the Revenue Member to ascertain whether the facts are as stated in the question?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" The answer is contained in clause (e)."

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Public Service

Mutual transfer of clerks from one district to another.

* 702 Q.—Mr. G. R. PREMAYYA : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether, when clerks come on mutual transfer from one district to another district, the district officers can impose a condition to the effect that the clerk coming on mutual transfer, should take the rank in the gradation list of the clerk, with whom he had an exchange or his own, whichever is less; and

(b) whether any orders will be issued that no such condition should be imposed in mutual transfers?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Government do not consider it desirable to fetter the discretion of the appointing authorities in the matter.

Staff Selection Board

Selection of candidates for appointment by the Staff Selection Board.

* 703 Q.—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to lay on the table of the House—

(a) the list of candidates selected by the Staff Selection Board during the year 1925-26 for the various appointments selection for which was referred to the Board; and

(b) the number of applications that were registered for clerical staff in the Government offices in the City of Madras in 1925-26 from different communities, how many of them were eligible applicants and how many were finally selected?

A.—(a) The lists of candidates declared eligible for appointment as clerks and typists were published at pages 364-366 of Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 22nd September 1926, and at pages 123-124 of Part I-B of the *Gazette*, dated 30th March 1926.

As regards other appointments, the Board selects as a general rule a larger number of candidates than that actually required so as to afford, if practicable, the appointing authority a choice from different communities and to provide for possible medical rejections. The lists of selected candidates in these cases are not published.

(b) The hon. Member is referred to the statement appended to the annual report of the Staff Selection Board for 1925-26 already placed on the table of the House.

Superior Services

Appointment of practitioners at the Bar to temporary Judgeships.

* 704 Q.—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue, the hon. the Law Member, the hon. the Member for Finance and the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether the Government

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have finally approved of the policy of appointing practitioners at the Bar to temporary Judgeships either on the High Court or in the subordinate courts?

A.—The Government has had no such policy under its consideration.

Survey and Settlement

Re-survey of lands in South Kanara.

* 705 Q.—**MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur**: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether in the re-survey of lands in South Kanara the Government have issued rough pattas inviting objections, if any, only to one of the joint pattadars in the case of joint pattas, thus denying any occasion to the other joint pattadars to state their objections even though the joint pattadars might have conflicting interests in the properties?

A.—The present practice is to issue rough pattas only to one of the joint pattadars. The Government have now issued orders that a copy of the rough patta should be given to each of the registered joint pattadars.

Village Establishments

Jamabandi allowances to karnams.

* 706 Q.—**Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO**: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether karnams in any of the ryotwari districts were receiving allowances of Rs. 5 for jamabandi as well as for the preparation of 14 A, B, C accounts;

(b) whether such allowances have now been stopped; and

(c) if they have been stopped, the reason why they have been stopped?

A.—(a) Karnams of ryotwari tracts were receiving a lump sum of Rs. 5 for attendance at jamabandi and of another sum of Rs. 5 for attendance at the taluk office to close their accounts.

(b) & (c) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to clauses (b) and (c) of question No. 160.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know from the hon. the Revenue Member whether karnams are still required to prepare 14 A, B, C accounts at the Jamabandi, remaining in the headquarters?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"I do not quite follow the question, Sir. They have to prepare the returns."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"If they are preparing those accounts in the sense in which I have put the question, may I know what allowances are paid to them while they remain at headquarters for the purpose?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"I gather the question is whether karnams receive some batta for this work. I will enquire, Sir. I cannot answer offhand."

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Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"Sir with your permission, I shall put a few questions on question Nos. 660 to 664. I was not in my place when these questions were called."

The hon. the **PRESIDENT**:—"The hon. Member is requested to read Rule 2 printed on the first page of the Questions and Answers. He will soon have his chance. But I may tell hon. Members that are absent that courtesy to the House requires that they should be in their seats when their questions are called."

Village karnams, etc., in some taluks of Anantapur district.

* 707 Q.—**Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO**: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) what the population, the beriz, the total cultivated acreage, the number of pattas, the number of hamlets, the number of village munsifs in charge of the village and its hamlets is of (1) Kasunur of the Pulivendla taluk of the Cuddapah district, (2) Balapanur and Vempalli of the same taluk, (3) Palagiri of the Kamalapuran taluk and (4) Sanagalagudur of the Tadpatri taluk of the Anantapur district;

(b) whether these villages have assistant karnams attached to them; and

(c) whether any of the karnams of these villages have been suspended for 'arrears'; if so, who they are and what their total service is?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have not immediately available all the particulars asked for. The information has been called for and a statement will be compiled and laid on the table when it is received.

(c) The question is not understood.

Public Health

Water-supply to Mangalore City.

* 660 Q.—**Mr. J. A. SALDANHA**: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to refer to Dr. Rama Rao's question No. 33 of 18th December 1923 and my question No. 1276 of 8th February 1926 and to state—

(a) what steps have been taken for providing Mangalore with water-supply;

(b) what projects therefor have been investigated and at what charges paid to Government by the municipality; and

(c) (1) what is the most recent project,
(2) how long it has been under investigation,
(3) whether there has been delay in completing the investigation,
(4) if so, why,
(5) what further amount has been demanded by Government for completing the investigation,

(6) whether further investigation is found by Government necessary after the hon. the Minister's recent visit to the place and enquiry into the condition of the site,

(7) what the estimated cost of the scheme is,

(8) what portion of it will be borne by Government, and

(9) when provision can be made for it?

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4.—(a) Since 1907 various sources have been examined with a view to providing a protected water-supply for Mangalore.

(b) The following schemes have been investigated :—

Name of scheme.	Amount paid by the Council.	Expenditure incurred.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Kadari Hill project	400	400	
2. Maroli valley tank scheme	1,100	1,100	
3. Maroli valley infiltration gallery scheme.	1,050	1,050	
4. Hassamer valley scheme	5,370	3,482	This scheme is now under investigation. Work temporarily suspended owing to the south-west monsoon.

(c) (1) Hassamer Valley Scheme.

(2) Since 1917.

(3) Yes.

(4) The difficulties connected with the investigation have been the main cause of the delay.

(5) The total cost of carrying out the investigation was estimated to be Rs. 5,570. In 1917 the Council was asked to provide a sum of Rs. 1,250 towards the cost, and in 1922 a sum of Rs. 1,200. In 1925 it was informed that a further sum of Rs. 3,120 was required for the purpose. The Council has not been asked to provide any additional amount.

(6) The hon. the Minister proposes to discuss the question with the Sanitary Engineer immediately.

(7) Rs. 982 lakhs.

(8) The question of financing the scheme will be considered after the report on the investigation has been received from the Sanitary Engineer. The Government ordinarily meet half the cost of water-supply schemes.

(9) The question of providing funds will be considered when the scheme is ready for execution.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" With reference to the answer to clause (c) (6), may I enquire whether the hon. the Minister for Public Health has since discussed the question with the Sanitary Engineer? The answer on the paper was drafted on the 20th August 1927."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I did have a preliminary discussion with the Sanitary Engineer. I found I could not come to a final decision, and I have asked him to furnish me further information, and I hope to meet him very shortly about the question."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Meanwhile, Sir, may I enquire whether the hon. the Minister will stop further investigation for which a provision has been made for Rs. 3,120? It is a complex question which the hon. the Minister will have to decide."

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The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" As a matter of fact, there is no work progressing at present. On account of the monsoon, as stated in the answer, the work has been stopped."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" The monsoon is over just now . . . "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member is requested to put his supplementary question."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" As the monsoon is over, will he immediately make further investigation on the lines proposed by the authorities?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I shall have an occasion of deciding it very soon, Sir."

Industries

Work done by the Industrial Engineer.

* 661 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased—

(a) to place on the table a copy of the application submitted by the Industrial Engineer in applying for a post in the Industries Department in 1920;

(b) to place on the table copies of his certificates indicating the names of the firms and the period of time during which the Industrial Engineer was actively engaged in the running of steam (not locomotive) Diesel and Gas engines and in the working of hand and power drills before he entered the department;

(c) to furnish a list of the number of industrial concerns promoted by him since he entered the department;

(d) to furnish a list of scientific equipments especially made by him in the workshop in connexion with his special work; and

(e) to furnish a list of original research work for industrial application undertaken and successfully completed by him in the last five years?

4.—(a) & (b) An officer's application and copies of certificates accompanying it are not intended for publication. The qualifications of the officer have already been described in the answer to question No. 820 given on 31st March 1927. The present Industrial Engineer has had about five years' practical training in mechanical engineering in a railway workshop in England. The Industrial Engineer had no drilling experience before he entered the department but he has since specialized in it.

(c) & (d) It is not the function of the Industrial Engineer to promote industrial concerns and to manufacture scientific equipment.

(e) Along with his other work connected with pumping and boring operations, maintenance of power installations and industrial machinery already at work and the erection of new installations, the Industrial Engineer has recently made some attempts

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to carry out experimental mechanical research work of which the following instances may be cited :—

- (1) Experiments on power-driven wooden chekkus.
- (2) Experiments for devising an improved method of drying warps on wooden hand-sizing machine.
- (3) Improved mechanism for working a drop-box slay. (These three have been successfully completed.)
- (4) Experiments with groundnut decorticators.
- (5) Experiments on the critical velocity of water bearing sand.
- (6) Experiments to obviate the need for costly counter-shafts to reduce suction lift of pumps employed in deep wells.
- (7) Experiments on magnesite calcining furnaces.

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—“ With reference to the answer to clauses (c) and (d), may I know from the hon. the Minister for Development whether it is the function of the Director of Industries to promote industrial concerns in this Presidency ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ I have answered it, Sir.”

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—“ The answer to clauses (c) and (d) says, ‘ It is not the function of the Industrial Engineer to promote industrial concerns.’ May I know from the hon. the Minister for Development whether it is the function of the Director of Industries ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ The answer refers to the Industrial Engineer, and if he wants information about any other thing, I should like to have notice.”

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—“ May I ask whether it is the function of the Director of Industries ? ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The hon. Member requires notice.”

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—“ May I know, if the function of the Industrial Engineer is not to promote industrial concerns, why he should be retained on such a high pay instead of having a superintendent for boring and pumping on a couple of hundred rupees ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ For the work he is doing.”

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—“ Does he propose to abolish the post of Industrial Engineer and substitute one superintendent for pumping and boring ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ No, Sir.”

Qualifications of the Industrial Engineer.

* 662 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Industrial Engineer in the Department of Industries was a student of Civil Engineering in the University of Durham and that he obtained his B Sc. Degree in Civil Engineering alone ;

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(b) whether he has undergone any University course of training in Mechanical Engineering in England or elsewhere ;

(c) the subject of his thesis for the M.Sc. degree and whether this degree was awarded after any written or oral examination ; and

(d) whether his membership of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers requires an University training in Mechanical Engineering ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) The degree was awarded on the results of a written examination.

(d) The Government have no information.

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—“ May I know, if the Industrial Engineer is merely a Civil Engineer, why he is placed in charge of such a highly mechanical branch as industrial engineering ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ Because he is fit for the appointment.”

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—“ May I know whether a Civil Engineer is fit for industrial engineering purposes ? ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ It is asking for opinion.”

Practical training undergone by the Industrial Engineer.

* 663 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Industrial Engineer has undergone any practical training in England or elsewhere in the following subjects and if so, the names of firms and the periods during which he has undergone such training—

- (1) Steam Engine excluding Locomotives ;
- (2) Internal combustion Engines ;
- (3) Power drills ;

(b) the names of Engineering Firms and Workshops in England in which the Industrial Engineer made a special study, if any, of the various industrial concerns and projects ; and

(c) whether the Industrial Engineer has equipped his workshop with any mechanisms other than those usually found in the Public Works Department Workshop, or in any other private foundries and engineering firms ?

A.—(a) (1) & (2) The Industrial Engineer has had nearly five years' practical training in the North-eastern Railway Workshops in the manufacture and maintenance of steam and internal combustion engines.

(3) He had no training in power drills before the appointment to the department.

(b) No special study of local industrial concerns and projects was made abroad.

(c) The Government have no information.

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Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—"It is said, Sir, in answer to clause (a) (8) that the Industrial Engineer 'had no training in power drills before the appointment to the department.' May I ask, Sir, why he was recruited to the post when he was not experienced in power-drilling?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Presumably because he was considered to be qualified for the post."

Research work made by the Industrial Engineer.

* 664 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) what are the Industrial and Engineering projects investigated by the Industrial Engineer during the last five years and how many of them have been worked out;

(b) what are the items of research work successfully conducted by him in his workshop and which, if any, of them, could be considered to have any scientific value or to be incapable of being undertaken by private engineering firms; and

(c) whether the hon. Minister will be pleased to place on the table a report of the research work carried on by the Industrial Engineer?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have no further information to add to what is contained in the answer to question No. 661. The annual administration reports of the department also detail all work of any importance done by in the Engineering Branch of the Industries department.

(c) A report is appended.*

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—"Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state whether any projects were investigated by the Industrial Engineer and some improvements made in that direction?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I have nothing to add to the answer given, Sir."

Religious and Charitable Endowments

Introduction of the Mussalman Wakf Act, 1928, in this province.

* 666 Q.—MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur: With reference to the answer to clauses (b) and (c) of question No. 206, dated 8th March 1927, will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state whether the Government have taken any further action in the matter of extending the provisions of Mussalman Wakf Act, 1928, to this province, and if not, why not?

A.—At the suggestion of certain Muslim Members of this Council who were consulted on the question, the Government have since called for more detailed information regarding the wakf properties in this Presidency in order to enable them to judge the need or otherwise for the application of the Mussalman Wakf Act, 1928. The Government of India have also been requested to inform this Government of the results of the working of the Act in other provinces.

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Local Boards

Construction of a road connecting South Kanara with Malabar.

* 669 Q.—MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur: With reference to the answer to my supplementary question to question No. 127, dated 1st March 1927, will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the South Kanara District Board has applied for grant for constructing a road connecting Malabar with South Kanara, and if so, what amount has been granted?

A.—The South Kanara District Board has not applied for any grant for the purpose. The Government have, however, called for proposals with plans for the construction of such a road.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I want to know what the policy of the Government with regard to the road is—whether they treat it as a second class road or a trunk road?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"The matter is under the consideration of the Government."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Now I suppose all the questions are exhausted?"

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—"Question No. 672, Sir."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Question No. 672 was called when the hon. Member was present in the House."

III

ADJOURNMENT MOTION RE ERECTION OF THE PUMPING INSTALLATION ON THE PALAR.

* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"Sir, I wish to move the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, to wit, the inordinate haste with which the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company are pushing on with the work of erecting a powerful pumping installation on the bed of the Palar river, near Jalarpet junction, to the detriment of the interests of the ryots of the neighbourhood, and the callous indifference of the District Collector to the petitions of the affected ryots."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member, by his motion, wants to discuss two subject matters: (1) The inordinate haste with which the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company are pushing on with the work of a pumping installation; and (2) the callous indifference of the District Collector to the petitions of the ryots affected."

"Under rule 12 (2), not more than one matter can be discussed on the same motion, and the motion must be restricted to a specific matter of recent occurrence. Since the present motion refers to two matters, may I know how the hon. Member can say that it is in order?"

* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"I would submit, Sir, that the motion really refers to only one matter, viz., the callous indifference of the District authorities. Sir, were it not for this, the Railway authorities would not have been able to push on with their scheme. If this matter had

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been settled in favour of the ryots, the Railway authorities could not have done anything in the matter. Therefore, there is really only one matter involved in this motion."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I hold, under 12 (2), that the motion deals with two matters and that therefore, it is out of order."

IV

COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COUNCIL.

The Secretary laid on the table copies of the return* of officers under the Government of Madras who held permanent, temporary and officiating or probationary appointments on the 1st April of each of the years 1924, 1925 and 1926 prescribed in G.O. No. 348, Public, dated the 13th April 1926.

The Secretary laid on the table copies of a G.O. No. 1350, Development, dated 29th August 1927, recording the audit report of the Government Institute, Madura, for the quarter ending 31st December 1926.

V

LUNCH INTERVAL ON FRIDAYS.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"May I know if the hon. the Leader of the House has any remarks to make on the suggestion made yesterday that, on Fridays, the Council may be adjourned at 12-30 p.m. instead of at 1-30 p.m. and continue to sit till 6 p.m. instead of till 5 p.m.?"

* The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"I am obliged to you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity. On behalf of the Government, I would like to say that the Government would prefer not to sit after 5 o'clock, as they have their normal work to attend to, but they are agreeable to the adjournment of the House on Fridays at 12-30 p.m."

VI

MOTION FOR POSTPONEMENT OF THE DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS.

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Sir, with reference to the motion under discussion yesterday, a point of order was raised by the hon. the Advocate-General. I should like to make a statement."

* Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI:—"We are not able to hear a word of what is said in the front benches."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Sir, I should like to state that, in consultation with the Government, we have agreed that the consideration of these supplementary demands be postponed to 31st October and, in the meantime, the Finance Committee be requested to consider the policy of the Government in appropriating the sums remitted by the Government of India and report by 31st October to the Council as to their utilization in future. In view of this joint consultation, I request that the point of order need not be pressed."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I understand that the Government and the Leader of the Opposition have agreed to a certain course regarding the

* Printed separately.

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supplementary grants and that my ruling on the point of order is unnecessary at this stage. Does the hon. Member propose to withdraw his own motion on the understanding between himself and the Government, and substitute this motion?"

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Sir, I beg leave of the House to withdraw the motion I moved yesterday, viz., the motion for adjourning consideration of the supplementary grants."

* Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—"In view of the fact that the Government have not moved any of the demands, with due respect to any ruling you may give, instead of our party leader withdrawing."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Is the hon. Member opposing the withdrawal?"

* Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—"I am only suggesting to you, with your permission, for your ruling, whether it is in order that the motion should be withdrawn. I believe that it is for the Government Members to withdraw their demands and say that they will bring forward their demands later on."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The motion of the Leader of Opposition is that his motion may be withdrawn by leave of the House. I wish to know whether it is the pleasure of the House to allow him to withdraw his motion."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Sir, I now move—

"that the consideration of the demands for supplementary grants be postponed to 31st October and that, in the meantime, the Finance Committee be requested to consider the policy of the Government in appropriating sums remitted by the Government of India and to report by the 31st October to the Council as to their utilization in future."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"I second it."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Sir, I wish to have a doubt cleared. My mind is far from being clear on the position of my hon. Friend, the Leader of the Opposition. He made a motion yesterday for the postponement of the consideration of these supplementary demands. With the leave of the House, without a ruling from you—because it was stated that no ruling was necessary in the light of what my hon. Friend was going to say—the motion was withdrawn. And now my hon. Friend brings in what, to my mind, is practically an identical motion, viz., one for the postponement or adjournment of the consideration of these demands. The only difference between the motion that was withdrawn and the motion that is now proposed is that in the present one a particular date, 31st October, is fixed while in yesterday's motion, the adjournment was proposed without fixing any date. I wish to know whether this motion is permissible and whether on this motion also your ruling is not necessary. Because, as I submitted, the motion that was withdrawn is practically identical with the present motion except that in this motion a date has been fixed."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member is entitled to raise the point of order even on this motion. Does he propose to do so?"

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Yes. I say that this motion is not in order unless your ruling is given in its favour."

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Since the question has already been well examined on both sides and the same point of order has been raised now, I think I am bound to give my ruling.

"The only provisions under which a motion for an adjournment or postponement of supplementary demands under Standing Order No. 34 can be regarded as incompetent are those contained in the last sentence of section 72 D (2) of the Government of India Act and rule 30 (2) of the Council Rules. I am at present unwilling to construe section 72 D (2) and rule 30 (2) as prohibitive of other forms of motions which can be made during the debates on supplementary demands and therefore I consider that the motion is in order."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"Sir, the motion is that the financial policy of the Government should be referred to the Finance Committee. My objection to this is that the Finance Committee has already considered the policy or no-policy. I say so, Sir, because I think that they have no policy whatever (*laughter*); and it is only with the consent of the Finance Committee which dealt with them in a haphazard manner without correlating them that these demands have been placed before the House. Although I have more than once urged that, as in the House of Commons, in laying down schemes, the Government should lay down the policy underlying their programme, that has not been done. The Government, especially the Transferred half, should take us into their confidence and consult us as to their various schemes. The Finance Committee has failed to get from the Government an enunciation of their policy regarding the various supplementary grants and I therefore consider that the committee has proved itself incompetent to consider this. I therefore propose as an amendment to this proposal that a new committee be selected by this House. The committee may consist of 15 Members altogether."

* Mr. K. R. KARANT:—"I second the amendment."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Is it an amendment?"

* Mr. K. R. KARANT:—"I took it as an amendment."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member has not handed over a copy of the amendment to me."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"The motion of the hon. Leader of the Opposition comes to me as a surprise and it was not given notice of."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The motion that has been moved by Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti runs thus: 'That the consideration of the supplementary demands be postponed to 31st instant and that in the meantime, the Finance Committee be requested to consider the policy of the Government in appropriating the sums remitted by the Government of India and to report to the Council by the 31st of October as to their utilization in future'. To this motion, an amendment has since been moved by the hon. Member, Mr. Saldanha, and seconded by Mr. Karant, and that amendment runs thus:

'Instead of the words "the Finance Committee" the words "a committee of 15 Members elected by this House" be substituted.'

"Now, the amendment is for the discussion of the House."

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* Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"Whatever exactly may be the object of the hon. the Leader of the Opposition which prompted him to agree with the Government in thinking that a satisfactory report on the policy of the Government will be submitted to this Council by the 31st of October by the Finance Committee, to amend that motion by saying that a committee consisting of 15 elected Members of this House shall be appointed in place of the Finance Committee for the same purpose is somewhat extraordinary. The reason for the Council adjourning on the 22nd and again meeting on the 31st is simply to enable the mufassal Members to go back to their places. If my hon. Friend's amendment is accepted and if some of the Members are asked to sit on the proposed committee and to report, then it will be inconveniencing a lot of Members. For, some people may not be able to sit on the committee at all during its sittings in these days. But as the committee is bound to submit its report by the 31st, it will have to do so without carefully and thoroughly going into the whole question, if my hon. Friend's amendment is accepted. I do not think we can have a better committee than the Finance Committee and my hon. Friend, Mr. Saldanha, may rest satisfied with it inasmuch as it has got as many as four Members of the Swaraj Party who can very well represent the views of that party on the committee."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I take it that the House is ready for giving its vote upon this amendment."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"I beg to withdraw my amendment." (*Loud laughter.*)

The amendment was by leave withdrawn.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I take it that the House is ready for the question. The question is:

'That the consideration of the supplementary demands be postponed and that in the meantime the Finance Committee be requested to consider the policy of the Government in appropriating the sums remitted by the Government of India and to report by the 31st October to the Council their utilization in future.'

The motion was put and adopted.

VII

DRAFT RULE UNDER SECTION 201 OF THE MADRAS LOCAL BOARDS ACT.

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I do not propose to move the motion which stands in my name on the agenda."

"II.—Motion to be made by the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government.

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN will move—

That the following draft rule proposed to be made by the Local Government under sub-section (1) of section 201 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, adding to rule 10 of Schedule II to the Act, be approved:—

Draft Rule.

In exercise of the powers conferred on them by sub-section (1) of section 201 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, the Local Government make the following rule adding to rule 10 of Schedule II to the Act:—

"The words 'and to the District Collector' shall be added to clause (b) of sub-rule (2) of rule 10."

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- * The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" By leave withdrawn."
- Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Not moved at all?"
- * The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The item is withdrawn."
- Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" From the agenda?"
- * The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Yes, from the agenda."

VIII

A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS PREVENTION OF ADULTERATION
ACT, 1918--cont.*

Clause 2.

Mr. C. B. COTTERELL :—" I beg to move the amendment which stands in my name—

'Substitute the following for the definition of "milk":—

"Milk" means the normal clean secretion drawn from the udder of a healthy cow or buffalo either completely, or, after the first portion of such secretion has been drawn off, to completion.'

"I formally move the amendment."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar wants to move an amendment that in the definition of 'milk' the words 'either completely or to completion' and 'either completely or' be omitted. I think he will have to move it as an amendment to the amendment of Mr. Cotterell."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I catch your point, Sir. That is what I am exactly doing. I move my amendment as an amendment to the amendment of Mr. Cotterell. My object in moving this amendment is this: I do not find any difference between the words 'completely' and 'to completion'. To me it seems that both the words convey the same idea. I do not see where the need is for any repetition and unless any fresh light is thrown on the need for this repetition, by those who are responsible for the framing of this Bill, I think I must move my amendment as it is."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I think the hon. Member, Mr. Krishnan Nayar, will do well to propose the omission of the words 'either completely or' in line 2 of Mr. Cotterell's amendment. That may be one amendment. He may have to move another amendment to omit the words 'to completion' as a second amendment. Does the hon. Member propose to move the omission?"

* Discussion continued from page 297 of the Proceedings of the Council dated 26th August 1927.

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* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Yes, Sir. I move 'that the words "either completely or" be omitted.'

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The amendment of Mr. Krishnan Nayar is this: That the words 'either completely or' be omitted in line 2 of Mr. Cotterell's amendment. The amendment of Mr. Krishnan Nayar is for the discussion of the House."

* Mr. C. B. COTTERELL :—" I think the hon. Member Mr. Krishnan Nayar's amendment was framed originally before the word milk was defined in the Select Committee as meaning 'the normal clean secretion,' etc. Of course, I agree that the words 'either completely' or 'to completion' both mean the same thing, but, after consulting some of the experts on this matter, I thought it better to move the amendment in its present form with the words 'either completely, or, after the first portion of such secretion has been drawn off, to completion.' So that it will now be found that the meaning of the word 'milk' is made quite clear and distinct, viz., that it is something which is drawn by milking a cow completely or after the first portion has been drawn, to completion. Sir, have I your permission to deal with another point now?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" If the hon. Member considers that it is necessary to explain the meaning of the word 'completion' in order to elucidate the meaning of the words 'either completely' he may do so."

* Mr. C. B. COTTERELL :—" I have done that."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Sir, I know I have no right 12-15
of reply. But, with your permission, I wish to say that I thought that only p.m.
some of us on this side who do not know the secrets of the drafting of the Bill were ignorant of the meaning of those words. My hon. Friend, Mr. Cotterell, is in no better position than ourselves. He was telling you and the Council that he himself could not understand the difference between the words 'completely' and 'to completion'. If I understood him correctly, I thought he wanted to suggest that there was no need for the definition of the word 'milk' at all."

* Mr. C. B. COTTERELL :—" No."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Since every body is in the dark and nobody is wiser than myself, I leave my amendment to the decision of the Council."

* Mr. T. R. VENKATARAMA SASTRIYAR :—" Sir, I take it that the suggestion is that the words 'either completely or' and 'to completion' be wholly omitted or, in the alternative, that the words 'either completely or to completion' be taken away from the Select Committee's definition. The definition of the Select Committee is this: 'Milk means the normal secretion obtained by milking the udder of a healthy cow or buffalo either completely or to completion after the first portion of the milk has been taken direct from the udder.' The idea is that the words 'to completion' should be taken along with the words 'after the first portion of the milk has been taken direct from the udder.' That can be achieved by a device of punctuation. In order to

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avoid such device, it is suggested by Mr. Cotterell's amendment that the words 'to completion' should be brought on after the words 'after the first portion of the milk has been taken direct from the udder.' The meaning of the clause as framed by the Select Committee is made clearer by the amendment of Mr. Cotterell. It seems to me that it is necessary to retain both 'either completely' and 'to completion.' The only question that can arise is where the words 'to completion' should be put in the clause. The first words 'either completely' mean that the milk is wholly drawn from the udder without any portion of the milk being left unmilked. The latter words 'to completion' whether used after the words 'the first portion of the milk has been taken direct from the udder' or before those words, are intended to convey that you might allow the milk to be taken by the calf at the beginning but you are not to give up any portion of the milk at the end. Give up, if you please, the milk milked at the beginning; but after that, milk the cow to the end completely leaving no part of the milk unmilked. If it is so understood, I think both the words 'either completely' and 'to completion' would be necessary. The hon. Member, Mr. Cotterell, has observed that he will move an amendment as to where the words 'to completion' should be inserted. I am not dealing with that question now. I am only answering to the hon. Member Mr. Krishnan Nayar's suggestion that both those sets of words are unnecessary. I say they are necessary. The question where the words 'to completion' should be inserted may be considered afterwards, on the amendment to be moved by Mr. Cotterell."

* Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to support the amendment of my hon. Friend, Mr. Krishnan Nayar. Of course, there may be difference in the milk that is drawn at the beginning and at the end. So also there may be difference in the richness of the milk according to the constitution of the cattle, the nature of the feed, etc. Buffalo milk will be very rich in cream. But the idea of penalising the healthy milk of a cow simply because it is a little less in richness or because the milk is not completely drawn is not quite sound. With regard to the amendment of the hon. Member, Mr. Cotterell, I must thank him for making clear the difference between the words 'or completely' and 'to completion'. But I should like to know what his idea is with regard to the milk drawn at the beginning. Is it to be sold as buttermilk? I do not know if the framers of the Act or of the amendment intend to do away with the milk that is drawn first. After taking all these things into consideration, I think it is not the richness of the cream that is required here but the purity of the milk. I hold that the milk drawn at the beginning is as pure as that drawn at the end. It may not be of the same richness. As I pointed out at the beginning of my speech, richness of the cream depends on so many things, constitution of the cattle, etc. It would be well if the words 'or completely' and 'to completion' are left out altogether. After all, it is not the intention of the Act to enforce the richness of the milk but the purity of the milk."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"Sir, I wish to move an amendment to omit the definition of the word 'milk' altogether. Am I to move that now, or am I to discuss the point raised by my hon. Friend, Mr. Krishnan Nayar?"

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"May I know the number of the hon. Member's amendment in the list of amendments?"

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"It is not there, Sir. But I have stated the point in my minute of dissent."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Order, order. Minute of dissent is not an amendment. Has the hon. Member given notice of any amendment to omit the definition of the word 'milk'? Apparently, he has not. I would advise the hon. Member to offer his remarks when the definition is put to the vote of the House."

* Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASARHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, I support the amendment of my hon. Friend, Mr. Krishnan Nayar, because it would be very difficult to work the Act with the amendment of the hon. Member, Mr. Cotterell. I know that the Madras milk suppliers take their cows to three or four houses and the houses may be situated in three or four streets; after one measure of milk is drawn and supplied to one house, they will take the cow to another house, draw and give another measure of milk. In such cases, it would be a great hardship if the amendment of Mr. Krishnan Nayar is not carried. We get milk both in the mornings and in the evenings. If the words are left in the amendment as they are, it will be very difficult to put the provision into practice. I know that, in some cases, the practice is to allow the calf to suck at frequent intervals and also to draw milk frequently. Only then the cow will yield a larger quantity. In practice, it will be very difficult to work out this definition. The sanitary staff—some of them may not be very clever—will not know whether milk has been drawn completely or not. So, I strongly support the amendment of my hon. Friend, Mr. Krishnan Nayar. Neither the hon. Member Mr. Cotterell nor the Director of Public Health has made the point clear to the House that the words 'either completely' or 'to completion' should be retained."

* Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI:—"Sir, I rise to support the definition of the hon. Member, Mr. Cotterell, because some people who desire to take advantage of such a definition may be benefited by it. Moreover, in this country, feeding of a good number of children is artificially done and, in my opinion, artificial feeding of infants is increasing every day. We know that the first portion of the milk is naturally very defective in fat content and so it gives poor nutrition for infants. I know that fact from my experience. When the English cow gives four or five measures of milk, I nearly more than three fourths of the first measure is poor in nutrition. I know that the milk drawn in the middle and in the latter portion tastes better, and that it is more nutritious than the milk which is drawn at the beginning. So, I am afraid that, if we do not accept the definition of Mr. Cotterell, and if we leave out the words 'completely or to completion' it will affect very much the health and nutrition of infants which have to depend entirely on the feeding of the cow's milk. Therefore, I support the amendment of the hon. Member, Mr. Cotterell."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that the words 'either completely or' in the second line of Mr. Cotterell's amendment be omitted."

The amendment was put to the House and lost.

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12-30 P.M. * Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"After my first amendment, namely, to omit the words 'either completely or', has been voted out by the House, the other amendment of mine, omit the words 'either completely or to completion', does not fit in with the amendment as it is now before the House. So, I do not move it, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The amendment of Mr. Cotterell is for the discussion of the House now."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"Sir, I beg to move that the definition of 'milk' be omitted altogether."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Order, order. It has been brought to my notice that at the last sitting of the Council when the Bill was taken up, an amendment of Mr. Saldanha to omit the clause was called, and as the hon. Member was not in his place, it was deemed to have been withdrawn. He has not subsequently given notice of a similar amendment though he had an opportunity to do so. Now, the only course open to him is to oppose the motion of Mr. Cotterell."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"Very well, Sir. I oppose the motion of Mr. Cotterell for these reasons. I would draw the attention of the House to the definition of the word 'milk'. 'Milk means the normal clean secretion drawn from the udder of a healthy cow or buffalo either completely or after the first portion', etc. I will lay stress upon the word 'healthy' and upon the words 'either completely' and 'to completion'. The hon. Member aims at defining what pure and good milk is. As my hon. Friend from Coimbatore pointed out, the definition as given here would lead to much hardship and unnecessary and uncalled for prosecution—ending perhaps in failure—and a lot of trouble which may not be quite justified. As to what is pure milk and what is good milk, as my hon. Friend pointed out, rules might be made by the Government specifying the requirements on fixing the standard. I may also point out that it is not clear as to what the distinction is between the words 'to completion' and 'completely'. I have seen almost every day that no cow in Madras is being completely milked. A cow is brought in front of one house, milked partly there, then it is taken to another house and milked there again and so on. Who is there to watch the proceedings of the milkman? There will be absurd difficulties in getting the necessary evidence, and there will be a lot of unnecessary prosecutions started at the instance of an enemy or enemies of an innocent owner of a cow. After all, he may not milk the cow completely, only because he wants to leave some milk to the calf. So, Sir, all these difficulties will arise if milk is defined. I therefore think that this amendment is quite unnecessary, uncalled for, unjustifiable and likely to lead to a large amount of unnecessary prosecutions, perhaps of innocent persons, by the police at the instance of enemies of the owner of a cow. I beg to oppose the amendment of my hon. Friend, Mr. Cotterell."

* Mr. K. R. KARANT:—"With your permission, may I say a word, Sir? I think there is some confusion in this matter, because, so far as I can see, there is no amendment to delete the definition of 'milk' at all. On the other hand, what Mr. Cotterell has put forward is practically a definition

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which is better in wording than the one which was put in in the Bill as amended by the Select Committee. I can quite understand some member opposing the definition of 'milk' being put into the Act at all; but, as long as there is no definition in the Act itself, the result of throwing out the definition brought forward by the Government Member will be to retain the definition of the word 'milk' as put in by the Select Committee. The Bill as amended by the Select Committee contains the definition of 'milk' and the present definition of the hon. Member on the other side is simply this: that instead of 'obtained by milking' he has put the words 'drawn from' and for 'taken direct from the udder' he says 'drawn off'. So that, the present amendment of Mr. Cotterell is only better in wording than the one in the Bill as amended by the Select Committee. If we throw out Mr. Cotterell's amendment, the result will be that the amendment in the Bill as passed by the Select Committee will stand. I therefore think that it is no good opposing the amendment."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The procedure seems to be this. If the House is in a mood not to accept the definition of milk and if the House now throws out the amendment of Mr. Cotterell, I shall have to put the definition of milk as put in the Select Committee's report, and the House may throw out that also. That will be the proper procedure."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"It seems to me, Sir, that there is a redundancy in the amendment as it is. Mr. Cotterell's amendment is that 'milk means the normal clean secretion drawn from the udder of a healthy cow or buffalo . . . completely', etc. There is a clear, definite and final idea in that sentence. The first portion of the secretion has to be drawn out and then we get what is called 'milk'. There is no reference to the calf at all. It is only when the whole thing is completely drawn that we get milk, and that idea is denoted by the use of the word 'completely'. Then there are the words in the amendment 'after the first portion of such secretion has been drawn off'. It seems to me, Sir, that the latter portion is redundant. The definition may be put thus: 'Milk means the normal clean secretion drawn from the udder of a healthy cow or buffalo completely.' That is quite enough, I think. The latter portion of Mr. Cotterell's amendment may be omitted. If my view is accepted, the words 'either completely or to completion' may perhaps be kept."

* Mr. C. B. COTTERELL:—"Sir, I do not think that the attention has been bestowed on this point which it requires. The suggestion to leave out the last portion of the amendment is, I think, sufficiently met by my saying that the last portion provides for the calf. I have put in the words 'after the first portion of such secretion has been drawn off' only with a view to provide for the calf. The necessity for defining 'milk' is not, as some members seem to think, in order that one should be able to get pure milk, but that in order that the various sections in which the word 'milk' occurs should operate, the word 'milk' has to be defined. Section 5 (d) of the Act says: 'sells milk, cream, butter, ghee or cheese which is not up to the standard of purity prescribed by the Governor in Council'. Therefore we have got to define milk in order to see whether it is good milk or not. If the article sold is not milk as defined in the Act, there can be no harm in selling it; because it will not be milk according to the Act and

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nobody can prosecute the seller of such an article. When the milkman sells milk which does not satisfy the definition, the milk does not come under the Act and it will then be purely a matter between the seller and the purchaser. The reason why we wish to introduce a definition for 'milk,' as we have done, is this: Section 20 of the Act says:

'The Local Government may, after previous publication, make rules prescribing standards of purity for milk . . . and determining what deficiency in any of the normal constituents of these articles or what addition or any extraneous matter or proportion of water in any of the same or any preparation of the same shall for the purposes of this Act raise a presumption until the contrary is proved that the milk . . . is not genuine or is injurious to health.'

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P.M.

"If you exclude the latter portion of the amendment, you can sell any milk as pure milk. For instance, the fore-milk taken from a cow may be sold as pure milk, and any one who sells milk like that can say that he does not come under the Act. No one can say that when milk as defined in the Act is milk drawn from a cow to completion. The constituents of the milk will be so miserable, so lacking in health-giving food properties that any one getting such milk cannot be said to have got good milk. The milk may be watered down and some deleterious compounds added to it and the Chemical Examiner cannot act on the presumption that such milk was diluted because it may be no worse than fore-milk, which would be milk according to the definition of the Act. That is why we want to define milk. It is only when the word is defined that you can say that milk which is not up to a certain standard of purity will not be allowed to be sold. That is the object of this definition and I fail to see what persecution or prosecution is implied in it. It is a simple definition which is sought to be laid down in the Act in order to see that a compound of milk and water is not allowed to be sold. I hope the House will not raise any objection to it."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"I am sorry, Sir, that the speech of the hon. the Secretary has not made matters a whit clearer. For, my doubts have increased and if I was confused before, now I feel worse confounded. The hon. the Secretary might have studied the Act more carefully but his laboured explanation has made it doubtful if he himself clearly understands what he has been saying. Or else, there was not so much necessity to make us understand what he said. He began very rightly by saying that there was a good deal of difficulty. If he who has studied the Act, and if some Members of the Opposition who have studied the same, do not agree upon the meaning that the definition should bear, how are the milkmen in our villages and towns to which this Act may be extended from time to time, and the various officers of the various departments to which my hon. Friend, Mr. Ratnasabhapatil Mudaliyar, has referred, to understand the provision? Even according to Mr. Cotterell, it will be very difficult for an expert to say at a particular stage whether the particular thing is milk or not under the definition. In that case, are the magistrates to depend before passing their sentence upon one set of witnesses on the one hand as against another set on the other as to when the milk was drawn, whether it was drawn to completion or not, whether the calf was allowed at any stage or not, and so on? Our difficulty is not as regards some definition at all. I think probably the rule-making powers are wide enough for the Government to define as to what milk should be brought under the Act and what not. The greatest trouble, so far as we in the mufassal are concerned with,

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is not to get pure milk but to get any milk at all. According to the hon. the Deputy President, it is all very well in England where they say cows are like Kamadhenu giving plenty of milk and probably people there do not know how to utilize fully the milk drawn there or imported from other countries. But we, in India, know what great difficulty poor people feel, especially the children in poor families, in getting milk. And we have no doubt that all the milk, good, bad, adulterated, unadulterated or otherwise, that we get is not sufficient for our purposes and the definition adds to our difficulties. Every day we know, many of us know, that the milk supplied for our coffee is very bad and yet we want it. Supposing, on account of this definition, that milk is retained in the house of the milkman for fear of prosecution—legitimate, we may take it—the supply of milk will be very much cut down and that will affect our rural children the most. They are finding it difficult even now to get milk and quite a large number of these children go without milk. By all means, let the hon. Member, Mr. Cotterell, and the Advocate-General find out, if necessary, some definition which will not have any confusion or intricacy, and which will not require Mr. Cotterell or the Advocate-General to explain what is meant in it, when there is a prosecution going on in a bench court or other court. My difficulty is that we will be placed in a very awkward position and what is laid down, evidently for the help of the people in the mufassal and in the towns, will go very much against them. I would appeal to the hon. Member, Mr. Cotterell, with the help of the Advocate-General and Mr. Krishnan Nayar if possible, to arrive at some definition which would be clear without any commentary. Very often, the commentaries make the text difficult to understand. I find the present definition is likely to give room to plenty of prosecution before cases even come to court. I would strongly urge upon the House to vote against the amendment as well as the definition as it is. But certainly, we will be quite prepared, if a definition is necessary in spite of the rule-making powers, to put in some simple, understandable definition, so that even for us, there will not be any difficulty as to its meaning and much less, for the ordinary Government servants entrusted with the working of the Act and the poor milkmen."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, the question now under discussion is really very difficult and so technical that I should have preferred the House to have heard our experts which I hope they will yet do, before coming to a conclusion on it. I rise at this stage because I am afraid that the demand which my hon. Friend, Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar, has made is almost too much. It cuts at the very root of public health work. He almost said that he would prefer to get some milk instead of no milk. I think, Sir, that one of the points that are insisted upon as part of the programme of public health in cities is the necessity to produce the purest kind of milk that we can get. The hon. the lady Member, I think, referred to the great necessity of our securing pure milk for the feeding of babies. The supply of impure milk, as is well known, might not merely lead to spoiling the health of the babies but will be a source of spreading of diseases. But, I think, Sir, that some of the difficulties that have been put forward are more or less imaginary. By this definition we do definitely want to exclude the sale of fore-milk. As the hon. Member, Mr. Cotterell, explained, if once fore-milk is allowed to be sold, our object in bringing this amending Bill would be entirely defeated.

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because by securing a proper definition of 'milk', we will be able to work the Act which we have not been able hitherto to do, for want of this definition. The point has been raised and made much of that the adoption of this definition would affect the present practice of milkmen leading their cows from house to house. I think it has been explained that no question of prosecution can arise in that case because the cows are milked in front of the person who wants the milk and that there is therefore no intention to cheat. How can a question of prosecution arise when a man asks for a certain stuff which he is given in his own presence? I do not think that the point arises at all."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"What I meant to say was this. How are the people to know that the cow had not been milked before the calf has been let in. Is the milkman to go about tom-toming 'I have just let in the calf; I have drawn fore-milk', and so on?"

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"That point does not arise at all. The cow may have been milked before, but the application of a standard of purity and prosecution arise only if the man who purchases the milk complains. And in this case, as the cow is milked at his house, in his own presence, there is no question of prosecution at all. In fact, it is not that class of cases that we want to deal with in this Bill. We want to deal with the rather large number of cases which lead to danger of public health. I hope the House will remember that aspect of the matter. We are in no way intending to interfere with the general practice among milkmen, but as I said, it is intended purely as a public health measure, only to safeguard public health by a proper definition of 'milk.' I hope the House will look at this from that aspect and judge the measure from the standard of the improvement of public health in the Presidency."

* Mr. T. R. VENKATARAMA SASTRIYAR :—"Sir, the point has been to a certain extent explained by the hon. the Minister in dealing with this matter. But as I invited the hon. Member, Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar, to suggest his difficulties I desire to say a few words on this amendment in order to show that it is not likely to lead to the difficulties which he apprehends. Sir, this is an amending Act dealing with only a very small portion of the original Act. Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar stated that both the Members sitting on this side and those sitting on his, were keeping before their minds the provisions of the original Act. I rather doubt if they have got the provisions of the Act before them. I would ask them to see what section 5 of the Act provides. It says: 'Any person who sells any food which is not of the quality demanded by the purchaser'; and clause (d) says: 'sells milk which is not up to the standard of purity prescribed' and the section then proceeds to lay down the punishment. The section also says: 'No offence will be committed if the quality of the milk supplied is brought to the notice of the person who receives it.' Now, most of the speakers have in their mind milking in front of the houses of the purchasers. In such a case, the exact commodity that the one asks for and the other supplies is known to both the parties. There is therefore no question of any prosecution under the Act. It seems to me that the case to which this definition will really apply is a case where milk is kept in a shop or in a depot for supply to any person who asks for milk. Even then, let me make it clear to those who have any difficulty in the matter that it is not that the person is bound to supply milk up to the standard of purity fixed by the

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Government. The examination of the milk, and its condemnation as not being up to the standard of purity fixed by the Government, only raises the presumption in any prosecution that it is not milk within the definition in the Act. If the person is prosecuted, he has only to prove that the milk is of the best quality that his cow can supply. If the cow is milked and the quality of milk is found to be the same as the quality supplied, the milk will be taken to be pure. But if there is no definition of the kind proposed here, even the fore-milk can be supplied. Even fore-milk can be supplied from depot or the shop and the testing expert cannot say that it is not up to the standard of fore-milk.

"The object of the definition is this. If milk is asked for and milk is supplied, it must be milk drawn to completion. If it is not milk drawn to completion, he is free to tell the man who came to purchase the milk: 'This is only fore-milk, at any rate, not milk drawn to completion. If you are willing, take this.' In such a case there can be no punishment. If he represents to the purchaser that the milk is of the standard quality laid down in the rules, then he is not liable to prosecution. So that, the result of the definition as given is this. In every case in which the purchaser knows the quality of the milk he is purchasing, there is no punishment. When a person asks for milk and the milkman supplies milk not up to the quality indicated by the definition without telling the purchaser its true nature or quality he would be liable to punishment. It seems to me that after this explanation hon. Members will see that there is no possibility of any prosecution or persecution in any case where the quality is indicated to the purchaser. In cases where it is not indicated but given as milk drawn to completion when it is not so in fact he will be liable to punishment. Milk need not be of the standard fixed by Government but it must be of the quality which the milkman's cow can give by complete milking or he must inform the purchaser that it is not up to that quality."

Mr. R. FOULKES :—"It seems to me, Sir, that we may have to accept the amendment as it stands. It was considered necessary that there should be a definition of milk; and that definition must be a scientific definition, because the tests which are applied to prove the purity of milk are only scientific tests."

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 2, as amended was put and carried and added to the Bill.

Clause 3.

* Mr. O. B. COTTERELL :—"I beg to move

'For the numbers "(i)" and "(ii)" substitute the letters "(a)" and "(b)"; and for the letters "(a)" "B" and "C" in clause (a) as thus renumbered, substitute "(1)", "(ii)" and "(iii)".

'For sub-clause (i) of clause 3 (a) as re-numbered above the following shall be substituted:—

"(i) For the words 'manufactures for sale or offers for sale' the words 'manufactures, stores or offers for sale' shall be substituted."

"It is purely a formal one."

The amendment was put and carried.

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* Mr. C. B. COTTERELL :—" I move

' For the present clause 3 (i) (b) the following shall be substituted :—

' For clause (d) the following clause shall be substituted, namely :

" (d) offers for sale or hawks about or sells milk, cream, butter, ghee, cheese or any food which is not up to the standard of purity prescribed by the Local Government."

" This is purely a verbal matter which makes the section more clear to avoid any legal difficulty that may arise. I suggest that the House may adopt it."

* Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—" My amendment is this :

' In lines 3--6 for the words " (d) offers for sale by the Local Government " substitute the words :—

' (d) offers for sale or hawks about or sells milk, cream, butter, ghee, cheese, or other foods which are not up to the standard of purity prescribed by the Local Government, or exposes for sale milk, cream, butter, ghee, cheese, or other foods in a manner in which they will be liable to admixture of dirt or other extraneous matter.'

" The anxiety expressed by several hon. Members till now was in order to get pure milk and pure food-stuffs. The object of my amendment is, after getting them, to keep those eatables in a manner free from dirt or from any other extraneous matter. It is usual to see sweetmeats being sold in the roadsides which are exposed to all contaminations. One of the various reasons adduced for the recent cholera epidemic was that the flies went from place to place and sat on these sweetmeats and that thereby the epidemic spread from place to place. In order to avoid such things and to get the food-stuffs free from admixture of dirt, I propose a cover, like that of a wire gauze netting, might be used for protection. You know in the railway platforms the railway authorities insist the hawkers on having their food-stuffs protected by such a method. It may cost a little bit to the people concerned, but the danger of exposure is very great. It is therefore necessary that the food-stuffs should be protected by such a wire net or other contrivance in order that they may not be contaminated."

Major A. J. H. RUSSELL :—" Mr. President, Sir, I think every Member of this House will be entirely in agreement with the last speaker. But, this amendment is covered by the rules framed under the Act in respect of the state in which utensils intended for preparation of food-stuffs, etc., should be kept. The Government have already published those rules which cover the objections raised by the hon. Member. These have not yet been finally accepted by the Government, because the time has not yet expired. But the Members of this House may take it from me that the rules cover the objections that have been raised."

* Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—" Sir, I am afraid that the rule pointed out by the hon. Member, Major Russell, does not at all cover the grounds wanted to be covered by the amendment of the hon. Member, Mr. Gopala Menon. The rules mentioned by Major Russell only speak about the keeping clean of the utensils and other things. The rule does not provide for protection against extraneous contamination by flies and dirt. Unless such a rule

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is pointed out, I think it is quite essential that this amendment should be accepted by the House. Of course, with the consent of the Advocate-General, we may put it in a general way as 'or exposes such things as to impair the purity'. All that is sought to be intended by this amendment is to protect the food after the stage of preparation while actually vending them from exposure to extraneous contamination."

* Mr. C. B. COTTERELL :—" I think we might say that the rules to be framed would be subject to criticism by the hon. Member and could be modified in accordance with his intentions. But pending such criticism, we can say that the rules will provide for all contingencies covered by the amendment of the hon. Member, such as covering the food and keeping off flies and providing for food being otherwise handled. I therefore think that this amendment will be unnecessary at present."

* Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—" I am glad to hear the remarks made by the hon. Member Mr. Cotterell, and I shall withdraw my amendment."

The amendment was by leave withdrawn.

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I move—

' In line 4, after the word "cheese" insert the words "tea, coffee, toddy, beer and liquor."'

" My amendment only wants to make things clear. The original Bill contained the words 'or tea', and the Select Committee then proposed other kinds of food, such as milk, cream, butter, ghee, cheese or other foods. The words 'other foods' are indefinite enough. Mr. Cotterell's amendment makes it 'any food.' Now, this leaves an amount of indefinite discretion or indiscretion to Government to take any sort of food and fix the extent of purity or impurity. They might take tea as food. The question is whether it is food or not. Let us settle it once for all and not leave it to the Government to decide whether it is food or not. I think that would rather leave things in much doubt and afterwards lead to indefinite trouble. The Government may say coffee is food. Then, I ask, why not toddy (laughter)? Why not liquor (laughter)? I have always been asking the House to make their definitions clear and not leave things to the discretion or indiscretion of somebody who will say to-morrow that in Madras where coffee is sold, it is food, or in Malabar where tea is sold, which is very often the case, it is food. (A voice: South Kanara.) In South Kanara, it may be some other stuff, or toddy. Each one may be added as food one after the other. So, let us make it clear now only and not leave it to the Governor in Council or some Secretary to Government that would advise the hon. the Minister to treat anything they consider as food. I should not be surprised if some hon. Minister thinks that toddy is really good food, and I think in the opinion of many, fresh toddy, in any case, is food, and it has got very good nutriment. From toddy we can produce sugar. We can see with our own eyes that, with a mixture of a little lime, jaggery is being manufactured from toddy, and sugar also is produced. In Tinnevely, it is done. Surely, I think people are quite right in thinking that toddy contains an amount of sustaining nutriment which would bring it under food, and the Health Minister will be quite justified in fixing the standards of purity or impurity of toddy. Thus, I think he will have in his hands a very good weapon to

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punish people, under this Act as under the Abkari and other Acts, for selling toddy which is adulterated. And this would enable private individuals to pitch upon retail sellers and prosecute them for selling bad or adulterated toddy because it is not of the standard purity. So much for toddy. Then, there are some people who have held that distilled liquor has the power of sustenance. Therefore, liquor also may be sought to be classed under food. I only propose this amendment with a view not to leave it to the mere arbitrary discretion of Government to say how different articles should be classed as food and to fix the different standards of purity. Let us settle it ourselves. Otherwise, let us stop with simply cheese, and not include other things so as to give room to the exercise of discretion by Government. There are people, who are fortified by the opinion of high authorities, who consider that these articles constitute some kind of food, though they are of different standards of nourishment. So, I would propose to insert the words 'tea, coffee, toddy, beer and liquor' after the word 'cheese'."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The words used by the Select Committee are 'other foods', whereas the words used in Mr. Cotterell's amendment are 'or any food.' Does the hon. Member propose to change the words 'or any food' of Mr. Cotterell or the words 'or other foods' of the Select Committee, or does he adopt the wording 'or any food' in the amendment of Mr. Cotterell?"

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"I may point out that I was not aware of Mr. Cotterell's amendment when I sent in my amendment."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I wish to know from the hon. Member whether he intends to further amend Mr. Cotterell's wording."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"I propose to insert the words 'tea, coffee, toddy, beer and liquor' after the word 'cheese' in Mr. Cotterell's amendment."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Retaining the words 'or any food'?"

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"Yes, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The amendment of Mr. Saldanha is to insert the words 'tea, coffee, toddy, beer and liquor' after the word 'cheese' in the amendment of Mr. Cotterell. Mr. Saldanha's amendment is for the debate of the House."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I only wish to say one word with reference to this amendment. My hon. Friend, Mr. Saldanha, is a member of a party whose proclaimed doctrine is—I do not differ from that doctrine myself—one of prohibition. I am not myself against my hon. Friend on that question or against the party of which my hon. Friend is a member. My hon. Friend now seeks to give sanction in the amendment of Mr. Cotterell to the sale of toddy and liquor, by his amendment (Mr. J. A. Saldanha's amendment) (laughter). So that, as I understand my hon. Friend, he is giving legal sanction for the sale of toddy and liquor by this amendment."

* Mr. P. C. VIRINE with reference to prohibition is prohibition except with out by the hon. Member. (Mr. J. A. Saldanha: 'Until prohibition comes'). wanted to be cover is what my hon. Friend wants." (At this stage Mr. J. A. Menon. The rules is seat).

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Mr. Saldanha will make his personal explanation against extra"

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* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"I, for one, am for total prohibition. But I am also of opinion that it will take a very long time before it is established. According to my hon. Friend's party, the Justice Party, it will take an indefinite period, and perhaps we will have to wait for it till Doomsday from the way in which they want to work towards that goal. But, whatever it is, until it is established, I want to see that unadulterated liquor and toddy are sold and not the dirty stuff that is being sold very often, and I am of opinion that adulterated liquors are a hundred times more deleterious than pure liquor, however bad by itself."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member need not argue. He has given his personal explanation."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"If I go on replying to my hon. Friend, I shall be going far away from the subject, and I do not propose to answer him. As a matter of fact, my party has laid down a definite period of twenty years for attaining total prohibition, so that I am not going to reply to his other observations. My present point is that if the House is going to accept my hon. Friend's amendment, we shall, be giving sanction to what my hon. Friend says, viz., pure liquor, thereby shutting out the sale of prohibition altogether. I do not know whether my hon. Friend is prepared for all these logical consequences of his amendment."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—"Mr. President, Sir, I am somewhat surprised at the remarks made by my hon. Friend, Mr. Krishnan Nayar. I must, on behalf of my party, deprecate the suggestions he made, which I thought at the first instance to be merely humorous, on the ground that neither my hon. Friend, Mr. Saldanha, nor any other member of my party intends to give any legal sanction for the sale of liquor, toddy or beer and to see that they are continued as drinks or as food. So long as the evil exists, we want to minimise it. What my hon. Friend, Mr. Saldanha, says is that when you give toddy you should give good toddy and not bad toddy. This is a Bill which deals with adulteration of things which are generally used by mankind as food, and, as a matter of fact, portions of mankind do take all these things, although most of us do wish that they did not take those things. That pious wish, I am afraid, will not be so soon realized, and according to my hon. Friends of the Justice Party whose hopes and expectations are in common with us, that day of putting down this evil is twenty years off from now. Therefore, as long as there is a section in this very House which hopes that prohibition will not come earlier than that time, and as long as that view continued, so long we want to put a check on bad material being supplied to our people. There are weak men among our countrymen, and there are others of our countrymen who are willing to subserve to their weaknesses, and so we want to see that that weakness is subserved not in a bad manner. In that view, I see no reason for saying that the House is giving legal sanction for the sale of toddy and liquor by this amendment."

"But, on other grounds, I do not think that this amendment is necessary as in Mr. Cotterell's amendment you find the words 'or any food.' If those things are treated as food, then there will be no end to our specification. We have not exhausted all by including only tea, coffee, toddy, beer and liquor, and there may be other things also which come under the definition of

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food. Therefore, my personal opinion is that Mr. Cotterell's amendment satisfies what my hon. Friend, Mr. Saldanha, is attempting to do. In that view, I am of opinion that the insertion of those words is not necessary."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"It being 1-30 p.m., the House will now adjourn for lunch and re-assemble at 2-30 p.m."

After Lunch (2-35) p.m.

A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS PREVENTION OF ADULTERATION
ACT—cont.

Clause 3—cont.

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"Sir, I wish to withdraw my amendment."

The amendment was by leave of the House withdrawn.

Mr. Cotterell's amendment was then put and adopted.

Clause 3, as amended, was then put and carried and added to the Bill.

Clause 4.

Sub-clause (i).

* Mr. C. B. COTTERELL:—"Sir, I move—

'For the existing clause 4 (i) the following shall be substituted:—

"In clause (e) for the words 'ghee and cheese', the words 'ghee, cheese and any food' and for the words 'ghee or cheese' the words 'ghee, cheese or any food' shall respectively be substituted."

"The object of this amendment is only to bring this sub-clause in a line with the other clauses of the Bill."

The amendment was put and carried.

Sub-clause (ii).

* Mr. C. B. COTTERELL:—"Sir, I move—

'Substitute semicolons for the commas at the end of (i), (ii) and (iii) of (f) and at the end of (g), and, for the full stop at the end of (h) substitute a semicolon and the word 'and'.'

"This amendment aims at putting the proper punctuation marks in the different places mentioned and nothing more."

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 4 as amended was next put and carried and added to the Bill.

Preamble.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I will now put the Preamble of the Bill to the House."

The preamble of the Bill was put and carried and added to the Bill.

"The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, I beg to move that the Bill as amended be now passed into law."

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was passed into law.

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IX

A BILL TO AMEND THE INDIAN FISHERIES ACT.

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, I beg leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Indian Fisheries Act in its application to the Presidency of Madras and move that it be read in Council."

* Mr. T. R. VENKATARAMA SASSTRIYAR:—"I second it."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I want to know if the hon. the Minister has to add anything to what is already stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"It is not compulsory."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"It is not compulsory. I am not opposing the motion. As this is the first instance in which we come across a Member of Government"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member will not be in order if he comments upon the silence of the Minister. If he wants, he may comment upon the motion on its principles."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I am not against the principles of the Bill at all. I have nothing to say with regard to them."

The motion was put and carried.

The Assistant Secretary read the title of the Bill.

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Now, Sir, I beg to move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee composed of the following members:—

Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chettiyar,
Mr. K. Uppi Sahib,
Mr. S. Muttayya Mudaliyar,
Mr. K. R. Karant,
Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar,
Mr. T. M. Moidu Sahib,
Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar,
Mr. Daniel Thomas,
Mr. Mahmud Sahamnad Sahib,
Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar,
Mr. H. F. F. Hearson,
Mr. C. E. Wood, and
the Mover."

* The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I second it."

* Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasaya:—"Mr. President, Sir, I have very little to say against the principles that underlie this Bill."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The motion before the House relates to the personnel of the Select Committee."

* Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasaya:—"Many thanks to you, Sir. I am just coming to the point. I have nothing to say about the principles of the Bill and what I wish to say relates only to the personnel of the Select Committee. Sir, out of the 1,700 miles of sea coast in our Province, about 800 miles are covered by the East Coast and more than 300 miles are covered

[Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo] [19th October 1927]

by the Circars and yet I am very sorry to see that none from the Circars has been included in the Select Committee. Since the Bill proposes some important changes and seeks to vest in the Government very great powers, and since the fishermen, especially in the Circars, are very ignorant people, I believe the hon. the Minister for Public Health is doing them an injustice by not including any Member from the Circars in the Select Committee. I make it clear that I am not at all anxious to be on the committee. My only desire is that the interests of the fishermen in the Circars should be safeguarded."

* Mr. O. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"Sir, I formally move that Messrs. Saldanha and Biswanath Das may be added to the Select Committee."

* Rao Bahadur C. S. RAJNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—"Sir, as it is, the list contains 13 names and 13 is a bad number. Therefore the number may be safely increased by adding to the committee the names of one or two Members who can appreciate the different varieties of fish."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"I have no objection to include the two names suggested."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Minister has accepted the suggestion to include the names of Messrs. Saldanha and Biswanath Das."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"Sir, may I also propose the Advocate-General's name to be included."

The House agreed and the Advocate-General's name was included.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I appoint Mr. Schamnad Sahib to be the Chairman of the Committee."

X

AMENDMENTS TO THE STANDING ORDERS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

STANDING ORDER 9.

* Mr. T. R. VENKATARAMA SASTRIYAR :—"I ask for leave to amend Standing Order 9 (1) as follows :—

'Add the following at the end of Standing Order No. 9 (1) :—

"Such notices may be left at the Council Office even when the Council is not in session or has not been constituted. The notices may also be left by a member, elected or nominated, even before he is sworn in."

"This, Sir, is in accordance with the existing practice and I am only regularizing it by introducing this amendment to the Standing Order."

The motion was put and carried.

STANDING ORDER 37.

* Mr. T. R. VENKATARAMA SASTRIYAR :—"I ask for leave to amend Standing Order 37 as follows :—

'Add the following as clause (2) of Standing Order 37 and number the existing Standing Order as clause (1) of that Standing Order :—

"(2) If the Council agrees to such a motion, the Secretary shall send a copy of the Bill to Government in the Law (Legislative) Department for publication in the Fort St. George Gazette."

The motion was put and carried.

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STANDING ORDER 38.

* Mr. T. R. VENKATARAMA SASTRIYAR :—"I ask for leave to amend Standing Order 38 (1) as follows :—

'I. In Standing Order 38 (1) after the words 'published in the Gazette' insert the words 'under the preceding Standing Order or under rule 18 of the Madras Legislative Council Rules.'

II. Add the following proviso to Standing Order 38 (1) :—

"Provided that where printed copies of the Bill have been furnished to each Member of the Council, not less than six days before the motion for leave to introduce a Bill is made under the preceding Standing Order, the Member in charge may, immediately on such motion being agreed to by the Council, introduce the Bill."

The motion was put and carried.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Since the Members of the Select Committee have to be selected by means of the single transferable vote in accordance with the regulations framed in this behalf, I fix 2 p.m. to-morrow as the time within which nominations may be handed over to the Secretary. I appoint Mr. B. Muniswami Nayudu, being a Chairman of the Council, to be a Member of the Committee."

XI

DISCUSSION RE BUSINESS FOR NEXT DAY.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"There is no further business on the agenda for to-day and I wish to know from the hon. the Leader of the House whether he has any objection if the Council wishes to go on from to-morrow with the non-official work."

* The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"The Government have no objection to that, Sir."

* Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—"If there is no agenda for to-day and if we go on now with any business for which we have had no notice, it would be very inconvenient for us."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"No, no, not for to-day. We are only considering whether we go on with the non-official work from to-morrow."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"To-morrow we can take up non-official business."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"If it is the wish of the hon. the Leader of the House and also the Leader of the Opposition that we should go on with the non official work from to-morrow, for our part, we have no objection and we are quite willing to go on with the non-official work from to-morrow."

* Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—"May I know whether that would mean that we have no Council meeting on Saturday?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I think the Council will sit to-morrow (20th, 21st and 22nd and all the three days will be non-official days."

The House then adjourned at 2-55 p.m. to meet at 11 a.m. the next day.

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

[19th October 1927]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 664 asked by Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 19th October 1927, page 192 supra.]

Power driven wooden chekkus.—In this Presidency oil is extracted by means of iron mills worked by power and by country wooden chekkus driven by bullocks. The former method is not generally in favour as the oil extracted in an iron mill, besides being slightly discoloured, is supposed to be unsuitable for edible purposes on account of its "sudu" or heating effect on the human system and does not therefore fetch a good price. Moreover, the profits of the oil milling industry in this Presidency are mostly made by sale of the cake, the oil having to be disposed of at very competitive prices which mean a very small margin of profit and the cake from iron mills which takes the form of powder and small lumps is in little demand as cattle food and has therefore to be sold as manure at a very comparatively low price.

Country wooden chekkus are almost universally used. The bullock power employed is expensive but the oil extracted is clear and in great demand and therefore commands a higher price. The cake comes out of the chekku in the form of semi-circular flakes and is sold entirely as cattle food at a better price than cake which is fit only for manurial purposes.

The chekku evolved by the Industrial Engineer is made entirely of wood as far as the crushing portion is concerned so that the seed does not come into contact with metal at all and a suitable arrangement is made to drive it by power. The outturn on actual test is 20½ lb. of gingelly seed per 55 minutes as against about 10 lb. of seed per hour of the bullock driven chekku which cannot possibly work for more than 10 hours a day. The average percentage of oil extracted in the power driven chekku is 42 per cent as against 38 to 39 per cent of the bullock driven chekkus. Orders for two machines of this description have already been received from private oil millers in Madras and are now under execution in the workshop. Several other parties interested in oil milling have evinced interest in the working of the machine.

II. Experiments with a view to devising an improved method of drying warps on a wooden hand-sizing machine.—A furnace burning country charcoal was designed for this purpose and manufactured in the workshop. This was fitted on to a wooden sizing machine and worked. The outturn was 75 yards of sized yarn as against 80 yards previously. With a view to further increase this outturn, the Industrial Engineer has altered the design and the final arrangement has been manufactured and fitted on to the machine which is now ready for test by the Textile section.

III. Improved mechanism for working a drop box slay.—This slay carries four shuttles and the mechanism evolved enables the weaver from his seat to use any shuttle desired by pressing a lever on the slay.

IV. Groundnut decorticators—(Works in progress).—Two definite stages have been reached in this experiment. It has been established by actual trial that breakage depends to a certain extent on the rate of feed. An arrangement to feed groundnuts at a uniform rate has been devised and made.

It has also been ascertained that the breakage is minimized if nuts of uniform size are fed into the decorticator. The Industrial Engineer has designed a machine to grade the nuts.

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APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 687 asked by Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 19th October 1927, page 178 supra.]

Statement showing the number of appeals received and disposed of by the Deputy Inspectors-General of Police for the years 1922—1926.

Officer and year.	Number of appeals disposed of.	Number confirmed.	Number reversed.	Number modified by reduction of punishment.	Number modified by enhancement of punishment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern					
Range—					
1922	120	95	6	15	4
1923	78	66	4	8	3
1924	88	79	2	4	8
1925	100	77	10	11	8
1926	96	71	7	15	8
Total ..	488	388	29	53	18
Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Central					
Range—					
1922	142	102	9	19	12
1923	130	100	6	10	5
1924	115	88	7	16	4
1925	115	103	2	9	1
1926	167	136	11	17	3
Total ..	669	538	35	71	25
Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern					
Range—					
1922	145	122	12	10	1
1923	149	105	17	14	13
1924	150	117	13	14	6
1925	158	140	6	12	..
1926	180	109	7	12	2
Total ..	782	598	55	62	23
Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Eastern					
Range—					
1922	29	21	1	..	7
1923	16	5	1	2	8
1924	108	88	3	5	12
1925	82	62	7	4	9
1926	98	87	..	11	..
Total ..	333	263	12	22	36

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APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 698 asked by Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 19th October 1927, page 182 supra.]

G.O. Mis. No. 1315, Revenue, dated 9th July 1927.

Read—the following paper :—

*Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement),
Mis. No. 1502, dated the 7th June 1927.*

Read—the following paper :—

Letter from G. W. WELLS, Esq., M.A., I.C.S., Collector of South Kanara,
dated the 3rd March 1927, R. Dis. No. 1164/27.

Brief history of the bar.—The Nileshwar river runs parallel with the coast for a distance of about 20 miles. It is said that in the early sixties of the last century the bar was at the southern extremity of Nileshwar village. It gradually receded towards the south and settled itself at what is called Kavoy and was known as the Kavoy bar forming the boundary between South Kanara and Malabar. After this change serious flooding of the low-lying lands adjacent to the course of the river used to occur whenever the monsoon rains were unusually heavy. To remedy this evil the inhabitants of the affected villages applied to the Collector as far back as 1896 for permission to cut through a new bar at Nileshwar so that the flood water could escape to the sea. The permission was then refused by the Collector, Mr. Welsh, who remarked that the proposal was dangerous. There was, however, another petition in 1908 and after consulting the Executive Engineer the Collector granted permission to the petitioners on 12th August 1909 to make an experiment on their own account, if they wished, the next year. It was specifically mentioned in this order that the permission was for one year only, that future permission would depend on the results of the experiment and that the petitioners should give timely previous notice of the cutting to the Deputy Tahsildar of Hosdurg. In pursuance of this permission an opening was cut in 1910, but it appears to have soon closed up by itself. In July 1911 the bar was cut again in S. Nos. 10/3 and 6 of Nileshwar, without permission by the villagers (Nileshwar Raja's people). Subsequent events have showed that this bar which is known as the Padne bar had come to stay. The cut became deepened and became permanent. In 1913 some of the landlords and tenants of the affected villages memorialized the Board of Revenue about the disastrous consequences brought on by the opening of the new bar. This was forwarded to the Collector for report with Board's Reference No. 2454, dated 17th November 1913. The chief grievances complained of were that (1) by the opening of the bar the sea-water had got in and rendered the river water unfit for cultivation purposes and (2) that the opening was travelling southwards and that the erosion of lands to the south was a serious menace to the lands in Padne village. The first was not considered a serious danger, as the Divisional Officer reported that the benefit the existence of an open bar conferred on the lands which would otherwise be submerged far outweighed the damage caused by it. As regards the second, the Executive Engineer stated "that the opening will

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continue to travel southwards until it reaches Kavoy is a certainty unless preventive measures are taken." The Collector, Mr. Couchman, submitted a report, Dis. No. 1194-D/Rev., dated 16th March 1914, in reply to the Board's Reference quoted above, in which a history of the bar has been given and he was of opinion that serious attempts should be made, even if the cost be considerable, to prevent further erosion to the south. This recommendation was accepted in B.P. No. 1595, dated 2nd June 1914. To avert the danger groynes and revetment were constructed by Government in 1914 at a total cost of Rs. 8,898, out of which one-half was to be recovered from the ryots interested in 12 equal instalments. Only Rs. 89 out of the one-half was, however, collected and the balance was not paid. The protective works constructed in 1914 were not, however, of a permanent nature and various schemes were considered for closing the Padne bar permanently, but were considered impracticable. The Executive Engineer suggested two alternative schemes mentioned in Board's Reference No. 2300, dated 9th November 1916. In Government Memorandum No. 127-B/16-6, dated 7th December 1916, Government called for a plan and sections of the gap to be closed as well as plans or sketches of the successive changes of position of the opening southward. The plan and section of the gap were submitted to the Board with this office Ref. O No. 498-Rev./16, dated 19th December 1916, and a survey of the bar showing the soundings and changes that had taken place since the last survey was submitted with this office Ref. C. No. 498-Rev./16, dated 9th July 1917. Meanwhile in February 1917 the Kavoy bar had closed of itself. Thus the Padne bar became the only outlet for the Nileshwar river and so Government ordered in G.O. No. 465 I., Public Works (Irrigation), dated 10th November 1917, that it must be left open and that no further action with the object of closing it could be taken. It was also ordered that the balance of the ryots' half share of the cost of the protective works constructed in 1914 need not be collected.

2. Nothing further seems to have been done since 1917. The Revenue Divisional Officer, Puttur, inspected the bar on 19th February 1927 and the plan submitted by him, showing the position of the bar when it was first opened (in 1911) and its present position, with the intervening washed off survey numbers, some of which have been reformed and also resurveyed by the resurvey party, is enclosed. The Revenue Divisional Officer reports that the bar has already travelled a distance of about three-fourths of a mile southwards and that it still shows signs of receding towards the south, thereby washing away more lands towards the south and forming new lands on the north. The Revenue Divisional Officer also reports that when the bar was at Kavoy the water of the Nileshwar river used to remain fresh till about the end of December or January, so that the ryots could raise the suggi crop in the low-lying fields along the river and that the opening of the Padne bar has caused the river water to become saltish very soon after the rains, with the result that no suggi crop can be raised on the low-lying fields for a distance of four or five miles from the bar.

3. As matters stand at present some damage may be caused to cultivators, but the evils seem to be inevitable, as a river cannot do without a bar. Moreover, the villagers themselves are responsible for the unauthorized opening of the present bar, which proved a source of anxiety to all concerned till the Kavoy bar closed itself.

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Resolution—Mis. No. 1502, dated the 7th June 1927.

Submitted to Government.

2. The Board has since obtained a clear sketch showing full details which is enclosed.

8. For the previous history of the Padne bar down to 1914 the Board begs to refer Government to its Proceedings Mis. No. 3627, dated the 18th November 1914, disposed of in G.O. Mis. No. 169, Revenue, dated the 18th January 1915. The subsequent correspondence relating to the closing of the Padne bar will be found printed in G.O. No. 465 I., dated the 10th November 1917. In that order the Government held that as the Kavay bar had closed the Padne bar, the only other outlet for the Nileshwar river, should be left open. The position has not undergone any material change since then.

4. The ryots' complaint now seems to be that the existence of the Padne bar causes damage to the adjoining fields on account of erosion and the overflow of salt water. The damage caused can be analysed into that caused by the existence of an open bar and that caused by its movement southward. It is impossible to remedy the former; for it is out of the question to attempt to close the bar at Padne. As regards the latter certain protective measures were taken in 1916 at a cost of Rs. 3,398 but as observed by Mr. Vibert in 1916 the movement of the bar to the south is what one must expect to take place as in the case of other river mouths on the West Coast. The Board fears that nothing can be done to prevent the damage and that the evils complained of are inevitable. The villagers themselves are responsible for the unauthorized opening of the present bar and they have no legitimate cause for grievance against Government.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Thursday, the 20th October 1927.

The House met at 11 o'clock, the President (the hon. Rao Bahadur O. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU Garu) in the Chair.

PRESENT:

Marjoribanks, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. N. R.	Kuppuswami, Mr. J.
Uman Sahib Bahadur, The hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad.	Madhavan Nayar, Mr. K.
Campbell, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. A. Y. G.	Mahmud Shahnad Fahib Bahadur.
Macmichael, C.S.I., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. N. Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P.	Mallayya, Dr. B. S.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. A. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N.	Manikkavelu Nayar, Mr. M. A.
Abdul Hye Sahib Bahadur, K.	Meera Ravuttar Bahadur, K. P. V. S.
Abdul Rasack Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.	Muhammad
Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur, Munshi.	Muniswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur B.
Adinarayana Chettiyar, Mr. T.	Muniswami Pillai, Mr. V. I.
Anjaneyulu, Mr. P.	Muppil Nayyar of Kavalappara, Mr.
Appayya Chettiyar, Mr. C. D.	Murugappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur A. M. M.
Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.	Muttayya Mudaliyar, Mr. S.
Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. S.	Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.).
Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.	Muthuranga Mudaliyar, Mr. C. N.
Bhaktavatsala Nayudu, Mr. P.	Nagan Gowda, Mr. R.
Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.	Nanjappa Bahadur, M.V.O., Subadar-Major S. A.
Bheemayya, Mr. J.	Narayana Raju, Mr. D.
Biawanath Das Mahasayo, Sriman.	Narayana Rao, Mr. M.
Boag, I.C.S., Mr. G. T.	Narayanaswami Pillai, Mr. T. M.
Chambers, Mr. G.	Ohi Reddi, Mr. C.
Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, Mr. T. K.	Tampoe, I.C.S., Mr. A. M. C.
Congreve, Mr. C. R. T.	Parasurama Rao Pantulu, Mr. A.
Cotterell, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. C. B.	Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. O. R.
Davis, Mr. J. A.	Patro, Kt., Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
Durai Raja, Mr. S. N.	Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.	Raja of Panagal, K.C.I.E. (Sir P. Ramarayanagar).
Evans, C.S.I., I.C.S., Mr. H. B.	Rajan, Mr. P. T.
Foulkes, Mr. R.	Ramaachandra Padayachi, Mr. K.
Gangadhara Niva, Mr. M. V.	Ramaachandra Reddi, Mr. B.
Gnanavaram Pillai, Mr. P. J.	Ramalinga Reddi, Mr. C.
Gopala Menon, Mr. C.	Ramanath Goenka, Mr.
Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S.	Ramasomayajulu, Mr. C.
Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. O.	Ramjee Rao, Mr. V.
Hall, C.S.I., I.C.S., Mr. J. F.	Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. U.
Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur, Abdul.	Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur O. S.
Hampayya, Rai Sahib M.	Sahajanandam, Swami A. S.
Harisarvottama Rao, Mr. G.	Saldanha, Mr. J. A.
Hewson, Mr. H. F. P.	Sami Venkataschalaz Chetti, Mr.
John, Mr. V. Ch.	Sarebha Reddi, Mr. K.
Kaleswara Rao, Mr. A.	Satyamurti, Mr. S.
Karant, Mr. K. R.	Seturathnam Ayyar, Mr. M. R.
Koti Reddi, Mr. K.	Shetty, Mr. A. B.
Krishnan, Mr. K.	Sitarama Reddi, Rao Bahadur K.
Krishnan Nayar, Diwan Bahadur M.	Siva Raj, Mr. N.
Krishnaswami Nayar, Mr. K. V.	Siva Rao, Mr. P.
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.	Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, Mr. K. S.
	Slater, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. S. H.
	Smith, Mr. J. Mackenzie.
	Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. R.
	Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. T. O.

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PRESENT—cont.

Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R.
 Statham, Mr. R. M.
 Subrahmanya Moopanar, Mr. S.
 Subrahmanya Pillai, Mr. Chavadi K.
 Swami, Mr. K. V. R.
 Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur, Nattam Dubash
 Kadir Sahib.
 Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed.
 Thomas, Mr. Daniel.
 Tulsiram, Mr. L. K.
 Uppu Sahib Bahadur, K.
 Vannudaiya Goundar, Mr. S. V.

Venkatapathi Raju, Mr. P. C.
 Venkatarama Ayyar, Mr. K. R.
 Venkatarama Sastri, c.i.e., Mr. T. R.
 Venkataramana Ayyangar, Mr. C. V.
 Venkatarangam Nayudu, Mr. C.
 Venkiah, Mr. S.
 Wood, Mr. C. E.
 Zamindar of Gollapalli.
 Zamindar of Kallikota.
 Zamindar of Mirzapuram.
 Zamindar of Seithur.

I

NEW MEMBER.

The following new Member was sworn in :—

Mr. R. M. STATHAM.

II

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

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 President will call out the names 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 supplementary 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

(708 Q.—Please see page 256 infra.)

Irrigation (Water-rate)

Exclusion of certain lands from the Kistna Eastern Delta ayacut.

* 709 Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state with reference to the answer to question No. 506 answered on 24th March 1927—

(a) whether the report called for has come; when and from whom;

(b) if so, whether the Government will place it on the table of this House; what are its contents;

(c) whether the Government intend to include all those lands in the ayacut; and

(d) whether the Government will credit the penal assessments collected on them till now under the inclusion fees due and collect only the balance?

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- 4.—(a) & (b) A report on the subject was received from the Board of Revenue on 21st June 1927. It dealt only with the question of the continued prohibition against inclusion of certain lands in the wet ayacut. It will not be placed on the table.
- (c) The prohibition against including the lands in the ayacut has been withdrawn.
- (d) The Government have not yet received any information as to the levy of penal assessments. The suggestion in the question will now be considered.

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—“With reference to the answer to clause (d), may I ask whether the Government will get the information how much penal assessment has been collected on the lands of the non-co-operators hitherto?”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—“We have stated in clause (a) that the suggestion that the penal assessment should be credited under the inclusion fee would be considered. Of course, we will have to ascertain the amount, in doing so.”

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—“Now that the prohibition against inclusion is removed, may I know if the Government will issue a notification giving time for the ryots to pay the necessary inclusion fee and get the lands included in the ayacut? The time originally fixed has already expired.”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—“Certainly, we do not wish to preclude the matter on that ground.”

Exclusion of Pedalanka lands from the Kistna Eastern delta ayacut.

* 710 Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue and the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have ordered the exclusion of Pedalanka lands, about 800 acres in extent, in Kaikalur taluk from the ayacut of Kistna Eastern delta and whether the owners of these lands protested against the exclusion;

(b) whether the lands proposed to be given in exchange for Pedalanka lands are situated in Gudivada taluk and are inconveniently situated for the ryots for cultivation purposes owing to great distances from their homes;

(c) whether the Government are aware that after the raising of shutters of the Kistna ancient the Pedalanka lands have been getting water copiously for irrigation and there are no complaints from the ryots regarding supply of water; and

(d) whether the Government propose to reconsider its decision in view of the circumstances now prevailing and cancel the order of exclusion of Pedalanka lands from the ayacut?

4.—(a) The localization of the irrigable ayacut of the Kistna Eastern delta involved the exclusion of about 3,654 acres of wet land from the ayacut. The reasons for the exclusion were the difficulties in supplying water to small isolated and remote patches of land, and the advantages, from the point of view of economy of water and facility of supply, of concentrating the

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irrigable area into compact blocks. One or other of the following arrangements was made with the ryots concerned in such cases—

- (1) The owners of the excluded wet lands transferred their wet rights to dry lands belonging to themselves or to others which dry lands were suitable for inclusion in the ayacut and were so included; or
- (2) The owners of the excluded wet lands were given an equal area of Government waste lands to be registered as wet in exchange for the wet lands excluded from the ayacut and taken over by the Government; or
- (3) The owners of the excluded wet lands in exchange for the wet rights of the lands excluded were granted Government waste land, registered as wet, to the extent of half the area of the land excluded. Out of 3,654 acres of wet land selected for exclusion, only in the case of 11.61 acres of wet land could no final settlement be made with their owners. Of these 11.61 acres, an extent of 1.61 acres was acquired by the Government and the remaining extent was left as it was.

The Government do not know whether the Pedalanka lands were among those excluded from the ayacut.

(b) The Government have no information.

(c) & (d) It has been decided to test the new shutters for three years before considering any extension of irrigation.

Exemption of lands in Kistna Eastern delta from inclusion fees.

* 711 Q.—MR. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received the report mentioned in the answer to my starred question No. 549, answered on 23rd March 1927, regarding exemption of lands in Kistna Eastern delta from inclusion fees;

(b) what its contents are and whether the Government will place it on the table of this House; and

(c) what action the Government propose to take to free all those ryots from penal assessments?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The Board's report has not yet been received.

(712 Q.—Please see page 257 infra.)

Emigration

Alleged defective arrangements in the ships carrying repatriates from South Africa.

* 713 Q.—MR. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state, with reference to question No. 68, answered on 26th January 1927, regarding the defective arrangements in the ships carrying repatriates from South Africa referred to in the report of the Commissioner of Labour for the year 1925-26—

(a) whether any berth arrangements have been made in the above ships;

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(b) what the result of the correspondence between this Government and the Government of India regarding this subject is; and

(c) whether the correspondence will be placed on the table?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member is referred to the answer already given to question No. 163.

(c) The Government of India's correspondence cannot be placed on the table.

Factories

Prosecutions and fines imposed on factory proprietors every year.

* 714 Q.—MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government will be pleased to give the annual number of prosecutions and the total amount of fines imposed on factory proprietors every year, for the three years ending with 31st March 1927;

(b) whether the Government have received complaints that the factory inspectors are systematically teasing small rice-mill owners for trivial omissions such as failure to whitewash walls or to paint door frames, at very short intervals;

(c) whether they are aware that many of these so-called factories are petty concerns serving a limited area and often working only during harvest-seasons of paddy or groundnuts;

(d) whether Government will be pleased to investigate the matter and ascertain whether prosecutions under the Factories Act are ordered only for sufficient causes; and

(e) whether Government have already issued or are contemplating to issue any instructions directing the factory inspectors not to charge small mill-owners for really trivial and petty omissions or lapses on their part?

A.—(a) The hon. Member is referred to Appendix IV in the annual provincial factory reports for 1924 and 1926 and Appendix III in the report for 1925, which have been placed on the Editors' Table. The reports are for calendar years only.

(b) No.

(c) The Government are aware that there are a number of seasonal factories.

(d) & (e) The Government have no reason to think that prosecutions are launched for insufficient causes or on frivolous grounds.

MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—“With reference to the answers to clauses (d) and (e), may I ask the hon. the Home Member whether prosecutions are launched for petty so-called offences as not painting door frames and not whitewashing the walls?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“The Government are not aware of the fact. If the hon. Member will bring to my notice any specific instances, I will look into them.”

MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—“Will the hon. the Home Member get the information whether there have been prosecutions for such petty offences?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“Yes.”

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Forests*Reduction in the number of Conservators of Forests.*

* 715 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: With reference to my question No. 165 answered on 26th August 1927 will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether owing to the change in the Forest Conservancy policy the number of Conservators is going to be reduced and, if so, by what gradual process?

A.—The matter is under the consideration of Government

(716 Q.—Please see page 258 infra)

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member is not in his place"

(Mr. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed wanted to put a supplementary question.)

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member is requested to read the instructions printed at the first page of the list of questions and answers."

Civil Justice*Holding of the posts of Sarishtadar and head clerk by the members of the same community.*

* 717 Q.—Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether except in the districts of Anantapur, Cuddapah, Godavari, Madura, Malabar (North and South), Tanjore (East and West), Tinnevely and Trichinopoly, the two ministerial posts, Sarishtadar and head clerk of the District Court are held by members of the same community; and

(b) if not, in how many and what districts of the Presidency the ministerial posts are held by members of the same community in contravention of the principle accepted in the Standing Order No. 128 of the Board of Revenue?

A.—(a) & (b) On 31st March 1927 the two ministerial posts of sarishtadar and head clerk of district courts were held by members of different communities in Anantapur, Chingleput, Cuddapah, Godavari East, Guntur, North and South Malabar, Tanjore West, Tinnevely, Trichinopoly and Vizagapatam districts. The Board's Standing Order No. 128 is not applicable to the Judicial Department.

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—"May I know why the principle that the Sarishtadars and head clerks should not be members of the same community is not applicable to the Judicial Department?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"The Board's Standing Orders apply only to the Revenue Department."

Claims of Moslems for the post of acting High Court Judges.

* 718 Q.—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state why the Government have ignored the claims of Moslems with reference to the appointment of acting High Court Judges in spite of the repeated assurances that were given in the Legislative Council by the member in charge that at the next vacancy such claims would be duly considered?

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A.—The Government did not ignore the claims of Muhammadans but considered them carefully.

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI:—"May I know the names of Moslem members who were considered?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"I am not prepared to give the names."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN SAHIB:—"May I know from the hon. Member whether, after considering the matter carefully, the Government is of the opinion that there are not competent Moslems to take the place of a High Court Judge in Madras?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"I am not prepared to answer that question."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN SAHIB:—"May I know from the hon. the Law Member whether the Government has tried to find a Moslem either in this Presidency or elsewhere?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"I am not able to add anything to the answer already given."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"The hon. Member need not give the names. May I ask how many names were considered?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"No, Sir. I cannot give the information."

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI:—"May I know whether the names of any Moslem gentlemen from other provinces have been considered?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"I am not prepared to answer any question of that sort."

Appointment of District and Sessions Judges.

* 719 Q.—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the names of Messrs. Abbas Ali Khan and N. Chandrasekhara Ayyar were before the Government for appointment as District Judges in June 1926; whether the appointments were not made on the ground that it was not advisable to appoint practising lawyers for temporary periods to such posts;

(b) whether it is a fact that the then Law Member had written a series of letters to one of these two candidates to prepare himself for the appointment of a District Judgeship and that he would get the post by September 22nd;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Moslem gentleman was practically assured by the Government of such appointment and that it was only on technical grounds that the appointment was not made at that time;

(d) why the claims of the Moslem gentleman have now been overlooked and how a non-Moslem gentleman has been appointed to the post of City Civil Court Judge; and

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(e) whether the Government will be pleased to state the number of gentlemen castwar now occupying the post of District and Sessions Judges and additional District and Sessions Judges in the Presidency either permanently or temporarily?

A.—(a) The answer to the first part of the clause is in the negative; the second part does not arise.

(b) The Government have no information.

(c) No.

(d) The Government do not admit that his 'claims' have been overlooked.

(e) The figures as they stood on 1st September 1927 are given below:—

Brahmans	...	...	...	...	18
Non-Brahman Hindus	...	...	...	...	8
Muhammadans	...	...	...	...	2
Non-Asiatics and Anglo-Indians	...	...	...	...	9
Indian Christians	...	...	...	...	1

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI:—"May I know with reference to clause (b), whether any individual Member of the Government knows that information?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"I do not know, Sir."

Valuation of small-cause suits in the original and appellate sides.

* 720 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether in suits of a small-cause nature, tried by District Munsifs on the original side, from whose decisions appeals are entertained in district courts, court-fee at $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent is collected in the court of first instance, and at $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in the appellate court, in all the district courts in the Presidency;

(b) if not, in which courts it is so levied; and

(c) whether the Government propose to remove the anomaly by amending the Court Fees Act, so that even in appeals in such suits, a court-fee of only $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent is collected?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"May I know how long it has been under consideration and when a decision is likely to be reached?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"I must ask for notice for the first part of the question. I cannot answer the second part."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"How long it has been under consideration?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"I must ask for notice of the question."

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Legislation to reduce the scale of court-fees.

* 721 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether and when he will introduce legislation so as to reduce the scale of court fees; and

(b) under what heads the Government will propose reduction and to what extent?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to clause (b) of question No. 386.

Legislative

Alleged issue of a whip for the no-confidence motion.

* 722 Q.—Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether any whip has been issued by any Member of the Government or by any permanent official of the Government to any Member or to any section of the Council to attend the meeting of the Legislative Council and to support the Ministry in the no-confidence motion?

A.—No such action has been taken by or by the authority of the Governor in Council.

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether any Member of the Government issued a whip in his personal capacity, though not with the authority of the Governor in Council?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"I cannot tell, Sir."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"May I ask whether the hon. Member is not personally aware whether any individual Member of the Government has issued a whip in his personal capacity?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"I am not personally aware of it."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"As Law Member, is he aware?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"I am not aware of it."

Police

Communal representation in the Police department.

* 723 Q.—MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Law Member and hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Deputy Superintendents, Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors and constables in the Police department in the districts of South Kanara and Malabar, respectively, classed according to denominations, as Hindu, Muhammadan, Christian or the Depressed classes;

(b) what the Government propose to do to remedy the preponderance of certain communities over the others;

(c) whether it is the policy of this Government to see that there is no excessive representation of particular communities in the services at the expense of others;

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(d) whether the Government will be pleased to state how many Mappilla Deputy Superintendents of Police there are in the whole Presidency; and

(e) whether the Government will be pleased to take early steps to appoint competent Mappillas as Deputy Superintendents of Police?

A.—(a)—

	Deputy Superintendents.		Inspectors.		Sub-Inspectors.		Constables.	
	Malabar.	South Kanara.	Malabar.	South Kanara.	Malabar.	South Kanara.	Malabar.	South Kanara.
			(on 1st April 1927)		(on 1st April 1927)			
Hindus	2	..	18	8	55	20	1,102	352
Muhammads ..	..	..	..	1	6	1	143	83
Christians ..	..	..	1	2	2	8	10	76
Depressed classes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..

(b) Government have already issued orders directing heads of departments to see that the claims of the various castes and communities are considered when making appointments and have also prescribed the submission of annual returns showing the number of officers of each community holding permanent and temporary appointments. The Government do not propose to take any further action at present.

(c) Yes.

(d) There are no Mappilla Deputy Superintendents of Police at present. There is one Mappilla Assistant Superintendent of Police.

(e) If competent and qualified Mappillas are available for appointment as Deputy Superintendents of Police, their claims will be considered along with those of similarly qualified members of other communities.

Cantonments

Separation of Alandur from the St. Thomas' Mount Cantonment area.

* 724 Q.—MR. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI: Will the hon. the Member for Finance and the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Madras obtained sanction from the Military authorities for the separation of Alandur from the St. Thomas' Mount Cantonment area;

(b) if such a sanction was obtained, when the Government of Madras intend to form Alandur into a union; and

(c) if such a sanction was not obtained, in what stage the proposal to separate Alandur from the St. Thomas' Mount Cantonment area is?

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A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The matter is one for the District Board.

(c) Does not arise.

Education

Government Order barring secondary trained teachers from becoming Deputy Inspectors of Schools.

* 725 Q.—MR. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Director of Public Instruction has submitted for the orders of Government the other cases mentioned in the answer to the starred question No. 683, answered on 29th March 1927, of Mr. Abdul Hye Sahib;

(b) how many such cases have been since submitted and what action has been taken by the Government; and

(c) whether the Government will make an investigation into the whole matter and exempt and reinstate all the persons who were acting as Deputy Inspectors till 19th April 1926, when the G.O. (Press) No. 656, Law (Education) was issued framing the Junior Deputy Inspectors scheme?

A.—(a) & (b) Recommendations were received on behalf of eleven persons and these were approved by the Government.

(c) Appointments to the Subordinate Educational Service are made by the Director of Public Instruction and it is always open to him to apply to the Government for special sanction to the employment of persons who do not possess the prescribed qualifications. The Government do not propose to institute any general enquiry in the manner suggested.

Memorial from the school assistants regarding the Knapp scheme of pay.

* 726 Q.—MR. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Knapp's scheme of pay for the Subordinate Educational Service at Rs. 100—5—150—10—250 was sanctioned, and if so, when and how long it was in force;

(b) whether pay was drawn according to the abovesaid scheme for a period of 14 months by the school assistants in the Subordinate Educational Service;

(c) why the said scale of pay was subsequently cut down to Rs. 75—5—100, 100—10—150, 150—10—250, with two bars: one at Rs. 100 and the other at Rs. 150; what led to the imposition of two such bars in the grade;

(d) whether it is a fact that school assistants have submitted memorials to the Governor and the Minister for the redress of their grievances; and

(e) whether the hon. the Minister will be pleased to state what action has been taken thereon and to place a copy of the orders, if any, on the table of the House?

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A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answers to question No. 822 asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 31st March 1927 and to question No. 295 at the meeting held on 27th August 1927.

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED:—"May I know whether the hon. the Minister is going to revise the pay of the school assistants?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"That matter is under consideration."

Conveyance facilities to Muhammadan Girls' schools.

* 727 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) what action has been taken on the memorial submitted to Government by the Muslims of Trichinopoly regarding the provision of conveyances for the Government Muhammadan Girls' Training School at Trichinopoly; and

(b) whether the Government have received any memorial from the Muhammadan Education Association of Southern India regarding the increase of the number of conveyances for the Government Hobart Training School for Muhammadan girls, and if so, what action has been taken thereon?

A.—(a) The request in the memorial was that conveyances might be provided at Government expense for the gosha students of the Government Training School for Muhammadan Women, Trichinopoly. The request was considered and negatived by Government.

(b) Yes. The question is under consideration.

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED:—"May I know, Sir, any specific reasons for not considering the claims of the Trichinopoly Muhammadan Girls' Training School?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I cannot give any specific reasons."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—"With reference to the answer to clause (b), may I know from the hon. the Minister in what state that consideration is, whether they have sanctioned the proposal, or whether they propose to do so or whether they have investigated the matter?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"The matter is still under investigation."

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED:—"How long is it since the memorial was received?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I cannot say that exactly."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—"May I know approximately how many months it is since the matter has come to his notice?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I cannot say that either."

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Alleged hardship to the mufassal applicants to the Hobart Muhammadan Training School, Madras.

* 728 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that selection for admission into the Hobart Muhammadan Training School at Madras is conducted only at Madras, and that all applicants from all over the Presidency are required to go to Madras for the purpose;

(b) whether he is aware that great hardship is felt by poor Muslim girls in going to Madras from distant places for the selection, examination, etc., both on account of their poverty and their social conditions and habits;

(c) whether it is a fact that a large number of deserving girls do not get themselves selected owing to the present system of selection being held at Madras and on account of their financial and social position; and

(d) whether he proposes to take early steps to arrange for the holding of selection for admission into the Hobart Muhammadan Training School for Girls, in future, in district centres and remove the obstacles in the way of mufassal girls being selected in larger numbers?

A.—(a), (b), (c) & (d) The Government have no information. A report will be called for.

Hostel for Muslim girl students in the City of Madras.

* 729 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal for the construction of a hostel for Muslim girl students in the City of Madras by the Government; and

(b) if not, whether the Government will consider the necessity and desirability of constructing a suitable hostel for Muslim girls, both collegiate and non-collegiate, in the City of Madras with due regard for Muslim social customs and manners?

A.—(a) No.
(b) Yes.

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED:—"May I know whether, if there is sufficient strength, the hon. the Minister will propose to have a hostel for Muslim girls in the city?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I shall have that matter considered."

(780 Q.—Please see page 259 infra).

Local Boards

Cancellations of the elections of the Presidents of the Tadepallegudem and Tanuku Taluk Boards.

* 731 Q.—Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state why the elections of the Presidents of the Tadepallegudem and Tanuku Taluk Boards were set aside and whether it is due to the fact that there were not sufficient number of members to support the Swarajist candidates?

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A.—The Government cancelled the elections of the Presidents of the Tadepallegudem and Tanuku Taluk Boards said to have been held on 2nd June 1927 and 30th May 1927, respectively, after the postponement of the meetings summoned on these dates by the temporary presidents. The reason for the cancellation was that the elections held under such circumstances were in the opinion of the Government not valid.

Nominations to the Bhimavaram, Ellore and Narsapur Taluk Boards.

* 732 Q.—Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state why three more members were nominated on the 26th June 1927 to the Bhimavaram Taluk Board, six more to the Ellore Taluk Board and four more to the Narsapur Taluk Board when the first nominations to these reconstituted boards were made on the 8th May 1927?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to the answer given to clause (f) of question No. 301 on 27th August 1927.

Nominations to the Tanuku Taluk Board.

* 733 Q.—Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) why five more members were nominated to the Tadepallegudem Taluk Board on the 28th June and nine more to the Tanuku Taluk Board;

(b) by whom these names were recommended and how the gentlemen were found fit for nominations to these boards;

(c) whether it is a fact that elections to presidencies of these two boards were alleged to have taken place before these nominations were made; and

(d) whether it is with a view to facilitate the chances of particular candidates for the presidential election to be held again that these nominations were made?

A.—(a) The hon. Member is referred to the answer given to clause (f) of question No. 301 on 27th August 1927.

(b) The nominations were by the President, District Board, West Godavari. The Government have no information of the tests of fitness which he applied.

(c) Yes.

(d) No.

Enquiry into the alleged interest of some district board members in subsisting contracts of the board.

* 734 Q.—Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether an enquiry has been held with reference to the alleged interest of certain members of the Salem District Board in subsisting contracts of the board; and

(b) whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table of the House the report of the Inspector of local bodies?

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A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Government are not prepared to place the Inspector's report on the table of the House.

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—“May I know, Sir, from the hon. the Minister for Local Self Government if similar complaints have been received from any other places.”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“I cannot answer that question.”

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—“With reference to the answer to clause (b), may I know whether the report is favourable to or against the President of the District Board?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“The report is confidential and I am not prepared to give what is contained in the report.”

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—“In view of the fact that the district board election was postponed by an order of the Government on account of this complaint,—if it is not confidential—will the hon. the Minister be pleased to say whether the report of the Inspector is favourable or unfavourable?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“I have stated that I am not prepared to give an answer.”

Rao Bahadur K. SITARAMA REDDIYAR:—“Are the Government aware that there is a provision in the Local Boards Act itself that it is the concern of the local board primarily and not of the Government to question the matter in a court of law?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“The Government are as well aware of that fact as the hon. Member.”

Policy of nominations to local bodies.

* 735 Q.—Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) why Rao Bahadur T. M. Narasimhaacharlu was renominated as a member of the District Board of Cuddapah and why Mr. V. T. Srinivasa Ayyangar was renominated as a member of the Municipal Council of Vellore; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the Government propose to follow as a principle the nomination to local bodies of outgoing chairmen of municipal councils and presidents of local boards?

A.—(a) M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur T. M. Narasimhaacharlu was reappointed as a member of the Cuddapah District Board chiefly in order that the Board might have the advantage of his experience. No person of the name of V. T. Srinivasa Ayyangar was reappointed to the Vellore Municipal Council.

(b) The Government will consider each case on its merits.

(736 Q.—Please see page 262 infra).

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Eligibility of depressed classes to vote at elections.

* 737 Q.—Mr. S. VENKAYYA: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received representations urging them to abolish the system of nomination altogether and make every individual of the depressed classes above the age of 20 or 25 years eligible to vote irrespective of any property qualification; and

(b) whether the Government are contemplating this or any other method which would confer on the majority of the Adi-Andhras the right to vote at elections to local boards and municipal councils, and if so, to describe the same?

A.—(a) No.

(b) The Government have under consideration a proposal to replace nominations by elections; they have considered no proposal regarding electoral qualifications for Adi-Andhras.

Municipal Councils*Nominations to the Vellore Municipal Council.*

11-15 a.m. * 738 Q.—Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state with reference to the nominations to the Vellore Municipal Council whether the five nominees were recommended by the district authorities for nomination?

A.—The Government are not prepared to furnish the information.

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know, Sir, whether the district authorities have been consulted in the matter?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"That is a matter between the Government and the district authorities."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"Inasmuch as it is a Transferred subject, Sir, may I know from the hon. the Minister whether the district authorities were at least consulted in the matter, not to speak of their recommendation being given effect to or not?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"The district authorities were consulted."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I know who the district authorities are?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"In regard to the municipal councils, it is generally the Collector of the district."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Exceptionally?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"There is no exception to the rule."

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Village Panchayats*Alleged notice to close the Muhammadan burial ground at Karkul.*

* 739 Q.—MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received a petition from the Muhammadan residents of Karkul Kasba village protesting against the action of the Karkul Village Panchayat in giving notice to close the Muhammadan burial ground, S. No. 93-B/13;

(b) whether they have called for a report in the matter from the President of the Karkul Village Panchayat;

(c) whether it is a fact that the burial ground has been in existence for more than 300 years, and the few houses that are in the vicinity of the burial ground, came into existence long afterwards;

(d) whether it is a fact that there are generally only one or two cases of burial in the burial ground in question in the course of 2 or 3 years, the number of house owners privileged to bury their dead there, being very few; and

(e) whether the Government will be pleased to state what action they have taken in the matter so as to avoid much civil and criminal litigation?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) No.

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

(e) The petition referred to in clause (a) was transferred to the Registrar-General of Panchayats for necessary action.

Co-operative Societies*Liquidation of Vellore Trade Union.*

* 740 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Vellore Trading Union has recently been recommended for liquidation;

(b) whether it is a fact that by the liquidation of this society Mr. Murugesu Mudaliyar would lose his seat on the local Co-operative Union and consequently also on the Vellore District Bank as well as the Vellore District Council of Supervision;

(c) whether it is a fact that the late Deputy Registrar, Vellore, wanted to organize a "G. Ward" Co-operative Society while there has been another credit society catering for the people of this G. Ward;

(d) whether the organization of the G. Ward Society was solely with a view to enable Mr. Murugesu Mudaliyar to retain his seats on the Co-operative Union, the District Bank and the District Council;

(e) whether it is a fact that the late Deputy Registrar, failing to succeed in organizing the G. Ward Society, desired to organize a society at Sembakkam with special provision to admit residents of Kosapet (Vellore municipality) as members and whether this move was also with the special object of providing for Mr. Murugesu Mudaliyar;

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(f) whether it is a fact that the late Deputy Registrar, not succeeding in this attempt, organized a loan and sale society at Vellore, started it on work on 13th July last, after receiving orders for his transfer, and whether he gave membership to Mr. Murugesu Mudaliyar in this hastily organized and urgently started loan and sale society;

(g) whether the late Deputy Registrar has thereby started another non-credit society at a place where it had failed miserably and under the very person under whom it failed and had to be liquidated only just then; and

(h) whether it is a fact that with the knowledge of the late Deputy Registrar a person who has been recently proceeded against by himself for misappropriation has been elected to the directorship of this hastily started loan and sale society?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Presumably Mr. Murugesu Mudaliyar would lose his seat on the local Co-operative Union and on the District Council of Supervision and also on the Board of Management of the District Bank.

(c) to (h) The Government have no information.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" May I ask the hon. the Development Minister how it is that in spite of the lapse of two months on a simple matter like this, the Government have no information ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Most of these questions relate to what was probably in the minds of certain people. "

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Apart from what was in the minds of anybody, Sir, may I ask the hon. the Minister why the Deputy Registrar took these various steps mentioned in clauses (c) to (h), and how can such a calculated plan escape the knowledge of Government ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" In the course of his duty, I believe. "

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" But has he ascertained, Sir, whether all those devious steps were taken by the Deputy Registrar with a view to somehow see that Mr. Murugesu Mudaliyar did not lose his seat on the Board of Management of the District Bank ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I am not aware of that, Sir. "

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know, Sir, whether to the local Co-operative Union and to the Board of Management of the District Bank, members can come by direct election ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Notice, Sir. "

Industries

Management of the Carnatic Paper Mill, Limited, Rajahmundry.

* 741 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) when the Carnatic Paper Mill, Limited, at Rajahmundry stopped work ;

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(i) for how long the question of lending further sums has been under the consideration of the Government ;

(c) whether the Government have come to any decision with regard to lending further sums ;

(d) if so, what that decision is ; and

(e) whether the Government have come to any decision with regard to the future management of the mill ?

A.—(a) The Carnatic Paper Mill Company, Limited, have not yet commenced work.

(b) Apart from an overdraft of Rs. 1,84,469 guaranteed to the Imperial Bank of India in August 1926, the Government have so far sanctioned as shown below loans aggregating Rs. 4,64,000 to the Company :—

Rs. 4,00,000 were sanctioned in March 1925.

" 80,000 " January 1926.

" 20,000 " June 1926.

" 9,000 " March 1927.

" 5,000 " July 1927.

An application from the Company for another large sum of Rs. 3,50,000 which was received in November 1925 has not yet been sanctioned.

(c), (d) & (e) The question of further financial assistance to the Company and that of its future control and management are engaging the attention of Government.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" With regard to the answer to clause (a), may I know from the hon. the Minister whether the work was not commenced for want of funds ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Very probably, Sir "

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" When the Government have already advanced more than Rs. 4½ lakhs to this mill as a loan, does the hon. the Minister think that it is the special duty of the Government to advance further sums to make the mill going ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I do not think that the mill has commenced work and the question whether the work should be commenced and how it should be done is a matter for consideration. "

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" Is the hon. the Minister aware, Sir, that the people have sunk about 16 lakhs already in the mill ? "

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

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" Is the hon. Minister aware that there is no other course left open for the Company to follow in order to get any help from the people, except from the Government ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" That is asking for an opinion. "

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" May I know from the hon. the Minister whether before they promised to give this amount, the Government ascertained the aggregate amount that would be necessary for making the industry work ? "

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The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"The loan was granted, Sir, on the application of the parties concerned, and as the result of it an arrangement was come to."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—"I wish to know, Sir, the total approximate amount that was found necessary for this mill to work before the Government decided to give them any contribution?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I should like to have notice of that question, Sir."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Sir, considering the fact that a large sum of money was sanctioned to the mill in 1925 March and that the Company has not yet commenced work, may I know if the Government have come to any decision or when the Government will be in a position to come to a decision on the question of affording further financial facilities to the Company, especially in view of the fact that the Government have received an application from the Board of Management and that a very important national concern may be set agoing, if possible, as early as possible?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I am at one with the hon. the Member for the University in his anxiety to see that the concern is going; but just now we are carrying on negotiations with one or two firms to ascertain whether they will take up the work, and the matter has not reached the stage when anything can be said definitely."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"May I know whether any portion of the Rs. 4 and odd lakhs has been utilized, Sir?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Notice, Sir."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"The answer to clause (b) of the question says: 'Apart from an overdraft of Rs. 1 lakh and odd guaranteed to the Imperial Bank of India, the Government have so far sanctioned loans as below.' I want to know whether the company has utilized any portion of the overdraft?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I cannot say, offhand whether they have utilized any portion of it or not."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"In view of the fact that a large expenditure is incurred from month to month on maintenance, may I know whether the negotiations will be expedited and, if so, when we may expect a final decision on the matter?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"There is no necessity for expedition, Sir."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"May I know how long this question has been under the consideration of the Government?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"The Government have not yet sanctioned the loan."

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—"Besides these loans granted by the Government, may I know if the company is indebted to some others to the extent of a lakh and odd?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I am not aware of the exact amount, Sir."

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Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—"If that is so, may I request the hon. the Minister to make an enquiry as to the financial capacity of the concern and determine whether the company can be taken up by the Government themselves and worked?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"That is a matter for consideration, and negotiations for that purpose are going on."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—"The answer to clause (b) says that such sums were advanced to the company over since 1925 and the answer to clause (a) says that the company has not yet commenced work. May I know, Sir, whether work was originally commenced and afterwards it was suspended or whether the company has not at all commenced work?"

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"May I know if this sum of 4½ lakhs stated here was given with a view to cover up all the other loans as well as to meet the necessary expenses?"

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"May I know from the hon. the Minister whether the Government are thinking of ending this mill altogether?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Not at present."

Paper mills in India, the bamboo pulp of which is manufactured on modern lines.

* 742 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the number of paper mills in India whose bamboo pulp is manufactured on modern lines; and

(b) whether there are any such mills in this Presidency?

A.—(a) One.

(b) None.

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—"May I know, Sir, the name of the one company mentioned in answer to clause (a)?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"It is called the India Paper Mill Company."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—"Is it under private management or under Government management?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I am not able to say that, Sir."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"Is this mill working now, Sir?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"In one of the reports, I saw, it was said that it was working."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"Since there is no paper mill working now in this Presidency, will the hon. the Minister see that by advancing money to this company, at least one mill will be working?"

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

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Enquiry into the working of the Madura Industrial Institute.

* 743 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

- (a) whether further enquiry will be made to ascertain why the Madura Industrial Institute workshop is working at a loss;
- (b) if so, when such enquiry will commence; and
- (c) whether the enquiry will extend to the high salaries paid to the staff?

A.—(a) to (c) No such inquiry is under contemplation at present.

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM:—“Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state whether, considering the admittedly deplorable condition in which the accounts of the Madura Industrial Institute are kept, the Government will be pleased to order a further enquiry? In the Government Order issued by the Government, they have admitted that the accounts of this Institute are in a deplorable state. Considering that point, will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to order an immediate enquiry to be instituted?”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“An enquiry was held only very recently, and I do not think that any necessity has arisen for another enquiry to be made so soon after.”

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—“May I know, Sir, what the result was of that enquiry which was held recently?”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“It was decided, Sir, that the Institute should be continued and should not be closed down solely because there was some loss incurred over that. An educational institution cannot necessarily be run as a commercial concern.”

Encouragement of cottage industries.

* 744 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

- (a) how far the survey of cottage industries has been carried out;
- (b) whether the Government has formed any idea of encouraging any of the cottage industries;
- (c) which of the industries the Government will encourage;
- (d) what steps will be taken towards such encouragement; and
- (e) the amount of money that will be spent for this purpose?

A.—(a) The survey has been completed in the Cuddapah and Bellary districts.

(b) & (e) The report on the survey of the Cuddapah district is now under consideration. The report on the Bellary survey has not yet been received.

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Registration*Restoration of the old registration fees for attendance at the residences of parties.*

* 745 Q.—MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur: With reference to the answer to my question No. 728, answered on 31st March 1927, will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have again instructed the officers of the Registration department that the discretion given to them in the note to article 8 of the table of registration fees should be exercised in all deserving cases;

(b) if so, what the number of cases of such remission is since the instruction was given; and

(c) whether the Government will be pleased to restore the old fees for attendance at the residence of the parties?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Twelve.

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

MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur:—“With reference to the answer to clause (c), will the hon. the Minister be pleased to state whether the matter is still under consideration, and if so, how long it will take the Government to come to a conclusion?”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“A conclusion may be come to in a few days, Sir.”

MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur:—“As this is a matter concerning the gosha ladies and poor people, will the Government come to a conclusion without further delay?”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“I have already said that in a few days the Government will come to a decision, and I hope the hon. Member will be satisfied then.”

Religious and Charitable Endowments*Retention of service inams by devadasis.*

* 746 Q.—Mr. P. ANJANEYULU: Will the hon. the Minister for Development and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any memorial or resolutions from the Kalavantula community requesting them to make suitable amendments to the Hindu Religious Endowments Act so as to enable devadasis to retain their service inams by performing service through male members of their families; and

(b) what action the Government have taken thereon?

A.—(a) The Government have recently received a letter from the hon. Member, enclosing a copy of the resolutions passed at a conference held by members of the Kalavantula community on 7th August 1927 at Brucepet, Bellary. In the resolutions passed at this conference the members of the community urge that the Hindu Religious Endowments Act should be amended

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so as to render illegal the performance of service in temples by dancing girls, and that the service inam lands should be granted on ryotwari patta. No reference is made to the performance of temple service by devadasis through the male members of the family.

About twenty memorials from certain members of the Kalavantula community in the districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Kistna, Guntur, Bellary and Anantapur have recently been received by the Government. These memorials do not contain any request for the amendment of the Hindu Religious Endowments Act.

(b) The Government will consider the action to be taken.

Nominations to the Temple committees.

* 747 Q.—Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNABHAPATI MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state who the members of the Legislative Council are who have been nominated by the Government since 4th December 1926 to the membership of the temple committees?

A.—A list is laid on the table.*

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Question 747 has been withdrawn since; but, if it is the wish of the Government Member, the answer will go into the official report."

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I should like to answer it, Sir."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"It is a withdrawn question. The Standing Order is that if the Government Member wishes it, the answer will go into the official report."

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"If the question had not been put on the agenda, it would have been all right, Sir; but since it has been put on the agenda, I propose to answer it. Otherwise it would give a wrong impression."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Then it will go into the official report."

Veterinary

Stipends sanctioned for the Veterinary Colleges.

* 748 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the number of stipends sanctioned by the Government for the Veterinary Colleges, from year to year during the last seven years, and their value;

(b) the reason for the decrease, if any, in the number of such stipends and in the value thereof, if any;

(c) the number of stipends awarded to students of each community in each year during the last seven years;

* Printed as Appendix II on page 310 infra.

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(d) the number of applicants from each community for admission into the Veterinary College and the number of students of each community actually admitted into the college for the past seven years;

(e) whether the Government are aware that the proportion of Muslim students selected this year is too inadequate and the proportion of stipends to Muslim students is still more inadequate; and

(f) whether it is a fact that good proportion of the stipends allotted by the Government is distributed among the students of the Veterinary College at Vizagapatam; if so, whether the Government will furnish the House with a statement of the proportion during the last five years?

A.—(a) & (b) From the year 1919 to the year 1923, 40 scholarships of Rs. 15 per mensem each were allowed annually at the Madras Veterinary College. In the year 1923 Government, on the recommendation of the Retrenchment Committee, reduced the annual number of scholarships to 15 of Rs. 15 per mensem each.

(c) & (d) A statement^a is appended.

(e) Of the 24 Muhammadan applicants, seven were admitted, of whom three have been given stipends out of the 15 stipends.

(f) There is no Veterinary College at Vizagapatam.

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED:—"May I know whether it is proposed to increase the number of stipends from the ensuing year?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—(After a pause) "There is no request from the Treasury Bench for a repetition of the question."

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I am sorry, Sir, I was inattentive."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member is requested to repeat his question."

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED:—"May I know from the hon. the Minister whether it is proposed to increase the number of stipends from next year onwards?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"One of the demands that have to be moved is for that purpose, and I hope it will be reached."

Functions and powers of the Selection Committee for the Veterinary College.

* 749 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Selection Committee for the Veterinary College has no defined functions to discharge and no definite powers to exercise; and

(b) whether the Principal of the Veterinary College at Madras has made any reference to the Government in regard to the Selection Committee and whether the Government will place a copy of the reference on the table of the House, with the orders of the Government passed thereon?

* Printed as Appendix III on pages 310-311 infra.

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A.—(a) The function of the Committee is to assist the Principal of the College with advice in the matter of selecting students for admission into the College.

(b) No such communication from the Principal was received by the Government.

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED:—"May I know, Sir, whether it is proposed to abolish the Selection Committee for the Veterinary College?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I do not see any suggestion in the answer to warrant such a question, Sir?"

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED:—"I want to know whether there is any proposal to abolish the Committee, Sir."

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Not so far as I know, Sir."

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED:—"I want to know whether he will consider any such proposal."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I think the supplementary question is far from the question put on paper."

Excise

Steps taken towards complete prohibition.

* 750 Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have decided to take during this year the first step towards complete prohibition;

(b) in how many districts the Government intend to introduce total prohibition;

(c) whether the Government will also include the Kistna district among them; and

(d) whether the Government propose to apply local option in all municipalities immediately?

A.—No decision has yet been made by the Government.

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"May I know whether the Government have not decided even to take the first step during the current year towards prohibition?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"No, Sir."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know, with reference to the answer to clause (d), whether they are prepared to consider at least the question of local option in view of the fact that the hon. the Excise Minister has mentioned in his speeches made on the floor of this House that the policy is to have prohibition as the goal?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"No, Sir."

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Government have considered the matter, and when they will come to a decision on the matter?"

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The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"As I said on a previous occasion the matter is under consideration and I think a decision will be come to as early as possible."

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI:—"May I ask, Sir, whether it is a fact that a certain Prohibition Bill or a Local Option Bill has been prepared and perused by the hon. Minister?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I am unable to give the information."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"May I ask whether the hon. Minister has been saying that two districts have been selected for total prohibition being tried this year?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"No, Sir, not in that form."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"May I know, Sir, how long it will take the Government to come to a decision?"

The proposed total prohibition of liquor and the means for making up the loss of excise revenue.

* 751 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health and the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state— 11-30 a.m.

(a) whether the Government placed before the Finance Committee any suggestions regarding the ways and means for making up of the loss of excise revenue due to the proposed attaining of total prohibition at the end of twenty years;

(b) whether Government have any intention of using the contribution now released by the Central Government for this purpose; and

(c) whether facilities were given to the Finance Committee to meet at any time after its formation for the purpose of finding out ways and means for making up the loss of excise revenue?

A.—(a) The Government have not placed before the Finance Committee any suggestions of the kind referred to. It is the Finance Committee which has, in paragraph 9 of G.O. No. 1576, Revenue, dated 17th September 1926, been requested to examine the question and advise the Government on the possibility of securing adequate new sources of revenue. No suggestions have yet been received from the Committee. No proposal for the attainment of total prohibition within any specified period has been formulated by the Government.

(b) The answer is in the negative.

(c) The Finance Committee for 1926-27 considered the question and asked for further information on certain points indicated in item (i) under section (iv) of the proceedings of the ninth meeting of the Committee held on the 3rd March 1927. This will be supplied to the Committee as soon as the information which the Government have called for from the Commissioner of Excise, has been received.

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Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"May I know why the Government are reluctant to place any suggestions before the Finance Committee which is going into the question of finding out ways and means to replace this loss of revenue?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"The Government are not at all reluctant, Sir. Information was called for by the Finance Committee and the Government have furnished part of it."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"Will the Government take any initiative in the matter and make suggestions to the Committee so that they may arrive at a speedy conclusion?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I said, Sir, that the Finance Committee had asked for information and that the Government had supplied part of the information and would supply further information as early as they can."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member's question was whether the Government would take the initiative by making suggestions to the Finance Committee?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I think that point too is under consideration."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"May I know whether the hon. Minister has selected Nellore as one of the two districts in which prohibition should be tried, and if so whether he made that statement in the Council in his personal capacity or in his capacity as Minister?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I did not make a statement in that form, Sir."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"Whatever be the exact form, did the hon. Minister not make a statement to the effect that Nellore would be one of the two districts where prohibition is likely to be introduced?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"What I said was that if and when prohibition is decided upon by Government, I would be willing to consider the case of Nellore."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Sir, with reference to the answer to (b), may I ask for elucidation whether the answer refers to the appropriation of the contribution this year or whether it refers to the future years also? Am I to understand that the Government have made up their minds to use no part of this remitted amount towards making up for loss of revenue under Excise?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"The Government have not made up their mind."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I know what exactly is the meaning of the answer to the question, whether the Government have any intention of using the remitted contribution for this purpose, 'The answer is in the negative'? In view of the answer just given to my supplementary question, am I to understand that the Government have not decided the question?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"No, Sir. The Government have not decided the question at all. It may be that when the matter is finally decided, the Government will have to take action but as yet they have not come to any conclusion."

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Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"Sir, it is stated in the answer to (c) that the Finance Committee asked for certain information on the 3rd March 1927. May I know why there has been this long delay in supplying the information and when it is likely to be furnished to the Committee?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Part of the information, as I already said, has been supplied. A great deal of the information they have asked for is a matter for the Commissioner for Excise to work out in detail, necessarily a thing in which he could not give an offhand reply but has to consult his officers."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"Is it likely that the hon. Minister will take two years more till his term runs out, for furnishing this information?"

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"May I know whether the hon. Minister applied for appropriating any portion of the remitted amount to be used as compensation against the possible loss of revenue if prohibition is introduced?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I am sorry I cannot give the information."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Then may I take it, Sir, that when the hon. Minister said that the Government did not propose utilizing the amount, it was his individual view, or may I know whether it was the opinion of the Cabinet?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I do not think that the question can be put in that form."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"May I know whether it is the intention of the Government not to begin prohibition until they levy new taxes?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I cannot answer that, Sir. The whole question is under consideration."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"Including the attempt to levy new taxes?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I am sorry I cannot answer that."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know, Sir, whether the utilization of the remitted contribution either wholly or in part is under consideration for this purpose?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I think, Sir, I have made matters clear. The whole thing is under the consideration of the Government. As the whole thing is confidential, I am not in a position to answer the question."

Medical

Milk account in the Royapetta Hospital.

* 752 Q.—Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasaya: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have looked into the milk account and inspection newly introduced in the Royapetta Hospital;

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(b) whether there is any improvement in the quality of milk now supplied to the patients; and

(c) whether they propose to introduce the same system in the General Hospital?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Milk of good quality has always been supplied to the patients.

(c) The same system has been in vogue in the General Hospital, Madras, for many years.

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether a similar system is adopted in the mufassal as that which obtains in the Royapetta and General Hospitals?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I should like to have notice of the question."

Unani Assistant for the Government School of Indian Medicine.

*753 Q.—Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government advertised for the post of a Unani Assistant for the Government School of Indian Medicine and if so, in what papers and on how many occasions;

(b) how many applications were received for the said post and whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table a tabulated statement of the applications received with their qualifications and other particulars;

(c) whether the Government have made the appointment and if so, who is the candidate appointed and what reasons led to this particular candidate alone being appointed;

(d) whether he satisfied himself as to the competency of the candidate for the post before appointing him to the same, and if not, on what basis the appointment was made;

(e) whether it is not a fact that the said newly appointed Unani Assistant does not hold any diploma from any recognized Unani College or School and that he has not undergone any regular course even under any recognized and reputed unani hakeem in Madras or outside and also that he was not an active and practising hakeem at the time of his appointment;

(f) whether there has been any advisory committee appointed for the selection of the Unani Assistant, and if so, the persons who constituted the said committee;

(g) whether it is not a fact that at least one member of the committee is not a practising unani hakeem at all but only styles himself as such;

(h) whether it is not a fact that the recommendation of the said advisory committee was not based on any recognized method or principle of selection but purely on individual patronage; and

(i) whether the Government will be pleased to reconsider the appointment and take necessary early steps to put the out-patient department in the hands of a competent and qualified Unani Assistant?

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4.—(a) The Principal, School of Indian Medicine, advertised the vacancy on two occasions in the following papers:—

First occasion—

The Justice.

The Madras Mail.

The Hindu.

The Daily Express.

Second occasion—

The Justice.

The Madras Mail.

The Hindu.

The Daily Express.

The Paisa Akhbar (Lahore).

(b) The number of applications received on the two occasions were eight and nine respectively. The Government do not consider it necessary to lay on the table a tabulated statement showing the qualifications, etc., of the several applicants.

(c) The Government have appointed Janab Syed Husain-ud-din Hussaini as he was considered to be the most suitable candidate for the post.

(d) Yes.

(e) The Unani Assistant does not hold a diploma. He has studied Unani Medicine in Madras, Delhi and Lahore as detailed below:—

(1) *Madras*.—Five years under the late Hakeem Hyder Husan Sahib, Triplicane.

(2) *Delhi*.—Three years under Ali Janab Molvi Hakim Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib and Ali Janab Shifa-ul-Mulk Hakeem Raziyyuth-theem Ahmad Khan Sahib.

(3) *Lahore*.—Six months under Hakim Feroziddin Sahib.

He has been practising as a hakeem for the last ten years.

(f) Yes. The members of the Advisory Committee were—

(1) Janab Hakeem T. Zyn-ul-labudeen Sahib Bahadur, Shifa-ul-Mulk

(2) Janab Hakeem Haji Abdul Aziz Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.

(3) Hakeem Peer Medani Sahib Bahadur.

(4) M.R.Ry. G. Srinivasamurti Avargal, Principal, School of Indian Medicine.

First two gentlemen are non-officials.

(g) The first of the two non-official members named in (f) above, is a practising hakeem of long standing and great reputation; the second, though not practising as a hakeem, has been connected, for many years, with the management of the Unani Tibbi College, Triplicane, and the Eastern Medical Association of South India, being one of its founders and also the Treasurer; he is also the Secretary of the Muslim High School. He belongs to a family, members of which have been Unani practitioners for generations.

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

(i) No. The Government have no reason to think that the outpatient department is in charge of an incompetent and unqualified officer.

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED:—"With reference to (a), may I know whether any advertisement was made in the local Urdu newspapers?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"It was not considered necessary, Sir."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—"May I know whether it was the intention of the Government to give opportunity to local people to apply?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Every possible opportunity was given, Sir."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—"May I know what methods the Government adopted to make it possible for local Mussalmans who know only Urdu to send their applications?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"The information is here. The Government have advertised in the leading dailies of the city."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—"May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware that these newspapers, *The Justice*, *The Madras Mail*, *The Daily Express* and *The Hindu* are published in English?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Yes, Sir."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—"Therefore, may I know if it was not the intention of the Government to call for applications from hakeems who are not expected to know much of English and much less, to read English newspapers?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"It is a matter of opinion."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—"May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government have assured themselves of the bona fides of these gentlemen who are called hakeems, where they were practising? I ask the question with reference to (e), Sir."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I believe, Sir, the Advisory Committee satisfied itself as to this."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—"May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Advisory Committee did not recommend on the first occasion another person than the one now appointed?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"That may be the case, Sir."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—"May I know, then, Sir, why the advice of the Advisory Committee on the first occasion was not adopted?"

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The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"It was considered that sufficient number of applications had not been received and with a view to get as large a number of applications as possible, it was considered desirable to call for fresh applications."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—"May I know what were the methods that were adopted by the Government for calling in more applications?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"We thought, Sir, that when we advertised in one of the papers in Northern India we would be able to get diplomates of the Tibbi College. That was done."

Ayurvedic dispensaries under local bodies.

* 754 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Ayurvedic dispensaries working under the local bodies;

(b) the places where they are working;

(c) the number of patients that are annually treated by each of these dispensaries;

(d) persons in charge of these dispensaries and their qualifications;

(e) whether the Government have received any reports from the local bodies concerned that these dispensaries are working satisfactorily; and

(f) whether any grants are made to these dispensaries by the Government?

A.—(a) At the end of the year 1925-26 local boards and municipal councils were maintaining respectively 51 and 26 dispensaries other than allopathic. The Government have no information as to how many of these were *Ayurvedic* institutions.

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

(e) The Government have not received any general report on the subject from local bodies. In a few cases local bodies have reported that particular dispensaries of this class were working satisfactorily.

(f) No.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"With reference to (b), (c) and (d), will the hon. Minister be pleased to call for the information?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I shall do so, Sir."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know, Sir, with reference to (f), whether the Government are not prepared to make contributions to Ayurvedic dispensaries run by the local boards?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Not at present, Sir."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know when they would be prepared for it?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"At present I cannot give any more information than what I have already given. I propose that the whole thing should be considered."

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Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"What arrangements has the Minister made for that consideration, may I know, Sir, whether he has appointed a committee or whether he is carrying on considerations in any other manner?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I think, Sir, I said at the previous meeting of the Council that the Government were intending to depute the Principal of School of Indian Medicine to report to the Government about the action taken in other provinces in India and if this inspection is made and the report is received, the Government will then be in a position to consider the matter."

Alleged prohibition of parents from staying in the General Hospital during nights.

* 755 Q.—**Mr. C. VENKATARANGAM NAYUDU:** Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state whether it is a fact that guardians or mothers of children even under three years of age admitted as in-patients into the General Hospital, Madras, are not allowed to stay with the children during nights and if so why?

A.—Mothers of breastfed infants are always admitted into the hospital. In other cases the mothers are only admitted when the children are placed on the 'seriously ill' list by the Medical Officer in charge.

Mr. A. KALSWARA RAO:—"May I know up to what age limit of children mothers are allowed?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"The answer gives the information, Sir."

Mr. A. KALSWARA RAO:—"Sir, there may be children of five or six years of age. Even such children are not to be with their mothers unless they happen to be seriously ill. Does it mean that?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I think the answer is there, Sir."

Public Health

Construction of leper asylums in the Presidency.

* 756 Q.—**Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED:** Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware of the increasing number of lepers in the city of Madras and elsewhere;

(b) whether the Government have taken any steps for the prevention of a free intermingling of the lepers with healthy citizens and for their isolation, and if not, why not;

(c) whether the Government propose to extend the application of the Leper Act of 1898 to this Presidency and construct suitable asylums for the isolation of lepers and provide for their maintenance; and

(d) whether the Government propose to set apart a sufficient sum of money for the purpose of constructing leper asylums in the necessary localities from out of the Provincial remissions?

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A.—(a) No. According to the census report of 1921 there has been in the Presidency a decline in the number of lepers from 16,858 in 1911 to 15,753 in 1921 and in the City a decline from 272 to 228.

(b) & (c) The Government do not consider that the extension of the Act III of 1898 would serve any useful purpose, as recent investigations made regarding the degree of infection of leprosy in its various stages have shown that the provisions of the Act are out of date.

(d) No. The Government are considering the question of dealing with the early infectious cases so as to prevent the spread of the disease and cure the persons afflicted with it.

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED:—"May I know whether the Government will take any steps to prevent the vagabond lepers in the city of Madras from going about the streets?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"It is a matter for the police, Sir."

Scarcity of drinking-water in Namakkal taluk.

* 757 Q.—**Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED:** Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health and the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that the ryots of Namakkal taluk in the district of Salem have been suffering from scarcity of drinking-water for the past five years;

(b) whether the Government have received a memorial from the ryots of Namakkal recently regarding scarcity of drinking-water in the taluk, and whether the Government have investigated into the grievance of the ryots;

(c) whether the Government have taken any steps to provide facilities for drinking-water to the ryots of the said taluk, and if so, whether the Government will be pleased to make a statement of the steps so far taken;

(d) whether the Government propose to take such steps as may be necessary to permanently remove the scarcity of drinking-water from the taluk of Namakkal and whether the Government have considered any scheme therefor and if so, to place the same on the table of the House;

(e) whether the Government has at any time considered the question of supplying water facilities to Namakkal by the construction of a channel from the Mettur dam, and if not, whether they propose to institute an investigation of the scheme; and

(f) whether the Government have sunk any wells for relieving the scarcity of drinking-water in Namakkal, and if not, whether they propose to take steps to sink a sufficient number of wells at an early date?

A.—(a) The Collector reported in January 1927 that there was scarcity of drinking-water in the taluk.

The Government are not aware that there has been a scarcity of water for the past five years.

(b) No memorial has been received from the ryots of Namakkal on the subject.

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- (c), (d) & (f) The provision of an adequate supply of drinking-water in the area under its control is primarily the duty of the local board concerned. The Government have made the following grants for the improvement of the water-supply in the rural areas of the Salem district during the past two years:—

		Amount allotted.	Amount spent.
		RS.	RS.
1925-26	...	20,000	16,116
1926-27	...	8,634	8,434
1927-28	...	6,329	...

The Government are considering the question of making an additional grant for the same purpose during the current year and of further grants in subsequent years.

The Government do not propose to take any other steps for the improvement of the water-supply in the Namakkal taluk. It is for the taluk board concerned to sink the required number of wells, meeting the expenditure involved from its own funds and such funds as may be placed at its disposal by the district board out of the Government grants.

- (e) The question of supplying Namakkal with drinking-water from Mettur does not seem to have been considered. The Government have considered the possibility of supplying water for the irrigation of 27,000 acres of land in the Salem district from Mettur; but the idea has been given up as serious engineering difficulties would be involved and the proposal would not be financially profitable. The Government do not propose to make the investigation now.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"For the benefit of Members who were not present when the names were called, I will now take the House through the second round of questions."

Inferior Service

Pay of dufferbunds in Tahsildars' offices and Stationary Magistrates' courts

* 708 Q.—Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that the 'dufferbunds' in the Tahsildars' offices and the Stationary Magistrates' courts are generally made to do the work of clerks also; and

(b) whether, having regard to this fact, the Government intend raising the pay of these 'dufferbunds' from Rs. 12—18 to Rs. 25—35?

A.—(a) & (b) If by the term 'dufferbunds' attenders are meant, the hon. Member is referred to the answers to clauses (b), (c) and (d) of question No. 2444 given in the Legislative Council on 2nd September 1926.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know from the hon. the Revenue Member whether, before the introduction of this scale in 1920 and before the School Final was fixed as the minimum qualification, these dufferbunds or attenders were not in some cases acting as clerks?"

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The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"A great number of unpassed people were acting as clerks and I have no doubt that some dufferbunds were also amongst them."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know whether among them there were not people who had passed the Village Officers test?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"Very possibly, Sir. But I do not know for certain."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know whether there are not among them men with fifteen years service and more?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I am not able to understand how all these questions arise."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"Sir, they arise for this reason. The answer refers to an earlier answer and the question that has been asked is whether they were not doing the work of clerks and whether the increments should not be given to them."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The qualifications of these persons do not arise on this question."

Irrigation (Water-rate)

Renewal of the contract with the Tinnevely Mills, Limited.

* 712 Q.—Mr. CHAVADI K. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI: With reference to the answers given to questions No. 839 (a) to (e) answered on 31st March 1927, will the hon. the Member for Revenue and the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any representations from the owners of lands irrigated under the Kodaimelalagyan anicut against the renewal of licence to the Tinnevely Mills, Limited; and what relief is proposed to be given to them;

(b) whether the Government have consented to storage by the Mills in a large reservoir of water overnight and thus delaying the return of water forthwith to the river;

(c) whether the Government have ascertained the quantity of power generated and used by the Mills with the water from the Papanasam falls;

(d) whether the Government have taken advice from technical experts about the relative cost of water power as generated and used by the Mills, and of the same quantity of power from any other power producer such as steam and oil engines;

(e) if so, whether the Government will be pleased to lay it on the table;

(f) if the Government have not taken such advice, why has not such advice been taken and whether the Government are prepared to take such advice now at least; and

(g) whether the Government will be pleased to postpone the renewal of the contract with the Tinnevely Mills, Limited, till after full enquiries as to the adequacy of the rent reserved by the Government and till after discussion of the matter in the Legislative Council?

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- A.—(a) The Government received a copy of a notice of suit sent to the Collector of Tinnevely by Pattadars under the North and South Kodaimelalagyan channels. The latter part of the question is not understood.
- (b) The construction of a storage reservoir was sanctioned by the Government in 1906. The Government have no reason to suppose that there is any appreciable delay in the return of the water to the river.
- (c) The horse-power developed at the Mills is about 1,175.
- (d) & (e) No such expert advice was taken.
- (f) The Government saw no necessity for taking such advice.
- (g) The Government have passed orders sanctioning the renewal of the lease.

Mr. DANIEL THOMAS:—"May I know for what length of time the water was allowed to remain in the reservoir?"

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

Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"May I know when the Government passed orders sanctioning the new reservoir, the month and date of the order?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"I want notice, Sir."

Civil Justice

Communal representation in the Judicial department, Guntur, Nellore and Chittoor.

* 716 Q.—MUHAMMAD KHADIR MOHIDIN SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the proportion of the various communities in the higher and lower grades up to Rs. 35 in the Judicial department of the Guntur, Nellore and Chittoor districts;

(b) whether it is a fact that the non-Brahman proportion in the higher grades has been decreasing day by day in the above districts;

(c) what steps have been taken to maintain the existing non-Brahman proportion;

(d) whether it is a fact that the claims of duly qualified non-Brahmans are not considered in filling up vacancies in the higher grades; and

(e) whether it is a fact that Brahmins who are debarred, suspended and condemned are given promotions?

A.—(a) A statement showing the proportion of the various communities in the higher and lower grades of the clerical service in the Judicial department of the Guntur, Nellore and Chittoor districts is appended.

(b) No.

(c) The District Judges concerned report that where non-Brahmans of equal qualifications are available they are preferred to Brahmins.

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(d) No.

(e) The Government has no reason to suppose that such promotions are given as a matter of practice as suggested in the question. But such cases have occurred—vide the answer to clause (a) (iii) of question No. 521..

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED:—"May I ask the hon. Member as to whether he will be pleased to investigate into the reasons why such disparity exists between the representatives of the various communities in the district?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"The Government do not propose to make any special enquiry. Returns are received every year and when they are examined the question is considered then whether any action is necessary."

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Government will take immediate steps to remove this disparity at least now?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"I do not think any further steps are necessary than those already taken."

Corporation of Madras

Alleged insult to the President of the Corporation of Madras.

* 730 Q.—Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government and the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. J. Venkatanarayana Nayudu, the Commissioner of the Corporation of Madras, had, after the termination of the Council meeting held on 9th August 1927, used offensive and improper language to the President of the Corporation while the latter was about to enter his car in the presence of councillors and the office and menial staff for having read out at the meeting of the Council a statement prepared by Dr. Mallayya based on an inspection of the Tondiarpet Isolation Hospital in the company of the President;

(b) whether it is a fact that the President called on the hon. Minister for Public Health immediately after the occurrence and reported to him the details of the insult offered to him; and

(c) whether the Government propose to take notice of the conduct of Mr. Nayudu, the Commissioner?

A.—(a) The Government are not aware of the incidents mentioned in the clause.

(b) Yes.

(c) No.

Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR:—"May I ask the hon. the Minister for Public Health with reference to the answer to clause (a) whether the incident stated therein tallies with the oral representation made to him by the President when he called upon him immediately after the incident had occurred?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I think the answer is here. The President did make the complaint, but I told him that I would not take any action unless an official complaint in writing was made."

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Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR :—" I ask, Sir, whether the oral representation tallies with the incidents as have been stated in clause (a)."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I cannot vouch for the fact that the language was offensive and improper, but he said it was objectionable."

Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR :—" Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to permit the President to institute criminal proceedings for an offence under the insult section against the Commissioner ?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I want to know how the supplemental question is intended to elucidate the answer given. How does permission to institute criminal proceedings arise out of this ?"

Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR :—" It arises out of clause (c). The question is whether the Government propose to take notice of the conduct of Mr. Nayudu, the Commissioner ? The answer thereto is, no. I want the Minister to tell us whether he will permit the President to institute criminal proceedings against the Commissioner because it arose out of an official transaction and he is an officer of the Government deputed by the Government."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question does not arise. I would advise the hon. Member to give notice of a separate question."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I ask the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government why Government do not take any steps in view of the admission in clause (b) that the President called on the hon. Minister for Public Health and reported the details of the incident to him ? In view of the answer which admits the insult, may I ask why the Government do not take any notice ?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" For the simple reason that the President did not choose to come to the Minister in charge even after the hon. the Minister for Public Health told him that it would be better for him to put it in writing."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Does the hon. Minister want that it should be put in writing when the President of the Corporation of Madras goes to him in person and reports to one of them ? Is it because they consider that he is untrustworthy and that his words cannot be given any weight and so they insist on his putting it into writing just as the police do ?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I do not mean that it should be a complaint. It may be an official communication."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Should it be in writing ?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" All official communications are in writing, Sir."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" Did the Government take any pains to get themselves acquainted with it ?"

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" May I know if the Commissioner himself has made any statement in the matter personally or in writing ?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" No."

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Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" May I know from the hon. the Minister for Public Health what the President actually told the Minister ?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The answer is that the Government are not aware. Perhaps the hon. Minister wants to make the distinction between his personal capacity and the Government."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" May I know, Sir, then if the President of the Corporation of Madras saw the hon. the Minister in the Secretariat rooms or in his bungalow ?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" In my bungalow, Sir."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Did he see the hon. Minister as Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar or as the hon. Minister for Public Health ?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I am not sure what was in my mind at the time."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" With reference to clause (b), Sir, may I know what are the details of the insult offered to him which the President reported to the hon. Minister for Public Health immediately after the occurrence ?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I do not remember it exactly except this. I thought the President told me that the language used was not proper and that it was objectionable."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" In view of that statement, may I ask the hon. the Minister for Public Health or the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government why they considered it necessary that the Commissioner should be allowed to be going about insulting the President and why they do not propose to take any action ?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" The answer is that Government are not aware of any such insult."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I think really there is some difficulty in the matter. Standing Order 11 (i) says: A question addressed to a Member of the Government must relate to the public affairs with which he is *officially* connected, or to a *matter of administration* for which he is responsible. From the answers it is clear that the hon. Minister for Public Health was the person approached by the President. I think the hon. the Minister for Public Health is not the person officially connected with the Commissioner of the Corporation. Therefore any conversation that took place between the President of the Corporation and the hon. Minister for Public Health cannot be taken as one that took place between them in their official capacities. If the hon. Members are so willing, it is better to address further questions on the point to the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government if any such conversation took place."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Then may I take it that there is no connexion between the Commissioner and the Government in respect of this matter ?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Yes, that is the reason why they say there is no complaint to the Government."

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Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"May I make a submission? If the Commissioner of the Corporation is an officer of the Government whose conduct has to be enquired into . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"His conduct ought to have been brought to the notice of the Minister for Local Self-Government and not the Minister for Public Health."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"In answer to clause (c) they say the Government do not propose to take notice of the conduct of Mr. Nayudu. Is it, in the opinion of the Government that it is a trivial matter to insult the President, the honorary President of a big City like the Corporation of Madras?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"For the simple reason that they are not aware of any such insult."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYA:—"With regard to officers above a certain status, is it not a fact that the complaints should be followed by a resolution of the local bodies concerned?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I submit, Sir, that this is a question which does not arise and it is also a hypothetical question."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasaya:—"Now that the Government are aware of the insult offered to the President of the Corporation, will they now at least take the trouble to enquire into the matter?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The answer is that the Government are not aware."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasaya:—"After the interpellations and discussions, at least now will the Government take the necessary action?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I maintain that even now Government are not aware of any such insult."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"None so blind as those who will not see."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—"There are certain details . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member is making a speech."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—"May I know whether the Government will be pleased to make an enquiry and tell us what the incidents are?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"No, Sir."

Local Boards

Nomination of Christians to represent the Hindu depressed classes in local boards and municipalities.

* 736 Q.—Mr. S. VENKAYYA: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no representation of the Adi-Andhras in the Cudivada Union Board, Kistna district;

(b) if the Government are aware that there is no such representation, what steps have they taken to remedy the defect;

(c) whether the Government are aware of the nomination of Christians to represent the Hindu depressed classes in local boards and municipalities;

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(d) whether the Government have ever approved or condemned the system of nominating persons of a faith different from the faith of those whom they represent;

(e) whether the Government have considered whether any amendment to clause 5 of section 9 of the Local Boards Act is needed to prevent such wrong nominations being made; and

(f) if such an amendment is necessary, when they will make it?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have no information. Under clause (c) of sub-section (4) of section 9 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, members of union boards are appointed by presidents of taluk boards.

(c) Yes

(d) They have not disapproved. Depressed classes representatives are appointed to represent depressed classes and not the members of any particular religion.

(e) & (f) The Government do not consider that any such amendment is required.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know with reference to the answers to (a) and (b) whether they have attempted to get any information?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Yes, Sir."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I take it that the information has not yet reached?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"We have not yet got the information."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"With reference to clause (d) may I know if they have approved of the nominations made on the lines suggested in the question? They say they have not disapproved."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Government have neither approved nor disapproved."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The time allotted for the questions and answers now being over, the House will now proceed to the next order of the day."

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

III

AMENDMENTS TO THE STANDING ORDERS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(1)

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to present to the House the report of the Select Committee on the amendments of certain Standing Orders which I proposed some months ago. I shall take it for granted that the report is read by the House. After listening to the conclusions to which the Select Committee has arrived, I think with the permission of the House, it is necessary for me to reiterate my proposals for amending some of the Standing Orders. The first amendment relates to Standing Order No. 19. I propose to add a new clause or Order No. 19-A to this effect: '19-A. Every question admitted shall be given an answer with the information sought, unless the answer be against public interests.' Sir, this proposal of mine arises out of my points raised in the debates of the Council so early as

[Mr. J. A. Saldanha.]

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1st April 1925 and in my letter to the late President of the Legislative Council, dated 15th April 1925, for which I received a reply dated 28th July 1925, which is an evasive reply to my question."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"At this stage, the hon. Member should merely present the report of the Select Committee. He need not now take the House through the history of the amendments proposed by him."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"I have presented the report, and I am going to move that my amendments may be carried."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"That is another stage. The hon. Member will kindly see from the agenda that he is now expected only to move that the amendments as reported by the Select Committee be taken into consideration. That is the motion he has to make."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"I am thankful for the relief, Sir, as I am myself not quite well just now. I shall be glad simply to move that the report of the Select Committee be taken into consideration."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"If the hon. Member is not keeping good health, I would advise him to have this postponed to some other date."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"I have been trying to find the Standing Order by which I could do it." (Laughter.)

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member may withdraw his motion or he may have it postponed to some later day."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"I move that this item on the agenda be taken up on Saturday next."

* Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"I second it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that item (1) of Orders of the Day No. 1 be postponed to next Saturday. That includes all the amendments of Mr. Saldanha."

The motion was put and carried.

(2)

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The next item on the agenda is a motion by Mr. D. Narayana Raju for certain amendments to Standing Orders. Under Standing Order 76, I have now to read the draft amendments and ask whether the hon. Member has the leave of the Council. As the amendments are lengthy and as they are in the hands of the hon. Members they may be taken as read by me. I now enquire whether any objection is taken to these amendments. (After a pause). Since no objection has been taken I have to intimate that Mr. D. Narayana Raju has the leave of the Council."

"The draft amendments have now to be referred to a Select Committee. Six members of the Select Committee have to be selected by the Council by means of the single transferable vote in accordance with the regulations framed in this behalf. I would suggest that these amendments may be referred to the same Select Committee as may be constituted to consider the draft amendments of the hon. the Advocate-General, moved yesterday. I fix 2 p.m. to-day as the time within which nominations may be handed in to the Secretary. I appoint Mr. B. Muniswami Nayudu, being a Chairman of the Council, to be a member of the Committee."

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IV

BILLS TO AMEND THE ANDHRA UNIVERSITY ACT.

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"With reference to these Bills, I have to say one word, Sir. There are many Bills to amend the Andhra University Act, and unfortunately there are also other Bills coming in between the amending Bills of the Andhra University Act. So, I should like to move that all the Bills relating to the Andhra University Act be taken up together, and the Bills that are intervening between these amending Bills may come after the Bills for the amendment of the Andhra University Act are disposed of."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"I second it, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I do not think this is a proper stage for making such a motion because the items are not to be adjourned. However, if the House is of opinion that all these Bills relating to the Andhra University Act might be taken together, I think, I might as a special case allow a motion like this: that items Nos. 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12 and 16 may be taken in their order after the other items have been disposed of, that is, after item No. 17. I take it that the motion is put in that form."

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"Yes, Sir."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Though all these items are connected with the Andhra University Act, some are for actual introduction of the amending Bills and some only for leave to introduce."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"All those matters will be disposed of together. The question is that items Nos. 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12 and 16 may be taken after item No. 17."

The motion was put and carried.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Before we go to these Bills, I should like to point out that so far as the motions for the introduction of the several Bills to amend the Andhra University Act are concerned, they will be governed by Standing Order 88 (3) which says that at the stage of introduction of a Bill the principles of the Bill and its general provisions may be discussed."

"So far as I have been able to gather, the principles underlying these Bills are: (1) whether it is desirable to have the headquarters and a centre at one and the same place; (2) if so, whether the present headquarters should be made a centre or the headquarters shifted to any one of the present centres; (3) if it is to be shifted, on what principles the centre should be chosen; (4) whether the number of centres should be increased or whether it should be reduced to one; and (5) if so, on what principles the centres to be added or abolished are to be chosen."

"I would deprecate any debate on the relative merits of the various places at this stage."

1. A BILL TO AMEND THE ANDHRA UNIVERSITY ACT.

* Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU:—"Sir, I beg to introduce the Bill to amend the Andhra University Act and move that it be read in Council. My Bill, Sir, is to the effect that the headquarters of the University might be placed at

[Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu]

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Rajahmundry and that Rajahmundry be substituted in the place of Bezwada which is the present headquarters. As you have suggested, Sir, I do not wish to take much of the time of the Council by discussing about the relative merits of the different places. But I will only point out the necessity that has arisen for this readjustment. It may be within the knowledge of the House that after the Andhra University Act was passed,—after the several selections relating to the location of the headquarters and the centres have been accepted, after the principles behind those selections and all other things have been settled by the passing of the Andhra University Act—it so happened, either perhaps because the principles behind these decisions have been found to be unworkable or otherwise undesirable, that it has been found by the academic body that a change is necessary. The academic body itself, i.e., the Senate, took the lead in the matter by deciding that the headquarters must be in a place which is also a University centre. The academic body later on decided that instead of only three centres there might be a fourth centre too. And the Syndicate, the academic body within the academic body—that is the real academic body—decided that the centre existing at one place must be removed to a different place altogether. So much so, it is felt absolutely necessary that a reshuffling is necessary. That is all I would say at the present stage to the House without entering into other controversial matters. Therefore, it has been found necessary that persons holding different views have to adumbrate those views in the shape of a Bill of their own, so that we find nine Bills have been given notice of and leave has been obtained for all these Bills. So, Sir, I had to give notice of this Bill, and I may point out to the House that it was felt as though Rajahmundry which was almost accepted to be the headquarters when the Act was about to be passed had to remain content with being a mere University centre. As it has been said, subsequent events threatened to deprive Rajahmundry of its being even the centre. Even at the time of the passing of the Act, it was accepted as a centre. So much so, a number of circumstances have arisen which have put people on the alert, and this readjustment which is found necessary by the Senate itself is also felt necessary by the lay people outside, and thus it was that all these Bills have come into being. At this stage, I do not wish to discuss the relative merits of all these Bills, as you have yourself suggested. All these Bills will necessarily go before the Select Committee and I think the whole matter will then be properly scrutinized, when every modification that is suggested and that is found necessary since the passing of the Andhra University Act will necessarily receive that fuller consideration which will result in coming to an arrangement which will satisfy all persons concerned."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"I second it."

The motion for introduction of the Bill to amend the Andhra University Act by Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu was then put and carried.

The Secretary then read the title of the Bill.

* Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—"Sir, at this stage I wish to move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee. According to the rules, as soon as the motion that the Bill be read in Council is passed . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I do not think any hon. Member has any objection to permit the hon. Member to refer his Bill to a Select Committee. But, before that motion is made I think it is better that all these Bills are read in Council so that the Council may then agree to refer all of them to one

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Select Committee. Therefore, when all the Bills given notice of are read in Council, there may be one single motion for referring them all to one Select Committee agreed upon by the Members of the House. Therefore for the present, I am asking the Members only to move that their Bills be read in Council."

2. A BILL TO AMEND THE ANDHRA UNIVERSITY ACT.

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—"Sir, I beg to move that my Bill ^a to amend the Andhra University Act, 1925, be read in Council.

"Sir, the Bill of which I have given notice refers to the shifting of the headquarters to one of the existing centres."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"I second it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I take it that the House is in a mood to refer all these Bills to a single Select Committee. Of course I do not want to curtail the liberty of hon. Members to make elaborate references to the principles underlying their Bills. It may now be formally moved that each Bill be read in Council."

The motion was put and carried.

The Secretary read the title of the Bill.

3. A BILL TO AMEND THE ANDHRA UNIVERSITY ACT

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Mr. Anjaneyulu whose Bill comes up next, being not in his place . . ."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"May I move it, Sir?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I do not think it is permissible in the case of Bills."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"May I move it, Sir, with the permission of the Council?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I think we shall summon the hon. Member (Mr. Anjaneyulu) from the lobbies. (Laughter.) (At this stage Mr. P. Anjaneyulu came into the Council.) I may bring to the notice of the hon. Member, Mr. P. Anjaneyulu, that the House has been courteous enough to wait for his arrival to move his motion."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—"I thank the House, Sir. I formally move that my Bill ^b to amend the Andhra University Act, 1925, be read in Council."

"I very sincerely apologize for not having been in my place at the time when my name was called and I am very much obliged to the hon. Members and the President for the courtesy shown to me."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"I second it."

The motion was put and carried.

The Secretary read the title of the Bill.

^a Published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 20th September 1927 (as Bill No. 18 of 1927).
^b Published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 20th September 1927 (as Bill No. 19 of 1927).

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4. A BILL TO AMEND THE ANDHRA UNIVERSITY ACT.

The ZAMINDAR of GOLLAPALLI :—"Sir, I move that my Bill ^a to amend the Andhra University Act, 1925, be read in Council."

Mr. G. PREMAYYA :—"I second it."

The motion was put and carried.

The Secretary then read the title of the Bill.

5. A BILL TO AMEND THE ANDHRA UNIVERSITY ACT.

Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU :—"Mr. President, I move that my Bill ^b to amend the Andhra University Act be read in Council."

Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"I second it."

The motion was put and carried.

The Secretary then read the title of the Bill.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I wish to know whether Mr. K. V. R. Swami is very particular to move his Bill. Since his Bill is identical with that of Mr. Narayana Raju and since all these Bills are being referred to the same Select Committee, I do not think there is the question of one Member withdrawing his Bill without the knowledge of the other. Of course, it is a question of convenience."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"I am very desirous that my Bill also may be moved."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I think it is in order."

6. A BILL TO AMEND THE ANDHRA UNIVERSITY ACT.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"Sir, I move that my Bill ^c to amend the Andhra University Act be read in Council."

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—"I second it."

The motion was put and carried.

The Secretary read the title of the Bill.

7. A BILL TO AMEND THE ANDHRA UNIVERSITY ACT.

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—"Sir, I move to introduce a Bill ^d to amend the Andhra University Act and move that it be read in Council."

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—"I second it."

The motion was put and carried.

The Secretary read the title of the Bill.

8. A BILL TO AMEND THE ANDHRA UNIVERSITY ACT.

Mr. C. OBI REDDI :—"Mr. President, Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Andhra University Act and move that it be read in Council."

^{a, b, c, d}, Published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 20th September 1927 (as Bills Nos. 19 of 1927, 18 of 1927, 21 of 1927, 12 of 1927 and 15 of 1927, respectively).

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Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—"I second it."

The motion was put and carried.

The Secretary read the title of the Bill.

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—"On a point of order, Sir. Will the mere granting of leave to introduce suffice to place this Bill also before the Select Committee along with the rest?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I do not think the Standing Orders permit it and there is no provision in the Standing Orders to suspend the relevant Standing Order and take it on. Unfortunately I do not think it will be in keeping with the procedure prescribed in the Standing Orders to table a motion like that at this stage. Since the Council is meeting again in the first week of November, I shall see that this Bill is also published so that the hon. Member may perhaps find time to have his Bill introduced and referred to the same Select Committee."

9. A BILL TO AMEND THE ANDHRA UNIVERSITY ACT.

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—"I beg to introduce a Bill ^a to amend the Andhra University Act and move that it be read in Council."

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—"I second it."

The motion was put and carried.

The Secretary then read the title of the Bill.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"If the number of Members on the Select Committee exceeds 15, the hon. the Minister for Education will have first to obtain the permission of the House to exceed that number as that is the number allowed on a Select Committee."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Sir, I move that the number of Members on the Select Committee dealing with all these Bills may exceed 15 as this is an important measure and a lot of people are interested in it, the amending Bills themselves numbering about 15."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"I second it."

The motion was put and carried.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"There seems to be a difficulty in one motion being made for all the Bills. The rule says that the Member in charge should make the motion that it be referred to a Select Committee. Each Member who is in charge of a Bill will therefore kindly make a formal motion that it be referred to a Select Committee."

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—"I move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Members mentioned in the list in the hands of the hon. the President."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"I second it."

^a Published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 20th September 1927, as Bill No. 14 of 1927.

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that the Bill of Mr. Ramasomayajulu to amend the Andhra University Act be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the following Members :—

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. | 11. Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed. |
| 2. " S. Satyamurti. | 12. " G. Harisarvottama Rao. |
| 3. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. | 13. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo. |
| 4. " S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar. | 14. Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi. |
| 5. Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar. | 15. " D. Narayana Raju. |
| 6. " Daniel Thomas. | 16. " N. Siva Raj. |
| 7. The hon. the Minister for Education (Dr. P. Subbarayan). | 17. " S. N. Dorai Raja. |
| 8. The hon. the Advocate-General (Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastriyar). | 18. " V. Ch. John. |
| 9. Mr. R. M. Statham. | 19. " P. T. Rajan. |
| 10. " C. Ramalinga Reddi. | 20. " C. Obi Reddi. |
| | 21. " K. Koti Reddi, and the Mover." |

(A voice : " And all the other movers of amending Bills.")

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—" Apart from my anxiety to be on the Select Committee, the Statute itself says that I should be there."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" To the list already read, the following names are added :—

Mr. P. Anjaneyulu.
The Zamindar of Gollapalli.
Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu.
Mr. K. V. R. Swami.

Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao.
" P. C. Venkatapathi Raju.
" P. Siva Rao.
" A. V. Bhanaji Rao."

Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB :—" I propose Mr. Hameed Khan Sahib to be on the Select Committee."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I also propose Sir A. P. Patro to be on the Select Committee."

Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" I beg to withdraw."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" I also propose that Messrs. Uppi Sahib and R. Srinivasa Ayyangar be added to the list of Members on the Select Committee."

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—" I propose some more names, Sir."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Let the proposition be put to vote. I now read the list of Members of the Select Committee. If hon. Members want to add or to take away any names, they are at liberty to propose any amendments."

- | | |
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| 1. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. | 17. Mr. N. Sivaraj. |
| 2. " S. Satyamurti. | 18. " S. N. Dorai Raja. |
| 3. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. | 19. " V. Ch. John. |
| 4. " S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar. | 20. " P. T. Rajan. |
| 5. Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar. | 21. " C. Obi Reddi. |
| 6. " Daniel Thomas. | 22. " K. Koti Reddi. |
| 7. The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 23. " C. Ramasomayajulu. |
| 8. The Advocate-General (Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastriyar). | 24. " P. Anjaneyulu. |
| 9. Mr. R. M. Statham. | 25. Zamindar of Gollapalli. |
| 10. " C. R. Reddi. | 26. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. |
| 11. " Basheer Ahmad Sayeed. | 27. Mr. K. V. R. Swami. |
| 12. " G. Harisarvottama Rao. | 28. " A. Kaleswara Rao. |
| 13. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo. | 29. " P. C. Venkatapathi Raju. |
| 14. Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi. | 30. " P. Siva Rao. |
| 15. " D. Narayana Raju. | 31. " A. V. Bhanaji Rao. |
| 16. The hon. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. Narasimha Raju. | 32. " Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib. |

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Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know what is the number ?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" 32."

Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" I propose Mr. B. Muniswami Nayudu to be a member of the Select Committee."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I second it."

The motion was put and carried and Mr. Muniswami Nayudu's name was included.

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" I propose two more names, viz., Messrs. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar and K. Uppi Sahib."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I have to see that the numbers of the various parties are in proper proportion. If the Members of the Congress party add their own Members, they will be swelling their ranks in the Select Committee which would not be desirable."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" In so far as the Select Committee of the Andhra University Bill is concerned, it does not seem to proceed upon party lines but upon parochial lines, namely, that Rajahmundry wants to be represented by a Member on the Select Committee, Bezwada wants to be represented by its own Member on the Select Committee and so on. I have tried to do my best to give representation to each district, but if each district wants that the number of its representatives should be correspondingly larger than other districts, then it will be exceedingly difficult to satisfy each district in that manner."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" It is my duty to bring to the notice of the House that the proportion of the Members of each party on the Select Committee corresponds to its relative strength in the House."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" May I propose at this stage that the number of Members of the Select Committee should not exceed 35 ?"

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" I second it."

The motion was put to vote and carried.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" With the name of Mr. Muniswami Nayudu the number has come to 33."

The motion of Mr. Kaleswara Rao for adding the names of Messrs. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar and Uppi Sahib was put to vote and lost.

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—" I propose that the names of Messrs. Abdul Hye Sahib and Mr. Sarabha Reddi be added."

The motion was put to vote and declared lost.

* Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" I propose Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar to be on the Select Committee."

The motion was put to vote and carried and Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar's name was included.

Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" I propose that the Raja of Panagal be added to the Select Committee."

The RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" I do not wish to be a member of the Select Committee."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" As the Raja of Panagal is not willing to be on the Select Committee, I do not think the House will be justified in including his name."

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The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I move that Mr. H. F. P. Hearson be included in the Select Committee."

The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI :—"I second it."

The motion was put and carried and Mr. H. F. P. Hearson was included.

Then the motion that the Select Committee shall compose of the 32 members as above referred to together with the names of Messrs. B. Muniswami Nayudu, S. Arpudawami Udayar and H. F. P. Hearson, making in all 35, was put to vote and carried.

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—"I move that my Bill be referred to the Select Committee consisting of the same Members as read by you."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—"I second it."

The motion was carried.

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—"I move that my Bill be referred to the same Select Committee."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"I second it."

The motion was put and carried.

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—"I move that my Bill be referred to the same Select Committee."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"I second it."

The motion was put and carried.

The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI :—"I move that my Bill be referred to the same Select Committee."

Mr. F. H. P. HEARSON :—"I second it."

The motion was carried.

Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU :—"I move that my Bill be referred to the same Select Committee."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I second it."

The motion was put and carried.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"I move that my Bill be referred to the same Select Committee."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"I second it."

The motion was put and carried.

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—"I propose that my Bill be referred to the same Select Committee."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—"I second it."

The motion was put and carried.

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—"I move that my Bill be referred to the same Select Committee."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"I second it."

The motion was put and carried.

Mr. G. CH. REDDI :—"I move that my Bill be referred to the same Select Committee."

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(4) Page 273.—Delete the first two lines, viz., 'Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : "I second it"'.
'The motion was put and carried'.

THE JAIN SUCCESSION BILL.

* Mr. K. R. KARANT :—"Sir, I beg to introduce the Jain Succession Bill" and move that it be read in Council. I shall briefly state the main object and principle underlying this Bill. The Bill has been published as also the Statement of Objects and Reasons. As it will be evident from the Statement of Objects and Reasons, the Jains in South Kanara, consisting of about 9,000 persons, are governed by what is known as the Aliyasantana law, whereas Jains in the rest of India are governed by the ordinary Hindu law. They are mostly landlords. Even among the Jains in South Kanara the priestly class is governed by the ordinary Hindu law as also some leading families of whom I might mention Mr. Dharmastala Heggade who was a Member of the last Council. The Jains in South Kanara have found that this kind of succession, viz., Aliyasantana system by which the property goes to sisters and sisters' children, is not a very satisfactory system. For very many years they have been agitating and requesting the Government to introduce some legislation by which they might be governed by the ordinary Hindu law and that they might be brought into line with Jains in other parts of India. Memorials signed by many leading Jain citizens in that district were sent to the Government as early as 1918 and I might just read only one or two portions of the memorial as I do not wish to take much time of the Council. The memorial says: 'The Jain community has been holding conferences in this Presidency during the last six years with a view to concert measures for the advancement of the social, material and the spiritual progress of the community. Some steps have been taken to promote the education and knowledge of the community and it has been recognized in the country that the Aliyasantana system governing a large section of the community in South Kanara is a curse and a serious stumbling block to the path of progress.' Lastly, the memorialists wind up by requesting His Excellency the Governor as follows:—"Your Excellency's memorialists therefore humbly and respectfully pray that Your Excellency's Government may, on a gracious consideration of the facts and circumstances stated above, be pleased to take on hand some legislative measure which will bring the Jain community in South Kanara now following the Aliyasantana rules of succession within the operation of the ordinary Hindu law." On this memorial the Government were pleased to obtain the opinion of the District Judge of South Kanara, of the Advocate-General and of the Judges of the High Court who all viewed this favourably and a G.O. No. 944, Judicial, Home Department, dated 29th April 1919, was passed to the following effect:—"The Government have consulted the hon. Judges of the High Court, the District Judges of South Kanara and the Advocate-General on the subject of the memorial submitted by the Jains of South Kanara and copies of the opinions received in reply are forwarded to the Collector of South Kanara for communication to the memorialists and Mr. Sadasiva Bhat. The Collector is requested to inform the memorialists that the Government, as at present advised, will not oppose the introduction, by a non-official Member in the Legislative Council, of a Bill to give effect to the general wishes of the com-

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munity.' In accordance with this, during the latter part of the last Council Mr. Dharmastala Heggade, who was a representative of the Jains in the last Council, obtained leave of the Council to introduce the very Bill which I have now brought forward before this Council. The Bill and the Statement of Objects and Reasons excepting a very small portion at the end are a copy exactly of his Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons. It is the wish of the community unanimously in South Kanara that this Bill should be passed. As regards the Bill itself, it is almost a copy, verbatim, of the Mappilla Succession Act (Act I of 1918). If hon. Members will be pleased to see that Act, it will be found that in a very similar case the Government passed legislation that in the case of persons who die intestate, the self-acquired properties should go to their heirs as under the Muhammadan Law. Under the present Bill what is proposed is not to revolutionise the whole Aliyasantana law. This Bill introduces the least possible change in the existing system. It affects only the last surviving members of a family. If they die intestate or in the case of members who have got self-acquired properties, the Bill says that those properties shall descend to their children or to their heirs as under Mitakshara law and not to their sisters and sisters' children as it is at present. I do not wish to take more of the time of the Council. I regret there is not even a single Member in this Council who represents Jains. I hope the Council will pass the first reading of this Bill."

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—" I second this motion."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" It has been moved and seconded that the Jain Succession Bill be read in the Council."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Sir, I think there will be considerable difficulty in supporting the measure of my hon. Friend, Mr. Karant. I associate myself with him in his observation that it is a matter of regret that in this Council there is no member of the community that will be affected by this legislation. My hon. Friend has introduced the Bill for a change in the line of succession amongst the Jains who, according to him, form 9,000 of the population in the district of South Kanara. I think that a social legislation like this should be introduced by a member of the community that will be affected by the legislation. I made some enquiries of my hon. Friends from South Kanara district as to whether at the time of the elections to this Council there was any mandate given by the electorate to the members who have been sent up to this Council to introduce legislation of this kind. I am told that this was not one of the planks in the election platform."

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" Question."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I was given this information by a gentleman coming from South Kanara, who is also a Member of this Council. There is thus no mandate to my hon. Friend, Mr. Karant, for introducing legislation of this kind. Seeing that it is a matter of social legislation and seeing also that there is no member of the community that will be affected by it in the Council, I would not oppose the Bill if the Government themselves introduced it, because the Government have a responsibility in the matter. The Government are not introducing this measure. From the extract of the Government Order which my hon. Friend has read—the Government Order was issued long ago—it is seen that the Government did not propose to introduce such a legislation. If the Government take the responsibility of acceding to the request of my hon. Friend and if they are prepared to vote in favour of

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this measure, this part of my objection will not prevail. It seems to me that the Government themselves are not prepared to take the responsibility upon their shoulders of introducing a legislation of this kind; and there is no member of the community that is affected by the Bill in this Council. These are my preliminary objections to this measure.

" Going deeper into the matter, I find serious difficulties. What is sought to be introduced by this legislation is a change in the law of succession, only in respect of portions of properties and not in respect of all properties owned by families. What this Bill seeks to introduce is to make self-acquired properties descend to the heirs under the Mitakshara system, leaving untouched the succession of family properties or what are called tarwad properties. If this legislation becomes law, what will be the effect? In the same family there will be two systems of inheritance, viz., the system of Aliyasantana so far as family properties are concerned and the system of Mitakshara law so far as self-acquired properties are concerned. I think that the provisions of this Bill will introduce considerable complications.

" Then there is another difficulty. What my hon. Friend has aimed at is the introduction of the Mitakshara Hindu law into the Aliyasantana system. We know that the Mitakshara system of Hindu law does not recognise the rights of women to properties. If this Bill becomes law, if a man who owns private property dies leaving a widow and daughters, the widow will have no right to the property and the daughters also will have no right except the right to enjoy the properties during their lifetime. That is against the fundamental principle of the Aliyasantana law. Aliyasantana system like Marumakkattayam law recognizes the rights of females to properties. According to the Aliyasantana system, the right of females is superior even to that of the males. Marumakkattayam system and the Aliyasantana system are the same with this difference. Under the Marumakkattayam system, only the eldest male members of the family are entitled to manage the property. Under the Aliyasantana system, the eldest member of the family, whether it be a male or a female, is entitled to manage the property. If my hon. Friend's Bill becomes law, widows and daughters and female issue of persons who die intestate will have no right whatever to inherit self-acquired properties. That, I submit, will be making a serious inroad into the principles governing the people. If my Friend had come forward with the proposal that if any person having self-acquired property dies intestate, his property would go to his wife and children, I would have had no objection. But that is not what he says. He wants to ignore the rights of women to such property. That goes to the root of the matter.

" Then my Friend says that permission was granted by this Council to Mr. Heggade to introduce an identical Bill. It has become the practice and convention in this Council to give leave to introduce any measure, however vicious the measure may be; so that the fact that such leave to introduce the Bill was given does not show that the Bill has the approval of this Council. So, for these reasons, namely, that this is a matter of social legislation, that no member of the community which is affected by this Bill is a member of this Council now, that the Government are not prepared to take up the responsibility of accepting this measure and that by the acceptance by this Council of this measure two systems of inheritance, viz., the Mitakshara law and the Aliyasantana law, will exist in the same family, and lastly that this Bill is against the basic principles of the Aliyasantana law, namely, that women

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also have a right to the property, for all these reasons I submit that this Council will not be well advised in accepting this motion."

* **MR. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR** :—" Sir, I have great pleasure in supporting my Friend Mr. Karant. Sir, the objections raised by my Friend Mr. Krishnan Nayar do not carry conviction. He says that there is no member of the Jain community in this House and that the Bill ought to be properly introduced by a member of the Jain community. Sir, there is no member of the Jain community in this House now and it is likely that the next Council also may not have any member of the Jain community. For several years to come it may so happen that this House contains no representative of the Jain community. The Government are not bringing forward any measure to remedy the evils which the Jain community is labouring under in South Kanara. Under these circumstances, the objection that this Bill is introduced by one who is no member of that community seems to me puerile.

"Further, Sir, Mr. Karant in his speech said that his Bill is practically a copy of the Bill that was introduced in this Council by a member of the Jain community who hailed from South Kanara last time into this Council. The very fact that he does not bring a new Bill but adopts a Bill which has been drafted by a member of the Jain community affords an almost complete answer to the objection of Mr. Krishnan Nayar that the Bill is not brought forward by a member of the Jain community.

"Then, Sir, my Friend Mr. Krishnan Nayar stated that if the Government had introduced the Bill he would have thought that it was coming from a responsible quarter. Mr. Krishnan Nayar is incapable of making any insinuations against any person, and I do not think he has intended to convey any insinuation by this statement also, though the literal meaning of what he stated is certainly not complimentary to the hon. Members of this House. I submit, Sir, that any Member of this House has as much responsibility to the country as any Member of the Government. I may even go farther and say that an elected Member of this House is more responsible to the people of this province than all the Members of the Government put together, because the present system of Government is not responsible to the people at all. I therefore submit, Sir, that since a responsible representative of South Kanara, where the community for whom the Bill is intended resides, has brought forward this Bill in this Council, it must not be rejected because it does not come from the Government or from a member of the Jain community.

"One of the objections on the merits of the Bill advanced by my Friend Mr. Krishnan Nayar was this, that it will introduce two systems of law into the same family. I ask Mr. Krishnan Nayar whether two systems do not at present obtain among the Nayars in Travancore and Cochin so far as self-acquired properties of the members of Nayar tarwads are concerned. The introduction of any such system among the Jain community in South Kanara can therefore certainly not be deemed absurd. I therefore submit that that argument of my Friend Mr. Krishnan Nayar has also to be rejected.

"Mr. Krishnan Nayar's next argument is that the widow will be excluded altogether. I do not propose to go into that question, nor do I feel competent to pronounce an opinion on that point. But when the Bill is referred to the Select Committee and considered there, such portions of the Bill as are repugnant to justice may be expunged and such provisions as are beneficial to the community accepted.

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"I hope, Sir, therefore that the House will support Mr. Karant's Bill and reject the arguments advanced by my friend Diwan Bahadur Krishnan Nayar."

* **MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur** :—" Sir, I rise to support the introduction of the Bill. Mr. Krishnan Nayar said that no member of the Jain community is in this Council and that we do not know what the feeling of the community is, whether it is for or against the Bill. But from what Mr. Karant says it will be seen that the Collector of South Kanara made enquiries and consulted the leading members of the Jain community and found that all of them were unanimous in their opinion that such a Bill is quite necessary. Added to that is the fact that a member of the very community had brought a similar Bill in the last Council, and that goes to show that there can be no objection to the introduction of the Bill as brought by Mr. Karant.

"As regards the objection that there will be two systems in the same family, the Bill is said to be framed on the same principles as the Mappilla Succession Act. There are two systems of inheritance in the Mappilla community also. The self-acquired property of the members of the Mappilla community are governed by the Muhammadan law of inheritance in accordance with this Act whereas the tarwad or family property is governed by the Marumakkattayam law. Therefore, I think, this argument cannot hold good. Mr. Krishnan Nayar also said that the widow or wife and children of the male member will be excluded from inheritance according to the Bill. But, as pointed out by the last speaker, this can be remedied when the Bill goes to the Select Committee. With these observations, Sir, I support Mr. Karant's Bill."

MR. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" Sir, I regret I cannot concur with the valuable arguments of my hon. Friend Mr. Krishnan Nayar. Of course it is true that this Bill has not been proposed by a member of the Jain community. But unfortunately there is no such member at present in this Council. I cannot agree with Mr. Krishnan Nayar in thinking that unless a Bill of this kind is moved by a member of that community it should not be taken up and considered. As far as this Bill is concerned, it was already moved by a member of that community in the last Council. This community consists of only 9,000 persons and it cannot be hoped that at any time a member of that community would be in this Council. It is not a compliment to the hon. Members of this House to say that they cannot represent any community other than that to which they belong, and I feel that a member of any community would be in a fit position to propose a Bill of this sort.

"Now, Sir, there are certain objections, as the hon. Diwan Bahadur Krishnan Nayar put it, to certain portions of the Bill. One is that there will be two systems of law governing property in the same community. This objection ought to be taken at the Select Committee stage and considered by that Committee, but not now. If the Bill is now rejected and if the community really wants such a change, it will be at a great disadvantage. This Bill has been before the country long enough to make the members of that community aware of the changes that are proposed in it. If really there are any objections to this Bill, we would have received mahazars or the other Members would have been instructed by members of that community to oppose this Bill. We have not come across any such movement by the community itself. That shows that the community welcomes a measure of this kind. If a majority of the members of the community or even an appreciable minority is

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against the Bill, I feel that my hon. Friend, Mr. Karant, would be the last man, representing as he does the constituency of South Kanara, to bring forward this Bill. Therefore, Sir, for all these reasons I support the motion of Mr. Karant and I request you all to support it, so that it might go before the Select Committee where the various views may be represented and considered and the Bill sent to us again."

* Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" Mr. President, while I am in complete agreement with the objects of the Bill and I sympathise with the desire of the Jains of South Kanara to come into line with their co-religionists in the rest of India, I am not sure that the Bill, as it stands, goes far towards achieving this object. This Bill apparently aims at introducing gradually the system of the Hindu Law of inheritance among the Aliyasantana Jains of South Kanara. Let us examine the Bill with reference to this object. The great majority of Jain family or tarwad properties will continue to be held and enjoyed under the Aliyasantana system even after this Bill comes into operation, because, as the explanation to clause 4 shows the tarwad properties will not be affected by this Bill except in cases in which the family becomes reduced to a single individual and he dies intestate. Such cases must necessarily be few and far between. Self-acquired properties to which this Bill is applicable can and will bear only a very small ratio to the tarwad properties and even among these only the properties that are left undisposed of by will or testament will come under the Bill and these again will form only a small proportion of the self-acquisitions. It can, therefore, be safely said that the Bill does not provide a process by which the Aliyasantana Jains of South Kanara can hope to change the Law of inheritance into Hindu Law within a time however remote.

"As regards the aim of the Bill in bringing the Jains of South Kanara into line with their co-religionists elsewhere, all that the Bill does is to provide heirs out of the patriarchal group of relatives recognized by Hindu Law, but it does not go further and lay down that the property so inherited shall continue to be governed by Hindu Law and in the absence of an express provision the courts of law may construe that such properties shall be governed by Aliyasantana Law. Then also the object of the Bill will have failed. There is another aspect of the Bill which has to be considered, even if an express provision is made in the Bill that property got by virtue of the Bill should be governed by Hindu Law. As already observed by Diwan Bahadur Krishnan Nayar, the Bill is trying to engraft Hindu Law on to Aliyasantana Law and these two systems of law are diametrically opposed to each other. In the case of property got by inheritance there will be no document to show how the property was originally acquired. So confusion may arise after the lapse of some time and both Hindu Law and Aliyasanta Law heirs may set up rival claims and fight, when a person dies leaving property. It will become difficult for strangers to deal with Jains, when they hold properties under two opposed systems of law.

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"Another doubt I feel is whether the Bill provided for succession where the person concerned is a female. The expression used in clauses 4 and 5 is 'he.' No doubt, section 13 of the General Clauses Act lays down that words importing the masculine gender shall be taken to include the feminine but that section is said to apply only to Imperial Acts and Regulations. This is perhaps one of the reasons why in the Malabar Marriage Act a separate section, viz., section 24, is devoted to cover cases of succession to property left by a woman. Even supposing that in the Bill the expression 'he' includes 'she'

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any disability with regard to ownership of property so that a female can inherit and possess separate property with full rights of ownership in the same way as a male. But under the Hindu Law a woman can generally have only a life estate and limited ownership. The question, therefore, arises how the last owner, if a female, is to be regarded under the Bill and who are to be her heirs. Is she to be taken as a Hindu Law female, and is her property to go to the heirs of the last full male owner? Or is she to be regarded as a full owner? This is a problem that will have to be solved.

"The Bill seems intended above all to serve the purpose of preventing properties becoming escheated to Government for lack of Aliyasantana heirs. There have been several unfortunate instances of extensive Jain properties lapsing to Government in South Kanara, even when the deceased persons left wives and children to whom they would have naturally wished the properties to go and the properties would have gone to them under any but the Aliyasantana Law. This Bill will no doubt prevent such escheat. I know that the leading Jains in South Kanara are anxious to have legislation to provide for intestate succession. They may not be very particular that the Hindu Mitakshara Law of Inheritance alone should be made applicable to them. The Hindu Law is very complicated and the Mitakshara System of Inheritance is the least liberal form of it. It gives no place to woman. It makes her a mere object dependent upon man and eligible for nothing more than maintenance, whereas under Aliyasantana Law the position of woman is quite the contrary and she is all in all, having full ownership and every right which males enjoy. I think the Bill may well provide that the wife or husband as the case may be, and the children, sons as well as daughters, should inherit property in equal shares instead of introducing Hindu Law heirs who in some cases are distant and too far removed from near ties of relationship. The Bill may be referred to a Select Committee and the points I have raised may be considered and suitable amendments may be made."

* The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" Mr. President, Sir, it is, I think, right that I should explain in a few words the attitude of the Government towards this Bill. As has been stated, this Bill is a piece of social legislation and affects a small community. At the present time the Government are not prepared actively to support the Bill, but at the same time they have no desire to oppose the introduction of the Bill if it is the wish of the House. If the Bill is introduced, the Government would support the proposal that it should be referred to a Select Committee. The Government would then endeavour to ensure that the provisions of the measure are made known to the persons likely to be affected by them and that the effect of the provisions is fully understood by them. The Government would then ascertain through their local officers whether there is any desire, and if so, to what extent, on the part of the members of this community that this measure as it stands or subject to certain amendments should be passed into law. After the reports are received, the Government would be in a position to determine whether they should support this measure subject, if necessary, to any amendments."

* Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Sir, I am really surprised at the attitude taken by the hon. Member from Malabar, Mr. Krishnan Nayar, who, I think, is governed by the same law as that of the Jains but yet is not prepared to change it for a natural system of law. For one thing, this system is really an unnatural one in so far as it divides one's own self-acquired properties among the children of the sister and not one's own children. We want

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minority of the whole community—to replace it by the natural system of inheritance according to which the self-acquired properties of a deceased owner would go to his own children. It is a healthy system and quite a natural one. It is the only system by which you can compel the children of a particular owner to take an interest in the family property. Nobody is going to be disinherited by this Bill. Each one is going to inherit his own father's property, self-acquired, and not that of his maternal uncle. Besides, Sir, I have been watching the whole community for the last forty years. And I have found they are forming a vicious circle around them. In the interests of their property they contract marriages among their nearest relations which produce an unhealthy type of children. The hon. Member, Mr. Krishnan Nayar, said that this Bill was not brought by Government. We have heard the hon. the Law Member who has said that the Government are indifferent and would support any measure provided it is agreeable and desired by the community. I have been there observing the Jains for the last thirty years and I have seen a lot of agitation by these men to get the present system replaced by a natural system of inheritance. There have been a few Jain members here. Mr. Raghuchandra Bellal was unfortunately a stranger to the English language and he had no following while my hon. Friends, Mr. Naganna Hegde and Mr. Manjappa Hegde, though they wanted to have this natural system, had no following, had no push in them and had not the energy sufficient enough to carry on the Bill through the House. In fact the Bill is introduced last session by Mr. Dharmastala Hegde and, though permission was given, unfortunately there was no time to carry it through. Now that an energetic young man from South Kanara, my hon. Friend, Mr. Karant, has taken the trouble at the request of the whole of the Jain community that are governed by this system in South Kanara to carry the Bill through, my hon. Friend, Mr. Krishnan Nayar, thinks of putting a drag on Mr. Karant. I will appeal to him to permit Mr. Karant to push his Bill through; and I will also assure him that a Bill will shortly be brought up to alter the same law also in Malabar. Mr. Krishnan Nayar will have plenty of time to oppose it then. Now it is a case of nearly about 9,000 Jains in South Kanara and I will request my hon. Friend to withdraw his objection and come into a line with us in supporting the measure."

* Mr. K. R. KARANT:—"Mr. President, Sir, I shall briefly reply to the various points raised by hon. Members. The first point that was raised was that I had no mandate from my constituents for bringing this Bill here. I may assure the hon. Member who made the statement that in a manifesto which I issued before the election, one of the points which I specifically mentioned was that if I were elected to the Council I would push on this Bill. My hon. Friend is quite at liberty to verify the fact. I may also say that in some of the election meetings which I had occasion to address, I did mention the fact and indeed the Government Order from which I made some quotations was given to me by the Jains. It is at their request that I have brought this Bill. And I can assure my hon. Friend from Malabar that this Bill has better sanction from the Jain community whom I represent here than his own Bill from the people of Malabar."

"Next, the objection was raised that there is going to be but a partial change and not a full change. I would very much like it—the younger men in the community would very much like it—if there were to be a complete change. But there is the question of vested interests. There are people who are *ejamans* of the families whose vested interests cannot now be affected. In

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the case of self-acquired properties where the owners die intestate the question of vested interests does not arise and the change in the system of inheritance could easily be effected.

"The question was raised that women under the Bill had no right. May I state in reply that when the proposal was made, when the Government Order was issued, whether the Jains should have the Indian Succession Act which gave more rights to women or the Hindu Law, the opinion was expressed that the law of succession should be on a line with Hindu Law which governed the rest of the community and they did not want the Indian Succession Act. In the last paragraph of the memorial they submitted, they pray that the Jain community in South Kanara now following the Aliyasantana rules of succession, should be brought within the operation of the ordinary Hindu Law. The opinion of Mr. Vibert, the then Collector of the district, reads thus:

'I have the honour to report that the matter has been fully discussed and there may be said to be a unanimous feeling in the community that the law as to the devolution of self-acquired property of persons dying intestate should be brought into conformity with the Hindu law.'

"That was also the opinion of the Advocate-General. He states:

'While I do not advise legislation on the lines of the Indian Succession Act for the Aliyasantana Jains or the enacting of any special table of inheritance for them, I am of opinion that as regards self-acquired or separate property, their law of succession should be assimilated to the law governing other communities of Jains in this Presidency as well as of other parts of India.'

"The other point that was raised is that under this Bill women will have no rights whereas under the Aliyasantana law, they would have many. But may I point out in reply that it very often happens that the wife and children of a member who dies intestate as the last male member of a family have very little even to live on. Even under the Hindu Law the wife has got a right of maintenance but even such a right is not given at present to the wife of a Jain member. There are several instances where the property escheats to the Government and the wife and children of the last owner are left to live in a miserable condition. And the present Bill confers more rights than those which are now enjoyed by the wife and children of the Jain owner who dies intestate.

"Other doubts have been raised by my hon. Friend from South Kanara. Those are matters which could very well be settled in the Select Committee.

"With these words, I commend the Bill for the acceptance of the House."

The motion that the Bill be read in Council was put and carried.

The Secretary then read the title of the Bill.

The Council then adjourned for lunch.

After Lunch (2-30 p.m.).

Mr. K. R. KARANT:—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move that the Bill now read in the Council may be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the following gentlemen:—

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Mr. S. Satyamurti. | 7. Mr. A. B. Shetty. |
| 2. Mr. J. A. Saldanha. | 8. Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastriyar. |
| 3. Dr. B. S. Mallayya. | 9. The Law Member. |
| 4. Mr. K. Madhavan Nayar. | 10. The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan. |
| 5. Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddi. | 11. Mahmud Schahmad Sahib Bahadur. |
| 6. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. | 12. Mr. K. R. Karant." |

[20th October 1927]

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—" I second it."

The motion was put and carried.

VI

A BILL TO AMEND THE MALABAR WILLS ACT.

MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur :—" I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Malabar Wills Act."

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" I second it."

The motion was put and carried and the leave was granted.

VII

THE VILLAGE OFFICERS BILL.

* Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I beg to introduce the Village Officers Bill and move that it be read in Council. I need not say Mr. President, that more than three-fourths of the offices of village officers in the Province are hereditary. My Bill seeks to make hereditary those places in the districts where the offices are not hereditary. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, I say two reasons which make me move this Bill. The first is that it is desirable that there should be uniformity of tenure of office throughout the Province and secondly it is desirable that the unhealthy scramble for office should be avoided. The Government have called for the opinion of the Board of Revenue which is after all the opinion of the various Collectors of the six districts affected by it, and four others in whose districts the appointments are already hereditary. The Board of Revenue in their letter to Government say that the majority opinion is against this Bill and that only one Collector, Mr. Ellis, is in favour of it. I am not quite sure of the analysis of this opinion. For I find that the Collector of the North Arcot district is in favour of it. But apart from this, some of the remarks made by the Collectors themselves seem to be very strong arguments in favour of it. I do not think I need read the whole of it. Anyhow I shall read a few. The Collector of Ramnad says: 'The ideal system is the selection of headmen, etc., on strict principles of heredity, always provided the candidates are properly qualified to do the work.' Of course, in paragraph 4 he says that by strict executive rules he would entirely obviate any unseemly scramble for vacancies. He seems to favour the principle of heredity. Then, Mr. Leach says that one of the Subdivisional Officers, Mr. Ramalingam, says: 'The holders of these offices regard them as stepping stones to other and more valuable appointments and do not display any personal interest and responsibility in their work which would be the case if the offices were placed on a hereditary basis.' Thus, the want of efficient men is falsified by this statement of Mr. Ramalingam who thinks that the more efficient men will try to use this as a stepping stone for other spheres. Mr. Shield who is against heredity says: It is open to the State to transfer property among its subjects at its will. This is one of the statements which he makes in his report. We really do not know if that is correctly grasping the question which he is asked to deal. This remark is rather curious and I do not think it is entitled to any weight. I suppose it is one to vitiate the whole opinion of Mr. Shield. So, two divisional officers are in favour of the principle of heredity

* Published in the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 20th September 1927 (as Bill No. 20 of 1927).

[20th October 1927] [Mr. S. Muttayya Mudaliyar]

though not in favour of the Bill. Nine Collectors say they are against the terms. There are those who favour the Bill and there are others who do not favour it. I shall now deal with some of the reasons the Board gives for saying that these appointments ought not to be made hereditary. They will be found in the letter to the Government of Madras. The first is that it would narrow the field of selection and result in loss of efficiency. There is the fact that very efficient people, when taken, go to other places. Then it is said that at the present stage of political development it would be reactionary to confer hereditary rights to offices upon certain persons and their heirs to the prejudice of the rest of the community. I do not know whether these appointments proceed on any political principles and the political policy need not have any bearing on the selection of these officers. The more they are not amenable to political developments the better it is for the administration; for they form the bedrock of administration. Paragraph 4 seems to be curiously contradictory. It is said that the principle of heredity is against good work. The next sentence seems to contradict this sentence. The next sentence is 'The mere fact that a man knows that bad work is likely to result in his family being deprived of the office is a great stimulant to conscientious work.' This is contained in the same report in the same paragraph. I do not exactly know what the Board of Revenue mean by this. Then the Board is against it because the system gives rise to minorships and unhealthy competition for the post of deputy. One of the reasons which I urge for making these posts hereditary is the unhealthy scramble for office. In case where the heir of an hereditary officer is a minor, there is a scramble for deputyship among the few people connected with the family. If this is unhealthy, then the scramble will be more when there will be a number of applicants for the same post. This has been referred to by one of the Collectors as an argument in favour of it. Then the next paragraph, reads: 'The work done in non-hereditary areas is not in any way worse than that done in hereditary tracts. What one would expect the Board to say is that in districts where they are non-hereditary they are more efficient. Then it will be a good argument against its introduction. They have not said that and they presume that these districts where the offices are hereditary are up to the standard which Government requires. In other districts where this will be introduced I do not think they will become worse. In paragraph 8 they speak of the theory of best men. I have already dealt with the theory of best men because it gives rise to frequent vacancies and scramble for offices. Then the Board of Revenue says that public opinion seems to be indifferent over this matter and of course the opinions of the village officers will be in favour of the Bill. I have gathered, from some of the reports published of the various Collectors and the Board of Revenue in various parts of the districts of Salem, the Nilgiris and Madura, public opinion is in favour of this Bill. In other districts it is indifferent, for they have not taken interest in it. In matters like this it is not likely that the public will take more interest. In places where it has been ascertained they seem to be in favour of it. The report does not give any instance where private persons' opinion is very much against it. Especially the opinion of private persons in Palghat and Calicut is in favour of it. So there is no public opinion against it, except in the district of Malabar.

"One great thing which induced me to introduce this Bill is this. As I have already said, the whole revenue administration of the Government depends upon these village officers who form the basis of the administration.

[Mr. S. Muttayya Mudaliyar] [20th October 1927]

And I say the administration will be the better if there is uniformity and stability in all the districts. While there is stability in twenty districts, why not make it uniform in all the other districts? We will be the better for it and certainly not worse. These are my arguments, Mr. President, for my motion."

* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"I second it."

MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur:—"Sir, I am sorry I have to oppose this Bill giving hereditary rights to certain village officers. The very idea is against the principle of democracy. In giving hereditary rights to village officers, we are giving them a position of security, and they feel quite safe. In many places, where the village officers' places are hereditary, the work is very unsatisfactory, and you cannot replace them by competent hands, because the office is hereditary. Only those that are born in a particular family have the right of being appointed to the office. Knowing that, they do not try to improve or qualify themselves as well as they can. So, the work turned out by these uneducated village officers is consequently very unsatisfactory. There are many districts where the office is not hereditary and where good work is done. Therefore, I say that instead of attempting to make the officers hereditary in non-hereditary districts, we must throw them open for nomination by Government of the best available candidate even in districts where the office is now hereditary. With these words, I oppose the motion."

* Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I am rather surprised at the attitude taken up by Mr. Schamnad Sahib, and I would like to advert to it in a moment. The Bill, as the hon. Members of this House will observe, is good so far as it goes. It aims at uniformity. But I cannot understand why the scope of this Bill has been sought to be restricted only to village officers instead of being extended to the village menials also. For, we know as a matter of fact that in certain districts the office of village menial is also hereditary. I should like to be enlightened by the hon. the Mover as to what was at the back of his mind when he restricted the scope of this Bill only to village officers instead of including the village menials as well."

"Now, Mr. Schamnad said that the work done by these men was very unsatisfactory and that in a large number of cases they were uneducated. May I, in all humility, draw his attention to the fact that illiterate men are not entitled to be appointed either under the Act or under the Board's Standing Orders? These village officers, before they are appointed to the office, are required to pass certain tests, and unless they possess some educational qualification as laid down in the Board's Standing Orders, they are not appointed and they shall not be entitled to claim to be appointed as such. The degree of education may vary. But, all the same, a certain standard of education is made compulsory before these people can think of being appointed to the office. Probably, he had in mind one or two stray cases in which illiterate men have been appointed. But, on the whole, so far as we have been able to perceive, apart from varying degrees of education, only men possessing the requisite educational qualification prescribed by the rules are being appointed. Therefore, I venture to submit that his objection on the score of absence of education does not seem to be either substantial or tenable."

"As I began, I end by saying that I am in favour of the Bill, and I hope that attempts will be made in the Select Committee to extend the scope of the Bill to village menials also."

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* Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"Mr. President, Sir, as the hon. Mover of the Bill observed, all village officers, the headmen as well as the karnams, are hereditary in most parts of the Presidency, and even in non-hereditary areas like Malabar and South Kanara, the hereditary principle is usually followed in most cases, and members of the family are given preference as far as possible. I do not see why there should be any objection to giving legal sanction to this existing practice and thus bring about uniformity of procedure throughout the province."

"Now, it is argued that the hereditary system will produce deterioration. I want to know how the system of heredity will necessarily produce deterioration. The village officers have to pass certain examinations and qualify themselves for the post, and if they are not found competent it is open to the Government to dispense with their services at any time. Moreover, is it always the best men that come in by selection, and what is the standard of fitness required? Is it intelligence, or is it position or influence? The village officers, at least the headmen, belong to rich and respectable families; probably they belong to the most influential house in the village. If the office is left open for selection, men with no stake might come in, and they may not command such influence as is necessary to carry on successfully the village administration. If the man selected is one depending on the scanty pay he receives, he cannot be expected to keep up his dignity, and he cannot also be above corruption. If a man of position is in charge of the responsible work of collecting Government revenue, it would be an additional safeguard for money. There will be no fear of misappropriation, as we find in the case of the Co-operative Society funds. If the office is made hereditary, it will make the position of the village officers secure, and it will also mean added prestige to the family. This will afford an inducement to men of position and respectability in the village to accept the manifold duties and responsibilities of this office in return for a comparatively low remuneration. The village officers are keen about this measure of legislation. They have not learnt the art of agitation, and they do not know how to make their voice heard. (Mr. S. Satyamurti: 'You do not know them.') Nor are the people indifferent about this matter. In my district, as the report of the Collector will show, representative men who have been consulted in the matter have definitely expressed themselves in favour of this Bill and the Bunt Advancement Association has passed a resolution in favour of it and public opinion in other districts also is manifestly in favour of this legislation. Only, if this Bill is to become law, it must be suitably amended so as to include provisions legalizing the prevailing right of succession under the Marumakkattayam and the Aliyasanthanam law."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"I am also strongly in support of this Bill, and I will just say a few words. The village officers, both in their conferences and in their memorials and interviews with the hon. the Revenue Member—and their number is legion, so far as my experience with them goes—have openly and repeatedly declared in favour of this measure, and to my knowledge, if the old records of the Secretariat are ransacked, it will be found that their agitation has been going on at least for the last ten years. In the Salem district, there was a series of conferences in 1918 and 1919, and they all passed resolutions in favour of their being given hereditary right, and they were dealt with by the Government in a half-hearted way. If it is allowable in about twenty districts, I do not know why it cannot be allowed in six other districts; why it should not be given to Salem while all the districts round Salem have got this right. The village officers, Sir, supported by this Council."

[Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar] [20th October 1927]

also, have been more than once asking for an increase of pay. So far as that goes, their cry has not been heeded. And this hereditary right, the Government can give them without any additional financial burden. As a matter of fact, the Government have recognized the value of this hereditary right of village officers and, while this could be conceded without any cost to their finances, I do not see any reasonable objection at all to recognize this right. Recently, there have been some anomalies also. If there are some rights in ryotwari villages, these rights are not given in zamin villages. If the right exists in one district, it does not exist in the adjacent district. The right exists in Trichinopoly, generally speaking, but it does not exist in Salem. Recently there were some villages, at least in one taluk, which were transferred from one district to another. These were transferred again to the original districts and then retransferred. I have recently come in contact with some unfortunate village officers of a zamin who once belonged to the Trichinopoly district, and, while their village was transferred to the Salem district, the Government openly said that the hereditary right of the village officers will not be disturbed, and after some time, they said that their original order was wrong and that when these people go into the district of Salem they must be bound by the rules governing Salem, and thus their hereditary rights had to be given up. Therefore, Sir, so far as this matter is concerned, there is no reason why we should not have uniformity.

“I will only say a few words as to how the Government itself considers this right to be very valuable. We remember how in the days of non-co-operation the Government thought of bringing these village officers to their side, or on their knees as it were, by enacting emergency measures with the support of the Justice Party, by which village officers who committed any sort of non-co-operation would lose their hereditary rights. Thus, it was thought they would be brought to terms, and I believe the Government was successful to some extent. That shows that Government itself recognize that this hereditary right is of some value. The only objection that will be raised probably is that under hereditary system you cannot get proper men. Can they say that the work of the village officers in the twenty or twenty-one districts where we have the hereditary right is in any way slack? In fact, the Government did not find it necessary at any time to bring in a Bill to remove this hereditary right in those districts. Recently, on the other hand, an Act has been introduced recommending the hereditary right in the case of people who were removed on account of grouping of villages. So that, Sir, from every point of view, there is no reason why the Government should oppose this measure.

“My hon. Friend from South Kanara said that the mere fact that one is the successor of a village officer should not entitle him to that office irrespective of educational qualifications. That is already the case. Only when one is properly qualified for the post will he be considered to be fit.

“Sir, in the interests of the safety of the Government and in the interests of the kist collection, we want these influential persons in the villages to be the village officers. If the Government want to remove corruption they cannot do better than accept this proposal. If they remove the hereditary nature of the offices, there will be scramble for them and rich men from places outside villages will try to come in with all the attendant evils. Therefore I strongly urge on the Government that they should accept this measure. In any case, I appeal to the House to support this measure unanimously.”

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* Mr. K. KRISHNAN :—“Sir, I oppose this measure. I have been listening to the various arguments adduced in favour of this proposal and one point on which stress was laid was that there should be uniformity in the administration of these offices. If that principle is to be carried to its logical conclusion I do not see any reason why all the other appointments under the Government should not be hereditary. I do not know why there should be uniformity in the filling up of the village officer post alone and no uniformity in the case of other appointments. I do not know why my hon. Friends have not answered this question.

“Sir, in this connexion I am reminded of a very curious story that was related to me by a friend who wanted to get an appointment. When he went to an officer and mentioned his qualifications for a vacant post under him, it seems that that gentleman quietly asked him: ‘Have you any relations in the public service?’. My friend then asked him whether that was a qualification and suggested that if that was so he might be given that appointment so that his son might thereafter get it. Such being the case, I suggest that these questions of uniformity should not be taken into serious consideration at all in deciding a question of principle.

“Sir, the village officer is an important person in a village and so far as his influence in the Legislative Council is concerned I take it that he is the person who makes and unmakes the voters to the Legislative Council. I believe in canvassing for votes he is the person who has got considerable influence in the village.

“Now, Sir, why should one family be taken as the sole authority to whom every elector of a particular ward has to look up to for support? It is said that only persons who have the necessary qualifications will be taken from that family for the office. It follows from that that other persons with similar qualifications are to be denied the privilege altogether. There may be persons who are equally qualified and anxious to get such appointments and they will be denied this privilege. I speak particularly of the depressed community and other minorities who have the ambition to get such post in their villages. They will be denied this privilege. I know of many instances in Malabar, where, although this Act does not apply, its principles are made applicable and as far as possible selections are made from among the members of the family of the late village officer. In such cases when the Revenue Divisional Officer who is the officer making such appointments, makes the selection of a best man from that village, the Collector invariably turns round and says, ‘No, if there are qualified men in the family of the deceased village officer, preference must be given to them’. Sir, on account of this, very able men in the villages are denied the privilege of enjoying these offices. I do not know whether there is any particular charm in this particular office to make it hereditary. Certain duties are assigned to this office as certain other duties are assigned to the various other offices and, to my mind, there is no difference between this office and the others. I do not see therefore why a particular class of officers should come in for particular patronage and that too for particular villages.

“Then, Sir, it is said that there would be corruption if this proposal is not accepted. I cannot understand why there should be corruption. Why should one particular family who has got the privilege should alone be singled out as the honest family in the village and the others corrupt? I am afraid the

[Mr. K. Krishnan]

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reverse is the case. In fact, the more we go into the question of democratic institutions the present-day cry is that the villages should be reorganized. If that were to be done, we will be handicapping the persons who have the task of reorganizing the villages, if we appoint now by statutory legislation a hereditary class of village officers who will stand in the way of democratic institutions growing up in the villages in the near future. With these words I oppose the motion."

* The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :— 'Mr. President, Sir, the first question that was asked in connexion with this Bill is why in certain areas these offices are hereditary and why in certain others they are not. The explanation, Sir, is fairly simple and lies in the history and emoluments of these offices. Where the emoluments consisted of lands the offices had to be hereditary because it was very difficult to take possession of these lands from one man and grant them to another. In districts where the emoluments of the village officers were not in the shape of lands, those offices were not hereditary. We therefore have a long continued custom of hereditary officers in certain parts of the country and an equally long custom of non-hereditary officers in certain other parts.

"The hon. Mover referred at some length to the reports that were published and papers placed on the table of this House. He complained of an inconsistency in the report of the Board of Revenue. The explanation is that if an hereditary office holder is dismissed his family would have the right to that office. The office would any way remain in the family. So such a holder has not the same incentive to good work as a non-hereditary official. So there is no inconsistency in the argument in respect of that point.

"As regards the scramble for office I think it will be in the experience of most people who deal with these things that there is a good deal of litigation and scramble for office among the members of a family on the occasion of the death of a hereditary office-holder. In fact one of the greatest disadvantages of the hereditary system is the manner in which the office, during long periods of a minority, goes to a gumasta, to one who is not even a member of the family.

"However, the main reason for which the Government have felt compelled to oppose this Bill is that it seeks to extend a system of privilege which is against the tendency of all modern administrations and they see no reason at the present day when there is no question of emoluments being in the shape of lands why these particular offices should be restricted to particular families and particular castes.

"There is also another consideration to which I would like to refer and that is, the influence of these officials in politics. It is for consideration whether it is advisable that these village officers should be such important factors in politics as to be able to influence legislation in such matters to the extent that they evidently now can."

* Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :— "Sir, I have been carefully listening to the speech of the hon. the Revenue Member. He fairly admitted that opinion was somewhat divided in this matter and advanced two arguments against the introduction of the hereditary system. He asked why should we have this privilege extended. I think, in reply to the hon. the Revenue Member, I need only read a few sentences from the report of Mr. Gawne, the Collector of South

[20th October 1927]

[Mr. S. Muttayya Mudaliyar]

Kanara to the Board of Revenue. I will only read a particular paragraph from it and leave it there as it is a sufficient reply to the hon. the Revenue Member—

'The introduction of the hereditary system will have the following advantages. It will enable Government to secure a body of village officer who, in spite of the paucity of their pay, will nevertheless discharge their duties satisfactorily on account of prestige attached to their hereditary offices. This applies with special force to potails (headmen) who come from rich and respectable families and whose position in the villages should be such as to command influence and respect among the villagers. If the offices are made purely non-hereditary, these officers will wield far less influence than they do now. It is also likely that mercenaries appointed under the non-hereditary system may have to depend entirely on their pay, and, this being scanty, they will have either to live below the standard than men of their position are expected to live or to take recourse to illegal means of earning money.'

"Again, Sir, as regards efficiency, he says :

'Again, in hereditary offices, the father trains the son and the uncle the nephew with the result that, when a nominee enters on his office, he does so with a good deal of practical knowledge of the duties that he has to discharge. Lastly, as pointed out by the Member of the Legislative Council himself, the wild scramble for office will disappear if the offices are made purely hereditary.'

"Sir, as regards the scramble for offices, some hon. Members who opposed this motion stated that there is scramble for every office and therefore why not there be scramble for this office also. Hon. Members seem to forget that the number of offices of village officers is one hundred times larger than the number of other offices in the gift of the Government. For instance, in one taluk there are about 200 village munsifs and karnams, whereas even if all the other offices in that taluk are put together they will not come to more than ten or twenty. Therefore to say that because there will be scramble for twenty offices even if this motion is accepted let there be scramble for 220 offices, is no argument at all. This motion has as its object the reduction of scramble for offices to the minimum possible.

"My hon. Friend, Mr. Krishnan, said 'why not introduce uniformity and make other offices also hereditary?' I say that there is absolutely no other office either in this province or anywhere in India which is hereditary. In this province and in some other provinces also only the village officers' appointments are hereditary. If there is any province where posts of Deputy Tahsildar or Sub-Judge and such like are hereditary, by all means make those posts in this province also hereditary. I submit there is no heredity as regards any other office anywhere in India. If the village officers' posts are to be made hereditary, it does not mean that every other office ought to be made hereditary. My hon. Friend, Mr. Schamnad Sahib, said that if the village officers' posts are made hereditary, efficiency would deteriorate. Probably the hon. Member has not seen the provisions contained in the Village Officers' Act. This is what it says in section 10 : 'No person shall be eligible for the appointment who is not physically and mentally capable of discharging the duties of the office' and as regards qualification 'has not qualified according to the educational test prescribed for the office in question by the Board of Revenue by rules made under section 20.' So much so, if the office is hereditary, if a man is not educationally qualified and efficient, he will not get it, the present incumbent of the post will train his next heir to enable him to fill up the post."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I think the House is ready for the question. The question is that the Village Officers Bill be read in Council."

The motion was put and declared lost.

[20th October 1927]

A poll was demanded and the House divided thus :

Ayes.

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| 1. Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddi. | 24. Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan. |
| 2. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. | 25. " C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar. |
| 3. Mr. T. K. Chidambaramatha Mudaliyar. | 26. " G. Harisarvottama Rao. |
| 4. " P. T. Rajan. | 27. " C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar. |
| 5. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. | 28. " P. Siva Rao. |
| 6. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. | 29. " P. C. Venkatapati Raju. |
| 7. Mr. C. Venkatarangam Nayudu. | 30. " S. Muttayya Mudaliyar. |
| 8. " K. Madhavan Nayar. | 31. " P. Anjaneyulu. |
| 9. " K. Krishnaswami Nayakar. | 32. " T. Adinarayana Chettiyar. |
| 10. " K. R. Karant. | 33. " C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. |
| 11. " L. K. Tulasiram. | 34. " S. Satyamurti. |
| 12. " K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar. | 35. " Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. |
| 13. Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur. | 36. The Zamindar of Gollapalli. |
| 14. Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. | 37. Mr. J. Kuppuswami. |
| 15. " A. Kaleswara Rao. | 38. " A. B. Shetty. |
| 16. " P. Bakthavatsalu Nayudu. | 39. " H. B. Ari Gowder. |
| 17. " Basheer Ahmad Sayeed. | 40. " C. D. Appavu Chettiyar. |
| 18. " C. Ramasomayaajulu. | 41. " S. V. Vanavudia Goundar. |
| 19. " A. Parasurama Rao. | 42. " A. V. Bhanaji Rao. |
| 20. " C. Obi Reddi. | 43. " T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 21. " K. Uppi Sahib Bahadur. | 44. " Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabapathi |
| 22. " D. Narayana Raju. | Mudaliyar. |
| 23. " K. V. R. Swami. | 45. " B. Ramaachandra Reddi. |

Noes.

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| 1. The hon. Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks. | 21. Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur. |
| 2. " Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 22. Mr. Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara. |
| 3. " Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell. | 23. " R. Nagan Gowda. |
| 4. " " N. Macmichael. | 24. Subedar Major Nanjappa. |
| 5. " Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogya-swami Mudaliyar. | 25. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. |
| 6. " Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | 26. " C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. |
| 7. " Di. P. Subbaroyan. | 27. " N. Siva Raj. |
| 8. Mr. F. B. Evans. | 28. " M. V. Gangadhara Siva. |
| 9. " J. F. Hall. | 29. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami. |
| 10. " G. T. Boag. | 30. Mr. S. Subrahmanya Moopanar. |
| 11. " A. C. Tampoe. | 31. " V. Ramjee Rao. |
| 12. " S. H. Slater. | 32. " S. Venkayya. |
| 13. " C. B. Cotterell. | 33. " K. Krishnan. |
| 14. " P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai. | 34. " V. I. Muniswami Pillai. |
| 15. " R. Foulkes. | 35. " S. N. Dorai Raja. |
| 16. Zamindar of Seithur. | 36. " Abdul Hye Sahib. |
| 17. Mr. Abdul Wahab Sahib. | 37. " S. Arpudawami Udaya. |
| 18. " J. Bhimayya. | 38. " G. R. Premayya. |
| 19. " J. A. Davis. | 39. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. |
| 20. " V. Ch. John. | 40. Mr. J. Mackenzie Smith. |
| | 41. " C. E. Wood. |

Neutral.

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| 1. Diwan Bahadur A. M. M. Murugappa Chettiyar. | 5. Mr. Tajuddin Sahib. |
| 2. Abdul Kazaak Sahib Bahadur. | 6. Mrs. Muthulakshmi Reddi. |
| 3. The Raja of Panagal. | 7. Mr. Ramanath Goenka. |
| 4. Mr. K. Ramaachandra Padayachi. | 8. " Daniel Thomas. |

Ayes 45. Noes 41. Neutral 8.

The motion was carried.

The Secretary then read the title of the Bill.

[20th October 1927]

* Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR:—"I beg to move, though I have not given notice—I think it is unnecessary to give notice—that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee. Under Standing Order 88 (4) a member in charge of the Bill may immediately move that it be referred to a Select Committee. I believe that notice is not necessary and I have not given notice."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member considers that it is unnecessary to give notice. It is for me to decide whether it is so."

* Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR:—"I beg to move that the Bill be referred to a committee consisting of the following members:—

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|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar. | Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| " D. Appavu Chettiyar. | " S. Muttayya Mudaliyar. |
| " J. A. Saldanha. | " T. Adinarayana Chettiyar. |
| " H. B. Ari Gowder. | " Uppi Sahib Bahadur. |
| Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. | Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. |
| Mr. P. C. Venkatapathi Raju. | Mr. P. Anjaneyulu. |
| The hon. Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks. | " P. Siva Rao." |
| The Advocate-General. | |

* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"I second it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member is requested to pass on the list to me"

"Though according to the Standing Order a motion may be immediately made after the introduction of the Bill, I think hon. Members of the House will realize at least in future that it would be better if they hand over to the President or to the Secretary a list of members of the Select Committee at the time of their making their motion for a select committee and that they should not detain the House unnecessarily."

"The Members of the Select Committee are:—

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|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar. | 9. Mr. K. Uppi Sahib. |
| 2. " D. Appavu Chettiyar. | 10. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. |
| 3. " Ari Gowder. | 11. The hon. Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks. |
| 4. " J. A. Saldanha. | 12. Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastriyar. |
| 5. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. | 13. " P. Anjaneyulu. |
| 6. Mr. P. C. Venkatapathi Raju. | 14. " P. Siva Rao. |
| 7. " T. Adinarayana Chettiyar. | 15. " S. Muttayya Mudaliyar. |
| 8. " R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. | |

The motion that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the above members was put and carried.

VIII

A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES ACT, 1920.

* Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR:—"I beg to introduce the Bill* to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, and move that it be read in Council.

"Sir, it is a modest measure necessitated by experience of municipal administration for the past few years. The chief items of the amendments relate to, as stated in section 4, the abolition of nominations to the municipal councils and substitution of co-option of not more than four members to the municipal councils for the representation of minorities. Co-option is only suggested as an expedient to get representation of minorities. My chief contention is that

[Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar] [20th October 1927]

nomination must go. In this opinion I have no doubt that I have the support of many hon. Members of this House. The hon. the Chief Minister in a statement on the floor of this House immediately after he assumed office, expressed that nominations should go.

2-30
P.M.

"I have received certain resolutions passed by Adi-Dravida conferences that the system of nominations must go and that some kind of election should be substituted for the representation of their communities. If I may refer to a private conversation, I may say that my hon. Friend, the Raja of Panagal, who has been Minister for Local Self-Government for six years, has also said that the system of nominations must go, and that it is a great evil. So my chief contention, according to this section, is that nominations must be abolished altogether. I am not very particular about the method to be substituted for the representation of minorities. I only suggested co-option as an alternative. I am not committed to it. If a better method is suggested, I am perfectly willing to accept it in the Select Committee.

"Another proposal is to introduce the system of annual election of chairmen. In the original Act of 1920, annual election of chairmen found a place. It is only in the Madras Act of 1922 that the system of annual election of chairmen was done away with and the election of chairmen once in three years substituted. We see that one-third of the members of district municipalities are elected every year so that the character of the council and the personnel are really being changed every year. There is no reason why the same chairman should continue for three years. I would suggest that the chairmen should be elected every year as in the case of city municipalities.

"Another amendment I propose is that there ought to be no paid chairmen. In these days when honorary chairmen are offering themselves to look after the duties, there is no reason why we should have paid chairmen.

"Another amendment—and a very important amendment—that I suggest according to sections 10 and 11 is the removal of the condition of the payment of taxes within a specific time for being a voter. It is not necessary to insist upon the payment of taxes. If a person is assessed to a tax, that fact itself is sufficient to entitle him to a franchise. In these days of manhood suffrage and adult suffrage, I do not think that the payment of taxes should be insisted upon as a condition. Moreover, I feel and it is the experience of many hon. Members in this House that this very condition is used for their own purposes by chairmen of municipalities. Some hon. Members of this House said to me that this was one way of collecting taxes in time. That is not exactly the case. Many presidents in these days are party men and in order to suit their own convenience they really hinder the early collection of the taxes since we have such a provision in the Act now. So, I suggest that this clause must go.

"Another amendment that I propose according to section 9 is to abolish plural constituencies. I propose that the electoral area should be divided into as many areas as there are seats and that the constituencies should also be made more compact.

"Another amendment according to section 12 is for forbidding municipal chairmen from farming out licences of toll-gates for more than one year. This discretion also has been misused to the detriment of the municipal councils themselves. I feel therefore that this power of the municipal councils should be restricted.

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"Lastly, I propose to take away the right of collecting licence fees by the municipalities within a distance of three miles of the municipal limits. This right really belongs to the district boards and taluk boards, and it has been usurped by the Act of 1920. I have the authority of the Kumbakonam Taluk Board and the Saidapet Taluk Board, and they have requested me to introduce this reform in the local boards administration; I feel that the right really belongs to the local boards, and the municipalities should not be allowed to collect these taxes in non-municipal areas.

"These are, in short, the provisions of my Bill. I am committed to the abolition of the system of nomination, to the removal of the condition that the payment of taxes should be made a condition precedent to enfranchisement, and to the amendment regarding the collection of licence fees in the taluk board areas by municipalities. As to the other amendments I am not very particular that they must go in the form in which they stand. If hon. Members would suggest other methods in the Select Committee, I am perfectly willing to accept them. I now move that the Bill be read in Council."

Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR:—"I beg to second the motion."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that the Bill to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act be read in Council."

* Khan Bahadur S. K. ABDUL RAZACK SAHIB:—"Mr. President, Sir, I rise to oppose the introduction of this Bill.

"In the first place, a comprehensive amendment of the Madras District Municipalities Act and the Madras Local Boards Act is reported to be under the consideration of Government, and the *Madras Mail* recently wrote that our veteran Registrar-General, Rao Bahadur N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, was likely to take up the drafting of the amendments. A piecemeal amendment under these circumstances is to be deprecated, especially as there is no urgency about any of the amendments now proposed.

"Again, the main principle underlying the Bill is retrograde in character and out of date. While modern tendencies are all on the line of 'Direct Election' and Government are likely to delete the provision in the Local Boards Act for the election of members to district boards from taluk boards, my hon. Friend urges in all seriousness the system of indirect election in municipal councils. It may be that the present system of nominations has not found favour in some quarters and in some localities, but the remedy suggested is worse than the disease. In the ordered march of progress nomination should be replaced by election—either by the General Electorate or by a Communal Electorate—and not by indirect election.

"The next question is about the term of office of a chairman. Here also my hon. Friend crawls back to the time when provision was made for the nomination or election of a chairman every year. Thanks to the efforts of Rao Bahadur T. A. Ramalinga Chettiyar, we got over the unwholesome provision. Mr. Muthuranga Mudaliyar now proposes to undo all that, and wants the bustle and the sensation connected with the election of a chairman every year. Is this in the interests of the rate-payers or of the councillors who are their representatives?

"Again, when my hon. Friend deals with the question of payment of tax as a preliminary to a vote, he does not realize that he is treading on dangerous grounds. If payment is not insisted on, there would be a demoralising effect.

[Mr. S. K. Abdul Razaack Sahib]

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"I might, if I had time, treat all this at more length, but I would be tiring your patience and taking you to details which are probably not necessary at this stage. I trust, I have however said enough to convince you that the provisions in the Bill are retrograde in several respects and that those amendments are also unnecessary at this stage.

"We no doubt credit our hon. Friend with good intentions, but if they are to be given effect to, the several provisions of the Bill will have to be carefully revised by the Select Committee before they can be accepted.

"With these words, I object to the motion."

* Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"Mr. President, Sir, I also rise to oppose the introduction of this Bill. The amending Bill contemplates four important things. First of all, my hon. Friend, Mr. Muthuranga Mudaliyar, urges that nominations must go and that co-option should be introduced. For many years I may say that the leaders of the depressed classes have been fighting tooth and nail and waiting on deputation on Their Excellencies and Senior Members of the Council to get members of the depressed classes nominated to various bodies. Only for the past about seven years, depressed classes have been enjoying the privilege of nominations to several municipal councils. After the election of the chairman what happens in the councils is that the chairman tries to get a small party of his own to get the administration through. Just before the nomination of depressed class members, the chairman suggests to the district authorities and to the hon. the Ministers as well, the names of such members who will, at all times, support him. Therefore, the right sort of depressed class members are not nominated to the municipal councils. But we have a consolation that we have an appeal to the higher authorities, viz., the District Collectors and the hon. the Ministers. If the system of co-option is to be introduced, I think we will not have even that satisfaction. Therefore I am not in favour of introducing co-option.

"Secondly, my hon. Friend urges that chairmen must be elected to the municipal councils every year. I know what the difficulties are of choosing a chairman every year. If the chairman is to be elected every year it will take him nine months before he is able to know the machinery thoroughly. We have no cadre of experienced chairmen. Hence this will mean putting the carriage before the horse if we are to accept this amendment. Thirdly, my hon. Friend urges that the system of appointing paid chairmen should be abolished. I do not think that this reform would be in the right direction. There are many municipalities which have to deal with large sums of money. Of course it may be possible to get honorary chairmen here and there. But they will not be able to devote their whole time to the administration of municipal matters. The result would be a lot of misuse. Fourthly, my hon. Friend was urging that franchise should be given to all people who are assessed. In the case of some municipal areas where there is a large floating population, it would be difficult.

"In these circumstances, the amendments should not be accepted and I oppose the introduction of the amending Bill in question."

3-45
P.m.

* Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"Sir, I willingly support this measure, but I should say that I agree with some of the points put forward by my hon. Friend Mr. Muniswami Pillai. In so far as the measure goes, with regard to the abolition of nominations, I have great sympathy with it, and I think the hon. the Chief Minister will be equally anxious to have these nominations

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[Mr. K. V. R. Swami]

abolished. I think half of his time is being consumed by these nominations and they give satisfaction to no one. One of the points urged by Mr. Muniswami Pillai is that the depressed classes enjoy at least some measure of satisfaction by being in the Council. For that, in the present Bill a reservation is provided that members of the depressed classes will be co-opted. I would rather move in the Select Committee that these classes may be given the right of election from among themselves. I think that would satisfy the needs of the depressed classes. As wisely pointed out by my hon. Friend Mr. Muniswami Pillai, the nominations have not given satisfaction even to the depressed classes because they have to depend for these nominations on others and have to play to the tune of people who might help them.

"With regard to giving votes to the ratepayers without their paying the taxes, I think that ought to be accepted by us all. Otherwise, as has been pointed out by the hon. Mover, it will really work a hardship. Some men who are not very honest in their methods would direct the tax collector not to collect taxes from particular people and thereby prevent them from getting enrolled as voters. Such complaints are being received now and then. We will have a greater number of voters on the list if this condition is removed.

"With regard to the system of having paid chairmen, I would wish that it is rather extended than abolished. In the interests of the municipalities themselves, I agree that the chairman of every municipality should be an elected man; but in cases where it is thought necessary that there should be paid chairmen, we may have them. We see that the honorary workers are not generally able to pay much attention to their work, and municipal work is very much handicapped. So, in that respect I differ from the hon. Mover.

"With reference to the period, I entirely differ from the hon. Mover. I would wish that it is put at more than three years, at any rate, not less than three years and never at one year. Because, we have to learn the work for six months and canvas votes for the other six months. I have had considerable experience in this matter, having been myself a chairman for six years, and I know the difficulty. As soon as I read the measure limiting the period to one year, I thought the whole municipal administration would come to a standstill. Every councillor thinks that he has got a hold upon the chairman because his election will be coming in a few months. So it may not be easy to get experienced men ordinarily for these offices.

"All these questions may be raised in the Select Committee so that the Bill as it is may be allowed to go to the Select Committee where experienced men will make their own suggestions. I think the Chief Minister will thank us, if we pass it the sooner, because he has got so much worry with regard to these nominations. I hope, therefore, that having consideration for his time and energy, he will kindly see that this motion is passed and the Bill is referred to a Select Committee."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"Mr. President, Sir, though I do not entirely agree with the Mover of this Bill in many of the provisions, yet I wish that the ball should be set rolling and that the amendment of the District Municipalities Act should be effected very early. No doubt the Chief Minister has been saying since he assumed office, that he is for the abolition of nominations and that he wants to cut down nominations to the lowest possible limit; but nothing yet has been done. Just like the excise policy, the question of the abolition of nominations is going on from day to day without being given effect to. Several

[Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao]

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months have elapsed since the present Ministers assumed charge, one year is going to expire, and yet nothing has been done. After all, these things may never take place during the life-time of the present Ministers (laughter)—I mean during the tenure of office of the Ministers. The temptation is always there for the Ministers as also for those who seek nominations at their hands. Nominations demoralize those that give and those that take them, and the earlier we abolish the system of nominations and throw open everything to the will of the people, i.e., to free election, the better will it be for all concerned including those that give those nominations. The reason why I support this Bill at this stage, with all its defects, with all the points in it with which many of us may not agree, is that something should be done at once. Seven years have elapsed since the passing of the present District Municipalities Act in 1920. Six years ran out during the administration of the previous Ministry. They never did anything in the way of reforming this Municipalities Act. This Act was passed by the British Government before the Reforms were introduced. In great haste in the last portion of 1920, just when the Reforms were about to come into force, the Government passed this Act as well as the Local Boards Act. There are many retrograde provisions in these Acts. For instance, vast powers of interference, control and influence are given to the chief representatives of the Reserved side, viz., the Collectors of districts. Political offenders are still kept under ban. The system of nominations and many other provisions which are certainly retrograde provisions ought to have been abolished long, long ago. Every Minister, whether he is of the Justice Party or of the Independent Party or of any party, will be tempted to keep these nominations as long as possible. Therefore, it is the duty of all those who call themselves progressive to abolish this system at once.

“Of course, as has been pointed out by my Mussalman friends and by the Member for the depressed classes, co-option is not a substitute for nominations. Direct election ought to be resorted to, but even co-option is much better than nomination by the Minister. After all, some party which has the support of public opinion in the place will come to power. It is of course not a shameful thing for the Mussalmans, the members of the depressed classes or the Indian Christian community to join those who already command the support of the public of the place, and it may not be difficult for them to get co-option or nomination at the hands of the strongest party in the place. Instead of going all the way to Madras or anywhere else for the purpose of nomination, it is better to go to the very people of the place whom they want to join, for the purpose of nomination. I am opposed to the abolition of plural constituencies; I want that plural constituencies should be there and that the Muhammadan and depressed classes members should have direct election from the people themselves, just like our non-Brahman friends who have communal representation by joint electorate in the Legislative Councils. Therefore, I myself do not approve of co-option.

“With regard to the question of payment of taxes before one becomes eligible for being a voter, I may say that the abolition of that system is the same as extension of franchise. We want as many voters as possible. That is real democracy. By having this restriction that only those who pay their taxes before 31st March are eligible for vote, we are restricting the number of voters. After all, even after 31st March, we have a lot of arrears, and we have to take coercive steps or somehow recover the arrears due. Only by having this restriction, some councillors who happen to be elected for a particular ward fall under the temptation of influencing the bill collectors and preventing them from

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[Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao]

going and asking those who are likely not to vote for them, to pay taxes. Sometimes it happens that ignorant voters do not know how much they have to pay. In some cases they pay no doubt, but it is difficult to get correct information from the municipal office, and therefore they see, a bit too late, that their names are not included in the voters' list. So, in the interests of extension of franchise and for removing the temptation for mischief referred to by me and for having as large a number of voters as possible, this restriction ought to be taken away.

“I do not agree that the chairman should be elected each year. As pointed out by Mr. Swami, the whole period of one year would be spent in conspiracies, election campaigns, fights and other things. Therefore, what I would have is this: that no man should be elected for more than two terms successively. Afterwards, he may come in again, if he likes.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“I am afraid the hon. Member is repeating his own arguments.”

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—“Is there a time-limit to speeches on Bills?”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“There is no time-limit to speeches on Bills but there is a time-limit to the patience of the Members of the House.” (Laughter.)

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—“Therefore, Sir, although I disagree with the Mover on all these points, I support his motion that it should go to the Select Committee at once. I have myself given notice of a Bill, but it has not been ballotted. The Government in the meanwhile introduce their own Bill in a hurry. All these Bills may be taken up together, and there is no harm if they are taken up now.”

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“Mr. President, my hon. Friend, the Mover of this Bill, said that there were six points on which he wanted to amend the District Municipalities Act. I object strongly to two of them. One is co-option of members instead of nomination. As I have said repeatedly in this House, I am against nominations in general. And co-option is worse than even nomination by Government. For, any party with a small majority in a municipal council can entrench itself by nominating its own people and securing a majority, and in that way will make its position unassailable. The other point to which I object is the doing away with the paid chairmen. There are municipalities like Madura and, as my hon. Friend reminds me, Ootacamund, where it will be impossible to get the every-day work of the municipality done unless the chairmen were paid an adequate salary. Until the question of having an executive officer for the municipality is settled, it will be an unwise step to take away the pay of the chairmen. I am glad to find that my hon. Friend, Mr. Swami, is in complete agreement with me in this and would even go further than I am myself prepared to go by saying that we ought to have paid chairmen.

“The next point to which I raise a strong objection is with reference to the provision that every assessee should go into the voters' list. I think if that is done the position will get worse than what it is to-day. The chief objection that my hon. Friend, Mr. Muthuranga Mudaliyar, raises to the present practice is, that the chairmen manipulate the electoral roll by not receiving the taxes of people who have been assessed. But if we have a rule like the one suggested by him, what will happen is, that the chairmen will assess a large number of people, bring them on the voters' list and fortify their position for purposes of

[Dr. P. Subbarayan]

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election. That is what is being done even now. And we do not want it. We would rather prefer to have an outside authority preparing the electoral roll and that is a thing which the Government have in mind when they intend to bring forward their amendments to the Act.

"It is on these chief points that I oppose the introduction of the Bill."

* Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, the two chief points which I emphasized in my speech were the abolition of nomination and the removal of the condition of payment of taxes for being a voter. As for nominations, some hon. Members of this House objected that the method I suggested was an indirect method of election. That method had to be suggested because there is need to provide for the minority communities such as the depressed classes, the Muhammadans and the Indian Christians. As I have already said, I have no objection to substitute any better method that the hon. Minister may suggest. As to the question of payment of taxes as a condition for eligibility, the hon. Minister observed that if my suggestion were adopted, the chairmen would even then manipulate the rolls by increasing the number of assesses. If that happens, I really welcome it. We want more and more people to be enfranchised; that will also add to the finances of the municipalities. One hon. Member opposed the suggestion for single-member constituencies and recommended plural constituencies. I really sympathize with his reasons. If we consider co-option as an unsuitable device, and if we are to retain reservation of seats for minority communities in a general electorate, certainly I should accept the proposal for plural constituencies as a necessary evil. As I have already said, I am not committed to any of these minor principles except the two which I have originally stated and the necessary amendments may be made at the Select Committee."

"With these words, I move that the Bill be read in Council."

The motion was put and declared lost.

A poll was demanded and the House divided thus :—

Ayes.

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| 1. Mr. G. R. Premayya. | 16. Mr. C. Obi Reddi. |
| 2. " Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. | 17. " A. Parasurama Rao. |
| 3. " S. Satyamurti. | 18. " C. Ramasomayajulu. |
| 4. " C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. | 19. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur. |
| 5. " T. Adinarayana Chettiyar. | 20. Mr. P. Bhaktavatsala Nayudu. |
| 6. " P. Anjaneyulu. | 21. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo. |
| 7. " P. C. Venkatapathi Raju. | 22. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao. |
| 8. " C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar. | 23. " R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 9. " G. Harisarvottama Rao. | 24. " Syed Ibrahim Sahib. |
| 10. " C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar. | 25. " K. Sivasubramania Ayyar. |
| 11. " Abdul Hamid Khan. | 26. " L. K. Tulasiram. |
| 12. " K. V. R. Swami. | 27. " K. R. Karant. |
| 13. " D. Narayana Raju. | 28. " K. Krishnaswami Nayar. |
| 14. Dr. B. S. Mallayya. | 29. " K. Madhavan Nayar. |
| 15. Mr. Uppi Sahib Bahadur. | 30. " G. Venkatarangam Nayudu. |

Noes.

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| 1. The hon. Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks | 6. The hon. Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. |
| 2. " Khan Bahadur Muhammad | 7. " Dr. P. Subbarayan. |
| 3. " Uaman Sahib Bahadur. | 8. Dr. (Mrs.) S. Muthulakshmi Reddi. |
| 4. " Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell. | 9. Mr. F. B. Evans. |
| 5. " Mr. N. MacMichael. | 10. " J. F. Hall. |
| 6. " Diwan Bahadur K. N. Arogya- | 11. " G. T. Boag. |
| swami Mudaliyar. | 12. " A. C. Tampoe. |

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Noes.—cont.

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| 13. Mr. S. H. Slater. | 40. Mr. B. Ramachandra Padayachi. |
| 14. " C. B. Cotterell. | 41. " K. Abdul Hye Sahib. |
| 15. " P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai. | 42. " S. Arpudaswami Udayar. |
| 16. " R. Foulkes. | 43. The Zamindar of Kallikota. |
| 17. The Zamindar of Seithur. | 44. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. |
| 18. Mr. Abdul Wahab Sahib. | 45. Mr. Saiyid Tajuddin Sahib. |
| 19. " C. D. Appavu Chettiyar. | 46. " H. F. P. Hearson. |
| 20. " H. B. Ari Gowder. | 47. " A. V. Bhanoji Rao. |
| 21. " A. B. Shetty. | 48. " B. Ramachandra Reddi. |
| 22. " J. Bheemayya. | 49. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapathi |
| 23. " J. A. Davis. | Mudaliyar. |
| 24. " V. Ch. John. | 50. The Raja of Panagal. |
| 25. " Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara. | 51. Sir A. P. Patro. |
| 26. " J. Kuppuswami. | 52. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. |
| 27. " R. Nagan Gowda. | 53. Khan Bahadur Saiyid Abdul Razaack Sahib |
| 28. Subadar Major Nanjappa Bahadur. | Bahadur. |
| 29. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. | 54. Mr. P. T. Rajan. |
| 30. " C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. | 55. " T. R. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar. |
| 31. " N. Sivaram. | 56. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. |
| 32. " M. Gangadhara Siva. | 57. " S. Kumaraswami Reddi- |
| 33. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami. | yar. |
| 34. Mr. Subrahmanya Mooppanar. | 58. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu. |
| 35. " Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai. | 59. Diwan Bahadur A. M. M. Murugappa |
| 36. " Daniel Thomas. | Chettiyar. |
| 37. " K. Krishnan. | 60. Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddi. |
| 38. " V. I. Muniswami Pillai. | 61. The Zamindar of Mirzapuram. |
| 39. " S. N. Dorai Raja. | |

Ayes 30. Noes 61.

The motion was lost.

IX

A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS CITY MUNICIPAL ACT.

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Madras City Municipal Act."

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—"I second it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"As no hon. Member has objected, leave is granted."

X

A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES ACT, 1920.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The Government have, in regard to this motion, raised the question that the Bill requires the previous sanction of His Excellency the Governor-General under rule 10 (3) of the Legislative Council Rules. Under that rule, if any such question arises, it should be referred to the authority which would have power to grant the sanction if it were necessary. And I therefore propose to refer the question to the decision of His Excellency the Governor-General."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Sir, if you agree that the question has arisen, I agree respectfully with your ruling that it must be referred to the Governor-General. But I request you to kindly give a ruling upon the words 'If any question arises'. If I may put it in an interrogative form, you will pardon me, Sir, does it mean that if anybody raises a question, the Member for Government or any other hon. Member, the question has arisen? I submit for your consideration that the question must arise on certain *prima facie*

[Mr. S. Satyamurti]

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reasonable grounds that the Bill is a Bill which requires, on a particular reading of the relevant sections of the Bill and the rules regarding sanction, the sanction of the Governor-General. Otherwise it will come to this. If a Member of this House or of the Government prima facie unreasonably says that it is a Bill which requires the sanction of the Governor-General, it may be held that a question has arisen. I should like to know whether the fact of its being raised is quite enough for holding that a question has arisen. I submit that a question there means a question appealing to a reasonable mind in the form of a question having two sides and therefore capable of being argued and decided upon. That is what I would submit for your considered ruling."

4-15
p.m.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"As to the point raised, when once it is brought to the notice of the President that sanction is necessary and when he feels that the question has been raised bona fide the further question arises whether the President is to give a tentative ruling and subject his ruling to the revision or otherwise of His Excellency the Governor in the case of a Bill governed by section 80-C of the Government of India Act or of His Excellency the Governor-General in the case of a Bill governed by section 80-A of the Government of India Act. My present view is the constitution does not provide that there should be a sort of appellate jurisdiction over the President. But I think it is desirable in all these cases when bona fide questions are raised to leave it to the final decision of the authority provided by the statute or rules. That is why in this case I propose to refer the question for the decision of His Excellency the Governor-General."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"May I take it therefore that you hold that not only a question has been raised but in your judgment a bona fide question has been raised?"

Mr. RAMANATH GOENKA :—"A similar Bill was introduced in the Central Provinces Legislative Council. It was not opposed by the Government and it was moved without the previous sanction of the Governor-General. I want just to put it before you for decision. I have no doubt about rule 19 (3) and I quite agree. But that question must be a bona fide one."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I have already said that the question was raised bona fide."

XI

THE MALABAR TENANCY BILL.

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I beg to move for leave to introduce the Malabar Tenancy Bill."

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—"I beg to second it."

Mr. MUPPIL NAYAR of Kavalappara :—"I oppose it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"When an objection is raised the Member has got the right to mention briefly the provisions of the Bill, and the objector has got also to state his reasons for objection very briefly."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"Sir, as you have been pleased to state you can, after a brief explanatory statement from me as well as the opposer, put the question to the House without further debate. In the first place, Sir, I know very well that my Friend, Kavalappara Muppil Nayar, being a janmi, is naturally opposed to the Tenancy Bill. But it was a surprise that he

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has opposed it at this stage. For, during the last six or seven years, a convention has sprung up in this Council not to oppose motions for leave to introduce a Bill. He being a new Member . . .

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Order, order. I do not think the hon. Member will be justified in talking about the practice of allowing the Bills in the first stage of leave to introduce being discussed. Under the Standing Orders he has to make a brief explanatory statement of the objects of the Bill."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"Yes, Sir; my Bill has not yet been published in the Gazette. It has been published in some newspapers and is practically a reproduction of the measure that was passed by an overwhelming majority in the last Council. With some slight variations of minor importance, I introduce practically an identical measure in this Council. I may just bring to the notice of such of the hon. Members as were not Members of the last Council that the Malabar Tenancy Bill was passed in the last Council by 43 votes against 24, and that it did not become law for the reason that His Excellency the Governor was not pleased to give his assent to it. I may also state that I have got the sanction of His Excellency the Governor-General for the introduction of this measure. The Local Government has appointed a committee to go into this question and it was after the appointment of that committee which is now sitting that the Governor-General gave his sanction to this Bill. I know also as a matter of fact that the Governor-General before giving his sanction consulted the Local Government. I have got the sanction of the highest authority for the introduction of this Bill and it is with that sanction I beg leave to introduce a measure which was once passed by this Council. I do not think it necessary to say anything more at this stage."

* Mr. MUPPIL NAYAR OF KAVALAPPARA :—"Mr. President, Sir, I oppose it on the ground that the Government have already appointed a committee to enquire into the question, and as such, by my Friend now introducing a Bill which would necessitate the appointment of a committee, it will be placing the present members of the committee in a very bad position. Because this committee will have to sit in judgment over the other committee."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I do not want a committee at all."

* Mr. MUPPIL NAYAR OF KAVALAPPARA :—"The select committee in case it is wanted. Apart from that I find that the present Bill is much more drastic than the one that was introduced by him on the previous occasion. Therefore the Council should not give leave to introduce this but wait for the decision of the committee now sitting."

The motion was put and carried.

A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS OUTPORTS LANDING AND SHIPPING FEES ACT, 1885.

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—"I would just move that this may be adjourned to Saturday next as Mr. Saldanha is not doing."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member Mr. Saldanha is not in his place and the motion is deemed to have been withdrawn."

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XIII

A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS VILLAGE COURTS ACT.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" I move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Madras Village Courts Act."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" I second it."

The motion was put and adopted.

XIV

MOTIONS ON MATTERS OF GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST.

COMMITTEE TO ENQUIRE INTO THE GRIEVANCES OF NON-GAZETTED OFFICERS.

* Rao Bahadur K. SITARAMA REDDI :—" I have made a speech the other day. If you have no objection I will refer to one or two points more."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I have no objection if the House has no objection. I wish to know whether the House is in a mood to allow the hon. Member who moved this resolution a chance to speak again."

(As the House signified its assent the Mover was allowed to continue.)

* Rao Bahadur K. SITARAMA REDDI :—" I thank the House for giving me this concession. It seems to me that it is the lot of this resolution to be always reached late in the day. The other day it was reached at 4-45 and to day it is 4-20. Since the last sitting of this Council a conference of the Non-gazetted Officers' Association was held at Trichinopoly and it has sent me a copy of the resolutions passed at the conference. My hon. Friend, Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar, my learned friend here, was president of that conference and I am sure he will guide the deliberations here also in redressing the grievances of the non-gazetted officers. One aspect of the question which appeals to me most is, I think, their request that the pension system should be replaced by contributory provident fund system like the one obtaining in the State Railways. This provident fund system obtains in the local boards and I see that the local board servants prefer it to the pension system. If a man retires or dies after putting in some years of service, he may not be entitled to any pension, but the provident fund will provide for his heirs, the widow or children with something to live upon for some time. I do not want to make any further speech upon this. I hope this House will pass this resolution unanimously. It is after all a modest request to appoint a committee of some Members of this House, of some officials of Government, and representatives of the association. The committee may decide one way or the other. A body which is 33,000 strong is certainly a body whose grievances require some investigation. With these few words, I beg leave to move this resolution."

4-30
p.m.

At this stage the hon. the Deputy President took the chair.

* This resolution was under the consideration of the Council at the time of adjournment on 24th August 1927—

"That this Council recommends to the Government that a committee consisting of two officers of Government, two Members of the Legislative Council and two representatives of the non-gazetted services chosen by the Non-gazetted Government Officers' Association, Madras, be appointed to inquire into and report on the grievances and demands of the non-gazetted officers."

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* Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" Madam, I beg to move an amendment to the resolution. My amendment stands thus:

'For all the words coming after the words "consisting of" in line 2, substitute the words "official and non-official Members of this Council elected by the Council be appointed to enquire into and report on the grievances of the non-gazetted and menial services of the Government and also the possibility of affording relief to them by effecting retrenchment in the number, pay and allowances of the services, gazetted and non-gazetted, the Committee having power to co-opt a member or members of the services concerned for the purposes of the enquiry."

"And the resolution as amended, if my amendment is passed, would read thus:

'This Council recommends to the Government that a committee consisting of official and non-official members of this Council elected by the Council be appointed to enquire into and report on the grievances of the non-gazetted and menial services of the Government and also the possibility of affording relief to them by effecting retrenchment in the number, pay and allowances of the services, gazetted and non-gazetted, the Committee having power to co-opt a member or members of the services concerned for the purposes of the enquiry.'

"In proposing this amendment, I would say that it has been always said whenever a committee of this sort was asked that there were no funds, and consequently that some sort of retrenchment was absolutely necessary in the higher services. I am not against the resolution as it was moved by the hon. the Mover. Whether my amendment is carried or not, I hope this House will be one in giving some sort of relief to the non-gazetted officers. As I do not wish to speak again, I shall briefly state the reasons for my amendment and say a few words on the resolution put forward by the hon. the Mover. I might state the history of this question, to those at least who are new to this Council, in a few words. The pay of the clerks, who form the chief body of the non-gazetted officers, was first of all fixed in 1859 at Rs. 15 and Rs. 12 on an investigation made under orders of Government by one Mr. Pelly. Then, later on, we find that even the Board of Revenue stated that Rs. 15, the pay which obtained in later years, was hardly enough, and representations were made to the Government. Then, we come to the war years when some allowances were given up to Rs. 6. In 1920 a committee was appointed by the Government called the 'Salaries Committee' which made a report. Now, very many objections have been taken to this report, and I shall refer to them briefly some time later. The Salaries Committee report, so far as the clerks were concerned, suggested a minimum starting pay of Rs. 30 per mensem in the mufassal and Rs. 35 in the city of Madras. Then, there was also a later report of Mr. Knapp, and then we find in the year 1921 a resolution moved in the Council which was originally made by a non-official Member to which an amendment was made by a Member of Government, the hon. Mr. Todhunter. The resolution as carried by the Council unanimously on the 16th of February 1921 was this:

'That this Council recommends to the Government that a committee of this Council be appointed, representative so far as possible of all the interests concerned, to scrutinize the proposals for the revision of salaries of non-gazetted officers which have been submitted to the Government of India and to make recommendations to the Government regarding them and the

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village officers and regarding the provision of any further funds, the voting of which may be involved by their adoption, the committee to be appointed and to commence its sittings at once and to make recommendations or at least an interim report within such time as may be fixed having regard to the dates appointed for the consideration of the budget.

"Now, a committee was appointed, the report of which is before me and in a few days after their appointment, by the end of the month of February 1921, they had practically made their report. But I would submit to the House that they themselves called the report an interim report. They said they could not go at length into the various grievances, and they suggested that instead of the minimum starting pay of Rs. 30 and Rs. 35 which was originally proposed by the Salaries Committee, it might be Rs. 35 and Rs. 40 respectively. But I would refer this hon. House to a few observations made by some members of that committee. One of the members, Dr. Gilbert Slater, said :

'When first a clerk enters the services as a lad from school at Rs. 30 per mensem or Rs. 35 per mensem, he is comparatively well off, and can afford to help his parents if he lives at home. It is later, at about the age of 30 and onwards, when he has a family of his own to support, that the pinch comes. I would therefore rather use such financial resources as are available for increased salaries to improve the pay of the middle-aged men, than to increase initial salaries.'

"The hon. Mr. M. D. Devadoss said as follows :—

'The plea of want of funds is no justification for refusing the very reasonable demands of the non-gazetted services. Funds could be found by practising the strictest economy and by retrenchment wherever possible. Without affecting efficiency, several highly paid offices and departments could be abolished and thereby considerable saving could be effected.'

"There are also other opinions, but I do not wish to take the time of this House.

"Then, again, the question came up on the 1st April 1925 on a resolution which was made by the hon. Member Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar, and that resolution also was passed by this House. But the Government did not appoint any committee.

"Now, I shall first state the chief grievances of the non-gazetted officers. There are very many grievances put forward by them. But, so far as I am concerned, I consider that the grievances put forward in respect of those officers who get less than Rs. 80 or Rs. 100 are of a very urgent nature, and I do not feel that there is very much need for helping those who get Rs. 80 or Rs. 100 or more. Then, there are two classes of servants in this category of people below Rs. 80, namely, clerks who get Rs. 35 with an annual increment of Rs. 1-8-0 up to Rs. 50 and then rising by Re. 1 annually to Rs. 60 and the menial servants, the peons and others in offices who get Rs. 12 to Rs. 18. Now, one of the grievances of the non-gazetted officers is that in recommending those salaries the Salaries Committee have not properly gone into the matter. Their first objection is that no examination of witnesses was made except some four or five persons who were questioned as regards rents in Madras. Therefore, their grievance is a legitimate one, viz., that any committee of enquiry should take evidence tendered before them, that family budgets should be examined, and that it is very necessary to hear what the affected people have to say on the matter. A very similar principle was adopted so far as the Public Services Commission and the Lee Commission that were appointed later on were concerned. In those cases, persons in the services concerned were examined, and there is no reason why these non-gazetted officers should be treated in a different way.

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"Then, the next objection is that the Salaries Committee took as the basis Rs. 15 which was paid in the year 1890, which as I said, was fixed in 1859. But the Committee took Rs. 15 as the standard for the decade 1890 to 1900 and then took account of the rise in prices since then till the year 1919 and found that prices rose in the ratio of 100 to 200 and odd. Therefore, they were for doubling the original salary of Rs. 15 in the case of clerks, and in the case of peons from Rs. 6 which was then current to Rs. 12. Now, in these cases, the chief point the non-gazetted officers make out, one which seems to me to be a very reasonable one, is that they should not have started with the assumption that the pay of Rs. 15 and Rs. 6 which were paid in the decade 1890-1900 was sufficient for their needs, whereas it was not actually so. On the other hand, if you are to make a proper calculation, you must take the prices in the year 1859 when that pay of Rs. 15 and Rs. 6 was fixed, and then raise those salaries according to the rise in prices. We find that prices have risen more than three times, from 1859 to 1919. Therefore, their salaries should be multiplied at least by three and not by two.

"Then, a very curious way in which estimates have been made by the Salaries Committee is that estimates for food were taken from the Jail Code and the Famine Code. I would submit that this is rather a very unfair way of estimating what would be necessary to make two ends meet for these persons.

"Now, I would also submit that there can be no two opinions on this matter, that the salary paid to these persons is hardly sufficient to maintain them, and that some sort of help should be given to them. I quite understand, though we have got a release of provincial contributions now, that everything out of that should not go for the salaries. But, all the same, I would submit that the old argument that there were no funds should not stand in the way, and though we may not be able to come up to the expectations of these officers—they put the minimum at Rs. 70 which I myself think is rather too high—there is no doubt that some sort of relief should be given. I have looked into the budgets of the Bombay and Bengal Governments for the year 1926-27, and I find that for similar classes of persons higher salaries are given; at least in the case of peons I find Rs. 20 is the maximum in Bombay whereas we give only Rs. 18, and in Bengal it is Rs. 22. Taking the all-India services and looking at the Postal department and the High Court and some municipalities, one will find that the salary which is given to a clerk or a peon in the service of the Madras Government is not certainly not so much as obtains in those quarters."

"Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—"I have great pleasure in seconding this amendment. About two years ago, I had the honour and privilege of moving an identical resolution on the floor of this House, and, for the information of new members, I may state that notwithstanding the opposition of the then Finance Member, Mr. R. A. Graham, it was carried by this House by a large majority. As the question has been discussed threadbare on the floor of this House, I have no desire to traverse the ground covered by the previous speakers. But I should like, with your permission, Sir, to solicit the attention of this House to what the then Finance Member, Mr. Graham, said. This is what he said :

'I do not want to be unsympathetic, and the Government do not want to lay themselves open to a charge of underpaying their servants. I think, however, that the remuneration offered by the Government compares favourably on the whole with that offered by private persons.'

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business men for similar service; and I do not think it would be right for the Government to pay much more than what such service can command. They are willing to accept any reasonable suggestion and will of course be the more ready to improve the position of the non-gazetted services if they feel that it is the unanimous opinion of the Council that that is a proper object on which to spend money, if money is available.

“That money is now available in some shape or form cannot be gainsaid, and the object of my hon. Friend, the Mover, in bringing this resolution before the Council is to impress upon the Government the strength and the volume of public opinion in favour of a resolution of this character. Therefore, it is our desire that this question should be made a live question so as to make the Government realize the fact that the House is really sincere about it and is anxious that the pay and prospects of the non-gazetted officers ought to be bettered. It is in that light and in that spirit I see this resolution brought forward by my hon. Friend the Mover. We want that this question should be satisfactorily solved. It is not that the Government is asked to commit itself to any definite action. It is not asking the Government to at once throw open its treasury and then disgorge the money by paying large amounts to these low-paid and at the same time overworked non-gazetted officers. All that it seeks is—and the request is very modest—that a committee be constituted to go into the question. Now, all that the then Finance Member said in connexion with this question was that the Government would be willing to accept any reasonable suggestion. The committee will be the proper body before which any reasonable suggestion can be made and it is only for the purpose of enabling us and enabling other persons interested in the betterment of the condition of the non-gazetted officers that we ask the Government to constitute a committee. Because a committee will be the proper forum for the purpose, being clothed with the necessary powers and competent to receive, to consider, and, if necessary, to act upon any reasonable suggestions that may be placed before it. Therefore I have very great pleasure in giving my support to this amendment.”

The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—“Now, the question before the House is that the resolution of Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddiyar be amended as follows :—

‘For all the words coming after the words “consisting of” in line 2 substitute the words “official and non-official members of this Council elected by the Council to enquire into and report on the grievances of the non-gazetted and menial services of the Government and also the possibility of affording relief to them by effecting retrenchment in the number, pay and allowances of the services, gazetted and non-gazetted, the committee having power to co-opt a member or members of the services concerned for the purposes of the enquiry.”’

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—“Deputy President, Madam, I have very great pleasure in supporting this amendment. I know that the members of the non-gazetted services would have no objection whatever to any method which this committee might resort to for giving them relief. My hon. Friend has said ‘by effecting retrenchment.’ In fact, it was the great disparity between the scales proposed for the two services that suggested the remedy now repeated by my friend of ‘effecting retrenchment’. Again, it was the great disparity in the scales of these gazetted and non-gazetted services that was partly responsible for a great deal of heart-burning. Because in this country social distinctions are based on caste we find that members of the gazetted and non-gazetted services are recruited from the same castes; they

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have the same social obligation, the same social standard to keep up, the same ceremonies to perform, the same expenses to incur in connexion with marriages, etc. Now, when the scales of pay of the gazetted services were increased, it was done very liberally and even more than liberally, whereas the Committee that sat to investigate the question of increasing the salaries of these non-gazetted services, went through their work in a hurry—one of the members of the Committee, Diwan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao himself complained of the haste with which very many points were discussed and considered and of the fact that much information that was indispensable for the proper discussion of the various points raised were not forthcoming and therefore it did not satisfy anybody. So, whether we find funds by effecting retrenchment or by utilization of a portion of the financial relief now granted to us, whatever be the source, it is very necessary to afford the non-gazetted officers the much-needed relief. All that these non-gazetted officers ask for is that their most pressing needs, especially as my hon. Friend Mr. Karant pointed out, the increase in the pay of the lower division clerks and the menials, should be met. The initial pay of the officers and the scale of increments should be liberally revised. There is no doubt that prices have gone up and it is an accepted fact. But what is not very carefully considered is that side by side with the rise in prices many other things have also risen. For instance, the school fees paid by these men for their girls and boys, and the price at which the school books, etc., are selling have increased enormously, also house rents, wages to servants, etc. In very many such ways, the lower division clerks especially are subjected to very great inconvenience, nay, to positive hardship. I find that even the members of the Civil Service are showing their sympathy to the non-gazetted officers. It is really a sign of the times that popular Collectors like Mr. Ellis and Mr. Dutt of Trichinopoly open conferences of these non-gazetted services and advise the members to carry on their agitation constitutionally. The very fact that the agitation of these lower services is constitutional and the constitutional aspect of it has been appreciated and encouraged by popular Collectors shows that their grievances are real and certainly not imaginary.

“Again, I may bring to the notice of the House the fact that the non-gazetted services do a sort of work which is to be appreciated by the House. In one sense I may call these services the steel-frame of the country, because it is on the laborious work that they are doing, dealing with records very carefully, preparing notes by reading several documents, etc., that it is possible for the superior officers to pass orders. They largely base their decisions upon them. Considering the very nature and value of the work done by these officers, it is only fair and equitable that their most real grievances should be gone into without any further delay by the committee proposed by my hon. Friend, the Mover of the resolution, in accordance with the amendment proposed by my hon. Friend from South Kanara. It is not necessary for me to go into further details. I will conclude with drawing the attention of my hon. Friends to the reply made by the hon. Mr. Graham who was the Finance Member at the time, to the Member for the University and others who championed the cause of the non-gazetted services. I am quoting from memory. He said that if each member of the non-gazetted services was to be given an additional salary of Rs. 5, the amount needed would come to Rs. 20 lakhs or so. Well, I think that by effecting retrenchment and by other means it

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should be possible for us to find the money required for redressing the grievances of these non-gazetted services, especially of the lower division clerks and menial servants."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—"Madam, I beg to support the amendment of my hon. Friend, Mr. Karant. I do not want to repeat the various arguments advanced by my previous speakers in support of the amendment. The grievances of the non-gazetted officers and the menial servants are real. They are low-paid men and the money value of their pay has been decreasing as the prices of food-stuffs, etc., were increasing year after year. Therefore it is absolutely necessary that a committee should go into the whole question very carefully and report to the Government so that they may do whatever possible under the circumstances.

"I support this amendment in preference to the original proposition because, the amendment is more comprehensive in that it deals with the grievances not only of the non-gazetted officers but also of the menial servants of the Government. The original proposition simply refers to the grievances and demands of the non-gazetted officers. It leaves out of consideration the cases of peons, daffadars, process-servers, amins, copyists, attenders, etc., whereas the amendment includes them all. The menial servants are worse off than the higher officers among the non-gazetted services. That is one reason why I support the amendment.

"The other reason why I support the amendment is that it proposes to effect retrenchment if necessary in the number, pay and allowances of the services, gazetted and non-gazetted and gives power to the committee to co-opt members of the services themselves to this committee. Therefore in every way the amendment seems to be better than the original motion, although we all sympathise with the object of it. I suppose there will not be any difference of opinion about it. The committee will report and then we will have to see how best to give effect to its recommendations. Therefore I heartily support the amendment."

* Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—"Madam, I support the amendment of Mr. Karant for the reason that it gives to the committee of enquiry a status much higher than that granted to it by the original resolution. I no doubt perceive one difference in the constitution of the committee as proposed in the original resolution and as proposed in the amendment. In the constitution of the committee as per amendment, representatives of the Non-Gazetted Officers' Association have no place. But I believe that in the practical working out of the matter that omission would not in any way materially affect the merits of the enquiry. Because, naturally the persons who are well-versed in these matters will certainly be asked to give evidence before the committee. Further, it might be that the members of the Association may not, after all, be very willing to serve as members of the committee, particularly because the committee has been empowered to suggest retrenchment in the gazetted services also. In these peculiar circumstances, it might be that the members of the Association may not be willing to serve on the committee conducting an enquiry which would naturally affect the vested rights of their superiors."

The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—"Is the hon. Member supporting Mr. Karant's amendment?"

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* Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—"Yes, Madam. I was saying that the omission of the non-gazetted officers in the amendment does not in any way materially affect the working of the committee. On the other hand it adds to the prestige of the committee, because the committee will be composed of official and non-official members of this Council. There is also power to co-opt a number of members from the non-gazetted services. This co-option will be naturally from the members who are aged in service. Therefore, as the previous speaker has put it, the amendment of Mr. Karant is more comprehensive than the original resolution and I hope that it will be accepted by the House and the grievances of these loyal servants of the Government will be redressed."

The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—"I hope the House is ready for the question."

The amendment 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.

APPENDIX I:

[Vide answer to question No. 716 asked by Muhammad Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 20th October 1927, page 258 supra.]

Year.	Sanctioned strength.	Brahmans.		Non-Brahmans.		Mohammedans.		Indian Christians.		Vacant.	
		Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
Guntur.											
1925	216	123	57.00	55	25.40	38	17.60	..	..	..	..
1926	218	121	55.50	57	26.40	38	17.40	..	..	2	0.90
1927	226	121	53.50	58	25.60	44	19.50	1	0.44	2	0.88
Nellore.											
1925	126	71	56.00	29	23.00	19	15.00	5	4.00	2	1.60
1926	126	72	57.00	29	23.00	19	15.00	6	5.00	..	..
1927	126	72	57.00	29	23.00	19	15.00	6	5.00	..	..
Chittoor.											
1925	134	63	47.00	55	41.00	12	9.00	3	2.20	1	0.70
1926	134	63	47.00	54	40.00	12	9.00	4	3.00	1	0.70
1927	134	59	44.00	50	37.00	13	9.70	4	3.00	28	6.00

a Kept vacant under High Court's orders.

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APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 747 asked by Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapathi Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 20th October 1927, page 244 supra.]

Name of the temple committees.	Name of the Member of the Legislative Council appointed as a Member.
1. Chittoor District Temple Committee.	M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur Bollini Muniswami Nayudu Garu, B.A., B.L.
2. Trichinopoly Hindu Devasathanam Committee.	Trichinopoly Mooka Pillai Narayanaswami Pillai Avargal.
	M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar Avargal.
3. Coimbatore Circle Temple Committee.	Rao Bahadur Conjeeveram Sadasiva Ratnasabhapathi Mudaliyar Avargal.
4. Cuddalore Circle Temple Committee.	K. Ramachandra Padayachi Avargal.
5. Salem Circle Temple Committee.	Cuddalore Dharmalingam Appavu Chettiyar Avargal.

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 748 asked by Mr. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 20th October 1927, page 245 supra.]

Number of applications from each community for admission into the Madras Veterinary College from 1920.

Year.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Muham-madans.	Indian Christians.	Anglo-Indians.	Depressed classes.	Total.
1920 ..	142	57	29	22	1	..	251
1921 ..	108	57	26	22	..	1	214
1922 ..	162	59	38	17	3	..	274
1923 ..	80	57	17	16	1	..	171
1924 ..	41	35	8	15	..	2	101
1925 ..	51	38	6	12	3	..	110
1926 ..	62	37	13	16	2	..	130
1927 ..	107	97	24	12	..	..	240

Number of stipends awarded in the Madras Veterinary College to students of each community from 1920.

Year.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Muham-madans.	Indian Christians.	Anglo-Indians.	Depressed classes.	Total.
1920 ..	14	11	6	6	1	..	38
1921 ..	19	11	4	4	..	..	38
1922 ..	11	9	6	2	2	..	30
1923 ..	3	7	3	2	..	..	15
1924 ..	6	5	2	..	..	2	15
1925 ..	4	8	3	..	..	..	15
1926 ..	4	4	2	4	1	..	15
1927 ..	8	7	3	2	..	..	15

20th October 1927]

Number of students from each community admitted into the Madras Veterinary College from 1920.

Year.	Brahmans.		Non-Brahmans.		Muham-madans.		Indian Christians.		Anglo-Indians.		Depressed classes.		Total.	
	Admitted.	Continued.	Admitted.	Continued.	Admitted.	Continued.	Admitted.	Continued.	Admitted.	Continued.	Admitted.	Continued.	Admitted.	Continued.
1920	14	14	11	11	6	6	6	4	1	1	..	..	38	36
1921	22	19	13	11	6	6	4	4	3	3	..	..	45	38
1922	24	14	14	10	10	6	3	4	3	3	..	..	50	36
1923	16	6	16	8	4	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	46	20
1924	9	6	9	9	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	23	20
1925	11	6	12	11	3	1	1	..	3	..	..	..	23	21
1926	16	6	13	9	3	6	6	1	..	..	..	..	38	32
1927	26	20	18	14	7	4	4	4	..	..	..	..	56	42

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Friday, the 21st October 1927.

The House met at 11 o'clock, Mr. President (the hon. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU Garu) in the Chair.

PRESENT:

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|--|--|
| Marjoribanks, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. N. E. | Madhavan Nayar, Mr. K. |
| Usman Sahib Bahadur, The hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad. | Mahmud Sobannad Sahib Bahadur. |
| Campbell, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. | Mallayya, Dr. B. S. |
| Macmillan, C.S.I., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. N. Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P. | Manikkavelu Nayar, Mr. M. A. |
| Ranganatha Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. A. | Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, T. M. |
| Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. | Muniswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur B. |
| Abdul Hye Sahib Bahadur, K. | Muniswami Pillai, Mr. V. I. |
| Abdul Razaq Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K. | Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara alias Kumaran Raman, Mr. |
| Adinarayana Chettiyar, Mr. T. | Muttaiyya Mudaliyar, Mr. S. |
| Anjaneyulu, Mr. P. | Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.). |
| Appavu Chettiyar, Mr. C. D. | Muthuranga Mudaliyar, Mr. C. N. |
| Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B. | Nagan Gowda, Mr. R. |
| Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. S. | Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A. |
| Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur. | Narayana Raju, Mr. D. |
| Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu, Mr. P. | Narayana Rao, Mr. Mothay. |
| Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V. | Narayanan Nambudripad, Rao Bahadur O. M. |
| Bheemayya, Mr. J. | Narayanawami Pillai, Mr. T. M. |
| Biswanath Das Mahasayo, Sriman. | Obi Reddi, Mr. C. |
| Bong, I.C.S., Mr. G. T. | Parasurama Rao Pantulu, Mr. A. |
| Chambers, Mr. G. | Patro, Kt., Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. |
| Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, Mr. T. K. | Premayya, Mr. G. R. |
| Congreve, Mr. O. R. T. | Raja of Panagal, K.C.I.E. (Sir P. Ramarayan-ningar). |
| Cotterell, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. C. B. | Rajan, Mr. P. T. |
| Davis, Mr. J. A. | Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. K. |
| Dorai Raja, Mr. S. N. | Ramachandra Reddi, Mr. B. |
| Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C. | Ramalinga Reddi, Mr. C. |
| Evans, C.S.I., I.C.S., Mr. F. B. | Ramanath Goenka, Mr. |
| Foulkes, Mr. R. | Ramasomayajulu, Mr. C. |
| Gangadara Siva, Mr. M. V. | Ramjee Rao, Mr. V. |
| Gnanavaram Pillai, Mr. P. J. | Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. U. |
| Gopala Menon, Mr. C. | Sahajanandam, Swami A. S. |
| Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S. | Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr. |
| Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C. | Sarabha Reddi, Mr. K. |
| Hall, C.B.E., I.C.S., Mr. J. F. | Satyamurti, Mr. S. |
| Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur, Abdul. | Seturatnam Ayyar, Mr. M. R. |
| Hampayya, Rai Sahib M. | Shetty, Mr. A. B. |
| Harisarvottama Rao, Mr. G. | Sitarana Reddi, Rao Bahadur K. |
| Hearson, Mr. H. F. P. | Siva Raj, Mr. N. |
| John, Mr. V. Ch. | Siva Rao, Mr. P. |
| Kaleswara Rao, Mr. A. | Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, Mr. K. S. |
| Karant, Mr. K. R. | Slater, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. S. H. |
| Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad. | Smith, Mr. J. Mackenzie. |
| Koti Reddi, Mr. K. | Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. R. |
| Krishnan, Mr. K. | Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. T. U. |
| Krishnan Nayar, Diwan Bahadur M. | Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R. |
| Krishnaswami Nayar, Mr. K. V. | Subrahmanya Moopanar, Mr. S. |
| Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri. | Subrahmanya Pillai, Mr. Chavadi K. |
| Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S. | Swami, Mr. K. V. R. |
| Kuppuswami, Mr. J. | Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur, Nattam Dubash Kadir Sahib. |
| | Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed. |
| | Thomas, Mr. D. |
| | Tulasiram, Mr. L. K. |

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PRESENT—cont.

Uppi Sahib Bahadur, K.
 Vanavudaiya Goundar, Mr. S. V.
 Venkatapati Raju, Mr. P. O.
 Venkatarama Ayyar, Mr. K. R.
 Venkatarama Sastri, C.I.E., Mr. T. R.
 Venkataramana Ayyangar, Mr. C. V.
 Venkatarangam Nayudu, Mr. C.

Venkish, Mr. S.
 Wood, Mr. C. E.
 Zamindar of Gollapalli.
 Zamindar of Kallikota.
 Zamindar of Mirzapuram.
 Zamindar of Seithur.

I

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

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 President will 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 supplementary 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.

Medical

Improvements to the Government Castle and Gosha Hospital, Triplicane.

* 758 Q.—MR. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR: With reference to the answers given to supplemental questions to original question No. 536 asked at the meeting of the Council held on the 25th March 1927, will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased—

(a) to furnish a statement of the works in the hands of the Consulting Architect when the Government had called for a complete estimate of the cost of the whole scheme of improvements to the Hospital; and

(b) to state—

(1) when the Memo. was issued to the Consulting Architect for the preparation of the estimate;

(2) what was the order of the priority in which this urgent work was placed;

(3) by whom the orders of urgency is determined, whether it is by the Minister or the Consulting Architect;

(4) what time is generally allowed by the Government for the preparation of estimates for a scheme of such magnitude;

(5) whether the Government keep a diligent watch over the progress made in the preparation of estimates of such urgent schemes;

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(6) whether periodical progress reports are submitted to Government, and if so, to which Secretary and on what dates;

(7) whether the progress reports of such works have been submitted to Government in 1925, 1926 and 1927, and if so, on what dates;

(8) what orders were passed on each occasion on such reports especially in regard to the delay in the preparation of the estimates for such urgent works;

(9) on what dates the present Minister, his predecessor and the Surgeon-General inspected the Caste and Gosha Hospital, Triplicane, and other hospitals in the City after the medical administration had passed into the hands of the Ministry, and what remarks each of them entered in the Visitors' books kept in the hospitals in regard to the urgent needs of each institution;

(10) whether the present Minister had drawn the attention of the Surgeon-General in regard to the undesirable location of the labour room in the Gosha Hospital, and if so, when and what action had been taken by the Surgeon-General in this regard and what further action had been taken by the Public Works Department in regard to the acceleration of the preparation of the estimates for the improvement of the Victoria Hospital;

(11) whether it is a fact that out-patients crowd into the hospital verandas and stroll about for want of a proper waiting room; and

(12) whether this has been brought to the notice of the Surgeon-General or the Minister at any time by a petition from the public or by the officer in charge of the institution?

A.—(a) No.

(b) (1) The Chief Engineer was asked for an approximate estimate on 10th January 1927.

(2) & (3) No priority list is maintained.

(4) Government do not specify times in such cases.

(5) No.

(6) No.

(7) No.

(8) None.

(9) A statement^a is laid on the table. The Surgeon-General inspects all hospitals once a year and also on other occasions when necessary. He does not generally make any remarks in the Visitors' books but takes action separately on any points calling for notice.

(10) The Surgeon-General was asked in May last whether it was possible to arrange more suitable accommodation for the labour room temporarily, pending the construction of a new labour room, which is included in the Hospital Improvement scheme. The Surgeon-General replied that it was not possible to find more suitable accommodation for the labour room in the existing buildings. The question was accordingly dropped. The Chief Engineer has been asked to expedite the preparation of the estimates.

(11) Yes.

(12) Yes.

^a Printed as Appendix I on pages 389-392 infra.

[21st October 1927]

Industries*Export of oil-seeds to foreign countries.*

* 759 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the nature and quantity of oil-seeds that are exported to foreign countries; and

(b) whether the Government propose to conduct experiments to find out the cheapest process of expelling oil from oil-seeds by machinery?

						Tons.
A.—(a)	Coriander	...	...	...	...	787
	Castor	...	...	...	...	20,839
	Cotton	...	...	...	...	664
	Groundnut	...	...	...	...	370,017
	Sesamum	...	...	...	...	2,225
	Niger	...	...	...	...	2,584

(b) Yes.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"May I know from the hon. Minister why foreign countries are taking away so much materials from this country and for what purpose they are used?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I am not in the know, Sir."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"May I know whether it is not for extracting oils from these seeds and sending them back to this country?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"It might be."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—"May I know if the Government have any proposals of extracting oil from oil-seeds and sending it to foreign countries?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member will have to explain how it is connected with the answer given to this question. The question is with regard to the quantity exported."

Veterinary*Alleged practice of seniors working under juniors in the Madras Veterinary College.*

* 760 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that seniors from the Civil Veterinary department are brought to the Madras Veterinary College to work under their juniors as lecturers and assistant lecturers; and

(b) if so, whether the Government will put a stop to such a practice?

A.—(a) & (b) There have been no such cases.

* Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"May I know whether a senior officer, Mr. Parthasarathi Nayudu, was made to work under his junior Mr. Muniappan as an assistant lecturer in the Veterinary College?"

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The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"If the hon. Member gives me reference, I have no objection to ascertain the information."

* Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI:—"May I know whether any juniors have been promoted to the selection grade?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"In the selection grade, appointments are always filled up by selection."

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI:—"I know that. But I want to know whether any Civil Veterinary Assistants have been promoted to the selection grade?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Those promoted should naturally be from among the Civil Veterinary Assistants."

Corporation of Madras*Proposed cutting off of water-supply to private services.*

* 761 Q.—Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have perused the note submitted by the Commissioner of the Corporation of Madras to the Corporation Council on 9th August 1927 'proposing the cutting off of water-supply to all private services and erect temporarily about 2,000 stand pipes in addition in the city of Madras';

(b) the numbers of house connections thus proposed to be cut off and the present population of the city and the average number of persons occupying each house; how many streets there are in the city;

(c) whether the Government have perused the remarks of Mr. O. Tanikachala Chettiyar, a councillor, on the note;

(d) whether the Commissioner has had any training in District administrative charge as Collector and if so for what period of time; and

(e) how many there are of Indian officers who have had experience of District administrative work as Collectors for a period of five years and over and are available for being put in-charge of the city of Madras?

A.—(a) & (c) Yes.

(b) The number of house connections is about 30,000. The population is estimated at 530,000.

Information of the average number of persons occupying each house is not available. There are 2,366 streets in the City.

(d) Yes; for about three months in 1921.

(e) There are three Indian officers with five years' district administrative experience as Collectors. The Government do not agree that lengthy experience of district administration is necessarily a qualification for the post of Commissioner in the City of Madras.

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I ask the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government who is not here or the hon. the Revenue Member who is here what are the qualifications necessary for the post of Commissioner of Corporation in the City of Madras? In answer to clause (e) of the question they

[21st October 1927]

say 'The Government do not agree that lengthy experience of district administration is necessarily a qualification for the post of Commissioner in the City of Madras'."

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"It would be rather difficult to answer a question which is not my concern. I can give my personal views if the hon. Member wants them."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"I have no use for them."

"May I request you, Mr. President, to put off this question until the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government is here. From the answer given to clause (e) of the question, you will notice that the Government state 'the Government do not agree that lengthy experience of district administration is necessarily a qualification for the post of Commissioner in the City of Madras.' I want to know what are the qualifications of the present incumbent of the post that he should have been put over other officers who have district experience?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I wish to know from the Treasury Bench whether the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government has made any arrangements with his Colleagues to answer this question."

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"There is understanding among us that if any one of us is absent, the others may answer on his behalf."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I know, Sir, whether you approve of that arrangement? In the House of Commons if a particular Minister is absent unless he has specially delegated his Secretary or Under Secretary to answer on his behalf they should not answer. That being so, may I ask whether the hon. Minister for Development can answer this question and, if so, whether he knows the facts behind this question and whether he holds a general power of attorney or special power of attorney?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I do not think it is at all a good respect shown to the Members of this House to give a sort of general delegation to the fellow-Members of the Treasury Bench on each occasion when Members of the Treasury Bench find it inconvenient to be present in the House at the proper time. I think they should delegate any Member and the Member so delegated will have to say 'I have been asked to answer'."

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Of course I bow to your ruling, Sir. It is just possible that a Member in charge may at the last moment find himself unable to be in time in the House to answer the questions concerning his portfolio. In such a case how can he specially delegate that task to one of his Colleagues?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Why, as we are all connected by telephone, the Minister in charge can ask the President or his Colleagues to request the President to postpone the question concerning him till he comes."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"Is the hon. Minister for Development prepared to answer the supplementary questions on this question?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"As a special case and as we expect the Minister in charge very soon, I shall postpone these questions until he comes."

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Questions 761 to 770 were held over until the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government came into the House.

(For further supplementary questions on this question, please see pages 340-342 infra.)

Qs. 762 to 770.—Please see pages 342-350 infra.

Civil Justice

Abolition of imprisonment for debt.

* 771 Q.—Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the question of the abolition of imprisonment for debt has been under the consideration of Government;

(b) whether the question was originated by the Madras Government or by the Government of India;

(c) in what stage that question is at present;

(d) whether the High Court has been consulted in the matter; and

(e) whether the Government have ascertained how this form of enforcing payment of debt has been dealt with in England and other European countries and in America and in other civilized countries and if so, whether they will be pleased to place the materials collected by them on the table?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Madras Government.

(c) It has been decided that the question of abolishing imprisonment for debt need not be pursued further now.

(d) Yes.

(e) The Government have obtained some information regarding the law prevailing in England and America. Some of the materials collected have already been placed on the Editors' Table with G.O. No. 792, Home (Judicial), dated 3rd April 1918.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I ask, with reference to the answer to clause (c) of this question, why the Government has decided that the question of abolition of imprisonment for debt need not be pursued further now?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"That is a question which cannot be answered in a short statement. I must ask for notice."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"With reference to the answer to clause (d) of this question, may I ask what was the opinion of the High Court on this matter?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"I must ask for notice."

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"With reference to the answer given to clause (e), may I ask the hon. the Law Member whether in view of the fact that none of us were in this Council when this old Government Order was placed on the table the same will be placed on the table of the House?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"Yes."

[21st October 1927]

Appointment of Mr. Appa Rao as a special officer to enquire into the working of the Translation and Printing Department—High Court.

* 771-A Q.—MR. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. D. Appa Rao, acting Deputy Registrar of the High Court, was appointed last year as the special officer to enquire into the working of the Translation and the Printing Department, High Court, on a monthly salary of Rs. 1,000 ;

(b) whether it is a fact that immediately before the above appointment, the Retrenchment Committee of the High Court which had also enquired into the working of the Translation and Printing Department had submitted its report ;

(c) what was the necessity for appointing Mr. D. Appa Rao when there had not been sufficient time for the High Court to consider the report of the Retrenchment Committee ;

(d) whether it is a fact that this new appointment was created when Mr. D. Appa Rao who had been acting as Deputy Registrar, was about to revert as Assistant Registrar ;

(e) what were the conclusions arrived at by Mr. D. Appa Rao, how they have been different from those of the Retrenchment Committee and how far they have been given effect to ;

(f) whether it would not have been possible for the Assistant Registrar to enquire into the working of the Translation and Printing Department as additional work ; and

(g) whether the Government will see that in making similar appointments due regard will be had to economy ?

A.—(a) Mr. Appa Rao was so appointed but his salary was Rs. 500 a month.

(b) The High Court Reorganisation Committee submitted its report to the Government on the 28th May 1926. The appointment was recommended by the High Court on 14th September 1926 and sanctioned by Government on 20th October 1926.

(c) In its report the Committee made certain proposals for the improvement of the Translation and Printing Department which were put into effect at once by the High Court ; but it was recognized that the Committee had neither the detailed knowledge nor the time at its disposal to examine the working of the department fully and it was absolutely necessary that a complete and exhaustive examination should be made of the quality and quantity of the work done and of the methods of supervision. A copy of the letter* from the High Court R.O.C. No. 3205/26, dated 14th September 1926, is appended.

(d) The appointment was sanctioned nearly three months before Mr. Appa Rao was expected to revert as Assistant Registrar.

(e) Mr. Appa Rao's report is laid on the table. The Government will consider what action they should take on it when they have received the recommendations of the High Court.

(f) No.

(g) The Government always has due regard to economy.

* Printed as Appendix IV-A on pages 395-397 infra.

[21st October 1927]

Alleged supersession of the claims of Mr. Abbas Ali.

* 772 Q.—RAO BAHADUR C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the names of Messrs. Abbas Ali and N. Chandrasekhara Ayyar were both considered about June last year by the Government for appointment as District Judges ;

(b) whether the appointments were not then made on the ground that for temporary vacancies for the Judicial Department it is inadvisable to make appointments from members practising at the Bar ; and

(c) why when the appointment of City Civil Court Judge fell vacant the claims of Mr. Abbas Ali were overlooked ?

A.—(a) to (c) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 719.

Valuation of small cause suits filed in sub-courts, when the value is below and above Rs. 500.

* 773 Q.—MR. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether in small cause suits entertained in sub-courts, a court-fee of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent is levied on all such suits of the value below Rs. 500, and of $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on suits of the value of Rs. 500 and above ;

(b) if not, in which courts it is so levied ; and

(c) whether the Government propose to remove the anomaly by amending the Court Fees Act, if necessary, so as to levy only $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent court-fee on all small cause suits triable by Subordinate Judges ?

A.—(a) & (b) Yes.

The court-fee leviable on small cause suits of value not exceeding Rs. 500 is $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent and that on suits of value exceeding Rs. 500 but not exceeding Rs. 1,000 is $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

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

MR. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—“ May I ask the hon. the Law Member whether he is aware that his predecessor in office at the time of the budget discussions in March last gave a clear undertaking that he would get modifications made early with regard to court fees and why this long delay ? ”

The hon. MR. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ The High Court had to be consulted in the matter and the rules had to be drafted, but I hope orders will be issued very early.”

Alleged delay in the granting of certified copies in Civil and Revenue courts in the mufassal.

* 774 Q.—MR. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether any representations were made to the Government that there is usually inordinate delay in the granting of certified copies in Civil and Revenue courts in the mufassal ; and

[21st October 1927]

(b) whether the Government have taken or propose to take any steps to enable applicants to obtain certified copies in urgent cases, within the course of one day, if necessary, by levying a special fee not exceeding Re. 1 per whole application as in the registration offices?

A.—(a) No.

(b) No such proposal has been considered by the Government.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—“ May I request the Government to find out whether there is not usually inordinate delay in the granting of certified copies in the Civil and Revenue courts in the mufassal ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ If specific instances of inordinate delay are brought to notice, an enquiry will be made.”

Criminal Justice

Order served by the Sub-Magistrate of Salem under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, on the organizers of the Arya-Vaisya Youths' Conference.

* 775 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether he is aware that the Arya-Vaisya Youths' Conference took place at Salem on 4th July 1927 ;

(b) whether the Sub-Magistrate of Salem was present at the Conference hall on the afternoon of that day ;

(c) whether it is the fact that people who have nothing to do with the Youths' Conference had taken possession of the Conference hall prior to the time that the adjourned meeting of the Youths' Conference was to have been held ;

(d) whether it is the fact that the President of the Youths' Conference Mr. Mothey Narayana Rao, M.L.C., Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar, M.L.C., and Mr. T. Bagavantam Gupta, B.A., B.L., requested the Sub-Magistrate to help them to get possession of the hall and whether they also made a similar appeal to the police sub-inspectors present there ;

(e) whether it is a fact that neither the Police nor the Sub-Magistrate would help the organizers of the Youths' Conference to regain possession of the Conference hall from people who were unlawfully occupying it and creating noise and disturbance ;

(f) whether it is a fact that the Sub-Magistrate without taking any effort to help the organizers of the Conference to gain possession of the hall suddenly wanted to serve an order under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, on Mr. T. Bagavantam Gupta and the organizers of the Youths' Conference ;

(g) whether it is a fact that when Mr. T. Bagavantam Gupta asked the Sub-Magistrate whether he had ascertained the facts as to who were the people rightfully entitled to possession of the hall and also the names of those who were obstructing them, the Sub-Magistrate admitted he had not made any such enquiries ;

(h) whether it is a fact that the Sub-Magistrate retired for a while and then suddenly entered the Conference hall and cleared it with the help of the police making a pretence of reading something which however nobody could hear ;

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(i) whether it is a fact that after clearing the hall he prevented any one, including the organizers of the Conference, from entering the hall and continuing the Conference ; and

(j) what is the order read out by the Sub-Magistrate when clearing the hall and under what provision of law did he do so ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Arya-Vaisya Youths' Conference announced at 12 noon on the 4th July 1927 that the Youths' Conference was over and that there would be a religious conference that afternoon. The religious conference was accordingly held in the hall in the afternoon.

(d) & (e) The facts are as follow :—

The organizers of both the conferences applied to the Sub-Magistrate for help ; the party of the religious conference to retain, that of the Youths' Conference, to regain possession of the hall. Both parties were persuaded by the Sub-Magistrate and the Police to settle their differences amicably. While the Police and the Sub-Magistrate were endeavouring to bring both the parties to an amicable settlement two members of the Youths' Conference tried to disturb the religious conference. This caused a commotion ; the situation assumed some seriousness and the proprietor of the hall also wanted the hall to be restored to him as he apprehended damage to his property. The Sub-Magistrate therefore requested the president of the religious conference to wind up the proceedings and under section 127, Criminal Procedure Code, directed the two parties to leave the hall. This they did peacefully.

(f) No.

(g) The Government have no information as to any questions said to have been asked by Mr. T. Bhagavantam Gupta but they believe that the Sub-Magistrate did make enquiries as to which party was entitled to possession of the hall.

(h) No.

(i) Yes, for the reasons stated in the answer to clauses (d) and (e).

(j) No order was read out by the Sub-Magistrate as alleged.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ With reference to clause (d) of the question, may I know from the hon. the Law Member whether he is aware that the President of the Youths' Conference is Mr. Mothey Narayana Rao, and that he asked the Sub-Magistrate to help him to get the possession of the hall, and if so, may I know why the Sub-Magistrate did not accede to his request but agreed to the request of somebody else who had no right to adjourn the Conference ? And may I know what are the facts ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ The facts have been placed before the House.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ May I invite your attention to the answer given in clauses (d) and (e) ? There it is stated that ‘ the organizers of both the Conferences applied to the Sub-Magistrate for help ’. May I ask why the Sub-Magistrate went out of his way and ignored the request of

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Mr. Mothey Narayana Rao and the President of the Conference and agreed to the request of somebody else? Will the hon. Member be pleased to throw some light on this information?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"This information is just now given to me by the hon. Member opposite."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA OHETTIYAR:—"The information is already in the question in clauses (d) and (e)."

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"I have already fully answered clauses (d) and (e)."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member will have to satisfy himself with the answer given."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA OHETTIYAR:—"The answer given is that somebody else asked the Sub-Magistrate to intervene and he asked him what had to be done in the matter. My complaint is that the Sub-Magistrate did not ask the proper person as to what had to be done in the matter."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member on behalf of the Government says that the answer has already been given. So, the hon. Member, Mr. Adinarayana Ohettiayar, will have to be satisfied whether the answer is good, bad or indifferent."

Cases conducted before the Subdivisional Magistrate of Nandyal.

* 776 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: With reference to the reply to the supplementary question to question No. 324 regarding cases conducted before the Subdivisional Magistrate of Nandyal, answered on 27th August 1927, that he will call for information, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to call for it and place it on the table of the House?

A.—The information is placed on the table.^a

Irrigation

Repairs to the supply channel to the Markapur tank.

* 777 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: With reference to the reply to my question No. 336 answered on 27th August 1927 regarding repairs to the supply channel to the Markapur tank, will the hon. the Law Member be now pleased to call for the information and place the same on the table of the House?

A.—The Chief Engineer's report dated 15th October 1927 is laid on the table.^b

Q 778.—Please see page 351 infra.

Preparation of estimate for the reconstruction of Thorrigedda sluice in East Godavari.

* 779 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether any estimate is prepared for the reconstruction of Thorrigedda sluice in East Godavari; and

(b) if not, whether the Government propose to prepare one at an early date?

^a Printed as Appendix V on page 397 infra.

^b Printed as Appendix V-A on pages 397-398 infra.

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A.—The Chief Engineer has been asked to re-examine the Thorrigedda scheme, and his report is awaited.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"May I know from the hon. the Law Member for how long he has been awaiting the report?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"I must ask for notice."

Necessity of utilizing the waters of the Kistna for extension of irrigation in the upland taluks.

* 780 Q.—Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM OHETTI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) why the Kistna Reservoir project which has been worked out by Colonel Ellis in 1912 is still kept in abeyance;

(b) whether the Government will be pleased to obtain the orders of the Secretary of State to put this project into execution at an early date;

(c) whether it is a fact that the India Government has proposed radical alterations in the estimates of this project by changing the reservoir-site to the Nevali Kalluchi spur lower down Amaravati for a reservoir of a much smaller capacity thereby confining the scope of the project to the improvement of the delta irrigation only, and abandoning altogether the upland irrigation under the project;

(d) if it is so, what is the view taken by the Madras Government in this matter;

(e) whether the Madras Government has pressed on the attention of the India Government the very great necessity that exists of extending irrigation to upland taluks in preference to the improvement of the delta irrigation;

(f) in view of the great necessity that exists of utilizing the waters of the Kistna river for further extension of irrigation in the upland taluks with a view to the prevention of famine, whether this Government will be pleased to press on the attention of the Government of India the taking up of the Daida project of Colonel Heid which would irrigate the country up to the Pennar river in the Nellore district;

(g) whether it is a fact that the Tungabhadra reservoir has been designed so as to supply water for second crop irrigation in the Kistna delta during the years in which the Bellary ryots do not require water for dry crop irrigation, their requirements for dry crop irrigation being only once in five or six years, i.e., when there is failure of rainfall;

(h) if this is so, whether the Government will point out to the Government of India that it is utterly unnecessary to construct a reservoir lower down Amaravati only for the purpose of improvement of delta irrigation; and

(i) what improvement has been effected in the Kistna Delta irrigation by the recent installation (in 1925) of 6 feet falling shutters on the Bezvada anicut?

A.—(a) & (c) to (f) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 328 put at the meeting of 27th August 1927.

(b) The answer is in the negative. The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to clause (f) of question No. 601.

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- (g) & (h) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 329 put at the meeting of 27th August 1927.
- (i) The Government cannot state at present what improvement has been effected. The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 1211 put at the meeting of 8th February 1926.

Project schemes on the Kistna and Tungabhadra rivers, besides the Kistna and Tungabhadra Reservoir projects.

* 781 Q.—Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether, besides the Kistna and the Tungabhadra Reservoir projects which have been worked out in detail, there are any other rough schemes worked out for storage works on the Kistna and the Tungabhadra rivers; and

(b) if so, whether the Government will be pleased to state what such schemes are and the scope of each of them as roughly worked out till now?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 380 put at the meeting of the 27th August 1927.

Memorial from the ryots of the Ongole taluk regarding the Gundlakamma project.

* 782 Q.—Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether memorials have been received by the Government from a large number of villages in the Ongole taluk south of the Gundlakamma river requesting that the Gundlakamma Reservoir project may be reconsidered and taken up now;

(b) whether the memorialists agreed to pay a water-rate of Rs. 10 per acre and also a betterment fee of Rs. 20 per acre; and

(c) whether, in view of the famine and water scarcity of the said tract of the country this year, they will be pleased to consider the memorials favourably?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 381 put at the meeting of August 1927.

Gauging operations in the Gundlakamma river before and after 1916.

* 783 Q.—Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to place on the table the data of the gauging operations of the Gundlakamma river carried on prior to the abandoning of the project in 1916 and later, if any?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to clause (a) of question No. 381 put at the meeting of August 1927.

Villages commanded by the Gundlakamma project.

* 784 Q.—Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to lay on the table a list of villages and the area in each village commanded by the Gundlakamma project?

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A.—A copy* of the letter from the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, No. 1924/27-O.E.P., dated 30th September 1927, with its enclosures is placed on the table.

Variations in the several estimates of the Gundlakamma project.

* 785 Q.—Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI: Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Major Hasted has originally worked out the Gundlakamma project and his scheme was for a reservoir of an area of 90 to 100 square miles and to irrigate 150,000 acres;

(b) whether a later estimate in 1901 reduced the scope of the project to 35,000 acres and a net return of 6½ per cent on the capital outlay;

(c) whether it is a fact that latterly Mr. J. P. Davidson was of opinion that 45,000 acres would be irrigated under the project by the stored water being credited with its full duty and ultimately in 1916 the estimate was reduced to 20,000 acres irrigation only and a return of only 1.35 per cent on the capital outlay;

(d) what is the cause for all these vast variations; and

(e) whether the Government will be pleased to cause the matter to be thoroughly examined?

A.—(a) Major Hasted did not work out a detailed scheme—he merely proposed the construction of a reservoir with a spread of 90 to 100 square miles to irrigate about 150,000 acres.

(b) Yes—but the net return anticipated was 4.9 per cent, not 6.5.

(c) Yes.

(d) The yield from the catchment area anticipated in the earlier stages of the project was subsequently found to be too sanguine, and the gaugings from 1912 to 1914 went to show that it would be unsafe to depend on getting more than 5,000 m.c.ft. in the reservoir.

(e) The Government have called for some further information from the Chief Engineer, and when it comes, will again consider whether it is desirable to make any further examination of the project.

Exclusion of the Gundlakamma Project scheme from the modified Kistna Reservoir project.

* 786 Q.—Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state with reference to paragraph 2 of the Government Order abandoning the Gundlakamma project—

(a) the reasons for not including this scheme in the modified Kistna Reservoir project in the year 1908; and

(b) whether since Government have decided in 1916 to abandon this project, the Government will consider the feasibility of including the Gundlakamma wet scheme in the Kistna Reservoir project now?

A.—(a) The modified project was designed expressly to confine the irrigable area to the country north of the Gundlakamma and

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east of the main canal because the financial prospects of the original project, including these areas worked out so unfavourably.

- (b) No. It could not possibly be included with any chance of profit.

Pulikonda (Musi) Reservoir project and gauge readings.

* 787 Q.—Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI: With reference to the answer of the hon. the Law Member to question No. 271 answered on 15th March 1927 and No. 348 answered on 17th March 1927 on the Pulikonda (Musi) Reservoir project, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether sufficient data have been obtained of the gauge readings of the Musi river to enable the project to be put into execution in 1928 as stated in the reply to the latter question;

(b) whether it is a fact that current meter gaugings have been ordered to be stopped this year;

(c) whether the Government will be pleased to place on the table the data obtained of the current meter gaugings of the river taken in previous years; and

(d) if satisfactory readings of the current meter have been obtained in previous year, why it is still necessary to continue a river gauge at the spot this year?

A.—(a) Seventeen years' gauge readings are now available and from these and from the surface falls the supply available in each year has yet to be worked out. In answer to question No. 348 of the 17th March last, it was stated that the work would be taken up for consideration (not for execution) in 1928. The discharge calculations will be taken up for examination in 1928, after those for the Duvvaleru project now on hand are completed.

(b) Three years' current meter gaugings are available and these are considered sufficient to give an estimate of the quantity of flow for a given gauge. Hence, further gaugings have been discontinued.

(c) A statement giving the data obtained from the current meter gaugings is appended.*

(d) Though gaugings with the current meter have been stopped as explained in (b), it is proposed to continue ordinary gauge readings (of the depth of flow) until 1928, because the larger the number of years from which calculations are made in this respect, the better.

788 Q.—Please see pages 351–353 infra.

* Printed as Appendix VII on page 399 infra.

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Increased estimates for Tuticorin Harbour scheme.

* 789 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether in respect of Tuticorin Deep Water Harbour scheme, the commercial interests, both Indian and European, have been interviewed, with regard to dredging and increase in rates as stated in reply to question No. 220, dated 4th March 1927; and

(b) if so, what is the result of such interview?

A.—(a) & (b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to G.O. No. 284, Finance (Marine), dated 17th May 1927, which has been placed on the Editors' Table.

Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"May I know from the hon. the Law Member whether the question of the present scheme being proceeded with at the present site was referred to a committee of Expert Harbour Engineers?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"It was referred to a committee of Expert Harbour Engineers."

Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"May I know whether the Government have received intimation of the recommendations of this committee of Expert Harbour Engineers?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"We received a telegram regarding the suggestions as to what should be done before they submit their final report."

Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"In view of the fact that the Committee of Expert Harbour Engineers is going to be against the continuance of the present scheme and it has recommended an alternative scheme, may I know whether the Government are prepared to suspend the operations at least now?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"The Government have already suspended the dredging operations."

Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"May I know how long the operations are going to be suspended in pursuance of the present policy of the Government?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"I cannot say that exactly."

Motor Vehicles Act

Rates of charges for taxis.

* 790 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) when the rates of charges for motor vehicles running for hire were fixed;

(b) whether the prices of motor vehicles and of petrol have gone down since then;

(c) whether the services of chauffeurs also have become cheaper since then; and

(d) whether the Government have considered the desirability of reducing the rates that can be charged?

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4.—(a) The fee payable for the grant of 'G' permits for motor vehicles to ply for hire was fixed in 1916. The scale of fares payable by passengers and the rates of licence fees are determined by each District Board by means of by-laws framed under subsection (2) of section 166 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920. As the by-laws were adopted by the several District Boards on different dates no particular date can be given.

(b) The Government believe so.

(c) The Government have no information.

(d) No.

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED:—"With reference to the answer to clause (d), may I know whether he will consider the proposal to reduce the rates of charges for motor vehicles?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question has already been answered."

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED:—"May I submit that the answer of the Government is that they have not considered the desirability of reducing the rates? My present question is whether they will consider the question now."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"No, Sir."

Panchayat Courts

Villagers in each community eligible for membership of the Pudukudi Village Panchayat Court.

* 791 Q.—Rao Sahib R. SRINIVASAN: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state the number of resident adult male villagers, among Brahmans, Non-Brahmans and Adi-Dravidas, eligible to be members of the Pudukudi Village Panchayat Court, Wallajah taluk, North Arcot district?

A.—Brahmans 11, Non-Brahmans 8, and Adi-Dravidas 1.

Police

Alleged shooting and torture by the Police in Kurnool district.

* 792 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: With reference to the reply to my question No. 854 answered on 27th August 1927, regarding shooting and torture by the Police in Kurnool district, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to place the information called for on the table of the House?

A.—Yes. A statement is laid on the table.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"I see from the appendix that the statement is given for the year 1927. My question was what was the number of cases of torture and shooting from 1925 up to date. Am I to take it that in 1925 and 1926 there were no torture cases?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"The information placed on the table is all that has been reported to the Government. I will make further enquiries whether there were any cases in 1925 and 1926."

Printed as Appendix VIII on page 400 infra.

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Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"In view of the fact that in the year 1927, excluding the Koilkuntla incident, there were three shooting cases, may I know from the hon. the Law Member whether the Government have taken any steps to find out if proper enquiries were held and whether the police concerned in the shooting were declared within their rights?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I wish to know how this supplementary question arises out of the answer. The hon. Member asked for information being placed on the table of the House and that has been done."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"I beg your pardon. These questions are with reference to an earlier question."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The present question has been answered."

Boilers

Officers under the Chief Inspector of Boilers and their qualifications.

* 793 Q.—Mr. C. GOPALA MENON: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) who are the officers under the Chief Inspector of Boilers and what are their qualifications;

(b) how many graduates of the Engineering College, Guindy, have been appointed under the Chief Inspector during the last ten years and what are the posts they occupy;

(c) whether the expenditure of the department for 1926-27 is 28 per cent over the receipts; and

(d) whether, in order to make the department self-supporting, the Government propose to reduce the number of circles, instead of enhancing the scale of fees for inspection of boilers?

A.—(a) Mr. J. L. Thompson, A.M.I.MECH.E., fully qualified Mechanical Engineer with first-class certificate.

Mr. S. A. Davis, qualified Mechanical Engineer with second-class certificate.

Mr. O. W. Baskett, practical Mechanical Engineer.

Mr. W. A. Baskett, do.

Mr. H. Knight, qualified Mechanical Engineer with first-class certificate.

All of them have had service as engineers on steamers or in mills and shops.

(b) None.

(c) Yes, about 30 per cent.

(d) The Government considered the question of reducing the number of circles last year: but found it impracticable. They have now under consideration the question of enhancing the fees.

* Mr. C. GOPALA MENON:—"Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state why the graduates of the Engineering College were not appointed as Inspectors of Boilers?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I suppose they did not apply at the time of the vacancies."

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* Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—" May I know if there will be any objection in taking them if they applied ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" When there are vacancies, their case will be considered. "

* Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—" May I know why it was found impracticable to reduce the number of circles instead of the Government finding it necessary to enhance the scale of fees for the inspection of boilers ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" The efficiency of the administration will go down if we reduce the number of circles. "

* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" May I know the qualifications of the two Basketts ? Have they passed any examinations ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" They must have worked under expert Engineers and learnt what is necessary for the discharge of their duties. "

* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Have they passed any examinations at all ? "

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

* Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" Even if they have not passed any examinations, do they hold any certificates from able Engineers ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" They are appointed because they are qualified to hold the posts. "

* Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" May I ask whether those gentlemen possess any certificates from the Engineers under whom they have served and who have trained them ? "

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

* Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" May I know if the Government do not possess the information ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I want notice of the question. "

Forests

Concessions to the people of Ayanamakkala by the Forest department.

* 794 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : With reference to the reply to my question No. 129, regarding concessions to the people of Ayanamakkala by the Forest department answered on 24th August 1927, that the Government had called for the information, will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to place the report or information on the table of the House ?

A.—Information asked for in Legislative Council question No. 129 is appended ^a.

^a Printed as Appendix IX on pages 400-401 infra.

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Death of Mr. Ponnayya, Forest Ranger, Cumbum taluk.

* 795 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : With reference to the reply to my question No. 479 regarding the alleged death of Mr. Ponnayya answered on 27th August 1927, that the Government had called for the information, will the hon. the Home Member and the hon. the Law Member be pleased to place the same on the table of the House ?

A.—The information asked for in question No. 479 is appended. ^a

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know from the hon. the Law Member who it was that held the enquiry that is referred to in clause (a) of the answer ? "

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" I must ask for notice of the question. "

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know whether the District Magistrate held any enquiry at all ? "

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" I must ask for notice of the question. "

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know from the hon. the Law Member whether it is a fact that the Acting Conservator of Forests summoned fourteen witnesses and then desisted from enquiry ? "

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" I must ask for notice of the question. "

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know from the hon. Member whether the village munsif concerned did not make a report of the affair and whether the Divisional Officer fined him Rs. 2 and made a remark that the sub-inspector who advised him that he should not send a report at that stage was wrong ? "

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" I must ask for notice of the question. "

Manufacture of sandalwood oil.

* 796 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Home Member and the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the quantity of sandalwood that is consumed in this country for domestic purposes and manufacturing oil ; and

(b) whether the Government propose to start sandalwood oil manufacture as in Mysore ?

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

(b) No.

* Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" With reference to the answer to clause (a) of the question, may I ask the hon. the Minister whether he is prepared to get the information ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" It is rather difficult to get the information. "

^a Printed as Appendix X on page 401 infra.

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* Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" With reference to the answer to clause (b), may I know whether it is not the desire of the Government that this province should make some profit out of the manufacture of sandalwood oil? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I am as anxious as the hon. Member that the province might benefit in the way suggested by him."

Government Press

Necessity for the post of the Publication Assistant in the Government Press.

* 797 Q.—MR. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) when and why the post of the Publication Assistant in the Government Press was created; who was the first incumbent, what were his qualifications, what were the duties assigned to him and discharged by him and how he happened to be selected;

(b) whether the said post is still continued, and if so, who is the present incumbent, what are the present duties discharged by him and how he came to be appointed to the post;

(c) what was the period of service put in by the present Publication Assistant before he was appointed to the post and what was his grade prior to the appointment;

(d) what is the present pay of the post and of the officer holding it;

(e) whether the duties of the Head Clerk are the same as that of the Publication Assistant and what the pay of the Head Clerk is and in what grade; and

(f) if the duties of the two officers are the same, whether there is any necessity of retaining both the officers at the same time?

A.—(a) The post of Publication Assistant in the Government Press was created in December 1908 for the purpose of relieving the Superintendent, Government Press, of routine work with which he was swamped and generally to strengthen the supervision of the press. The first incumbent of the post was Mr. T. K. Narayana Ayyangar who was appointed to the post on account of his experience of the general work of the press and his qualifications in having passed the Accounts and Technical tests of the press. The duties he performed were mainly those of an office manager and the supervision of the publication depot. He also relieved the Superintendent of much routine work.

(b) Yes. Mr. Mariapaackiam Pillai is the present incumbent. He was appointed to the post by promotion from that of the head clerk. He discharges the same duties as those referred to in answer to clause (a) above, subject to such modifications as have been rendered necessary by the transfer of the publication depot to Mount Road.

(c) Fifteen years seven months—Head clerk.

(d) Rs. 200—10—250—Rs. 250.

(e) No. The pay of the head clerk is Rs. 135 in the time-scale of Rs. 125—5—175.

(f) The question does not arise.

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Alleged reduction of Ayyaswami Pillai.

* 798 Q.—MR. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that one Ayyaswami Pillai, who had been acting as Head Clerk in the Government Press since 1919 and who was originally allowed to draw an increment of Rs. 5 in the grade of Rupees 125—5—175, was not made permanent when the post fell vacant, but was reduced to the post of a mere clerk on Rs. 85—4—125 at first in the year 1925 and then further reduced to the grade of Rs. 65—4—85 in the year 1926;

(b) if so, whether any definite charges were framed against the said Ayyaswami Pillai and whether he was given an opportunity to defend himself, and if not, why not;

(c) whether the Government will lay on the table a statement of the causes that led to the severe punishments meted out to the said Ayyaswami Pillai, a permanent accountant of ten years' standing; and

(d) whether the Government propose to make an enquiry into the matter of Ayyaswami Pillai and redress his grievances, if any?

A.—(a) The facts are substantially as stated.

(b) Yes.

(c) Neglect of duty, incompetence and inefficiency.

(d) No.

MR. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—" May I know, Sir, whether the said Ayyaswami Pillai appealed to the Government against the punishment that was inflicted on him and what orders were passed on that? "

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

Reasons for the retention of the acting Accountant in the Government Press.

* 799 Q.—MR. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that when the permanent Accountant was reduced to the post of a clerk in the Government Press, an outsider was brought in as acting Accountant for working the commercial system of accounts, and if so, why other deserving men in the department were superseded;

(b) whether it is a fact that the said acting Accountant was condemned by the Government Commercial Accountant and whether another Accountant was appointed on a salary of Rs. 100 for introducing commercial accounts;

(c) if so, whether the Government are aware that the acting Accountant, who was already condemned by the Government Commercial Accountant, is still retained and made a permanent Accountant in spite of his alleged inefficiency;

(d) if so, whether the Government will state what peculiar circumstances led to the retention of the services of the said Accountant, and who is responsible for such appointments in the Government Press; and

(e) whether the Government will cause an enquiry to be made into the matter and necessary action to be taken thereon?

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A.—(a) The hon. Member presumably refers to the appointment of M.R.Ry. N. Raghunatha Ayyar as an Accountant in the Government Press in January 1925 when M.R.Ry. R. Ayyaswami Pillai was reverted from the post of head clerk in which he was then officiating to that of an ordinary clerk. M.R.Ry. Raghunatha Ayyar was not recruited to work the commercial system of accounts. His appointment was found necessary because there was no one in the Press who had passed the tests prescribed for the Accountant's post.

(b), (c) & (d) M.R.Ry. Raghunatha Ayyar was competent for and keen on the work for the performance of which he was recruited and he was confirmed in that post from 1st October 1925. His knowledge of a commercial system of accounts has no bearing on the question of his confirmation in the Accountant's post. A separate Accountant was appointed to work the commercial system.

(e) The Government do not consider that any enquiry is necessary.

Alleged discontent of the employees of the Government Press.

* 800 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received complaints that the promotions and reductions and dismissals in the Government Press service have become very arbitrary, unjust and numerous for the last one or two years, and that the general state of affairs in the Government Press is far from satisfactory so far as the services are concerned; and

(b) whether the Government will consider the desirability of instituting a thorough enquiry into the grievances of the Press employees at an early date and take necessary action to alleviate the discontent prevailing in the department?

A.—(a) The answer is in the negative.

(b) The Government do not consider that such an enquiry is necessary.

Alleged dismissal of three compositors in the Government Press.

* 801 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that three compositors were dismissed for taking part in the employees' agitation for redress of grievances;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Superintendent of the Government Press holds the formation of an association or union of employees in the Press with the help of outside public workers as unconstitutional; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the employees of the Government Press are threatened directly and indirectly with punishments if they join the Union or take an active part in the affairs of the Union?

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A.—(a) Three compositors were dismissed from service not because they took part in an agitation for the redress of grievances, but because they were guilty of acts of indiscipline and other irregularities in connexion with the submission of memorials to Government. They have all been restored to service.

(b) No.

(c) No.

List of employees of the Government Press fined and suspended.

* 802 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to lay on the table a complete and exhaustive list of employees of the Government Press promoted, reduced, fined, suspended and dismissed during the course of the last five years with the reasons for the same?

A.—A list * is laid on the table.

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED:—"May I know whether the hon. the Home Member will be pleased to state the general reasons for such a large number of dismissals, punishments and stopping of promotion, etc., as shown in the appendix?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"The question has already been answered."

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED:—"I do not find the answer. I want to know the general reasons that have led to these unimaginable number of punishments."

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"The reasons why they were punished and dismissed are given in the statement."

Deputy Collectors

Addition to the permanent cadre of Deputy Collectors.

* 803 Q.—Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA: With reference to the answer to question No. 5 answered on 23rd August 1927, will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government have arrived at a final decision with regard to the question of adding to the permanent cadre of Deputy Collectors?

A.—The Government have not yet arrived at a decision.

Land Revenue

Control of porambores by panchayats.

* 804 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: With reference to the reply to clauses (e), (f) and (g) of my question No. 387 regarding the control of porambores by panchayats answered on 27th August 1927 that the Government had no information, will the hon. the Member for Revenue and the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be now pleased to call for the information and place the same on the table of the House?

A.—The answer is in the negative.

* Printed as Appendix XI on page 402 infra.

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Collection of kist by village officers.

* 805 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: With reference to the reply to my question No. 393, regarding collection of kist by village officers answered on 27th August 1927 that the Government had no information, will the hon. the Member for Revenue be now pleased to call for the information and place it on the table of the House?

A.—The Government are unable to accept the suggestions.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"The answer says that the Government are not going to carry out my suggestion. I made no suggestion at all. I was referring to a question put by me . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member is requested to put the supplementary question."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know from the hon. the Revenue Member whether the Government are prepared to furnish any information regarding clauses (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), of my earlier question? The earlier question referred to in this question consists of those five clauses."

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"The clauses of the question do not ask for definite information. If the hon. Member wishes it, a D.C.B. account by taluks can be prepared."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know from the hon. the Revenue Member whether clause (b) of the question 'what amounts were actually collected in those respective months' is not definite?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"As I said, a D.C.B. account can be prepared."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know if clause (a) of the question 'the amount of kist that was payable by the ryotwari lands during the months of December, January, February, March and April last as per proportion of annual tax payable each month (Appendix I to Board's Standing Order)' is not definite?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"The kist is the demand and would be in a D.C.B. statement. In 'D.C.B.', 'D' means demand, 'C' means collection and 'B' means balance."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"Is sub-division (c) of the question also indefinite?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"That is a question which imputes irregularity; I am sorry I cannot take action unless I am given some instances."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know if clauses (d) and (e) or the question 'how many village munsifs were summoned by Tahsildars or Divisional Officer to explain why kists were not briskly collected, and to what distances from their villages' and 'how many village officers were fined, warned, and suspended' are indefinite?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"It would mean enquiries all over the district. It is a matter of too much detail for the Government to interfere without specific instances."

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Contributions from the ryots of Markapur taluk.

* 806 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: With reference to the reply to my question No. 398, regarding contributions from the ryots in Markapur taluk answered on 27th August 1927, that the Government had called for a report, will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to place the same on the table of the House?

A.—The suggestion will be considered after the report has been received and dealt with by Government.

Mines*Minerological survey in the Presidency.*

* 807 Q.—Mr. C. GOPALA MENON: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) what the exact extent of the mineral resources of this Presidency is;

(b) whether any minerological survey has ever been carried out; if so; whether the Government will be pleased to place the report on the table of this House; and

(c) if the answer is in the negative, whether the Government will take early steps to have such a survey conducted in view of the importance of the subject?

A.—(a) The hon. Member is referred to the note on the mineral resources of Madras published on pages 73—77 of the copy of Mining Rules, 1919, which is available for sale.

(b) & (c) The Geological Survey officers of the Government of India have from time to time conducted geological survey investigations of the districts in this Presidency with the object of ascertaining their mineral possibilities and the results of their investigations have been published in the memoirs and records of the geological survey, which are Government of India publications available for sale. The hon. Member is informed that the results of recent investigations undertaken at the instance of the local Government are embodied in the following orders which have been placed on the Editors' Table:—

(i) G.O. No. 2268, Revenue (Special), dated 8th December 1919, regarding iron ores of Kanjamalai, Salem,

(ii) G.O. No. 1212, Revenue (Special), dated 20th June 1919, regarding mica mines in the Nellore district in 1919 by Mr. Tipper,

(iii) G.O. No. 812, Development, dated 23rd April 1924, regarding mica mines in Nellore in 1923 by Mr. Hobson, and

(iv) G.O. No. 1409, Development, dated 27th September 1923, regarding mica occurrences in the South Kanara district.

A mining manual is being compiled, one part of which will deal with the mineral resources of the Presidency.

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Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—" In this connexion I wish to put a question to the hon. the Development Minister."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member is advised to put a separate question."

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—" About the possibilities to be investigated by the hon. the Development Minister."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The present question is addressed to the hon. the Revenue Member. The hon. Member must put a fresh question to the hon. the Development Minister."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I am sorry I was not here in time owing to some unforeseen circumstances. In such cases my hon. Colleagues may be permitted to answer the questions. It is a well-known practice of the House of Commons."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" As to that well-known practice, I am quite certain that any Member of the Treasury Benches who wants to answer on behalf of another Member prefaces the answer by saying 'I have been asked to answer'. There is no single instance when those words are not prefaced."

* Q. 761—Please see page 319 supra—Further Supplementary questions.

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" With reference to the answer to clause (e) of the question, may I ask what, according to the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government, are the qualifications necessary for holding the post of the Commissioner of the City of Madras if it is not lengthy experience of district administration?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" District administration is not the only administrative experience that officers of the Government get."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I ask what other administrative experience has the Commissioner of the Corporation got?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" He has been a Settlement Officer. It requires much administrative talent."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know whether to fight in the Council is one of the qualifications, in the opinion of the Government, for making him Commissioner?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I did not say anything about his fighting in the Council. Evidently, my hon. Friend knows more about it than I do."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Insulting the President is another qualification?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I am not aware of his having insulted the President."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" I should like to know from the hon. the Minister what was the necessity for the Commissioner of the Corporation to cut off the house service connexions and make the rate-payers go to the street taps."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Because water in the Red Hills Tank had come down to a much lower level than it has done in any previous year."

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Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" I should like to know who was responsible for 11-80 this shortage." a.m.

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I do not think anybody particularly was responsible. I think nature was responsible for it."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" I should like to know, Sir, whether the executive took precautionary measures against that natural defect?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I believe they did, Sir."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" May I know, Sir, if that was done, why there was shortage of water-supply to the city?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" As I said before, Sir, it was due to natural causes."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" If it was due to natural causes, Mr. Boag, a previous Commissioner, managed to get over the difficulty beautifully without any suffering to the rate-payers."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I am glad of the compliment paid to Mr. Boag."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" I do not believe in compliments, but only in criticism. We want facilities for the rate-payers. The rated supply to the city is 25 gallons per head per day and this is a famine year."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member is requested to put the supplemental question."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Are the Government aware, Sir, whether the executive had exceeded the rated supply, especially in this famine year, and supplied 34½ gallons per head per day when the rated supply is only 25 gallons per head per day?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" The hon. Member brought it to my notice only this morning by handing to me this bulky volume of the administration report."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" If the executive had taken the proper precautions to conserve the daily supply of water early in January as the previous officers had done under similar crises, there would have been no necessity for pumping or extra expenditure, and the epidemic of cholera could have been avoided. I should like to know whether Government are aware of all these facts, and do they still persist in maintaining that the present executive are efficient men to continue to be in charge of the Corporation?"

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" In view of this extravagant answer, Sir, may I ask the hon. Minister what are the materials on which he bases the extraordinary claims of this Commissioner when he says that he took all precautions? May I have some of the precautions detailed to us?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I am not concerned with my hon. Friend's superlatives. He seems to be so free with them. But what I meant was that the Commissioner took all possible precautions."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I am yet to receive an answer to my question, Sir. He may not be concerned with my superlatives. I will not learn English from the hon. the Minister for Education. I am asking him to state what are the grounds for his opinions that the Commissioner took all possible

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precautions which human nature could have taken. May I know whether he knows any of those precautions, what are the records on which he bases his opinion, and why he is returning brick for brick, and saying 'because you say so, I will also say so?'

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I want notice of this question, Sir."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Is the hon. Minister aware, Sir, that the lowest level of the lake was in March last and that a large quantity of water was needed for supply to the city ?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" As I said, Sir, my hon. Friend handed to me this bulky volume only this morning and I have had no time to digest it yet."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" I should like to know, Sir, whether the hon. the Minister is aware that the Commissioner brought in a proposal for fitting street pipes with rotatory pumps with the intention of getting water from empty mains ?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I am not aware of that."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know from the hon. the Chief Minister what precautions were taken ?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I have already stated that I want notice of that question."

Education

Instruction given at each of the Engineering schools at Vizagapatam and Trichinopoly.

* 762 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

- (a) the nature of instruction given at each of the Engineering Schools located at Vizagapatam and Trichinopoly;
- (b) the period for which students should undergo training;
- (c) the qualifications required of those seeking admission;
- (d) the number of students in each school;
- (e) whether the students are paid anything for the work done by them;
- (f) the special work for which these students are fitted up;
- (g) what the prospects of these students are after completing their training; and
- (h) whether the Government propose to improve or supplement these schools?

4.—(a), (b) & (c) The schools contain lower and probationary subordinate classes. The attention of the hon. Member is invited to rules 23, 24, 27, 40 and 41 of the rules in G.O. No. 1604, Law (Education), dated 12th November 1923, which has been placed on the Editors' Table, as regards the courses of study, the period of training and qualifications for admission to these classes.

(d) Eighty-eight and 115 respectively.

(e) The answer is in the negative.

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(f) & (g) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to rules 1 and 74 of the rules in G.O. No. 1604, Law (Education), dated 12th November 1923, which apply *mutatis mutandis* to the Engineering schools.

(h) There is no such proposal at present.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" May I know whether the hon. the Minister for Education thinks that the strength of these schools is not high ?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I cannot answer that off-hand, Sir."

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—" With reference to the answer to clause (h), are the Government aware that proposals were sent by the Andhra University to improve the engineering school into a college at Vizagapatam ?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" No action could be taken on the proposals of the Andhra University. The Andhras themselves are not agreed over the matter."

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—" Is the hon. Minister aware that a unanimous resolution was passed by the members of the Andhra Senate that an Engineering College should be opened at Vizagapatam ?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I am aware of that."

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—" Does he propose to take any action thereon ?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I cannot answer that question at present."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, if the hon. the Chief Minister has looked into the question? It relates to the engineering schools located at Vizagapatam and Trichinopoly."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" But my hon. Friend Mr. Venkatapati Raju referred to the establishment of an engineering college and the answer also referred to that."

Local Boards

Proposals for the trifurcation of the Taluk Board, Rajahmundry, and District Board, East Godavari.

* 763 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

- (a) whether the Taluk Board, Rajahmundry, and District Board, East Godavari, unanimously recommended the trifurcation of the Taluk Board, Rajahmundry, so that each taluk may have a board of its own;
- (b) whether such proposal was accepted by Government prior to the inauguration of the Reformed Council;
- (c) whether such proposal was kept in abeyance by the first Ministry formed under the Reforms Act; and
- (d) whether the Government will now accept the proposal made for trifurcation?

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A.—(a) Both the Taluk Board and the District Board passed resolutions in June and July 1920 respectively in favour of the division of the Taluk Board into three boards. The Government have no information whether the resolutions were passed unanimously.

(b) & (c) Yes.

(d) The matter is engaging the attention of the Government.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"May I know at what stage the matter now is, with reference to clause (d)?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"The matter is engaging the attention of the Government. That is the stage to which it has got."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"Does the hon. the Minister recognize that the matter has been engaging the attention of the Government for the last seven years, and does he think that that time is not enough?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I have not been in charge of this portfolio for the last seven years."

Control of the inspecting staff by taluk boards.

* 764 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government have received suggestions to the effect that in the interests of advancement and better management of elementary education it is necessary to place the inspecting staff under the control of taluk boards which manage the institutions; and

(b) whether he will call for opinions of taluk boards and others on the above suggestions?

A.—(a) No.

(b) The Government do not support the idea of placing the inspecting staff under the control of local bodies. They do not propose to call for the opinions of taluk boards and others on the suggestion.

Bifurcation of the Tindivanam Taluk Board.

* 765 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether he has received the recommendations of the District Board of South Arcot regarding the bifurcation of the Tindivanam Taluk Board; and

(b) whether the Government has passed any orders on the question of bifurcation of the Tindivanam Taluk Board and whether they will place a copy of the recommendations of the District Board of South Arcot and the orders of the Government thereon, if any, on the table?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The resolution of the District Board and the Government Order thereon are laid on the table.^a

^a Printed as Appendix II on page 393 infra.

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Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED:—"Am I to understand from the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government that he does not propose to bifurcate the Tindivanam Taluk Board in view of the question of the abolition of the taluk board itself?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"There is no question of the bifurcation of the taluk board at present. Pending the introduction of the new Local Boards Act, this matter has been dropped."

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"May I ask whether there is any proposal now engaging the attention of Government to abolish the taluk boards altogether?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Yes, that is now engaging the attention of Government. I may also say for my hon. Friend's benefit that the District Board of South Arcot was against the bifurcation of the Tindivanam Taluk Board."

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"May I ask him to state whether it is the policy of the Government to defer the bifurcation pending determination of the larger question, namely, the abolition of the taluk boards?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"That is so, Sir."

Orders of the Ministry from the 1st April to 4th June in connexion with the Salem District Board President's selection.

* 766 Q.—Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to lay on the table of the House the several orders passed by the Ministry in connexion with the Salem District Board President's election from the 1st of April to the 4th of June 1927?

A.—The Government are not prepared to place the orders on the subject on the table of the House.

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"May I ask the hon. the Minister whether there is anything confidential in these orders and why the Government are not prepared to place the orders on the table of the House?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"As the answer says, the Government are not prepared to place the orders on the subject on the table of the House."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"That is exactly the reason, Sir, why I want an answer from my friend if he is willing to answer the question. My question is whether there is anything confidential in those orders relating to the election of the President of the Salem District Board which is certainly a matter of public importance which makes the Government unwilling to place them on the table of the House?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"There are some confidential matters, and, as I have said before, I am not prepared to place them on the table."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Will the hon. the Minister be pleased to place at least those orders which are not confidential on the table?"

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The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. the Minister did not make any distinction between the two portions, confidential and non-confidential. He refuses to place the whole matter on the table."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"What he said, Sir, was that some orders are confidential."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"But he refused to place all the orders on the table."

Nominations of members to honorary positions in the gift of Government.

* 767 Q.—Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state the names of the members of the Legislative Council who have been nominated since 4th December 1926 to memberships of local bodies, including taluk boards, district and municipal councils and to District Educational Councils, District Secondary Boards and any other honorary positions which it lay in the power of the Government to confer?

A.—A list^a furnishing the information available is laid on the table. Appointments of members of taluk boards are ordinarily made by the presidents of district boards. The taluk board appointments in the list were made under section 240 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920.

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"With reference to the list given in the appendix may I ask the hon. Minister why as many as 33 of the places on these boards by nomination of the Government have gone to hon. Members of this House, whether it is because in the opinion of the Government, no other competent person could be had in those places for these offices, and whether the Government have considered that such a free distribution of patronage among Members of this Council may be interpreted by the public as acting under the Walpolean maxim?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I am not quite aware of Walpole and his methods, but if my hon. Friend chooses to put that interpretation on it, he is welcome to do it."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"I am very glad for that answer. May I then ask him whether in his own opinion these nominations were capable of that interpretation, that some of these jobs were given to these people in order to please the Members of the House?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"That is certainly not my interpretation, Sir."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Then, Sir, may I ask for an answer to my question, instead of looking round for admiration for his answer to the question, whether, in his opinion, there are not other men equally competent to fill these places, and what are the reasons on which he based his conclusion that these men, 33 of them, were the only best men in the various localities, for these jobs?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Looking round for admiration is not my weakness; I think it is the weakness of my hon. Friend."

^a Printed as Appendix III on pages 393-394 infra.

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Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Certainly not, Sir."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Certainly not mine either."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"I am glad to hear that."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"In regard to this question, the Government thought that these gentlemen were worthy of being members of the local bodies concerned."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"My question has not yet been answered, Sir. I ask him whether in his opinion—I am not saying that these men are not qualified . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Does the hon. Member say 'in the opinion of the Government?'"

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"No, Sir. I am asking what are the considerations on which the Government appointed these gentlemen and whether one of those considerations was that these were the only men available in those various localities fit or competent to discharge the duties of these hon. offices?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"In the opinion of the Government they were persons who were quite capable of discharging those duties."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"My question still remains unanswered. May I explain myself, Sir? May I know from the Government whether they considered the possibility of getting other equally suitable men for these places in the various localities and whether it was because they found that these men were more suitable than the other people or the latter were not suitable, that these men were appointed; or is it because of any man being suitable and these men being appointed, the only accident being that they happen to be Members of this Council?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"The question is so full of conundrums that I want notice of it, Sir."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"May I know, Sir, from the hon. the Chief Minister—since I find the names of some gentlemen twice over in this list—whether the Government considered how many of these gentlemen occupied a number of honorary positions already and why they considered that such people who already occupied a number of honorary positions should be given additional honorary positions without further enquiry as to whether others were available?"

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

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"May I know, Sir, whether membership of this Council is a preferential qualification for any one of those appointments?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"There is no question of preferential qualification."

Representation of depressed classes in the major Union Board of Gudivada.

* 768 Q.—Mr. S. VENKAYYA : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are in receipt of any petitions, reports, etc., from the people of the Kistna District Board regarding the absence of any representation of the Adi-Andhras or other depressed classes in the major

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Union Board of Gudivada, Kistna district, and the appointment, to the nomination seats in that Board, of persons belonging to communities which enjoy representation by election;

(b) if such have been received, what action have the Government taken on them;

(c) whether the Government are aware that the Adi-Andhras and other voters in the Union Board instituted a suit in the Gudivada District Munsif's Court for the cancellation of such wrong nominations, that the District Munsif condemned such nominations wholesale and set them aside as being in violation of section 9 of the Local Boards Act and that those who were wrongly nominated thereupon preferred an appeal to the District Court;

(a) whether the Government are in receipt of any papers relating to it from the Gudivada Ratepayers' Association; and

(e) whether in accordance with the reasonable request of the responsible association, the Government will cancel the wrong nominations?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have not received any such representations.

(c) & (d) No.

(e) The Act gives the Government no power to cancel the appointments.

Municipal Councils

Alleged unsatisfactory administration of the Erode Municipality.

* 769 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received representations to the effect that the administration of the Erode Municipality is far from satisfactory under the present Chairman, and if so, what action the Government propose to take to better the administration of the said municipality; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the mismanagement of the said Erode Municipality was already brought to the notice of the Government last year by elected members of the municipality, and if so, why the Government did not take any action in the matter?

A.—(a) & (b) In December 1925, eight councillors made an allegation to the Government that the Chairman, Municipal Council, Erode, had not properly accounted for some municipal money drawn by him as advances and had also incurred unauthorized expenditure on the formation of a park. The Government, on investigation, found that the Chairman had not exercised sufficient care in dealing with municipal money. He was warned to be scrupulously careful in dealing with such funds and that any loss due to his neglect or carelessness was surchargeable. In August 1926, twelve councillors resigned their seats on the Council as they were not satisfied with the municipal administration and they suggested that the Government might dissolve and reconstitute the Council. After considering the Chairman's report to the Government on the subject, the Government considered that no action was necessary.

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Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED:—"Am I to understand that the report of a single gentleman counted more with the Government than the representations of the twelve elected members of the Erode Municipality?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Will the hon. Member please repeat his question?"

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED:—"Am I to understand that it is the policy of the Government that the opinion or the statement of a single individual should count more than the representations made by twelve elected members of a municipality?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"That is only a matter of opinion."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"May I know if the Government received several communications recently that this Chairman has committed several irregularities?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I want notice."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"May I know if after notice of the question was sent up, the Government took up for consideration the question of dissolving this municipal council?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"No, Sir."

Alleged discrepancies in the accounts of the Erode Municipality.

* 770 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Local Fund Auditor who audited the accounts of the Erode Municipality during last year found out grave discrepancies in the accounts of the Erode Municipality and reported to the Government about the same and also recommended the prosecution of the Chairman and other persons concerned;

(b) if so, whether the Government will be pleased to lay a copy of the report of the Auditor and connected papers on the table of the House; and

(c) whether the Government took any action against the Chairman on the recommendation of the Auditor's Report, and if not, why not?

A.—(a) Apparent discrepancies were brought to notice. The Auditor did not make any specific recommendations for the prosecution of any person.

(b) The answer is in the negative.

(c) The Government passed orders in G.O. No. 3930, L. & M., dated 9th September 1926, after an investigation held by the Collector. The order is laid on the table.^a

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"With reference to the Government Order at page 24 of this list, may I ask the hon. Minister what exactly is the finding of the Government as regards his gross carelessness in dealing with municipal money?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"What exactly the Government propose to do is contained in the Government Order."

^a Printed as Appendix IV on page 395 infra.

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Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"That is not my question, Sir. It is the mistake of reading the answer for the first time. I am asking what the finding of the Government is as a result of their investigation whether the Chairman has been grossly careless in dealing with municipal money. There are various ways in which a person can be grossly careless. I wish to know in what respects the Government have found the Chairman grossly careless."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I want notice, Sir."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Sir, it is stated that his manipulation of municipal funds lays him open to grave suspicion. May I ask of what, of misappropriation?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I want notice, Sir."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"With regard to the last sentence of the order may I ask the hon. Minister why the Government have not taken any steps to prosecute the Chairman in His Majesty's courts of law?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"No prima facie guilt has been established."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"Is it a fact that he drew travelling allowance for a journey which he did not perform? Was it one of the charges?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I am not aware of it, Sir."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Sir, may I know, when the hon. Minister wants notice for a question asking the manner in which the Chairman was found grossly careless and again when he wants notice to say what the suspicion is to which the Chairman has laid himself open, how he has come to the conclusion without looking into the papers that the evidence before the Government did not establish even a prima facie guilt against the Chairman?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"That is calling for an opinion."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"No, Sir."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member has to accept the ruling."

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—"With reference to the statement made here that the Chairman was grossly careless, may I ask the hon. Minister to give us an idea of the amount of money involved?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Notice."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"In view of the statement made that no prima facie guilt was found, may I ask whether any legal advice was taken and if so, whose advice?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I am not prepared to answer that question."

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—"May I know whether the Collector also recommended the prosecution of this Chairman?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I want notice."

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Irrigation

Correspondence between the Local Government and the Government of India regarding Mettur dam.

* 778 Q.—Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Local Government telegraphed to the Government of India about the beginning of December 1924 "intimating that certain lands to be acquired for the Mettur Project have been damaged by the recent heavy floods in the Cauvery river, and that the distress resulting therefrom 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";

(b) whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table of the House a copy of the telegram which is sent to the Government of India about the beginning of December 1924 bearing on the subject and referred to in the despatch of the Government of India to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, dated Delhi, 11th December 1924, No. 4, Public Works;

(c) which was the resolution of the Legislative Council to which reference has been made in the telegram in question; and

(d) whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table of the House a copy of the full letter addressed by the Government of Madras to the Government of India on the subject of the Mettur dam, dated the 26th September 1924, No. 323-1?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) There was no express resolution—only an assurance given in a discussion on a motion for a supplementary grant (see pages 705-708 of Volume XX-7 of the Proceedings of the House).

(d) The Government think it unnecessary to do this—the paragraph omitted from the letter as published only referred to the Irrigation Bill then under consideration.

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—"May I know with reference to (c) whether the assurance mentioned therein was not the assurance of the Government or of this House?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—"I cannot answer that without reference to the records, Sir. I should like to have notice."

Marine

Tuticorin Harbour scheme.

* 788 Q.—Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) what the original and the present estimates of the Tuticorin Harbour scheme are;

(b) whether the dredger 'St. George' bought for the harbour works has been found capable of dredging the rock foundations below the 24-feet level;

(c) whether the two dredgers 'St. David' and 'St. George' have been condemned by the Port Trust as unfit for the work for which they were purchased;

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(d) through what agency, through what firm and at what cost they were purchased;

(e) whether they consider the Harbour Board of Tuticorin capable of bearing the heavy charge of 57 lakhs which is at present estimated to be required for the cost of the construction of the harbour;

(f) whether the engineering staff employed on work of the Tuticorin Harbour have decided to go back to their regular employment and whether new staff has to be taken;

(g) whether the Public Works Department have any connexion with the Harbour Engineer and whether there is any superior agency to scrutinize the estimates of the Harbour Engineer; and

(h) whether it is a fact that a committee of the European Chamber of Commerce, Tuticorin, has stated in its report on the harbour scheme submitted early this year that the handling of the work has been from the start so unsatisfactory that the commercial community has almost entirely lost faith in the abilities of the authorities concerned to complete the harbour within the present amended estimate of cost and time and that it felt that the heavy burden of debt which the port would have to face would be a menace to its trade?

A.—(a) The original estimate for the Tuticorin Harbour scheme amounted to Rs. 42.24 lakhs. The revised project estimate amounts to Rs. 57 lakhs.

(b) The dredger 'St. George' can dredge the rock below 24 feet, but very slowly.

(c) No.

(d) The dredger 'St. David' was purchased direct from the Admiralty at a cost of £18,800 including the spare parts. The dredger 'St. George' was purchased from Messrs. Lobnitz & Co., through the agency of the Director-General, India Store Department, London, at a cost of £27,485, c.i.f. Madras or Tuticorin.

(e) Yes.

(f) No.

(g) The answer is in the negative.

(h) The Government have no information.

Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"With reference to (a) may I know whether the scheme recommended has not been estimated by that committee of experts at Rs. 160 lakhs?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"No definite recommendation in favour of any scheme has been made by the committee."

Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"If the scheme suggested in place of the original one is going to cost 160 lakhs, will the Government still persist in saying that the trade of the port should bear this expenditure?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"The question has to be considered. It has not been recommended yet by the committee."

Mr. DANIEL THOMAS:—"May I know when the final report of the Harbour Committee is expected?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"I hope in about a month, Sir."

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Mr. K. R. KARANT:—"May I ask whether before the larger scheme of Rs. 160 lakhs or the smaller scheme is taken up finally, the Government would consult the House on the matter?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"It is a matter primarily for consideration by the Port Trust and the Government. I cannot give an undertaking that it will be placed before the House."

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON:—"With reference to (h), will the Government be pleased to call for the information as to the opinion expressed by the committee of the European Chamber of Commerce?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"The authority concerned in the matter is the Port Trust Board; the European Chamber of Commerce may, if it wishes, make proposals to the Board. I do not think it necessary to call for the opinion of a committee of the Chamber."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Seventy-five questions and answers have been printed for to-morrow. Yet there are 127 questions for which answers have been received in my office. I wish to know the wishes of the House whether all these questions are to be placed before the House to-morrow or whether they could be held over till the 31st."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"I think they may be held over to the 31st."

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

II

AMENDMENTS TO STANDING ORDERS—ANNOUNCEMENT REGARDING THE NAMES OF MEMBERS ELECTED TO THE SELECT COMMITTEE.

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Regarding the Select Committee to be appointed to consider the amendments to the Standing Orders of the Council moved by Messrs. T. R. Venkatarama Sastriyar and D. Narayana Raju, I have to inform the House that the following six gentlemen were nominated for election:—

Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi,

Mr. P. C. Venkatapati Raju,

Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur,

Mr. D. Narayana Raju,

Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur and

Mr. S. N. Dorai Raja.

"As the number of candidates nominated is equal to the number of vacancies to be filled, namely, six, I hereby declare the abovementioned gentlemen to be duly elected under Regulation II (4) of the Regulations for the holding of elections by means of the single transferable vote. As already announced, Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu, one of the Chairmen of the Council, has been nominated by me to serve on the committee under Standing Order 76, in addition to the Deputy President and the Advocate-General who will be on the committee *ex officio*."

"I think it will be convenient for the committee to meet on the 3rd November."

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III

ANNOUNCEMENT REGARDING THE APPOINTMENT OF CHAIRMEN OF
SELECT COMMITTEES ON CERTAIN BILLS.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" As Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur has resigned the chairmanship of the select committee on the Indian Fisheries Act (Amendment) Bill, I hereby appoint Mr. C. E. Wood as the Chairman.

"I also appoint Mr. S. Satyamurti as the Chairman of the Select Committee on the Jain Succession Bill and Mr. Siva Rao as the Chairman of the Select Committee on the Village Officers Bill.

"As regards the Andhra University Act (Amendment) Bills for which the select committee was appointed yesterday, I think that I am included in the select committee with the object of having the select committee presided over by myself."

IV

ADJOURNMENT MOTION REGARDING KOILKUNTLA SHOOTING AFFAIR.

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" I beg leave to move under Standing Order 20 for an adjournment of the House to draw attention to the conduct of the police in the Koilkuntla shooting affair."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Will the hon. Member satisfy me as to how the matter is urgent and one of recent occurrence?"

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" On the question of the matter being one of recent occurrence, I may be permitted to point out that the Council did not meet till August."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" When did the event take place?"

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" The event took place on the 5th of July 1927. I brought forward this issue for a special resolution. I was told that the matter was *sub judice*. As the restriction regarding matters *sub judice* holds good for adjournment motions also, I could not bring forward an adjournment motion then. The day before yesterday I renewed my application for leave to move a special resolution and I have received no intimation up to this moment. I have therefore considered it necessary to bring forward this motion for adjournment of the House to-day. That is with regard to the matter being of recent occurrence. As regards urgency, we heard the hon. the Law Member say that the District Court having delivered judgment, it is under the consideration of the Government. The shooting down of eight people where there were admittedly not more than 50 or 60 and where there were, admittedly again, not more than 28 old fashioned arms is not a matter that can be taken lightly by the Government."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I am afraid the hon. Member is going into the merits of the case."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" Sir, I am only arguing the matter, as to the urgency of it. The urgency arises in this manner, that the Government have to be appraised of the importance of the question immediately so that they may take proper measures to institute an enquiry. Yesterday we were told that the Government had not made up their mind as to the form of the enquiry, whether there should be a committee, and we were also told that the question was under consideration by the Government. Before they take any step, it is essential that we should express our views on the matter and in that way, I submit, it is an urgent question."

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* The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" Mr. President, Sir, I submit that the question is not an urgent one at the present time. For, as the hon. Member has stated, this occurrence took place on the 5th of July and on the 19th July the Government published the reports of the Subdivisional Magistrate and the District Magistrate on their enquiries. Since then, the case has been before the courts and the Government are now considering what should be done, having seen the copies of the judgments of the courts. It is, I think, undesirable that there should be any pre-judging, in this Council, of this case. If the hon. Member has any matters on which he desires that enquiries should specially be made, I should be glad to consider them on receiving a memorandum from him. I submit therefore, it is not urgently necessary to bring a motion before the House at this stage."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Though the matter was *sub judice* when the Council met in August 1927 and has since been removed from the Courts that by itself will not have the effect of converting it into one of recent occurrence. Nor am I convinced that it is urgent. I therefore rule it out of order."

V

MOTIONS ON MATTERS OF GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST.

COMMITTEE TO ENQUIRE INTO THE GRIEVANCES OF NON-GAZETTED
OFFICERS—cont.

The Council then resumed discussion of the resolution regarding non-gazetted officers.

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" I rise to support this motion for the obvious reason that the necessity for a committee has been recognized not only by the non-gazetted officers, not only by the non-official members of this House but also, by implication, by an earlier committee that took into consideration certain aspects of the grievances of the non-gazetted officers. In 1921, Sir, there was a committee appointed which submitted an interim report, and that report, as far as I understand, has not been completed. In that report itself, the committee laid emphasis upon certain aspects. It said that it was of the decided opinion that revision of pay and prospects of the services should have been begun at the bottom. It also said that it was its considered opinion that the reorganization of the pay and prospects of the higher services needed further scrutiny, with a view to retrenchment. You will find by going through the report that the committee, even when it submitted an interim report, did not take into consideration the grievances of certain classes of non-gazetted officers. The higher rungs of office have their own advantage. Whenever an I.C.S. officer wants an enhancement of his emoluments and whenever he wants an advance of his convenience, he is able to easily get a Royal Commission to enquire into his grievances. The higher officers also come into line with him because they are entitled in time to the privileges of the I.C.S. officers. But the poor lower officials, the non-gazetted officers, are left absolutely in the cold because, for one thing, they are subordinates and they cannot raise their voice against the high officers, and, for another, they cannot catch the ear of the higher administrative authorities. It is a fact that even since 1921 circumstances have changed, and even since then, the I.C.S. officers and others concerned have had their promotion. Not

[Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao] [21st October 1927]

merely that. The question of the living wage has never been settled in regard to these services. In the interim report that I have referred to, there is reference made to men getting into Government service at the early age of 18 and to their being bachelors and so forth, and their getting a minimum salary of Rs. 35 per mensem. I really do not know if this committee ever understood exactly the social conditions in this land, and whether it is the idea of the Government that every one that now enters Government service as a clerk should leave his old father, old mother and probably older grandmother alone without feeding them. Apart from that, I desire to ask the Government and those concerned, whether to-day the hostel fees in the Victoria Hostel attached to the Government College, where the students for the Intermediate and B.A. classes are boarding and lodging, does not come up to, at the lowest computation, Rs. 40. That is the fee for food, residence and other convenience that they get, excluding college fees. If an ordinary student studying in a college requires a minimum of Rs. 40 for his maintenance, what should a clerk, who has to attend to the duties that are given to him wholtime and who has very little other support generally, what should be the standard at which he should be started. That is a question that has to be considered. I am sure, Sir, that even the ordinary labourer to-day, a labourer in a skilled business—a compositor, for instance—is putting forth a claim for a wage which is very near Rs. 50. Estimates made by very eminent people of the living wage have come to very nearly Rs. 40. I therefore feel, Sir, that there is no point in saying, as the hon. the Revenue Member said, that there is only one question outstanding about the non-gazetted officers, that is, their pay, and that that cannot be granted and that therefore there need not be a committee. From a very long time, the non-gazetted officers have had little attention paid to them. If other conveniences also have to be provided, as was instanced by one hon. Friend—I refer to the statement that the non-gazetted officers have put forward a scheme for provident fund—if such conveniences have to be provided for them, I am sure the committee has to go into the questions carefully and provide them with as many conveniences as gazetted officers are provided with. I am sure the non-gazetted officers are entitled to all of them, though on a smaller scale. They are not provided with all the conveniences evidently. The claim has been put forward from time to time from so many platforms and so many meetings of the non-gazetted officers, and it is time that the Government recognize that the non-gazetted officer is as important for the administration of the country as the gazetted officer and the I.O.S. officer, and that they also recognize the recommendation of the interim committee I referred to, that the revision of pay and prospects should begin at the lower rungs and not at the top. I therefore have much pleasure in supporting this motion and appealing through you, Madam, Deputy President, that the House do give its unanimous support to this motion.

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—“In the absence, Madam, of Mr. Saldanha, I want formal permission from you to move the amendment.”

* The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT:—“I hope the House has no objection.”

The House signified its assent.

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* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—“Madam, I move the following amendment:

‘Add at the end the words, “including unpassed men declared qualified to hold a substantive Government post and appointed as a permanent employee or acting employee to any such post, without any condition or restriction as to promotion or earning incremental salary or right to a permanent post when a suitable vacancy should occur”’.

“If the Government is going to accept the resolution and appoint a committee, it is very desirable that the whole question of these non-gazetted officers is enquired into. One important portion of the non-gazetted officers consists of these unpassed men who were originally permitted to hold appointments but by a magical wand, as it were, were later on declared ineligible for service. We want that these cases also should be enquired into. We often hear that the Secretariat has got too much work. If one looks into the nature of the work connected with this matter, it will be found that one Government Order declares some men eligible for public service though unpassed, while there are other Government orders cancelling that eligibility. When you look at these bewildering Government Orders, the conclusion is inevitable that because these men have no better and more legitimate work, they are dealing with these passed and unpassed men in this way. My point is that when new Government Orders are passed, they should not have retrospective effect. We have had communications from these people as to how they have been worried most, how their hopes have been spoiled and prospects destroyed by expecting to be kept in their appointments. This is one of their grievances. I do not want to go into the general question because we are all aware of it. We request the present Cabinet not to throw the present resolution into the waste-paper basket and follow the previous Cabinet but to give heed to the unanimous resolution passed here and appoint a committee. In that hope, I move that the grievances of these men might also be considered.”

* Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—“Madam, I rise to second the amendment. In this connexion, I wish to draw the attention of this House and of the Government to one particular anomaly in public service. I wish to draw the special attention of the Government to the unfortunate lot of the unpassed matriculates in public service. It is a well-known fact that the matriculation examination was an unduly stiff examination and that even intelligent and well-equipped students often failed in that examination. But when these failed matriculates sought entrance in the public service their worth was soon recognized and in good many cases they were confirmed in public service. Wherever they have been employed, they have been discharging their duties faithfully and efficiently all these years. But with regard to their prospects, they are limited. They have to be content with Rs. 35 per mensem. If they have to draw any increment they have to get special exemption for the purpose. These exemptions are rarely granted and even where they are granted, it is only up to a certain amount of pay. They have to rot on Rs. 35 or a little more, till retirement, however hard working may be.

“Now, if we contrast their case with that of the Secondary School-Leaving Certificates, you will see the unfortunate lot of these people more clearly. From the year 1911 onwards, Secondary School-Leaving Certificate

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candidates were being employed in Government service. Till recently, no standard of marks to be obtained by these men was fixed. Hence, there are many holders of Secondary School-Leaving Certificates in the public service now who have obtained marks even as low as 20 per cent in one or more subjects at the public examination. Still they are considered as passed men for all kinds of promotion. But these unpassed matriculates, however hard-working they may be and however efficient they may be, are not treated on the same footing as the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate holders. Of course, if the Government wants to know the marks of these people in the matriculation examination, those marks are available in the University office. I therefore urge that the unpassed matriculates should be treated on the same footing as the men with Secondary School-Leaving Certificates who have obtained similar marks at the public examination, and that these unpassed matriculates should also be treated as passed men for all promotions. There are several similar anomalies in the treatment of even passed men. I hope all these questions will be gone into by the committee to be appointed. I therefore heartily support the amendment proposed by my hon. Friend, Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar."

* Mr. DANIEL THOMAS:—"I have great pleasure in supporting the amendment moved by my hon. Friend Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar, and seconded by Mr. Narayana Raju. It appears to me that a very great injustice has been committed by reason of the Government orders fixing the minimum qualifications required for Government service. I do not deny that Government are entitled to prescribe the qualifications for men whom they entertain in service. But the position is entirely different when we consider the case of persons who have been already entertained in Government service. I know that in some cases young men who have been acting, off and on, in Government offices for two, or three, or even five years, and who, all these years, were on the verge of being made permanent in the posts to which they were devoting themselves, all on a sudden by a Government Order that was passed, have been disqualified from holding permanent appointments. It appears to me that by so doing Government are destroying not only their prospects but also their chances of maintenance and livelihood in the future. I have therefore great pleasure in supporting the amendment proposed by Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar, and I hope that the committee to be appointed will be in a position to go into all the questions thoroughly and do justice to these people."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"Madam, with your permission, I should like to make a small correction in the amendment proposed by me. That is this. Instead of adding the words contained in the amendment at the end, they should be added after the words 'services of the Government' in the amended resolution."

* The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT:—"That makes the resolution very clear, and I suppose the House has no objection to allow it. Now, the question is—

"To add after the words "services of the Government" the words "including unpassed men declared qualified to hold a substantive Government post and appointed as a permanent employee or acting

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employee to any such post, without any condition or restriction as to promotion or earning incremental salary or right to a permanent post when a suitable vacancy should occur."

Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar's amendment was then put and carried.

* The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"Deputy President, Madam, this question has been debated several times in this House, and I do not propose to occupy much of its time by making any further remarks on it. I would merely like to say that, if the grievances are clearly stated, and if the House is pleased to make any recommendation, Government would feel much obliged. I have not heard anything of the kind from the hon. Members who spoke on the resolution excepting as to the question of pay. As regards that question, Government have frequently said that they considered the pay now given as quite adequate. Another matter is that of the provident fund. On a previous occasion, I said that the Government were considering the question and had called for opinions. I am extremely glad to hear that the non-gazetted officers have put forward a scheme for a provident fund, and I would very much like to see the scheme because it is a very difficult question and it depends on very intricate actuarial calculations. I am not at all sure that the non-gazetted officers will be benefited by it, because if one is going to die soon after retirement, his family may gain something, but if unfortunately he were to live long, the position would be different. However, that is a matter which is under consideration, and I do not think that a committee can do anything in it because it is more a matter for actuarial calculation than of policy."

"The other complaint is that unpassed men are treated unfairly. I was rather surprised to hear—and I am grieved to hear—hon. Members getting up and saying distinctly that men who have acted for three or four years are now debarred from being confirmed. I may point out that an order has been passed that for men who have acted for one year continuously or for two years and more in broken periods, the qualifications prescribed in the later Government Orders will not apply, and that they will in no way be debarred. If you are going to make a rule, you cannot make it uniformly beneficial, and there may some hardship for a few people. Public service requires that we should have a standard of qualifications, and there is no reason why it should not be fixed now. The Government Orders do not apply to men who are already permanent, and they do not apply to any man who has been acting for one year continuously or for two years and more otherwise. In these circumstances, it is not for me to say what advice the House may choose to give the Government. As the resolution is framed, if the House is going to accept it, I cannot hold out any hope that the Government will take any action."

Rao Bahadur K. SITARAMA REDDI:—"Deputy President, Madam, I have very few remarks to offer, especially after listening to, what I must say, the disappointing remarks of the hon. the Leader of the House. Judging from the unanimous verdict of this House, from all blocks and from all sections, I am confident that whatever may be the attitude taken up by the Leader of the House, this resolution will be passed unanimously, and I hope that, in those circumstances, the Government will be well advised to

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form a committee and to abide by the decision of that committee, whatever it is worth. The hon. the Leader of the House has been saying that, except the question of pay, no other grievances have been specified on the floor of this House. I may point out, for instance, there are other grievances like the question of their annual increments in the low scale of Rs. 35—35—1½—50—1—60. This is certainly a matter which must attract the attention of any committee that is appointed by this House. I know that the association has been urging for an increased scale of pay with a higher minimum or starting pay. Even if the minimum is not raised, they should certainly be given increments at the rate of Rs. 3 or Rs. 4 instead of Rs. 1½ and Re. 1 at which they could reach the maximum only at the fag-end of their lives. There are other grievances put forward by the association. After all, as has been remarked by some hon. Members, we should be able to grant at least the modest requests of the non-Gazetted Officers Association. I therefore hope that the House will unanimously pass this resolution and that a committee will be appointed soon."

* The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT:—"I shall put the resolution as amended by Messrs. Karant and Venkataramana Ayyangar. The question is :

'That this Council recommends to the Government that a committee, consisting of official and non-official Members of this Council elected by the Council by appointed to enquire into and report on the grievances of the non-gazetted and menial services of the Government, including unpassed men declared qualified to hold a substantive Government post and appointed as a permanent employee or acting employee to any such post, without any condition or restriction as to promotion or earning incremental salary or right to a permanent post when a suitable vacancy should occur, and also the possibility of affording relief to them by effecting retrenchment in the number, pay and allowances of the services, gazetted and non-gazetted, the Committee having power to co-opt a member or members of the services concerned for the purposes of the enquiry'."

The question was put and adopted.

* The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT:—"As there is a meeting of the Select Committee on the Andhra University Act Amending Bills at 12-45, I leave it to the House to decide whether we should adjourn now or continue."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"I think we might now adjourn."

The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT:—"The House will now adjourn for lunch in accordance with the suggestion made the other day about adjourning the Council, on Fridays at 12-30 p.m. to suit the convenience of Muslim Members to say their prayers. But it has been brought to the notice of the hon. President by a few Muslim Members themselves that it would be more convenient if on Fridays the Council is adjourned at 1 o'clock and asked to reassemble at 3 o'clock. In future the Council will, therefore, ordinarily adjourn on Fridays at 1 p.m. and will reassemble at 3 p.m. To-day the Council will reassemble as usual at 2-30 p.m."

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After Lunch—(2-30 p.m.)

RESOLUTION REGARDING REMOVAL OF NEILL STATUE

* Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU:—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move the resolution standing in my name, viz.—

'this Council recommends to the Government that the Neill Statue in Mount Road, Madras, should be removed and kept away from public view.'

"Sir, I feel it a privilege and a proud privilege to have had the opportunity of moving such an important and unique resolution as this, perhaps the first of its kind to be moved in any legislative body of this land.

"This Mr. Neill came as an ordinary soldier to Madras and perhaps by dint of his military prowess, rose to the position of Colonel about which attainments we are not now concerned with. If he had proved a good soldier, he might have had a good recognition from the then authorities, and I learn, a handsome pension was also accorded to his widow. But what we are directly concerned with now is whether he deserved then or deserves now the merit of having a statue in our midst. It might have been raised more out of fear than of love and regard. Even about this we are not now concerned with. The point now is that Colonel Neill's achievements are in the nature of heart-rending atrocities. Even after such a flood of light since thrown, culled from authoritative and authentic sources, from letters of his own contemporaries and history, all of which lay hidden all these days, about his atrocities and outrages, whether a statue still deserves to continue to be in our midst is the question before us. A wholesale burning of villages, women and children not being excepted, hanging hundreds and thousands of persons like so many dogs to every branch of every available tree and strangling others most mercilessly, do all such acts of utmost brutality and inhuman nature deserve to be perpetuated in this very land where such acts were perpetrated with impunity? This is nothing but adding insult to injury and carrying such insults to the very doors of the peoples of this land. It is my intention to try all constitutional means and to see that this statue no more continues to be in our midst and that it is removed and installed, if indispensable, in his birth place and in his own native land. It should not be taken to mean that we are averse to the statue of a European being in our midst, for there are other statues to which we have not the least objection, nay, whose memory we honour (Mr. S. Satyamurti: 'Hear, hear'), for instance, the statues of Munro, Bodham, Ripon and Dr. Miller and so forth.

"I do not propose to deal, in detail, with the several brutal atrocities and outrages committed on so many innocent and helpless people of this land, as they have already found publication in ever so many journals of Madras. It is after all our own land, however much the Britisher may have made it his own now for administrative purposes. I think we have every liberty and right to demand that such and such a thing shall be here or shall not be. Ours is an indisputable right and I think we will be perfectly within our legitimate bounds to pronounce our view in the strongest terms possible. I only wish that the Government will understand us correctly and take it in the spirit we offer it and that they will honour the sentiment surging forth over the length and breadth of this province. For, in a similar position, they would themselves like

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to be treated that way. Suppose an instance of this nature happens in their own land; and a statue of an Indian was put up in the City of London to which they took objection owing to certain facts having come to their knowledge late; I would respectfully ask what their attitude would be. They would at once, unlike our poor Satyagrahis, have blown up the idol to powder, immediately before any policeman can come to its rescue. I hope and trust that the Government would accept that golden rule: 'Do unto others as you would that others should do unto you,' instead of attaching much importance to their prestige in all these matters. It is high time now that this insult offered at our doors, by continuing to have this statue a minute longer, is wiped off and the statue removed and carried to England and installed there, if necessary, as an Indian trophy to their credit. It may also be pointed out that there are precedences of this nature in the past, both here and outside. For instance, the statue of Lord Cornwallis, that was in the Fort, has been removed to the museum in deference, I learn, to the Muslim sentiment. When the sentiment of one community has been so honoured and rightly too, it stands all the more to reason that the sentiment of every community of this province should be honoured likewise. That this statue offers insult and humiliation to every one is an indisputable fact.

"In the light of the above observations, I move that this statue be forthwith removed and I commend this resolution to the unanimous vote of this House and I would fervently appeal to the national sentiment of every hon. Member of this House to give his hearty and unflinching support to this motion and I would extend the appeal even to my hon. European Colleagues here."

* Mr. C. N. MUTTURANGA MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, in seconding this resolution, I am voicing forth the unanimous feelings of my countrymen. Thanks to the efforts of a band of patriotic and enthusiastic young men who are attacking the statue, everybody is made familiar, even the man in the street is made familiar, with the grossly inhuman atrocities committed by Colonel Neill in our country, how he burnt old men, middle-aged men, young men, children, infants, babies in cradles and babies suckling at the breasts of their mothers. Neill might have committed all these atrocities for the sake of his country. But, what is the meaning of Madras having his statue in its midst? Is it to remind us of the outrageous and barbarous atrocities committed by Neill and warn us that we should continue to be good boys? Neill's countrymen themselves should feel ashamed of a soldier like him. But if Englishmen feel proud of him as one who fought for their country, giving the go by to every principle of warfare, let them have his statue in England. If the Government really cares for the sentiments of Indians, I appeal to them to accept the resolution. I am sure the Indian Members of the Cabinet sympathize with the object of this resolution and are going to vote for it. For, an Indian cannot but sympathize with this resolution. Even my friends who object to the worship of Sri Rama in temples, do not say that Neill has done anything for us to deserve a statue here. Nor do my other friends who condemn the Satyagraha movement justify the existence of this statue in Mount Road. I appeal to the European Members of this House who certainly understand our feelings, to vote for this resolution. With these few words, I have great pleasure in commending this resolution for the acceptance of the House."

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* The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"Mr. President, I do not propose to enter into any controversy concerning the personal exploits or merits of General Neill and his regiment. We are not proposing to erect a statue now. I would only ask the House to consider the situation as it exists at the present day. The statue was erected sixty or seventy years ago in its present position, and has been there ever since. When it was erected there was no suggestion that there was any idea of terrorizing or insulting anybody. All sections of the community appear to have taken part; and all sections seem to have been proud of the then famous Madras regiment and its leader. A generation which had probably not forgotten the troublous experiences of the previous fifty years, probably felt sincerely thankful that the Sepoy Mutiny in the North had ended in such a way as would save them from a repetition of those more exciting than comfortable times. How has the position changed since? No doubt, a national feeling has sprung up and is spreading over all parts of the country (Mr. S. Satyamurti: 'Hear, hear'), a feeling, the healthy growth of which it is most important to encourage and foster in the interests of the future political development and well-being of the country. But I would ask hon. Members to consider whether this seeking out of causes of offence in the records of the past is consonant with the dignity and magnanimity which are the characteristics of a really national spirit. Is it a sign of any healthy feeling at all and is it not only mischievous but also calculated to stimulate animosities between the different races and communities and to hinder the growth of that harmony which all recognize is so necessary for the successful progress of the country on the road to self-government?"

"Then, consider the means adopted by certain misguided persons to attain what they conceive to be their object. A succession of poor ignorant creatures, some of them mere boys, are set up to defy the law and incur its penalties and, whoever the instigators are of this lawlessness, they are careful to remain in the background and do not by word or deed infringe the law, the penalties of which they are content that their ignorant victims should suffer."

"I would ask hon. Members whether it would be either sensible or patriotic to endorse such actions with the recommendation of this House. This sort of lawlessness is attentive to the minds of a certain class of people. If it is one statue for one reason to-day, it is another statue for some other reason to-morrow. We have already had indications of what we may expect in this direction. I hope, therefore, gentlemen, that the House will reject the motion as unworthy of the consideration of sensible men who are perfectly conscious that their present dignity and future destiny is in no way endangered by the existence to-day of these relics of the past."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I now call upon Mr. K. V. R. Swami to move the amendment of which he has given notice."

* Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"Sir, I beg to move—

That the word 'forthwith' be inserted after the words be 'removed'.

"In support of this amendment I have to say a few words to which I hope the House will kindly listen. The hon. Member for Revenue has just now finished his speech. Of course, he is a very responsible officer of the Government and does not, I am sorry, see our viewpoint of the matter. We do not say . . ."

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member will please confine his remarks to the amendment he has moved."

* Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"My amendment says that the statue be removed forthwith. The reason for that is this. We have already seen that about forty or more patriotic souls have sacrificed their liberty for the realization of their ideal. Now, if the statue is kept on there longer, it may be that others will be prepared to sacrifice their liberty and undergo the penalty. This is looking at the matter from a point of view altogether different from that of the hon. Member for Revenue. They say that these Satyagrahis are misguided creatures and all sorts of things are attributed to them. In any other country I do not think any responsible man would have said it. When the Englishmen wanted to have the ex-Kaiser tried and hanged in London, the whole nation was acclaiming it. Why? The ex-Kaiser was one of the bravest and noblest of the monarchs that ever ruled in Europe. And yet, the Englishmen wanted him to be tried and condemned."

2 45
p.m. "But, to-day, people of this Province want that the statue of a man who was a murderer and who never hesitated to murder women, children and old men of this country should be removed at once and kept away from public view. The hon. the Leader of the House seems to find an excuse in the fact that it has been in existence for the last sixty years and therefore it should not be removed now."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member is requested to confine his remarks to the amendment."

* Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"Sir, if the statue is not removed at once from its present place there may be other consequences and other sacrifices, and it is not possible for us to say where this movement will land us. The movement is going on and we also notice the other sacrifices secretly and cowardly done by other people."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"I second it."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Now the amendment is for the discussion of the House. I take it that the House is ready for the question regarding the amendment. The question is that the word 'forthwith' be inserted after the words 'be removed'."

The amendment was put and carried.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The amended resolution is for the discussion of the House."

The resolution as amended runs thus:—

"This Council recommends to the Government that the Neill Statue in Mount Road, Madras, should be removed forthwith and kept away from public view."

* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"I am very glad that the mover as well as the seconder of this resolution took care to assure the House that no racial bias or any such consideration was at the bottom of this resolution. I hasten to strengthen that assurance. We base our demand on the fundamental right of a nation that they and they alone will decide whom they should admire and whom their younger generations should treat as ideals and in whom they should repose their confidence or affection. It

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is upon that simple and understandable basis that we proffer this proposition before the House. I am sure that the natural delicacy which should guide the action of our alien rulers who are set to rule over us, will not depart from that due regard for delicacy, and that they will think twice, nay several times, before they cast their vote against this resolution. Sir, I am not here to defend the band of young men who have awakened, so to say, the public conscience in this Province. It may be, as put down by the hon. the Revenue Member, that they are inconveniently raking up the records of the past, but I am yet to learn that the raking up of the records of a nation's past is such a wrong or unknown thing. It is by memorising, it is really by remembering our past greatness and our noble, ancient ideals and the great things for which our nation stood and wrought in the past—it is that and that alone that should guide our future. Therefore, instead of condemning the action of all our young men who are raking up the past we must say 'all honour and glory to them,' because, as in the case of Ireland which won its freedom, not after 10 or 150 years but after 800 long years, we can only achieve our freedom only by remembering our past. I may tell this House that the watch-word of the Irish people among whom I had the privilege of living for some considerable time was 'Remember, remember and remember'. So, I ask you to remember, unlike the hon. the Revenue Member, the wrongs and injustices done to your country and by making sacrifices, endeavour to restore your country to its past glory. The hon. the Revenue Member said that sixty years back when the statue was erected, there was no terrorisation of the people and there was no opposition to the erection of this statue. But if he has not forgotten Indian history, I would ask him to stir up his imagination and conceive what would have been the state of public feeling in the year 1860 or so. It was probably two or three years after the Great Indian Mutiny, and whichever else we can afford to forget, we cannot afford to forget the impression of the people of that time. Nobody could conceive at that time what nationalism was; in fact, even full breathing was a crime in those days. So, if anybody dared to give expression to any national feelings, he would have been very, very seriously dealt with. So, there need not have been terrorization in those days. Some years back, when the Ashe murder took place in Tinnevely, people in that district were really afraid even to step outside their houses. There was a state of panic throughout the district and nobody could enthuse people about nationalism. Even in those days some servile people, some slavish people wanted to raise a memorial for Ashe. In these circumstances, when a great mutiny had just been quelled like a great war, do you really think it possible for any people in those days to have come forward and expressed their feelings openly and said 'There shall not be a statue for Neill'. Therefore, I would respectfully remind the hon. the Revenue Member to think of the terrorized conditions in those days.

"My hon. Friend the Revenue Member then asked 'Has the position changed?' Perhaps, unfortunately for his countrymen and probably fortunately for my country, the position has changed—completely changed. A national awakening has sprung up in the people and we are seeing its indications everywhere. In spite of one or two black legs and weaklings, I make bold to say that that a noble band of youths should have offered Satyagraha is the best proof that a national awakening has come over this country and we are proud of it."

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"Let us next see what is the *raison d'être* of the system of erecting statues. Statues should be meant as guides and exemplars not only for the present generation but also for the future. I shall illustrate this by an instance. Is there any Irishman to-day who passes by the statue of Parnell in Sackville Street in Dublin, who is not impressed with the memorable description on its pedestal: 'It is not for another nation to say how far should a nation progress'. Bands of young men and old men who pass by that statue morning and evening and who could read this noble ideal of their countryman cannot but be impressed with the the past glory of their country and its future possibilities. Every nation has got its inspiring statues. What is Scotland to-day without its national memorials for Wallace and Bruce? The great city of New York has got not the statue of any one man but of a great ideal, namely, 'Liberty' at the entry into the harbour. People who have gone to South Africa will understand what the national feeling there would be, if the statue of Cecil Rhodes were not there. Every nation, ancient or modern, has got its own statues and they serve as great beacon-lights not only for themselves but also for other people.

"I ask why, in this unfortunate country of mine alone, there should be statues for the guidance and admiration of our people, statues not of the good and the great, but of persons whose actions have been judged, not from any standards of morality or æsthetic sense of humanitarianism, but solely from the standards of exploits of death-dealing warfare? It is on that, if not on anything else, that the demand that the statue should be removed at once may rest. We cannot afford to have the statue amidst us for a day longer. As I said, a foreign race that has sought to fasten its rule over us must feel itself degraded and ashamed in having this statue erected amidst us. Therefore, instead of opposing this resolution, I would suggest that they must come forward in readiness to support this motion. Of course, if they think that they should have a statue for Neill, there is one place in London which was destroyed recently. I refer to Madam Toussand's Chamber of Horrors, and I think that would be the best place for keeping the Neill statue, or, as some other friends have suggested, you may send back the Neill statue to the country where the people, if they really think that Neill should be admired for his actions, let them have a chance to admire. If comparisons are admitted, I would mention an instance of the Dublin Corporation. In the year 1918 when the British Parliament wanted to present a statue—I was living in Dublin about that time—the Dublin Corporation appreciated the benevolence which prompted the British Parliament to make that gift, but it replied, 'Let the statue be erected in your own country; let it not be brought across the Irish channel.' I would therefore request these admirers of the Neill statue to carefully remove it—packing and freight will be our special care—and despatch it to their own country or wherever they think he and what he stood for will be admired."

* Mr. S. N. DORAI RAJA:—"Though I am reluctant to enter into this controversy which I think will be futile, undesirable and harmful, yet I am glad of this opportunity given to me to point out that our national guide and our national self-respect are absolutely safe and to go on saying that mere brick and mortar can in any way affect them is surely damaging to our self-respect and national sanity. We rake up the dead past both literally and truly and we wake up to find one fine morning that a fine piece of structure ten years old is all that is insulting to our national pride. We can just as

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well ask that this Council building should be blown to smithereens for the reason that it was built by the countrymen of General Neill. Sir, it is very repugnant to all sense of decency to talk irreverently of the dead. It is all very well for armchair Napoleons and Bismarcks with the easy knowledge of ignorance, without the least idea of the men and manners of these times, to condemn a man who was out to put down a most formidable rebellion—the sepoys mutiny. I do not care if General Neill was a paragon of virtue or a monster in human form, as my hon. Friend Mr. Satyagurji, carried away as usual by the exuberance of his own verbosity, said, but I do care that we, as sincere and patriotic men, should not be guilty of setting up a bogey just for the pleasure of demolishing it and that we should in no way encourage our misguided young men in their pursuit of shadows. Sir, the prerogative of youth is the privilege of service; and is it not our duty, as honest and patriotic men, to turn their undoubted enthusiasm and patriotic feelings into the right channels and transmute their vigour and earnestness into the energy of action? We don't want them in jails at any time, particularly now, when we want the most out of them. Is it not our duty to make them see and make them work for the complete obliteration of the communal position that vitiates our social and political atmosphere, the tragedy that is enacted in the name of religion and the cowardly acts done by us to some of our brothers and sisters, the untouchables and the unseeables. Let us not fritter away the energies of our young friends and let us not make them do what we ourselves would not. Let them work for Swaraj in all constitutional ways, the goal which you and I earnestly desire. For these reasons, I oppose the motion."

* Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU:—"Sir, taking a dispassionate view of the whole matter, there are two or three things which appear to be very prominent. The atrocities attributed to Colonel Neill by the proposer and the seconder have not been controverted by the hon. the Revenue Member. Secondly, the hon. the Revenue Member makes a plain and honest admission as he generally does, that there is a difference in the atmosphere that now prevails in the land and the atmosphere that prevailed in the land in the year 1857. That is to say, he made a clear, real admission that since 1857 there has been a spirit of nationality which has awakened the people; he only wants that the spirit of nationality must be correctly directed. Having these two facts in mind, it is impossible for any one to come to any other conclusion than that this resolution must necessarily be accepted forthwith and that the removal must be done forthwith.

"The only thing which, to my mind, appears to be in the way of the Government accepting the resolution is, to put it openly, one of prestige. I do not think it is anything else. My request to the Government in this connexion is for once, by the way, give up the idea of prestige and I may clearly tell the Government and this House that, if once the Government consents to act in accordance with the wishes of the people, the Government adds to its prestige instead of losing any portion of it. To my hon. Friends who are not in support of this resolution, my simple appeal is this. In a matter about which people admittedly feel sorely, in a matter which is a source of so much feeling and agitation—for, it is, after all, only a matter of prestige that stands with the Government—for once, let the Government yield to the wishes of the people and thereby add to its prestige. That is all I have to say on this resolution."

8 p.m.

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* Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"Mr. President, Sir, I cannot bring myself to sympathise with this resolution, and I rise to oppose it even at the risk of being accused as unpatriotic and of being dubbed a back number by some young bloods of to-day. I wonder how many of the supporters of this resolution can lay their hands upon their hearts and say sincerely that they do really feel strongly about this matter. If they feel as they profess to feel, why not they themselves offer Satyagraha, instead of egging on misguided and over-enthusiastic young men to make the sacrifice?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member is requested to address the House through the President especially with regard to this resolution."

* Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"I understand that this statue was raised by public subscriptions as long as 75 years ago. I wonder, why people who feel this statue is a great humiliation to our national self-respect should have been sleeping so long and why it was left to young men to wake them up about this matter. It is only a short time ago, that the volunteers who came here from Madura on some other business took into their head that General Neill was a very undesirable sort of person and that his statue must be removed by some means or other. Accordingly, they began to offer Satyagraha. It is only at a later stage, when Mahatma Gandhi gave his approval to this Satyagraha, more responsible members of the Congress took up this agitation. Let them deny it, if they will. It is rather surprising that so many hon. Members of this House should have lent their names to this resolution and given it an importance which it does not deserve. I feel, Sir, that we are frittering away our energies and that the spirit of our young men can be harnessed for some better and more useful work. General Neill may have been a very bad person. Are there not innumerable instances in history of even worse persons who have been idolised by successful generations of men, of more tyrannical persons to whom memorials have been raised? It is only strong characters that get into the pages of history. The Neill statue has been there for years together and nobody has been the worse for it. Why should we make this belated attempt and cook up an artificial agitation which will not serve any purpose except that of generating some steam and letting it off? It is not at all either heroic or generous to wage war against a person dead long, long ago, however bad he may be. There may be many other statues and memorials in other places of bad people and, of even far worse people. If we are to start on a campaign like this, I do not know where we are going to stop. We are unnecessarily stirring up racial hatred, as is evident from the fate which Mr. Krishnaswami Ayyar's statue has had. The nose of that unoffending statue has unfortunately been cut off as a result of this agitation. In the name of common sense, I appeal to the hon. Members of this House not to carry on this debate unnecessarily."

* Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—"Mr. President, Sir, for the first time in the Council, I have been surprised to find my fellow countrymen opposing a resolution of this character. This will not be the first time that I have to express my surprise, because I find that there are hon. Members in this House who cannot and will not see eye to eye with others who are roused on account of the atrocities committed by that particular person, the statue of whom we are now proposing to remove. First of all, as a Muslim, I am averse to statues of any kind. What is the purpose for which a statue is erected? A nation erects a statue in a prominent place in order to keep the

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memory of that person green and in order to give inspiration to his countrymen who come later to get inspired by that example. May I ask my fellow colleagues in this Council, especially Indians, who have spoken on this resolution, to tell me what is the inspiration that our young men derive from a statue of this kind? It may be said that the matter is sixty years old and that a certain gentleman came to this country and did his duty. For whom did he discharge his duties? Is it for India or is it for Indians? I know that some of the hon. Members who have opposed the resolution will answer the question differently, when they think of it at calmer moments and when they are not sitting on the Treasury Benches. From the facts that were disclosed, both by the proposer and the seconder of the resolution and admitted by those who spoke in opposing of the proposition, it will be found that there is every justification for the removal of the statue. If there is no justification for allowing the statue to remain there, I think it should be removed.

"It has been asked 'what were Indians doing all these years', and why they did not think of removing it earlier. Unfortunately, national consciousness has come rather late. When it comes to us, it is right that it is expressed in all legitimate ways. The removal of the statue which is certainly irksome to Indians who want Swaraj, is one of the ways by which national self-respect would be demonstrated. We know the incidents connected with the Lawrence statue and of the other statues referred to by one of the speakers. We know also of the statues which were removed on account of similar reasons. To the European friends who may be opposed to this resolution, and who may say that this is engendering lawlessness and racial hatred, I may bring home to them the fact that on the particular day when the effigy of Kaiser William was kept up *en fete* in Madras soon after the war was over, every Englishman went over there and threw stones on that statue, because, he wanted to express his hatred for Kaiser. We have not done anything like that. We did not remove the statue ourselves. We are informing the Government the feeling of the country and asking them to honour the sentiments of the people and to remove the statue, if they really respect the interests and sentiments of the people.

"Now and again, we find that some hon. Members of this Council are coming forward with the question of untouchability. We are not going to wait for our national development till all classes and communities become one and we have all become angels. The other day a great gentleman spoke in that manner. He wanted all the Indians to remove the caste system; he wanted the Mussalmans to do away with the purdah system; he wanted us to become angels before we can think of Swaraj. These arguments are not valued by people who claim to be Indians. Sir, I must say that there is nothing in this resolution expressing any dishonour. We intend no harm or wrong to the dead Colonel Neill. But it is the statue of Colonel Neill and for the purpose for which that statue was erected, that we are against. For these reasons, I am sure that not only the Indian Members of this Council but the European Members also will realize the feeling with which we have come forward. By respecting our feelings to-day, they will respect not only our feelings but their own feelings as well. For these reasons, I hope, Mr. President, that this resolution—an important resolution of this character—will be passed unanimously."

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* Mr. J. A. DAVIS :—" Mr. President, Sir, if we want to erect a statue to one of our Indian friends to-day, I think we should ourselves be opposed or inclined to the proposal and not people who may come two generations hence, for, they are not the people to judge whether that friend was worthy of the statue or not. Or, for instance, suppose we erect a statue now for one of our best friends. Can the people coming two generations hence say that there was Hindu-Moslem tension then and that therefore that statue should not have been erected? Sir, this resolution is going to sow the wind and we are going to reap the whirlwind. I would also remind you, that this statue is not only in memory of General Neill but also in memory of the first Madras mutineers. Therefore, he can be said to have won laurels so far as the mutiny was concerned, and I do not think any word can be said against him. Sir, I may also say that this statue was erected with the consent of the Indian people, as shown by the fact that the people subscribed to this statue, and there is evidence to show that the best Indian gentlemen of that time stood by the statue while it was being erected and made glowing speeches as regards the conduct of General Neill; not Europeans alone, but Indians of that time as well have borne similar testimony. I would only ask whether your Indian brethren of sixty years ago were incapable of using their discretion. It has been erected with the full consent of the people and with their subscriptions, and I therefore appeal to you to keep with respect what your Indian brethren did sixty years ago, and to let the statue stand where it is."

* Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—" Sir, I did not intend at first to take part in this debate, but the speeches of the last speaker and my hon. Friend Mr. Shetty, have provoked me to rise up and answer some of the arguments that they have advanced. With an air of virtuous indignation, the last speaker was finding fault with the present generation of Indians for blaming their forefathers of seventy years ago who subscribed for this Neill statue. I thought, Sir, that with the memorable statement Edmund Burke made, in the House of Commons in the course of the impeachment of Warren Hastings, of innocent people idolising or adoring their oppressors, the last word had been uttered on this point. If only you go to Malabar, you will find that even recently, within the last one year, people who have every day been cursing the memory of a certain individual there, a certain police officer, have literally subscribed for his memorial fund. It may be true that memories of dead men have to be respected, but when the memory of such dead people is stinking and such memories are forced and pressed upon us, we have to kick it back, with all the force that we can command. Is there any member in this House who has the courage to say that Neill was not a tyrant and a murderer? If there is anybody here who has got the courage to say that, then I can understand the indignation on the part of the members on the other side on the question of the removal of this statue. But so long as that repudiation is not forthcoming, the mere statement that seventy years ago our forefathers subscribed for the statue and that Indians at that time did not raise any opposition, is certainly no argument for the retention of the statue. God alone knows whether, in Madras, people living seventy years ago, knew what all Neill did in Cawnpore and other places in Northern India. So long as it is not pretended that people subscribed for the statue with such knowledge, so long we cannot say that because seventy years ago people of the Madras Presidency contributed funds towards the erection of the statue it is

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an insult, on our part, to their memory to object to such a statue now. I may also, say, Sir, in this connexion, that the question at issue in this House is not whether the method of resistance, i.e., Satyagraha that is now offered by the youngmen of this Presidency, is correct or not. Mr. A. B. Shetty seems to be under the wrong impression that we are discussing whether the Satyagraha that is now offered by the young men of Madras is proper. We are only discussing the question whether we ought to tolerate such a statue in our midst. We are not encouraging the Satyagraha that is being carried on, nor are we endorsing the policy or the method adopted by the young men who think that this statue should not be allowed to exist in Mount Road. We are only giving our opinion on the question whether the memory of a man who has been guilty of the atrocities that we hear of in history can be perpetuated in our midst, and requesting the Government to remove it from public view. I would have appreciated the argument of the opposite side if it was to the effect that such a statute might continue so long as we are fighting among ourselves, so long as Brahmans fight the non-Brahmans and non-Brahmans fight the Brahmans, so long as every brother in the country fights every other brother, as that it may help to remind us of the disastrous results of such unholy fight. If that were the argument advanced by the members on the opposite side, not one but many statues might be erected at every street corner in the towns of India; but that is not their argument nor is that the attitude taken by them. My friend on the other side below the gangway asks us why we should be so much perturbed at a statue of brick and mortar. My answer is, because we are not brick and mortar ourselves. We cannot tolerate it because we are human beings, because we have some self-respect, because that self-respect is growing and growing gradually as our eyes are being opened, and because we cannot allow the shameful memory of that man to remain in our midst, to remind us that we can be oppressed and tyrannised over with impunity in our own country. That is why we do not want the statue to remain in Mount Road. I do not think that any Indian who has any respect for himself or his country will come forward and support the retention of such a statue in our midst. I appeal to you, Sir, that this is a matter in which we should all join together and express our opinion emphatically and strongly that the statue of a man who has oppressed us, who was the murderer of our forefathers, who has been guilty of high crimes and misdemeanour against Indians ought not to be allowed to remain in our midst to be witnessed by us every day, every moment of our life, to remind us of the horrors we passed through, and the indignities we suffered. I have great pleasure therefore in supporting this resolution."

* The ZAMINDAR OF SEITHUR :—" Mr. President, I strongly oppose the motion, and in doing so, I will at once say that I am not actuated by any motive. I am neither a salaried officer, nor do I seek any favour at the hands of any (Hear, hear.) On principle, I contend and object to the resolution being accepted.

" If the chief accusation against Colonel Neill is that he was the author of grave and serious atrocities at the time of the Great Indian Sepoy Mutiny of 1857, it will be agreed that it is an incident which took place nearly a century ago (Mr. S. Satyamurti : ' Not a century yet ') and that we have the historians' reports of the events to rely upon and none else, whether

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correct or not, which cannot be properly judged at such a distance of time as they happen to be one-sided in several instances.

"Further, it would appear that the statue in question was built with the aid of public subscription and, surely, we should credit the public of that generation with some common sense and I should say that they would not have done it if Colonel Neill was a bad man.

"If the Hindus of this generation, out of their love to Swami Shradanand, erect a statue to commemorate his memory at a prominent public place, from public subscription, I ask will the hon. Members resolve to remove the same, if our Muhammadan brothers object to it and demand its removal. (Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed: 'They will never do it.')

"Sir, I may add that there is no agitation demanding the removal of the statue in my own district and in the whole of its neighbourhood. (Mr. S. Satyamurti: 'But the volunteers are mostly from Madura.')

In the interests of peace and order, I would request the hon. Members of the House not to accept a resolution demanding the removal of the statue of a dead man."

* Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"Mr. President, Sir, I rise to support the resolution that the statue of Col. Neill should be removed immediately from public view. What did General Neill do in India? He suppressed the war of independence which the Hindus and Muhammadans joined together in waging against a foreign rule, led by some noblemen who lived in those days. No doubt by suppressing that, he saved the British Empire, Englishmen ought to be proud of General Neill, and they are. We, Indians, cannot feel proud of him. Besides, he was a blood-thirsty man. Blood, blood, blood and revenge, that was his motto. Like General Dyer of the Punjab atrocities and even worse than that, General Neill did most horrible things, so that Indians might remember him for ever. Those are his own words recorded in Kay's 'History of the Sepoy War'. General Neill was saying that he wished to show the natives of India that 'the punishment inflicted by us (English men) for such deeds will be the heaviest, the most revolting to their feelings and what they must ever remember.' So, he wanted them to remember that if they revolted against the British Rule, they would be punished in the most atrocious way. Here are instances quoted in that very book, of which an Englishman is the author. 'Men were twisted to forms of a figure of eight before they were hanged.' Is that military law? Is that a soldier-like thing? What was it? Of course, we can understand martial law though it is a lawless law. Even Lord Canning condemned him thus for his brutal deeds.

'The system of burning villages was in many instances fearfully used; old men who had done us no harm, helpless women with suckling infants at their breast felt the weight of our vengeance not less than the vilest male factors.'

3-30 p.m. "I submit, therefore, Sir, that he was worse than General Dyer. The memory of such a man is intended to be perpetuated by this statue. Indians might have helped its erection. They might have done it out of ignorance or out of fear. These are the only two possibilities. Servile men, we often see, give subscriptions liberally when big officials ask for them, particularly at a time when the country happens to be panic-stricken. Such things invariably happen just after a revolt or a war of independence. But now the national consciousness has been admittedly roused. People begin to feel it

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a national insult and a national humiliation to keep the statue there. Here is a man who put down our attempt to get independence; here is a man who has perpetrated the worst atrocities upon our countrymen regardless of any civil or martial law. 'Remember that things will be repeated if you behaved like that' is the memory with which we are fed by the presence of this statue. National consciousness has been roused. Young men are coming forward offering Satyagraha. Naturally they feel a greater sense of national honour than the elder men who have spent their days. The younger men are doing what the elder men should have done. And when they are doing the right thing, when the movement is blessed by the greatest man of India, Mahatma Gandhi, whom every Indian here respects or at any rate pretends to do so, it is but a duty on our part to see that the statue is removed. The sooner it is done the better it is for the Government. The Government instead of losing prestige will show that they have changed their angle of vision, will prove to the world that they respect national feelings and that they identify themselves with the aspirations and ideals of the Indians over whose destinies they now preside."

* Rao Sahib R. SRINIVASAN:—"Mr. President, Sir, General Neill was a pious man and a faithful soldier to his sovereign as Hanuman the monkey commander was to Sri Rama. When Ravana caught Anjaneya or Hanuman and tied oil-rag to his tail and set fire to it, what did the ideal commander do? He ran over the houses of Lanka and set fire to the whole of the city. He could have put out the torch burning in his tail. Whether he lost his presence of mind or he purposely destroyed the city and the lives of the people we could not say. The situation happens to be the same during the times of a mutiny, a rebellion, or war when the commander of the situation has to use his full discretion to quell the rebellion or gain the war. We cannot possibly say that he should have done this or that. It is far out of time now to sit in judgment of General Neill and his actions.

"There are statues and statuettes in this city. There are statues of persons of culture and courage. I am sure all are not of one mind as to each and every one of them. I take for instance the statue of Dr. Miller. He spent lots of his own money and money of the Christians of England, all for the purpose of infusing western culture into the minds of the orthodox young Brahmans, to effect a social reform in this country. Dr. Miller was considered by Brahmans as a good man. Whereas some of the Christians and certain sections of non-Brahmans thought that it was not quite proper that all the money should be spent on the self-seeking Brahman youths. To-day the statue stands. There is the difference of opinion.

"There is another important factor. Nobody is able to judge any man in full. I shall illustrate it in the case of the Justice Bodham's statue. Women and children passing by it may see and cry: 'This was the man who took away my husband's life; this was the man who put to death my father; this was the man who deprived me of my property.' I think it was last year or year before last that coal tar was thrown on this statue. That shows that it is difficult to think of any statue all in the same way and from the same point of view. Similarly, the Neill statue stands there to-day. In his wisdom, that great man, Mahatma Gandhi, said that the statue should not remain there. But the wisdom of the labouring class woman happens to be far superior to that of the wisdom of Mahatma Gandhi

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I shall tell you a story which has been handed down from grandmother to grand-daughter. When that class women were passing by that statue they would say that Neill was a cruel man. In his time of administration he caused rice to be measured in egg-shells. One egg-shell full of rice was sold for a rupee. That is why Queen Victoria made a statue of him and exposed it to the pouring rain and the scorching sun. But, Sir, when soldiers pass by the statue, they salute with respect. So it is a matter of opinion. The statue has been standing there for some time. It was erected by public subscription and that public was composed of many landholders, zamindars and rajas and soldiers of the various regiments not only here but all over India and universe. So before the statue could be removed, public opinion should be consulted not only here but in the other parts of India wherefrom subscriptions had come at that time. Where are the people who paid the subscription and those who accepted it? Is this Council competent to express an opinion on their behalf? Hon. Members who are sitting here cannot be said to truly represent them. There would be some truth in their representing the people, if there were adult suffrage in our midst. Even then, we cannot assume the right to speak for the whole of India. Nor can public opinion of the whole country be got on the matter. I do not therefore think there is any use in bringing forward this resolution. So I oppose it."

* Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasaya :—" Mr. President, Sir, I am sorry I cannot agree with my hon. Friend, Mr. Srinivasan. I think by his able exposition of the theory of Hanuman burning Lanka he has strengthened the position of the hon. Mover of this resolution and has made its passage through the Council easier. I am sorry that while discussing this resolution, racial questions have been brought into prominence. I feel sure that the hon. Mover had nothing of this kind in his mind when he moved the resolution. Sir, there were people in the mufassal even in the sixties of the last century who never had any occasion to see the late Queen Victoria but still had a very high sense of veneration for her. Even to-day there are educated Indians who entertain a very high respect for the late Mr. Montagu and the Honourable Members of this Legislative Council representing the intelligent section of the country in this province have contributed their money to erect a statue in memory of that great man. So it is idle to say that Indians even to-day have lost their sense of proportion as not to appreciate good Europeans when they come across. I know, Sir, in my own district, I find two English gentlemen here, for whom the people have a very high appreciation. I mean Mr. Otterell in whose name a scholarship fund has been endowed and the hon. Mr. MacMichael on whose elevation to the Treasury Bench, the ryots' association, Ganjam, resolved to offer a prayer for his long life and prosperity at his present elevation. It is therefore idle to say that the sense of appreciation is lost and that the resolution is the outcome of hatred for Britishers. The ryots in the village know and have their appreciation for the best men that England has given to us. Even to-day, Sir, while discussing the questions in the interpellation hour some of my hon. Friends expressed their appreciation of the work of Mr. Boag in preference to an Indian Corporation Commissioner. When Lord Macaulay decided to impart instruction through the medium of English, he made it clear to the Englishmen that the time would come when the Englishmen would have to plant their own institutions and should feel it their pleasant and earnest

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duty to leave the Indians to manage their own country. He further added that that would be the happiest day for the Britisher. This proposition has been accepted by the Parliament and those of us who had the pleasure to read the proceedings of December 1919, especially the closing speech of the late Mr. Montagu cannot but feel that that day was declared to have come. England has awakened the sense of patriotism in us. And that sense of patriotism, that sense of national self-respect now demands that men like Colonel Neill should not be honoured. I cannot for a moment believe that the Europeans who adorn the Treasury Benches or those that sit by them have any regard for Colonel Neill except in the sense that any one will have a sense of sympathy with his own people, and also of a sense of regard for law and order. The English historians had little regard for him and condemned him with all vehemence although the English administrator tolerated him for the time being. If Indians to-day protest against the statue being kept in Mount Road, it is because of the dawn of a sense of responsibility, a sense of self-respect, and a sense of patriotism.

"It is in that view of the question that I would appeal to the Indian as well as the English section of the House to support this resolution and in so doing, Sir, they (the Englishmen) will be performing their duty, that is, the duty of training Indians, in their love of their nation and love of their country. With these few words I support the motion and I would appeal to the Members of the House, both Englishmen and Indians, gentlemen and ladies, to pass it and show to the country that Englishmen no less than Indians are willing to condemn the acts of a man who has been condemned by historians."

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I congratulate the hon. Mover of the resolution and the seconder on the moderation of their language. It is my sincere conviction that all my friends in the opposition who have spoken in respect of this motion are actuated by patriotic motives and by national feeling. If, nevertheless, I rise to oppose this resolution it is because of the assumption underlying their remarks, viz., that General Neill was a murderer and a bad man. I do not think that many of my friends in the opposition do share the views expressed by Mr. Kaleswara Rao, viz., that General Neill ruthlessly put down what he considered to be a war of independence. I think history is very clear on this point that the British Government was not only a *de facto* Government but also a *de jure* Government at the time. If several regiments mutinied it was because they found that the occasion was favourable for pulling down British power. Therefore I think that great harm would result by our basing our remarks on this one assumption, which many are disposed to accept as a matter of fact without ascertaining whether it is historically proved that General Neill was a murderer or a tyrant as many of my friends made him out to be. I would ask my friends to consider earnestly the trying conditions under which this soldier had to carry on his work. The British troops were engaged in Persia, in China and in Burma and were all scattered and the few regiments that were stationed at strategic points were Indian regiments most of which mutinied. And Neill was asked to hasten to the relief of Lucknow and Cawnpore. He had to reach his destination by forced marches. The trials to which his battalion was subjected were very great. Some men, we are told, died of sun stroke, and he himself wrote to his wife that he had to sit and take rest on the battery as

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he was giving orders and that he had to live upon champagne and water to pick up strength. My friends spoke of the destruction of villages. I know the order was given by Neill to the detachment which he sent to the help of General Wheeler, to destroy those villages which were close to the road occupied by the enemy, but not others. The severity was to be confined only to the extent of disabling the enemy and ensuring the safety of his men. In war there is some severity displayed in order to disable the enemy using force to send away the civilian population. (Cries of: 'What about the women and children?') (The hon. the President: 'Order, order.') The order that he gave that the insurgents before they were hanged shall be asked to wash out the blood of women and children was given under extreme provocation. The women and children had been murdered in the place where they had sought and been promised safe shelter and their bodies thrown into the well. He thought that severity at first was mercy in the end. Rumours had spread that the British had fallen never to rise again and he wanted to show that those rumours were false and that the arm of the British was long enough and strong enough to reach the rebels. His biographer also says that he was gentle and tender as a woman in his domestic relations, that he was chivalrous and prepared to do very much for those under his charge to give up his tent or other belongings to those who needed them more than he. His severity was confined to the rebels. I wish to point out these facts to the House to show that the severity he assumed must not blind us to the fact that in other respects there were many good points in General Neill. I want my friends to weigh these things very carefully before coming to a decision. If they blame the severity it must be remembered that it was employed under trying conditions and that it was displayed or exhibited in order to put down a rebellion which was fast spreading and which was fraught with serious consequences. I would ask my friends to consider another matter. Many things have changed since the dark days of the Indian mutiny. Our methods of warfare have changed. They have been brought under control and have become matters of international agreements. Our jurisprudence has undergone many changes. Our methods of discipline have changed. The jail administration and other things which have been mercilessly exposed by Dickens and others have undergone changes. Is it fair to flash our searchlight on the dark past and find out certain scars and say that this man was guilty of severity and that the statue should be removed? In the time of King James pick-pockets were hanged. Our criminal jurisprudence has changed since then. I know even the memoirs of the heroes of the Jacobite rebellion were perpetuated by means of statues. Cromwell was a man who interfered with the rights of Parliament and ruled the country with an iron rod and his name and memory was perpetuated by a statue. A statue was erected by the friends of Charles I, the absolute monarch. A host of men of the days of French Revolution have had statues erected in their honour. I know that the republicans tolerate royalists of these l'ancien regime days having their own relies simply because they know these are harmless. Therefore I would earnestly appeal to my friends not to take their stand on what is not historically proved. They should allow these things of the past to vanish, allow the dead past to bury its dead. If there was anything like a ceremony in connexion with the statute that would be a quite different matter. When all these atrocities are not historically proved we should not speak of them as facts or judge the things of the past by our modern standards. I believe that my friends will consider that I am giving expression to views which are

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convictions with me, viz., that we should not apply our modern standards and our modern ideals to very many things of the past and judge such actions as being reprehensible because they do not conform to our present standards."

* Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—"Mr. President, Sir, some of the arguments given out by hon. Members who opposed the resolution provoke me to take part in this debate. It is argued that the Neill statue should not be removed because it has been there for a long time past. It passes my comprehension why a long-standing evil should not be remedied but tolerated on account of its being long standing. That it has been there for a long time cannot be an argument for its retention. The hon. the Leader of the House never attempted to justify the excesses committed by General Neill. Nor any public man ever tried to repudiate those atrocities which were detailed in the press and on the platform. In the House a justification was tried to be made out by my hon. Friend, Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar. If he has studied the descriptions given by contemporaries—found in historical records—I do not think he would have argued in that strain. I would like to meet one or two arguments given out by the Members who opposed this resolution. One of the hon. Members said that it is the lot of a military officer to perform such unpleasant things and that it is wrong to take exception to such things. I feel that it is an insult to military officers to think that everybody is capable of such atrocities. It is sure perversion to kill innocent people. To kill them or order them to be killed or hanged is cowardice and not valour. No valiant army officer would be proud of doing the things attributed to General Neill.

"One of the hon. Members on the other side said 'if the Members in support of this resolution were really serious about it, why should they not themselves go and offer satyagraha like the other people.' I may just remind him, or give him this information that about six Members of this House, in this block, have been to the prison already, and they are not persons who would be afraid of going to the prison again when the time comes for it. If more people are not going to prison on account of this, it does not follow that we are afraid to go to prison in the service of the country; that he may take it from me. But when to go, how to go or what else to do, it is not for him to advise. We can take care of ourselves. This resolution may or may not succeed; even if it succeeds, the Government may or may not remove the statue. But I may tell the Government that the statue is certainly bound to go one day or other. The country is awakened, and this agitation would not be stopped till the statue is removed. The statue is sure to go if not to-day at least in the near future. The country will not go to sleep till the statue is removed. I may go further and say that the day will come, if the country is fortunate enough to remove this statue, when in that place statues will be erected to those Indian heroes who have fallen by the hand of Colonel Neill in their valiant attempts to liberate their motherland. It is only then that we can congratulate this unfortunate country, that is, when we erect statues for the fallen Hindus and Muhammadans at the hands of Colonel Neill. Of that, you may be certain. Only I request hon. Members and the Government to see that this agitation is not unnecessarily prolonged. The sooner they remove the statue the better.

"More than one hon. Member on the other side said that the satyagrahis are being instigated by persons from behind. I fail to understand

[Mr. D. Narayana Raju]

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how they came to that conclusion. The answer to that argument was already given by Mr. A. B. Shetty himself. He said that responsible men were not behind it and did not encourage it till Mahatma Gandhi supported it. That only shows how considerate the responsible men have been. It originated from the youngsters and it is well known how they took the matter in their own hands and how they came to that conclusion even before responsible men and so-called instigators took to it. It is only when other persons studied the question and came to understand the real record of General Neill, then other people have come forward to support them and try to put an end to this affair.

"With regard to the circumstances under which the statue was erected, I have to say a word. It is said that Indians themselves subscribed for that statue. It does not require much labour from me to reply to that argument because it has been met by Mr. Madhavan Nayar. It has always been the unfortunate lot of every subject nation that their oppressors were being supported by a section of the oppressed. It has been our experience at every turn in our fight for our Swaraj, in our fight for our liberation. By reminding us that Indians have subscribed to the erection of the statue, they are only reminding us of our difficulties in the way of Swaraj. And it does not take us any further than that. Therefore, I support the resolution with all my heart."

* MR. DANIEL THOMAS :—"Mr. President, Sir, it appears to me that in the course of the discussion on the resolution that is now before us, two different issues are being mixed up, one the historical estimate of Major Neill, and the other the constitutional necessity at the present moment of removing his statue. It appears to me, if I may so humbly submit to the House, that these two things have no necessary bearing or connexion with each other. We know that in all great characters of history both good and evil have been intermingled. The great characters of history are neither angels nor devils. If you are to insist with reference to all great men of history to whom statues have been erected that their character should be one of unrelieved or unalloyed purity, then I believe almost all the statues will have to be removed from their pedestals and thrown into the lumber room. But in the present, in the past and in the future, we cannot but have both good and evil elements mixed in great men. It appears to me that these statues were erected not because they were men of absolute goodness but because they played a prominent part in the history of the countries to which they belonged. (Mr. S. Satyamurti: 'Hear, hear.') I would submit in this point of view that the people of India may not agree as regards the historical estimate of Neill and that the Englishmen may give a different estimate of him, to which Indians may not consent. It does not necessarily follow that therefore all Indians should agitate for the removal of General Neill's statue.

"It is pertinent in this connexion to refer to the origin of the agitation for the removal of Neill's statue. One of my hon. Friends on the other side said that the agitation was started by some young men in Madras offering satyagraha. It is rather curious that in this matter the wise and the sane and the more experienced leaders left it to be started by young and inexperienced youths. It appears, on the other hand, that when the young, inexperienced and immature persons originated this agitation it was taken up by responsible leaders in this House. I submit that the very fact that the leaders in this House and the leaders in the country did not choose at their own

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[Mr. Daniel Thomas]

instance to originate any agitation for the removal of the statue is proof positive that no such agitation is sound or wise or statesmanlike. It appears to me that this particular context and opportunity is rather unfortunate for starting an agitation of this character. One of the hon. Members speaking on the other side said that this question does not give rise to any racial considerations. One might as well say, 'I would set a match to a thatched roof and if the roof is set on fire I cannot hold myself responsible for the consequences.' I should say that this question is intimately intermingled with racial question; it is a question in which racialty will come out to the surface and would hamper judgment. I will only say that at this particular juncture, at the present time especially, an agitation for the removal of the statue is entirely out of place. One of the speakers on the other side said that the motto which we should cherish in our minds and hearts is 'Remember the past'. On the other hand, I would say just at this time when India has a future before it, 'let us forget the past, let us not turn back to the dark pages of history, but let us look forward into the future and try to meet that future that is inviting us and beckoning us to go forward and embrace it.'

"I would place before the House one other aspect, and that is by this resolution at this juncture we shall be countenancing an unconstitutional agitation. (Mr. S. Satyamurti: 'Oh!') We are sitting here as a constitutional body, and as a constitutional body we are bound to set our faces against everything unconstitutional and going against established law and order. If a certain number of inexperienced, immature, though no doubt well intentioned youths take into their minds to start an agitation of this kind, the experienced, the wise and mature leaders in the country should instruct them in sound wisdom and statesmanship, and discountenance any such agitation. In these words, I would oppose the resolution that has been placed before the House."

* MR. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—"Mr. President, as one that has given notice of a similar motion, I would like to say a few words instead of giving a silent vote. So far as the discussion has gone, it appears to me it has gone on rather wrong lines. I would ask this House to bear in mind the terms of this resolution. It says that the Neill's statue should be removed forthwith and kept away from public view. It is nobody's desire—and I would make it perfectly clear—that this statue should be broken up or dismantled or otherwise thrown into the Bay of Bengal. All that it says is that it be taken away from its present quarter without any mischief being done to it, or without any part giving way, and carefully consigned to some lumber room or some barracks out of public view, because we do not want that our eyes should rest upon the statue of one who in our opinion does not deserve it. Our ideas have always been that statues are meant for or erected for good deeds and not for misdeeds. But in this case, what is it we find. We find a man who has been found guilty by historians of his age, of high crimes and misdemeanours idolized in the heart of the City of Madras by the erection of a statue. He did nothing to Madras except that he led the Madras regiment for the purpose of quelling the Indian Mutiny. So far as Madras is concerned, he did nothing. So far as the country is concerned, he committed worst atrocities which one can imagine. He is according to contemporary historians a monster in human form. Probably, sixty years ago, the conception in the matter of erecting statues appears to have been the other way about. Perhaps, in those days, our forefathers

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thought that only bad men deserved statues and acted upon that hypothesis. Otherwise, it is impossible for me to explain the attitude of our forefathers whose attitude I very much deplore, notwithstanding all my respect for them. It is true that sixty years ago there had been no agitation whatsoever for the removal of the statue and those misdeeds were done seventy years ago, long before any one of us had been conceived or born. These sixty years the matter has not attracted public attention either on account of ignorance or on account of other factors. Most of us did not know exactly the atrocities of which he has been found guilty, but only quite recently the atrocities have been brought to the surface, and immediately our attention has been drawn to them. So we naturally feel that he should have no place under the sun, and in that aspect of the matter I will ask the House to view this resolution.

4-15
P.m.

"The hon. Member from Pudukotta raised—to use the language of an eminent English Judge, Mr. Justice Darling—a false issue by adverting to the Satyagraha movement, its potentialities or whatever it is and characterized their activities as a misguided one. I must necessarily join issue with him when he does so. We know that great reforms everywhere have owed their origin to the activities of a handful of young men. The young men of to-day will be the citizens of to-morrow, and it is futile to contend that these people have allowed their enthusiasm to run riot and that they have been incited by sober men behind them. It was said that some of us, older men, afraid of facing the jail are keeping ourselves out of it and are inciting these young men to sacrifice themselves. I repudiate this statement. Now, Sir, so far as this statue is concerned, when one sees it he recalls to his mind the atrocities perpetrated and it is impossible for any one, high or low, educated or uneducated, to keep quiet. For, the moment he recalls to his mind all these atrocities, he is beside himself and feels obliged to do certain acts which to some people may not commend themselves.

"Now, Sir, what is it that this gentleman has done to deserve a statue? As I said before, he has done nothing good. It is a standing disgrace to us and a national humiliation and, if I may say so, this monument is nothing but an embodiment of aggressive imperialism in its worst and naked form. In my humble judgment this statue must go. There is no use of trying to hide track the issue by saying that this discussion is calculated to excite racial animosities. I have not the slightest doubt that nothing was farther from the back of the mind of the hon. Mover than the question of racial animosity. This question of racial animosity has been raised by those who raised it with a view to enlist some support from some quarter.

"Sir, I said that probably our forefathers allowed this statue to continue. Now, what does it show? It shows that public opinion in those days was not strong and articulate. It is now articulate and strong. What is there to show that sixty or seventy years ago public opinion was such as to assert itself against the opinion of the Government? The whole country was then in a melting pot as it were. Everybody was afraid of the East India Company. People were afraid of the rulers then. Those were days which came close upon the heels of the Indian Mutiny. Then probably somebody conceived the idea of raising a statue to Colonel Neill and a subscription list was sent round. It was no wonder that some people then contributed to it. It cannot therefore be inferred that it had the unstinted support and

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co-operation of a large number of Indians. Much water has passed under the bridge since then. We have now come to know the real state of affairs and therefore it is impossible for us to continue to keep this statue in its present position. It must be removed and kept out of public view."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Mr. President, Sir, I should like to congratulate the hon. the Revenue Member on the excellent tone of the reply of the Government to this resolution. Nothing is easier for an excited or an excitable Member of Government on a resolution of this kind than to rouse passion and tear it to tatters. But what he left undone very wisely, has been sought to be done by some of those less wise men of the back benches behind him and below the gangway opposite to me by trying to out-herod Herod, if I may use that phrase, and to paint the picture of General Neill as if he was a saviour of Indian humanity from the horrors of the Indian Mutiny and show that he deserves a statue which ought not to be removed.

"Sir, I am sorry, in my excitement I forgot to request your permission to speak for a few minutes more."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Yes. All the members will hereafter have that concession."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"But I am glad that the hon. the Revenue Member has raised no controversy regarding General Neill's past. Since facts are more eloquent than arguments, may I give to this honourable House just a few facts of the atrocities and the misdeeds of this,—I am sorry to have to use that phrase, but the facts justify it,—monster in human form who, whatever the excuse may have been, did deeds which are a disgrace to all humanity, be they British or Indian. Sir, I am in a position to assure this House that his own European contemporaries themselves condemned his actions as unworthy of the British race. But I still hope that the few Britishers who are in this House will not mistake the mere fact of his being a Britisher and paint Great Britain in blacker colours than she need be painted. The Britishers in this House have got to vote for this motion; otherwise, they will be showing themselves that they stand for these methods of terrorism which are embodied in that statue which disfigures one of the finest thoroughfares in the City of Madras.

"I wish to read just two or three sentences to show how this man has really done a great injury to India, to Great Britain and to humanity.

"These were General Neill's instructions to Major Renaud, when he was hurrying with an advance-guard to the relief of Cawnpore:

"Certain guilty villages were marked out for destruction and all the men inhabiting them were to be slaughtered. All sepoys of mutinous regiments not giving a good account of themselves were to be hanged. The town of Futtehpore, which had revolted, was to be attacked, and the Pathan quarters destroyed with all their inhabitants. All heads of insurgents, particularly at Futtehpore, to be hanged." If the Deputy Collector is taken, hang him, and have his head cut off and stuck up on one of the principal (Muhammadar) buildings of the town."

"Sir, there is this sentence in Mr. Kaye's account of these atrocities. Mr. Kaye is not an Indian, remember—

"There is no doubt that people were put to death in the most reckless manner. And afterwards Neill did things almost more than the massacre, putting to death with deliberate torture, in a way that has never been proved against the natives."

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"Then, Sir George Campbell, again not an Indian but a Britisher, says:

'Neill is one of those people who have been elevated into a hero on the strength of a feminine sort of violence, and whose death much disarmed criticism at the time, but now that has passed into old history, I may say that, so far as I could learn from the most impartial sources, there was not much more in him. . . . I can never forgive Neill for his very bloody work, and especially for his share in the mismanagement which caused the loss of the regiment of Loodiana. At Allahabad, by violence and mistrustful usage, he all but turned against us the Ferropore regiment (only second to the men of Loodiana in my affection) which afterwards did such splendid service.'

"Sir, one more extract from the records of this man's doings—

'It is certain that the historian of the future will not acquit Neill of some responsibility for the tragedy he avenged and punished so dreadfully.'

"I have many more extracts from which I can satisfy this House that this General Neill was guilty of crimes against humanity, not in the course of warfare as acts of war, but after the Mutiny had been put down, as a deliberate act of vandalism and terrorism. This resolution is against the methods of terrorism which were sought to be perpetuated in the British Government by General Neill and by General Dyer, his apostolic successor. It is open to the British Government to say openly and frankly whether they have at the back of their minds the idea that these motions may come and be passed but that they have conquered India by the sword and will keep India by the sword. To me this resolution means a challenge to the British Government whose Viceroys and Governors call for co-operation, hearty and sincere from us. If you are sincere, show that sincerity by respecting our national sentiment in a matter of this kind. Supposing to-morrow there was a monument raised for the ex-Kaiser in London, would Englishmen look at it with complacency? If a large party in the House of Commons as our party is here, want such a statue to be removed, will any British Government have a six hours' lease of life if it ventures to oppose it as this Government is doing? But the tragedy of it is that the Government is not opposing it as vigorously as my own Indian brethren, blood of my blood, flesh of my flesh and the bone of my bone. The worst tragedy of all is that these gentlemen do not know what they are doing, only, they feel that the British Government is here and must be supported at all costs and that any measure which the British Government may not approve of ought not to be supported. It seems to me that the duty of a Government in this matter is clear. I may also point out, Sir, that the resolution aims not at the destruction of the statue but only at the removal of it from the present public place. Even from the point of view of traffic I wonder if that is the place for a statue. Any one who has gone to that place may see for himself to what extent it obstructs traffic and causes inconvenience.

"Moreover, Sir, there is a historical precedent for this. Lord Cornwallis' statue was in the public place opposite the Collector's office. Even now hon. Members can go and see its canopy on which is inscribed the word 'Cornwallis.' In the pedestal of that statue Tippu Sultan is painted in a humble posture offering his children for protection. The Muslims of that time objected to that statue and the Government of that day, not having the support of these specimens of Indian humanity (loud applause), had to remove it to the Museum which even to-day rubs shoulders with the relics of many things which are there. If the Government do not want to remove the statue altogether, let them remove it and keep it in the Museum as a monument of a man who in those days of outraged humanity perhaps deserved it, but does not deserve a statue in these progressive times.

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"The hon. the Revenue Member made an earnest appeal to us and respected and recognized the growth of national feeling and sentiment in this province. I must tell him that he must not tamper with the dignity and magnanimity of this growing national feeling by asking us not to ask for the removal of this statue. May I ask him if it is possible for him to place himself in my shoes and see whether it is possible for an Indian to look at the statue without feeling that it ought to be removed?

"A great deal was said by several members of statues in other countries. Sir, I want the Government and their Indian supporters to realize one thing. India is not England; India is a subject nation and a subject nation has got a proud sensitiveness which free nations may not realize. I want my friends, after having read all the misdeeds of this man, to go along the Mount Road and look at the statue. Then I am sure they will feel what he stood for and what he stands for. If really the hon. the Revenue Member and the Government are anxious to respect the growing national feeling and sentiment, I ask them to remove this statue.

"Sir, one word on the racial aspect of this question. As more than one hon. Member has said, there are statues of Lord Ripon, the Kings and Queen of England and these nobody wants to be removed. There is no racial bias in this matter at all. We want this statue to be removed because we feel that it is an insult to our growing self-respect and national pride. I know, Sir, that after the way in which Indians have vied with one another in opposing this modest motion, the fate of it is sealed. But may I say, Sir, that the agitation for its removal will go on until it is removed? The question is whether the Government are going to play their part and extend their sincere hand of friendship and good will to us and say that they respect our national sentiment and agree to the removal of this statue to some other place. If they do it, they will see a change of heart on our part. If they do not, they will get nothing and the present distrust and suspicion will continue for which they will be the only party responsible."

Mr. C. E. Wood :—"Mr. President, Sir, so much has already been said by my Indian friends in this House in opposition to this resolution that there remains very little for me to add. 4-30 p.m.

"Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar's speech in particular I thought a very just presentment of the case, fair to both sides, and showing a true knowledge of historical facts. Not one of the hon. Members supporting the resolution was able to criticise that speech adversely.

"Several hon. Members, I regret, saw fit to describe General Neill as nothing but a common murderer and accused him of murdering women and children. There is absolutely nothing in history in support of such statements, and I think it a disgraceful thing that such things should be said in this House about a gallant gentleman who is now dead.

"My hon. Friend, Mr. Satyamurti, relied entirely upon a book by Mr. Edward Thompson called 'The Other Side of the Medal'. That is a book which I would like to see in the hands of every Englishman and particularly of every European in India because it does tell us some home truths, and it is good for us at times to see ourselves as others see us. But it is also a very dangerous book in irresponsible hands and it is necessary that this should be known.

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" Though probably a devout Christian with high ideals Mr. Thompson is obviously of an emotional if not neuritic temperament and his deductions are liable to error accordingly.

" I believe his book proceeds on the theory, firstly, that Indians dislike Europeans intensely and, secondly, that the root of that dislike is nearly always the thought of the Indian Mutiny, and that therefore all reminders of the mutiny should be removed. Do Indians when they decide to dislike us do so usually because they remember the incidents of the Indian Mutiny? I don't think so. I feel that this theory, that meticulous care should be taken to remove all traces of the Mutiny, is out of place, and that none of us is so childish that this should be necessary.

" I have no wish to make out a case in favour of any excess committed during the Mutiny days, but it is not right to belittle the incentive as so many try to do. At Cawnpore women and children captives, who had been promised safe conduct—so the historians tell us—were brutally murdered. There is no excuse for such a thing, and even in those days such behaviour was not excusable even amongst the most barbarous. The only penalty for such murderers was and is death. The manner of that death was, in some instances, horrible, but it was in keeping with the fashion of the times and that fashion had been set up by the Moghul Emperors and the Mahratta leaders. (A voice: 'No!') Oh, yes, it had. There are records even of flaying alive by them and of one emperor who sat on his throne and watched a whole town being butchered—women and children!

" Hon. Members who have called General Neill a murderer of women and children can only have support in the fact that he laid waste villages to protect his lines of communication.

" At the beginning of the Mutiny there were only 36,000 British troops in the country to restore order as against 257,000 mutineers, most of whom were fully armed, to say nothing of the large numbers of civilian population who joined them.

" It is well known what a menace a hostile village can be on the lines of communication. The Germans found this in passing through Belgium when they lost officers and men by the action of inhabitants of villages which had surrendered. The evacuation of villages has to be enforced, and it is always probable that women and children may lose their lives. An example to bear in mind is an incident of the Great War when on the East African Coast a landing had to be effected.

" With a view no doubt of avoiding casualties to women and children in the villages the precaution of shelling the foreshore was omitted, with the result that hundreds of good Indian soldiers lost their lives at the hands of the concealed enemy and the Commanding officers were much blamed in consequence.

" Such matters are for military experts to decide, and it is not for Members of this Council to label people as murderers.

" The monument is to a man who was distinguished in his regiment for twenty-nine years only two years of which were connected with the Mutiny. He was revered by his soldiers, so much so that when the regiment returned to Madras on occasions it marched to the Neill statue and laid garlands upon it, and in this way the monument may almost be said to have

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become a regimental shrine. For that reason alone it behoves the Government to act with very considerable caution and to do nothing hastily. Government must realize their responsibilities, and there must be adequate reason for any action they may take. They are here to preserve law and order and not to remove monuments because a few boys chose to throw stones at them. If they remove monuments without ascertaining the real wishes of the public the next request they may be faced with is to have them put back again, and then what are they going to do?

" There are constitutional ways of getting Government to act, and no Government should act as the result of unconstitutional pressure.

" If there is a widespread feeling that this statue should be removed, why don't those interested sign a petition to the Sheriff to call a public meeting—the matter is one for the City itself to decide upon. Call a Sheriff's meeting, excluding all boys, and let people of sense and substance sign a monster petition to have the statue removed. Then Government will know who all these people are and whether it is really the will of the people.

" Honourable Members have thought fit to say that if Indians took a part in erecting this monument they were coerced into doing so. The records prove that quite apart from this monument on their own initiative the Hindu inhabitants of Madras (I do not know if there were no Mussalmans in those days) presented an address of welcome to Neill's Regiment on its return and that address which is still preserved, shows that they regarded Neill as their friend and saviour. This address and a beautiful bowl of which here is an engraving were presented two years after the Mutiny long enough even in those days to permit of the full news to travel and for the Hindus to consider what had taken place.

" I will read you some extracts from that address—

" After welcoming the Regiment they go on to say (I will give only a few extracts)—

" We all know how great have been your previous achievements but even they fall far short in our estimation of the glorious and foremost part which you have taken in the operation necessary to crush the late awful mutiny and rebellion in Bengal and the North-West.

" You hastened eagerly to the scene of unparalleled murder and outrage where under the leadership of the noble and ever to be lamented General Neill you at once turned the current of affairs and became the saviours of Bengal on which the ferocious mutineers were precipitating themselves.

" Never were the loftiest characteristics of the British soldier more strongly displayed under circumstances of the greatest hardship, difficulty, privation and disproportion of numbers than in every case by you.

" The memory of those heroic men who have fallen in their country's cause will ever be affectionately cherished by our community and we heartily sympathize with the mourning relations who survive to lament their irreparable loss.

" Most particularly do we grieve for and venerate the name of your late incomparable Commander-General Neill whom you all loved so well and followed so proudly."

and then reference is made to the beautiful memento which they were presenting.

" The address was signed on behalf of the Hindu residents of Madras by 110 of the most prominent among them.

" Is that not an eloquent proof of the feelings of those days or do hon. Members prefer to pass it off by saying that those Indians were fools?"

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"They do not hesitate to cast dishonour upon other dead by calling them murderers."

"We have a saying 'Demortuis nil nisi bonum' which literally translated means 'If you can't say a good word for the dead it is better to say nothing.' That is a nice saying and I commend it."

"My own personal view is that if Government find there is a genuine feeling that this statue should be removed, Europeans will not really object; they will certainly welcome keeping it in safe-custody if required to do so."

"The removal means very little to them; they will only consider it extremely childish. But they object to unconstitutional methods to force Government hands."

4-45
p.m.

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Mr. President, Sir, I am sorry I was not in my place when the hon. the Revenue Member replied on behalf of the Government whose speech is appreciated by my hon. Colleague, Mr. Satyamurti. My humble opinion is that there need be no difference of opinion between the Government and ourselves in this matter. I admit the fact that the agitation to remove Colonel Neill's statue is sentimental. But it is sentiment that is responsible for great many deeds. It has been stated that the agitation is being carried on by some silly young men engineered by responsible people behind them. The facts of the case are that the older people have taken this matter in their hands only when they are convinced of the genuineness of the agitation of the youngsters to get the statue removed. I do not think there is a difference of opinion with regard to the historical statements in connection with Colonel Neill's exploits. Then the question arises whether the deeds were not justifiable in the circumstances then prevalent, whether the memory of events which happened some seventy years ago should now be resuscitated and whether, on that score, the statue should be removed. So long as these deeds were not known to the generality of the Indian population, nobody bothered about them. But when some young men who have read history perhaps more carefully than older people, have broadcasted the various misdeeds and atrocities committed by Colonel Neill, I would be surprised if there should be any Indian who does not feel the great humiliation at the statue being in our midst. My hon. Friend, Mr. Wood, has reminded us of the Cawnpore well incident. I entirely agree that, if the Cawnpore well incident was at the bidding of responsible leaders, they would deserve the condemnation which we are now showering upon Colonel Neill. Granting, Sir, that Indians were responsible for the Cawnpore incident, may I ask my hon. Friend, Mr. Wood, whether he would not consider it to be an inciting act on the part of the Indians if they began to memorialize it every year and raise a memorial on that well. To us who want to promote cordial feelings between Europeans and Indians, to us who want to promote better relations between the Government and the governed, I should think that the removal of the Neill statue is a preliminary and a necessary step. My hon. Friend, Mr. Wood, has also remarked that instead of the young men going to jail, there were constitutional methods which could have been adopted and suggested the convening of a Sheriff's meeting as one of the constitutional methods. I suppose a Sheriff's meeting is not the last word upon the constitutional methods. The very fact that the older men have taken this task in their hands and come to the Legislative Council asking the Government to remove the statue and thus remove one sore cause

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of discontent is a step in the right direction and is pre-eminently a constitutional method. It therefore depends upon the attitude the Government will assume towards this resolution as to whether the methods to be adopted both by the elder and the younger men should be constitutional or unconstitutional. I do not admit that satyagraha movement is an unconstitutional method. It may be a very drastic constitutional method. We are trying to avert young men from following that extreme course of action and we are making a representation to the Legislative Council to remove that sore. I do not believe, Sir, that anybody who has studied the genesis of this movement will discount it on the ground that it is carried on by silly young men. I do not think that Indian young men are so silly as to court imprisonment and all that is concomitant with that kind of life by carrying on this agitation. I beg hon. Members, both Indian and European, to have respect and regard for the Indian sentiments in this matter. The hon. Member, Mr. Wood, has very nicely stated that if the Government should decide upon the removal of the statue, the Europeans would have no objection. I suppose that is a cue for the Government to accept the resolution if, on that ground, they can possibly satisfy the Indian demand."

Mr. C. E. Wood:—"On a matter of personal explanation, Sir. I gave my personal opinion."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Sometimes, what is started as a small movement assumes very great proportions on account of the mishandling of the situation. This is one of such instances. Now, it is only a few young men who are going to jail. But the very fact that they are sacrificing their personal liberty and subjecting themselves to all sorts of indignities is a very powerful argument in favour of the genuineness of their feelings with regard to this matter. It will not be long enough before older men are assimilated in this matter. I should like that the Government should not be placed in a very delicate position when the agitation assumes a more serious form. It is entirely in the hands of the Government, in a very small matter, after all it is a very small matter—to be reasonable and to respond to the Indian patriotic feeling."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"I move that the question be now put."

The closure motion was put to the House and carried.

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is 'This Council recommends to the Government that the Neill Statue in Mount Road, Madras, should be removed forthwith and kept away from public view.'"

The motion was put to the House and declared carried.

A poll was demanded and the House divided as follows:—

Ayes.

1. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
2. " S. Satyamurti.
3. " C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.
4. " T. Adinarayana Chettiyar.
5. " P. Anjaneyulu.
6. " P. C. Venkatapati Raju.
7. " C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.

8. Mr. G. Harisavottama Rao.
9. " C. N. Mutturanga Mudaliyar.
10. " Abdul Hamid Khan.
11. " K. V. R. Swami.
12. " D. Narayana Raju.
13. " M. Narayana Rao.
14. Dr. B. S. Mallayya.

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Ayes—cont.

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| 15. Mr. K. Uppi Sahib. | 23. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao. |
| 16. „ C. Obi Redli. | 24. „ R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 17. „ A. Parasurama Rao. | 25. „ L. K. Talasiram. |
| 18. „ M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. | 26. „ K. R. Karant. |
| 19. „ C. Ramasomayajulu. | 27. „ K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar. |
| 20. „ Basheer Ahmed Sayeed. | 28. „ K. Madhavan Nayar. |
| 21. „ P. Bhaktavatsalu Nayudu. | 29. „ C. Venkatarangam Nayudu. |
| 22. Sriman Biswanath Des Mahasayo. | |

Noes.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. The hon. Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks. | 34. Mr. S. Subrahmanya Moopanar. |
| 2. „ Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 35. „ Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai. |
| 3. „ Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell. | 36. „ V. Ramjee Rao. |
| 4. „ N. Maomichael. | 37. „ Daniel Thomas. |
| 5. „ Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar. | 38. „ S. Venkayya. |
| 6. „ Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | 39. „ K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar. |
| 7. „ Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 40. „ K. Krishnan. |
| 8. Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastriyar. | 41. „ V. I. Muniswami Pillai. |
| 9. „ F. B. Evans. | 42. „ S. N. Dorai Raja. |
| 10. „ J. F. Hall. | 43. „ S. Arpudaswami Udayar. |
| 11. „ G. T. Boag. | 44. The Zamindar of Gollapalli. |
| 12. „ S. H. Slater. | 45. „ of Kallikotta. |
| 13. „ C. B. Cotterell. | 46. Mr. M. R. Sataratnam Ayyar. |
| 14. „ P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai. | 47. „ G. R. Premayya. |
| 15. „ R. Foulkes. | 48. „ A. S. Sahajananda Swami. |
| 16. The Zamindar of Seithur. | 49. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. |
| 17. Mr. H. B. Ari Gowder. | 50. Mr. Syed Tajuddin Sahib. |
| 18. „ A. B. Shetty. | 51. „ G. W. Chambers. |
| 19. „ J. Bheemmya. | 52. „ C. R. T. Congreve. |
| 20. „ J. A. Davies. | 53. „ H. F. P. Hearson. |
| 21. Rai Sahib M. Hampayya. | 54. „ J. Mackenzie Smith. |
| 22. Mr. V. Ch. John. | 55. „ C. E. Wood. |
| 23. Mahmud Sahamnad Sahib Bahadur. | 56. „ A. V. Banoji Rao. |
| 24. Mr. Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara. | 57. The Raja of Panagal. |
| 25. „ J. Kuppaswami. | 58. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. |
| 26. „ R. Nagan Gowda. | 59. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. |
| 27. Subadar Major Nanjappa Bahadur. | 60. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razak Sahib. |
| 28. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. | 61. Mr. P. T. Rajan. |
| 29. „ Ramanath Goenka. | 62. „ T. K. Chidambaramatha Mudaliyar. |
| 30. „ N. Siva Raj. | 63. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar. |
| 31. „ M. V. Gangadhara Siva. | 64. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu. |
| 32. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami. | 65. Mr. K. Sarabha Reddi. |
| 33. Mr. T. O. Srinivasa Ayyangar. | 66. Rao Bahadur K. Sitaram Reddi. |
| | 67. The Zamindar of Mirzapuram. |

Neutral.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri. | 2. Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi. |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|

Ayes 29. Noes 67. Neutral 2.

The resolution was lost.

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The House will now adjourn and re-assemble at 11 o'clock to-morrow."

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

21st October 1927]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 758 asked by Mr. C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 21st October 1927, page 315 supra.]

Statement showing the dates on which the hon. the Minister for Public Health and the Surgeon-General visited the several Government Hospitals in Madras City and the remarks made by them in the Visitors' books.

Name of institution.	Date of visit by Minister for Public Health.	Date of visit by Surgeon-General.	Remarks made in the visitors' book.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. General Hospital.	9th August 1922.	Vide answer to clause (b) (9).	Visited the hospital. I was taken round by the Superintendent and the Matron of the hospital. The building is too ancient to suit the modern requirements of a hospital. The operation theatre is altogether out of date. The latrine and kitchen arrangements are generally bad. The out-patient department requires expansion, particularly in casualty department. The staff seems to be working under circumstances exceedingly adverse. At one time I thought the proposed new building for the General Hospital in the Spur Tank area is a luxury. After my visit to the hospital, I am convinced that the new building is an absolute necessity. P. RAMARATNAMINGAR—9-8-22.
2. Rayapuram Hospital.	14th January 1925.	Vide answer to clause (b) (9).	Very pleased to visit this hospital with the Right Hon'ble Sir Montagu Barlow. Sir Montagu was glad to see the hospital well equipped and well managed. P. RAMARATNAMINGAR—14-1-25.
3. Royapetta Hospital.	17th August 1922.	10th March 1924 and 4th September 1926—vide also answer to clause (b) (9).	A fine hospital well managed. Its popularity seems to be ever increasing. Improvement in the accommodation for out-patients and more wards for in-patients appear to be urgently necessary. Better pay for the nursing staff is recommended by the Superintendent. P. RAMARATNAMINGAR. Inspected. T. H. SYMONS—10-3-24. Inspected. F. H. G. HUTCHINSON—4-9-26.
4. Ophthalmic Hospital.	9th August 1922 and 14th January 1925.	Vide answer to clause (b) (9).	Very pleased to have visited this interesting institute. Major Wright seems to be taking a keen interest in maintaining the institute up to its high traditions. The institute appears to be badly in need of better latrine accommodation, particularly for the out-patients who come in large numbers and have often to wait for considerable time. P. RAMARATNAMINGAR—9-8-22.

[21st October 1927]

Name of institution.	Date of visit by Minister for Public Health.	Date of visit by Surgeon-General.	Remarks made in the visitors' book.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
5. Tuberculosis Hospital.	26th May 1921, 1st December 1923, 24th November 1924 and 1st September 1925.	24th April 1923 — vide also answer to clause (d) (9).	I am very glad to have visited this excellent institution with the Right Hon'ble Sir Montagu Barlow. Sir Montagu expressed his satisfaction at everything he saw in the hospital. P. RAMAYANINGAR—14-1-25. Visited the hospital this morning. In spite of the inadequate supply of nurses, the patients seem to be well cared for. P. RAMAYANINGAR—25-5-21. The hospital is full. With the exception of two or three incurables, the patients are all improving under treatment. A much larger hospital could be filled with patients who require this kind of treatment. More nurses are required. An X-ray outfit is necessary. I am doing my best to hurry on the building of the new hospital in the Spur Tank. Dr. Chandrasekhar and his staff are doing excellent work. GERALD G. GIFFARD—24-4-28. Visited this hospital this morning and taken round by Dr. Chandrasekhar. The patients appear to be carefully looked after. It is encouraging to learn that a large number of patients have been discharged, relieved or with the disease checked. The experience gained by Dr. Chandrasekhar during his recent European tour is being utilized in the management of the hospital. On the whole the hospital is very popular and requires early expansion. P. RAMAYANINGAR—1-12-23. This morning I visited this hospital and was taken round by the Superintendent. From the enquiries I have made I am sure they are greatly benefited from the treatment given in the hospital. With the training Dr. Kesava Pai has in the up-to-date methods of tubercular treatment he is an acquisition to the Medical Department, and I have no doubt that under his superintendence the hospital will prove to be a model Tubercular Hospital. P. RAMAYANINGAR—24-11-24. I am glad I have been able to repeat my visit to this important hospital and find nearly everything connected with it better than before. The strength of the in-patients has gone up. The temporary ward seems to serve very well to accommodate the extra patients. I should like to have temporary wards of the kind added to the more important district headquarter hospitals. The cost of the shed is well below a couple of thousands of rupees. With sheds like this and especially trained medical men attached to the centrally situated and suitable headquarter hospitals, we can be giving a great deal of relief to tubercular patients. I have already suggested to the Surgeon-General the idea of getting a number of Assistant Surgeons specially trained in this hospital and the Madanapalle Sanatorium, and I expect an early materialisation of the idea with the result that steps can be taken in the near future to expand medical relief to tubercular patients. Under the Directorship of Rao Bahadur Dr. Kesava Pai, the popularity of the hospital is rapidly on the increase. Dr. Pai has amply justified his appointment. With him, the pneumothorax treatment seems to be a speciality. This treatment with its startling results in suitable cases is more frequently resorted to in this hospital than at the well-known Madanapalle Sanatorium which I had the pleasure of visiting only two

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Name of institution.	Date of visit by Minister for Public Health.	Date of visit by Surgeon-General.	Remarks made in the visitors' book.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			months back. I have carefully examined the temperature charts of the patients who are being given pneumothorax treatment. Improvement is marked in almost every case. Artificial compression of the lung appears to be effective in giving the lung the required rest and checking the generation of toxic poison. The treatment as simple as it is rational has so far had remarkable results and I congratulate Dr. Pai on his judicious selection of cases for this treatment. The hospital being too near to two of the much used public roads is exposed to the never-falling nuisance of driven-up road dust. The sooner it is removed to the Spur Tank area the better it is in the interests of the patients. The repair of the main staircase requires immediate attention. P. RAMAYANINGAR—1-9-25.
6. Tuberculosis Institute.	2nd March 1921, 24th November 1924, 6th September 1925.	6th March 1924, 24th November 1925. Vide also answer to clause (d) (9).	I have visited the Edward Memorial Tuberculosis Institute this morning. The Director of the Institute, Dr. P. S. Chandrasekhar, has taken me round the several departments of this most useful institution. Patients from different parts of the city and the mufassal are being carefully treated. It is indeed a source of satisfaction to note that in many cases of the dreaded disease the relief given is distinctly perceptible. Treatment in early stages of the disease has been productive of very satisfactory results. I am greatly impressed with the earnestness of Dr. Chandrasekhar. He spares no pains in his endeavour to make the enterprise a complete success. The Institute deserves every encouragement. P. RAMAYANINGAR—2-8-21. Inspected. T. H. SYMONS—6-8-24. I am glad to visit this institute again. The rush of patients is a proof of its growing popularity. How I wish the scheme of adding wards to this institute is at once taken in hand for execution. P. RAMAYANINGAR—24-11-24. I was glad to visit this Institution once again. The arrangement for the admission, examination and treatment of the patients appears to be all that can be desired. The average daily attendance of the out-patients is growing up. More patients mean more work. Moreover the laboratory work conducted on up-to-date lines is becoming more and more elaborate. I was much interested to see the presence of the tubercular bacilli being tested according to Wassermann's method. The staff of the institute seems to be working at a stretch. The Surgeon-General will please report if the staff requires expansion. P. RAMAYANINGAR—6-9-25. Inspected. T. H. SYMONS—24-11-25.
7. Mental Hospital.	20th February 1921, 3rd August 1922.	9th August 1921, 8th March 1924. Vide also answer to clause (d) (9).	I visited Lunatic Asylum on the occasion of Pongal sports. I was indeed struck with amazement to find order where chaos should have reigned. Dr. McCauly Hayes and Mrs. McCauly Hayes who are looked up to as the parents of the inmates seem to command the complete confidence of the unfortunates. From what I could

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Name of institution.	Date of visit by Minister for Public Health.	Date of visit by Surgeon-General.	Remarks made in the visitors' book.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			see, the management of the Asylum is perfectly satisfactory. I would like to see the Asylum supplied with one or two motor lorries to give the patients a little bit of airing. I hope the Doctor will have the opportunity to run this useful institution at least for a few years longer. P. RAMA RAYANINGAR—20-2-21. Visited the Asylum this morning. The institution is clean and evidently the supervision is first class. Two things are urgently needed— (1) A new kitchen. (2) A pucoo cow shed. I have asked the Superintendent to make out plans at once for these two buildings. A hospital for mental diseases is not as a rule the most cheery of places but one cannot but be struck by the generally happy condition of the inmates of this institution. T. H. SYMONS—9-8-21. I visited the Asylum with Mr. F. J. Richards, the Secretary, Local Self-Government Department, and taken round by the Superintendent. I had interesting talks with some of the inmates and saw the office and store-rooms, the weaving school, the hospital and the general enclosures for criminals and others. The patients appear to be well controlled and are improving both in mental and physical condition as is shown by the work they turn out and by the weighments periodically recorded. The rise in the admissions signifies the increasing popularity of the institution. The average decrease in the deaths and liability to general diseases is encouraging. One Brahman patient from the Northern Circars complained that he was being compelled to eat mutton and fish. If the complaint is well founded, I should like the Superintendent to consider the possibility of substituting extra quantity of ghee and oil for mutton and fish in the case of vegetarian patients. The present office room seems to be in need of expansion. It is too small and has no accommodation for the examination of patients for sorting, when they come for admission. The drainage system particularly in the case of the general mess room requires improvement. On the whole the Asylum seems to be well managed. P. RAMA RAYANINGAR—3-8-22. Inspected. Various things noted for report. T. H. SYMONS—8-3-24.
8. Hospital for Women and Children, Madras.	3rd August 1922.	Vide answer to clause (b) (9).	I have been delighted to visit this hospital. The institution maintained in the most up-to-date style is an attraction to all India. Really Madras ought to feel proud of it. Only I was disappointed to see the new Operation Theatre still in an incomplete state. I hope the Public Works Department will push on the work and bring it to completion before the end of the year. P. RAMA RAYANINGAR—3-8-22.
9. Victoria Caste and Goshala Hospital.	(Date not known.)	Vide answer to clause (b) (9).	I was very much pleased to visit this hospital and be taken round by Dr. Beadon. The patients seem to be very well cared for, but the accommodation is far from being satisfactory. I hope and trust the Marina Hospital Scheme will soon reach fruition and relieve the patients and doctors of the Victoria Hospital. P. RAMA RAYANINGAR—3-8-22.

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APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 765 asked by Mr. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 21st October 1927, page 344 supra.]

I

Resolution of the District Board of South Arcot passed at its meeting held on Saturday the 7th May 1927.

Read endorsement No. S.C. 68, T.B. of 1927, received from the President, Taluk Board, Tindivanam, forwarding with remarks copy of the Taluk Board resolution No. 76, dated 29th March 1927, resolving that the Board is not in favour of the bifurcation of the Tindivanam Taluk Board.

Resolution.—The question was discussed. The Board declared itself against bifurcation, 15 voting for and 16 against.

II

G.O. No. 2591, L. & M., dated 9th July 1927.

Recorded.

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 767 asked by Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 21st October 1927, page 346 supra.]

List of Members of the Legislative Council appointed as Members of—

- I. Municipal Councils—
- | | | |
|----------|-----|--|
| Cuddapah | ... | M.R.Ry. Madras Varadaraja Gangadhar Siva Avargal, M.L.C. |
| Madura | .. | Abbas Ali Khan Sahib Bahadur, M.L.C. |
| Chittoor | ... | M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu Garu, M.L.C. |
- II. District Boards—
- | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|---|
| Guntur | ... | M.R.Ry. V. Ch. John Garu, M.L.C. |
| South Kanara | ... | Muhammad Schammad Sahib Bahadur, M.L.C. |
| Tanjore | ... | Syed Tajuddin Sahib Bahadur, M.L.C. |
| Tinnevely | ... | Mr. Daniel Thomas, M.L.C. |
| South Arcot | ... | M.R.Ry. A. S. Sahajanandaswami Avargal, M.L.C. |
| Salem | ... | Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur, M.L.C. |
| Anantapur | ... | M.R.Ry. Rai Sahib M. Hampayya Garu, M.L.C. |
| Kistna (reconstituted). | ... | M.R. Ry. Tahavar-o-Jaladat—Dastagaha Sri Raja Venkataramayya Appa Rao Bahadur, Zamindar Garu (Zamindar of Mirzapuram), M.L.C. |

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List of Members of the Legislative Council appointed as Members of—cont.

Kistna (reconstituted)— <i>cont.</i>	M.R.Ry. Sriman Narayana Appa Rao Bahadur Garu, Zamindar of Gollapalli, M.L.C.
	M.R.Ry. Sundru Venkayya Garu, M.L.C.
West Godavari (reconstituted.)	Munshi Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur, M.L.C.
	M.R.Ry. J. Bhimayya Garu, M.L.C.

III. Taluk Boards—

Nuzvid (reconstituted).	M.R.Ry. Sriman Narayana Appa Rao Bahadur Garu, Zamindar of Gollapalli, M.L.C.
Gudivada (reconstituted.)	M.R.Ry. Sundru Venkayya Garu, M.L.C.

IV. District Secondary Education Board—Nil.

V. District Educational Councils—

Cuddapah ...	M.R.Ry. M. Gangadhara Siva Avargal, M.L.C.
Chingleput ...	„ N. Sivaraj Avargal, M.L.C.
Guntur ...	„ V. Ch. John Garu, M.L.C.
Kistna ...	„ Sundru Venkayya Garu, M.L.C.
Nellore ...	Janab Muhammad Khadir Mohideen Sahib, M.L.C.
South Arcot ...	M.R.Ry. A. S. Sahajanandaswami, M.L.C.
Tanjore ...	Syed Tajuddin Sahib Bahadur, M.L.C.

VI. Road Board—

Chittoor ...	M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu Garu, M.L.C.
Malabar ...	T. M. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, M.L.C.
Ramnad ...	M.R.Ry. Bhaskara Raja Rajeswara Setupati alias Muthuramalinga Setupati Avargal, Raja of Ramnad, M.L.C.
Trichinopoly ...	M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar Avargal, M.L.C.
Guntur ...	M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu Garu, M.L.C.
Ganjam ...	M.R. Ry. Sri Ramachandra Mardaraja Deo Avargal, M.L.C., Zamindar of Kallikota.
Coimbatore ...	M.R. Ry. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabapati Mudaliyar Avargal, M.L.C.

VII. Educational Advisory Councils—

- (1) Mr. C. E. Wood, Member of the Advisory Council, Institute of Commerce, Madras.
- (2) Dr. (Mrs.) Muthulakshmi Reddi, M.L.C.

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APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 770 asked by Mr. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 21st October 1927, page 349 supra.]

G.O. Mis. No. 3930, L. & M., dated 9th September 1926.

READ—the following papers :—

From the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts, No. 748-2, dated 11th March 1926.

From the Collector of Coimbatore, No. 3771-C/4, dated 14th July 1926.

Order—Mis. No. 3930, L. & M., dated 9th September 1926.

Recorded.

2. Complaints reached the Government that the Chairman, Municipal Council, Erode, had not properly accounted for some municipal money drawn by him as advances and had also incurred unauthorized expenditure on the formation of a park. The Government have now had the matter investigated and find that the Chairman, M.R.Ry. T. Srinivasa Mudaliyar Avargal, B.A., B.L., has been grossly careless in dealing with municipal money and that his manipulation of municipal funds lays him open to grave suspicion. He is informed that he must exercise scrupulous care in dealing with municipal funds and that any loss due to his neglect or carelessness is surchargeable on him.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Local Self-Government)

C. B. COTTERELL,
Secretary to Government.

To the Chairman, Municipal Council, Erode.
Copy to the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.
„ Collector of Coimbatore.

APPENDIX IV-A.

[Vide answer to question No. 771-A asked by Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 21st October 1927, page 320 supra.]

Copy of letter from the Registrar, High Court, to the Secretary to Government, Law (General) Department, dated the 14th September 1926, R.O.C. No. 3205/26.

I am directed by the hon. the Chief Justice to request the sanction of Government for the appointment of an Officer on Special duty to examine the working of the Translation and Printing Department of the High Court and to suggest methods whereby the quality and quantity of the translations may be improved, the control of the work may be simplified and strengthened and the accounts of the department may be more effectively supervised.

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2. Mr. Justice Waller's Committee on the reorganization of the High Court office made certain proposals for the improvements of the Translation and Printing Department which have already been put into effect in anticipation of the orders of Government on the report. The Committee had however, neither, the detailed knowledge nor the time at its disposal to enter upon any elaborate scrutiny of the work of this very important department. For some time past those who are responsible for the supervision of the Translation and Printing Department have been conscious that the work of the department is in many respects extremely defective and the system of returns is such as to make it difficult to ascertain whether or not the outturn of the department is really adequate. At the same time there have been numerous complaints from the Bench and the Bar regarding the quality of the translations and the Superintendent of the Government Press is dissatisfied with the nature of the copy sent for printing. Some idea of the magnitude of the financial interests involved may be gathered from the fact that the cost to Government of the Translation Department excluding the Press copyists is approximately Rs. 7,000 per mensem and the receipts from practitioners in respect of translation and printing charges come to over Rs. 1,200 per diem. Moreover, with a staff of 33 translators an increase of only one page per diem in the outturn of each translator is equivalent to a saving to Government of something like Rs. 500 per mensem.

3. At present the outturn of the department is supervised by a system of daily returns to the Deputy Registrar which are examined once a week by the Registrar. But for the accuracy of these returns as compared with the actual work, the Registrar depends entirely on the manager, together with such check as can be exercised at an occasional inspection by some member of the higher staff of the office. A recent inspection indicated that these returns are not reliable and that translators abstain from showing in their returns excess work on one day in order to have a reserve with which to cover the deficiencies of another day. Owing to the fact that the outturn is accounted for by pages which are merely estimated and made up of a number of small portions in the record marked for translation by the practitioners, a good deal of time and labour is necessary to enable an inspecting officer to say definitely that such and such a translator has been showing an untrue return of work. Moreover, the fact that the difficulty of the work varies enormously owing to the nature of the document makes it impossible to say from mere figures alone that any particular translator is not turning out a fair day's work.

4. With the appointment of the examiners of translations suggested by Mr. Justice Waller's Committee it is hoped that more effective supervision will be exercised but unless the old state of things is to be perpetuated by the new supervising staff it is most desirable that the whole department should have a thorough overhaul, that bad practices should be eradicated and that a fresh system of registers and returns should be devised which will enable the Registrar and his staff to exercise an effective control.

5. For these purposes the hon. the Chief Justice proposes to place Mr. D. Appa Rao who is at present acting as Deputy Registrar, on the Appellate Side, on special duty for a period of two months from the date on which he hands over charge of his acting appointment as Deputy Registrar. Should it be possible for Mr. Appa Rao to finish the work in a shorter time his special duty will be terminated earlier; but a considerable time will be necessary for him to learn the details of an extremely complicated and

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technical department before he is in a position to suggest any change in the system. I am to add that an additional advantage arising from this special duty will be the fact that there will in the future be on the upper staff of the High Court an officer who has a specialized knowledge of the working of this most important department. The cost of Mr. Appa Rao's deputation may be met from the existing budget provision under 24 (a) I—High Court Judges and Registrar—Pay of Officers—Voted.

APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No. 776 asked by Mr. G. Harisavottama Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 21st October 1927, page 324 supra.]

Question.	Answer.
(b) How many criminal cases have so far been tried by him—	
(i) in his original jurisdiction	Calendar cases 84
	Miscellaneous 25
	71
(ii) in his jurisdiction as an appellate court.	
(c) (i) In how many cases he has given a conviction or upheld a conviction ?	Calendar cases—
	(1) Convicted 57
	(2) Discharged, acquitted, etc. 27
	Criminal appeals—
	(1) Confirmed 52
	(2) Reversed 19
(ii) In how many cases he has given the highest sentence allowed to him by law according to the nature of the case and in how many cases he has upheld sentence of a maximum nature ?	Calendar cases 4
	Criminal appeals 4

APPENDIX V-A.

[Vide answer to question No. 777 asked by Mr. G. Harisavottama Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 21st October 1927, page 324 supra.]

Letter from the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, to the Secretary to Government, Public Works and Labour Department, dated the 13th October 1927, No. 2045/27-C.E.P.

[Legislative Council question No. 336—Supply Channel to Markapur tank—Kurnool district.]

I have the honour to report as follows on the several clauses of the question:—

Clauses (a) and (c)—The Executive Engineer reports that the supply channel to the Markapur tank was silted up and that it was cleared during March to July 1927, under an estimate of Rs. 6,000.

[21st October 1927]

Clause (b).—The Executive Engineer states that he inspected the channel in September 1926 and took necessary action to prepare an estimate for silt clearance. Subsequently towards the end of January 1927 evidently with a view to expedite the execution of the work the ryots sent petition to him and also to the Superintending Engineer and the Collector about the silted condition of the channel.

It is reported that there are no registered double crop wet lands under the Markapur tank and that the raising of a second crop in any year depends on the nature of the rainfall. Statistics show that once in four or five years rains fail. Fasli 1330 was a bad year. 1336 was another bad year. The Gundlakamma river starts from the Cumbum tank. Even under this tank, second crop was practically nil last year, and the tank was dry last summer. Obviously in the case of the season ending April 1927 the lack of water for a second crop under the Markapur tank cannot be ascribed to the condition of the supply channel. In normal years it lies in the power of the ryots to draw more water into the channel by frequent and timely removal of water weeds that choke up the water way and retard the flow along the channel. Though the ryots at the time the project for this channel was under investigation, held out promises to undertake to keep the channel cleared, it is reported that the present day ryots have failed to act up to the promises and that even the simple work of clearing weeds has to be done by Government first and the cost then recovered from the ryots. As weeds are allowed to grow the channel tends to silt up rapidly. And this in its turn accelerates further growth of weeds.



APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 784 asked by Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 21st October 1927, page 327 supra.]

Letter from the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, to the Secretary to Government, Public Works and Labour Department, dated the 30th September 1927, No. 1924/27-C.E.P.

[Gundlakamma project—Irrigable areas.]

[Reference.—Government Memorandum No. 13334-D/27-1, dated 1st September 1927.]

The information regarding the area likely to be irrigated in each village under the Gundlakamma project is not available.

2. The estimate, as revised in G.O. No. 540 I., dated 28th November 1916, contemplates a reservoir of 5,000 million cubic feet capacity to irrigate only 20,000 acres of wet cultivation lying up to 30 miles 6 furlongs 638 feet of main canal as originally aligned for a wet scheme of 35,000 acres; the revised scheme includes also Inamanamellur No. 3 branch channel.

[21st October 1927]

A list of villages benefited by the scheme is herewith forwarded.

List of villages benefited by the Gundlakamma Project up to 30 miles 6 furlongs 638 feet of main canal.

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| 1. Timmayapalem. | 11. Mallavaram. |
| 2. Kotigalapudi (Darsi taluk, Nellore district). | 12. Kolachinakota. |
| 3. Timmayareddipalem. | 13. Velampalli. |
| 4. Nennurpad. | 14. Maddipad. |
| 5. Dhenuvakonda. | 15. Nandipad. |
| 6. Periapalem. | 16. Inamanamellur. |
| 7. Garlapad. | 17. Maddiralapad. |
| 8. Gadiupudi. | 18. Doddavarapad. |
| 9. Doddavaram. | 19. Edukundlapad. |
| 10. Tellapad. | 20. Chokurupad. |

APPENDIX VII.

[Vide answer to question No. 787 asked by Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 21st October 1927, page 328 supra.]

Comparative statement of discharge of the Musi River at Pulikonda, 1922 to 1924 (Gauge No. 1).

Gauge height in feet.	1922. Discharge (cusecs).			Discharge 1923.	Discharge 1924.
	Up to 7th November 1922.	8th to 11th November 1922 and 22nd November 1922 to 26th November 1922.	12th November 1922 to 22nd November 1922.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
0.50	3	..	67	23	51
0.60	9	64	95	37	78
0.70	22	90	131	53	118
0.80	41	119	172	71	170
0.90	64	153	221	90	230
1.00	92	193	282	114	307
1.10	124	241	350	139	388
1.20	160	294	434	167	470
1.30	198	355	530	198	560
1.40	239	424	642	234	660
1.50	285	502	760	274	766
1.60	335	590	875	327	876
2.00	578	1,230	1,460	..	..
2.50	..	2,190	2,280	..	..
3.00	..	3,150	3,160	..	..
3.50	..	..	4,120	..	..
4.00	..	..	5,170	..	..
4.50	..	..	6,300	..	..
5.00	..	..	7,530	..	..
5.50	..	..	8,900	..	..
6.00	..	..	10,400	..	..
6.50	..	..	12,100	..	..
7.00	..	..	14,110	..	..
7.50	..	..	16,390	..	..

[21st October 1927]

APPENDIX VIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 792 asked by Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 21st October 1927, page 330 supra.]

1. There were three cases of alleged torture and four of shooting in self-defence or for arresting criminals—

A. *Torture cases.*—(i) Alleged wrongful confinement in the Atmakur police station lock-up by the Circle Inspector of Police, Nandikotkur, and four of his subordinates of certain Erikalas, and causing hurt to them, in January 1927, for the purpose of extorting a confession and the restoration of lost property. All five officers were acquitted by the Sessions Judge, Kurnool, on all the charges including torture.

(ii) Alleged beating by the station-house officer, Krishnagiri, of an accused in a theft case in March 1927. The Subdivisional Magistrate, Kurnool, found the allegations not proved.

(iii) Alleged torturing of two talaiyaris in May 1927 by a Sub-Inspector of Police in the course of his investigation into a case of burglary in Prathakota. He has been committed to take his trial at the Sessions.

B. *Shooting cases.*—(i) Shooting in self-defence by an armed reserve party headed by a sergeant who raided the Jarrikonda hill in January 1927 in search of a gang of out-of-view Chenchus, who were responsible for several dacoities and robberies.

(ii) Shooting in self-defence by another party under a Deputy Superintendent of Police, who met the same gang in the heart of Nallamalai forests in February 1927.

(iii) Shooting in self-defence by a police party under a Sub-Inspector who raided an armed gang of Erikala absconders from Guntur settlements, at the foot of Loddigonda hill in June 1927.

(iv) Shooting by the Police during the Koilkuntla riots in July 1927.

2. Ten died in the shooting cases. None in the alleged torture cases.

3. The Circle Inspector of Police, Nandikotkur, and the Sub-Inspector of Police, involved in the case referred to in paragraph 1-A (i), were each suspended for a month as a specific punishment. A head constable was reduced for one year and another head constable and constable were each awarded a black mark with forfeiture of one month's leave.

The Sub-Inspector of Police referred to in paragraph 1-A (iii) is under suspension pending enquiry.

No departmental action was considered necessary in the other cases.

APPENDIX IX.

[Vide answer to question No. 794 asked by Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 21st October 1927, page 332 supra.]

129 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether there was recently an application from the owners of 55 houses burnt down by fire in Ayanamakkala of the Markapur taluk of the Kurnool district, of whom 49 were granted free concession by the Forest Department;

[21st October 1927]

(b) whether it is a fact that the Forest Department permitted the free concession subject to the limitation that 44 varieties of trees should not be touched by the concessionees; and

(c) what other varieties fit for building purposes were available within the area of the forest prescribed in the order granting the concession?

129—

A.—(a) Yes. There was an application from the owners of 55 houses for free grants for rebuilding their houses destroyed by fire. The Collector allowed the concession to 49 persons.

(b) It is not strictly accurate to state that 44 varieties of trees were barred. In accordance with the existing rules on the subject, the free grantees were permitted to cut such trees as they liked save those of classes I and II.

Classes I and II together number 39 species.

(c) Other varieties available for the purpose were—

Cleistanthus collinus.	Aegle marmelos.
Bridelia retusa.	Diospyros ulinda.
Terminalia belerica.	Albizia amara.
Acacia arabica.	Premna tomentosa.
Erythroxylon monogyna.	Limonia acidissima.
Premna latifolia.	Atlantia monophylla, etc.

In addition, bamboos and grass could be taken.

APPENDIX X.

[Vide answer to question No. 795 asked by Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 21st October 1927, page 333 supra.]

479 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. B. Ponnayya, B.A., Ranger in Cumbum taluk, died under peculiar circumstances, while in the process of handing over charge in September last;

(b) whether an enquiry was made into the matter by the District Magistrate; and

(c) whether any action has been taken in pursuance thereof or of any other enquiry; if so, what action has been taken?

A.—(a) Ranger B. Ponnayya committed suicide on 12th September 1926 while in process of handing over charge of his range. Enquiry showed that this act was due to mental depression owing to his having been placed under suspension.

(b) & (c) No.

[21st October 1927]

APPENDIX XI.

[Vide answer to question No. 802 asked by Mr. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 21st October 1927, page 337 supra.]

List of employees in the Government Press promoted, reduced, fined, suspended and dismissed during the five years beginning from 1923.

	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927 up to 31st August 1927.
A.—Number of men promoted	97	64	62	89	55
B.—Number of men reduced or reverted—					
(1) For incompetence	4	2	4	6	.. 2
(2) For bad work	2	2	2	3	..
(3) For other reasons such as, absence without permission, disobedience of orders, reversion at their own request, etc.	3	6	3	1	..
	9	10	9	10	2
C.—Number of men fined including cases of stoppage of increments—					
(a) For neglect of duty	108	129	113	188	103
(b) For bad work	101	117	121	151	106
(c) For misconduct	42	37	36	23	25
(d) For other reasons, such as, disobedience of orders, irregular attendance, mischief, etc.	46	51	75	78	41
	297	334	345	440	275
D.—Number of men suspended—					
(i) For incompetence	..	1	..	2	3
(ii) For bad work	2	1	4	4	7
(iii) For other reasons, such as, misbehaviour, neglect of duty, absence without permission, disobedience of orders, etc.	3	8	11	15	5
	5	10	15	21	15
E.—Number of men dismissed or whose services were dispensed with—					
(1) For long absence without leave or permission.	119	111	90	103	51
(2) For irregular attendance ..	31	37	16	22	8
(3) For physical unfitness ..	9	8	7	4	+
(4) Reduction of establishment or slackness of work.	..	9	3	29	96
(5) Other reasons, such as, disobedience of rules and orders, insubordination, indebtedness, theft, etc.	26	26	13	15	33
	188	191	129	176	195

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Saturday, the 22nd October 1927.

The House met at 11 o'clock, Mr. President (the hon. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU Garu) in the chair.

PRESENT:

Marjoribanks, c.s.i., c.i.e., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. N. E.	Madhavan Nayar, Mr. K.
Usman Sahib Bahadur, The hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad.	Mahmud Sahamud Sahib Bahadur.
Campbell, c.s.i., c.i.e., c.b.e., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. A. Y. G.	Mallayya, Dr. B. S.
Maomichael c.s.i., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. N. Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P.	Manikkavelu Nayar, Mr. M. A.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. A.	Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, T. M.
Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur K. N.	Muniswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur B.
Abbas Ali Khan Bahadur.	Muniswami Pillai, Mr. V. I.
Abdul Hye Sahib Bahadur, K.	Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara, Mr.
Abdul Rasack Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.	Muttayya Mudaliyar, Mr. S.
Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur, Munshi.	Muthalakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.).
Adinarayana Chettiyar, Mr. T.	Muthuranga Mudaliyar, Mr. O. N.
Anjaneyulu, Mr. P.	Nagan Gowda, Mr. R.
Appavu Chettiyar, Mr. C. D.	Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.	Narayana Raju, Mr. D.
Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. S.	Narayana Rao, Mr. Mothay.
Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.	Narayanaswami Pillai, Mr. T. M.
Bhaktavatsalu Nayudu, Mr. P.	Obi Reddi, Mr. C.
Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.	Tampoe, I.C.S., Mr. A. M. C.
Bheemaswami, Mr. J.	Parasurama Rao Pantulu, Mr. A.
Biswanath Das Mahasayo, Sriraman.	Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.
Boag, I.C.S., Mr. G. T.	Patro, Kt., Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
Chambers, Mr. G.	Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Congreve, Mr. C. R. T.	Raja of Panagal, K.C.I.E.
Cotterell, c.i.e., I.C.S., Mr. C. B.	Rajan, Mr. P. T.
Dorai Raja, Mr. S. N.	Ramaachandra Reddi, Mr. B.
Evans, c.s.i., I.C.S., Mr. F. B.	Ramanath Goenka, Mr.
Koulkes, Mr. R.	Ramasomayajulu, Mr. C.
Gangadhara Siva, Mr. M. V.	Ramjee Rao, Mr. V.
Gnanavaram Pillai, Mr. P. J.	Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. U.
Gopala Menon, Mr. O.	Sabajanandam, Swami A. S.
Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S.	Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.
Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C.	Sarabha Reddi, Mr. K.
Hall, c.b.e., I.C.S., Mr. J. F.	Satyamurti, Mr. S.
Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur, Abdul.	Seetharatnam Ayyar, Mr. M. R.
Harisvottama Rao, Mr. G.	Shetty, Mr. A. B.
Hearson, Mr. H. F. P.	Siva Raj, Mr. N.
John, Mr. V. Ch.	Slater, c.m.g., c.i.e., I.C.S., Mr. S. H.
Kaleswara Rao, Mr. A.	Smith, Mr. J. Mackenzie.
Karant, Mr. K. R.	Srinivas Ayyangar, Mr. R.
Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad.	Srinivas Ayyangar, Mr. T. C.
Krishnan Nayar, Diwan Bahadur M.	Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R.
Krishnaswami Nayar, Mr. K. V.	Subrahmanya Mooppanar, Mr. S.
Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.	Subrahmanya Pillai, Mr. Chavadi K.
Kuppuswami, Mr. J.	Swami, Mr. K. V. R.
	Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur, Nattam Dubash
	Kadir Sahib.
	Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed.
	Thomas, Mr. Daniel.
	Tulasiram, Mr. L. K.
	Uppi Sahib Bahadur, K.

[22nd October 1927]

PRESENT—cont.

Venkatapathi Raju, Mr. P. C.
Venkatarama Ayyar, Mr. K. R.
Venkatarama Sastri, C.I.E., Mr. T. R.
Venkataramana Ayyangar, Mr. C. V.
Venkatarama Nayudu, Mr. C.

Venkiah, Mr. S.
Wood, Mr. C. E.
Zamindar of Gollapalli.
Zamindar of Mirzapuram.
Zamindar of Seithur.

I

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

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

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 President will 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 supplementary 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

Executive Council

The speech of Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar at Tanjore.

* 808 Q.—Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether the attention of the Government of Madras has been drawn to a speech of Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar delivered at Tanjore in which he stated “the policy of divide and rule does not animate me and my Government of which Viscount Goschen is the chief”?

A.—The Government have seen a report of a speech of the hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar in a newspaper in which the passage quoted occurs.

Alleged interview of Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar.

* 809 Q.—Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to an interview of Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar in which he stated that the “Members of the Justice Party who were members of the Cabinet during the past six years must be aware of the rights, prerogatives and constitutional limitations and self-imposed restrictions on His Excellency the Governor”; and

(b) what are the self-imposed restrictions which have been referred to in the interview?

[22nd October 1927]

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

(b) Presumably reference is intended to section 52 (3) of the Government of India Act.

Alleged statement of the Law Member in “the Hindu” of the 16th July.

* 810 Q.—Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the statement in the interview of the Law Member published in “the Hindu” of the 16th July “that after passing an ungrateful resolution attacking the Governor from whom several members of the Party had received many favours the people had been trying to wriggle out, etc.”?

A.—The Government have seen the newspaper report referred to

Land Revenue

Report regarding the levy of penal assessment for raising seedlings for second crop outside the second crop area.

* 811 Q.—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU: With reference to the answer to question No. 222, dated 26th August 1927, regarding the levy of penal assessment for raising seedlings for second crop outside the second crop area, will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the report called for has been received; and

(b) whether he will be pleased to place it on the table of the House?

A.—The report called for has not yet been received.

Assessment of kumki lands in South Kanara.

* 812 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have come to any decision with regard to the subject of assessing kumki lands in South Kanara; and

(b) if so, whether they will now give the information sought for in my question No. 383 (a to e) of 18th March 1927?

A.—(a) & (b) The matter is still under consideration.

Minor Irrigation

Report about the collection of enhanced taxes for constructing an irrigation channel in the Tanjore taluk.

* 813 Q.—Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR: With reference to the answer to question No. 137 answered on 24th August 1927 regarding the collection of enhanced taxes for constructing an irrigation channel in Tanjore taluk, will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether the report called for has been received, and if so, what the report is?

A.—A copy of the report received from the Board of Revenue is placed on the table.

[22nd October 1927]

Public Service

Amendment of Return A annexed to G.O. No. 348, Public, dated 13th April 1926.

* 814 Q.—Mr. G. R. PREMAYYA: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that in the Return A annexed to G.O. No. 348, Public, dated 13th April 1926, it is noted for (a) and (b) of (ii) as "Rs. 100 and over and Rs. 85 and upwards but below Rs. 100"; and

(b) whether the Government will amend the said return by substituting the time-scale grades so that the return may be clear?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The suggestion will be considered; but the hon. Member will note that changes in the forms of these returns are calculated to destroy the value, for comparison purposes, of the previous returns.

Communal returns of appointments in all offices.

* 815 Q.—Mr. G. R. PREMAYYA: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the communal returns are called for once in a year;

(b) whether such returns have proved to be of any use; and

(c) whether the Government will be pleased to call for monthly returns of appointments made in all offices, like other monthly returns?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) This is a matter of opinion.

(c) The reference to "other monthly returns" is not understood. The Government are averse to multiplying returns of any kind.

Report of the Committee regarding the better working of the communal Government Orders.

* 816 Q.—Mr. G. R. PREMAYYA: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state with reference to the answer given on 23rd August 1927 to question No. 15—

(a) who are the members of the committee;

(b) what action the chairman has taken after he has received the above-said letter;

(c) when that committee was formed and whether it is working;

(d) when that committee's report will be published;

(e) what action the Government has taken to expedite the committee to send in its report; and

(f) whether the Government will be pleased to issue instructions to the chairman of the committee to send in the committee's report by the end of October without fail?

22nd October 1927]

A.—(a) The hon. Member is referred to G.Os. No. 783, Public, dated 3rd August 1925, and No. 102, Public, dated 18th September 1925, which were published. One of the members, M.R.Ry. A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu Garu, has since resigned.

(b) The Government have no information.

(c) The committee was formed on 3rd August 1925 and has not yet been dissolved.

(d) The Government have not yet received the committee's report.

(e) & (f) The committee are dealing with a very difficult question and the Government have no desire to hurry them or to fix a particular limit to their deliberations.

Survey and Settlement

Pensions or gratuities to temporary draftsmen.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there are a large number of draftsmen in the Central Survey Office on temporary service; and, if so, how many;

(b) the longest period any of them have been kept as temporary;

(c) whether it is a fact that provision has been made in the Civil Service Regulations to give them pension or gratuity after 25 years' service;

(d) whether it is a fact that a few men recently retired after 25 years' service and whether they were not given any gratuity or pension;

(e) how many men are on 'temporary' service at present who have put in more than 20 years' service;

(f) whether it is a fact that these men have sent a memorial to Government; and

(g) what action Government propose to take thereon?

A.—(a) There are 150 temporary draftsmen (including computers).

(b) The Government have not the information.

(c) No.

(d) The Government know of two such cases.

(e) The number of temporary draftsmen who had put in twenty years' continuous service or more was 48 in February 1927.

(f) & (g) The Government have received copies of memorials from a few temporary draftsmen requesting that a time-scale of pay should be given to them instead of grade pay and that an appreciable number of them should be confirmed. No action was taken as they were only copies of memorials submitted through the Director of Survey and the Board of Revenue. The original memorials have not yet reached Government.

Forests

Report regarding the alleged death of Mr. B. Ponnayya, a forest ranger in Kurnool district.

* 818 Q.—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU: Will the hon. the Home Member and the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any report regarding the death under suspicious circumstances of Mr. B. Ponnayya, a forest ranger in Kurnool district; and

(b) if so, whether it will be placed on the table of the House?

[22nd October 1927]

A.—(a) & (b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to question No. 795 asked by Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao.

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—"In answer to question No. 795, it was stated that the suicide of the late Mr. Ponuayya was due to his suspension, 'on enquiry.' May I know, Sir, who conducted that enquiry?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I am doubtful whether any supplemental questions can be put on the answers given already. The original question No. 795 was put yesterday or the day before in the House. It is only by a mistake that this question was not tacked on to that question."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—"I am only asking a supplemental question on the answer given for the present question, Sir."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I do not think I can allow it."

Fuel supply for some villages in Kurnool.

* 819 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: With reference to the reply to my question No. 130 regarding supply of fuel for some villages in Kurnool district answered on 24th August 1927 that the Government had called for a report, will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to place the same on the table of the House?

A.—Information asked for in Legislative Council question No. 130 is appended.^a

Restrictions imposed on grazing in forests.

* 820 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: With reference to the reply to my question No. 374 regarding restrictions imposed on grazing in forests answered on 27th August 1927 that the Government had called for a report, will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to place the same on the table of the House?

A.—The information asked for in the Legislative Council question No. 374 is appended.^b

Alleged raids by Forest officers on private houses.

* 821 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: With reference to the reply to my question No. 128 regarding alleged raids by Forest officers on private houses answered on 24th August 1927 that the Government had called for a report, will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to place the same on the table of the House?

A.—The information asked for in Legislative Council question No. 128 is appended.^c

^a Printed as Appendix II on pages 507-508 infra.

^b Printed as Appendix III on page 509 infra. ^c Printed as Appendix IV on pages 509-510 infra.

22nd October 1927]

Disafforestation of forests in Kurnool district.

* 822 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: With reference to the reply to my question No. 32 regarding the alleged memorial about the disafforestation of forests in Kurnool district, answered on 23rd August 1927, that the Government had called for a report, will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to place the report on the table of the House?

A.—Information on the points asked for in Legislative Council question No. 32 is appended.^a

Levy of grazing fees in the forests of Kurnool district.

* 823 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: With reference to the reply to my question No. 166 (b) (ii) and (iii) and (e) regarding levy of grazing fees in the forests of Kurnool district that reports had been called for, will the hon. the Home Member be now pleased to lay those reports on the table of the House?

A.—The information is appended.^b

Forests handed over to Forest Panchayats in South Kanara.

* 824 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

- (a) what is the total extent of reserved forests in South Kanara;
- (b) how many of these forests have been handed over to panchayats under the Forest Village system and what is the total area of such forests;
- (c) whether these panchayats have worked satisfactorily; and
- (d) whether the Government have any objection to bring under panchayat management all the reserves up to a distance of one mile from the adjoining private holdings?

A.—(a) The hon. Member's attention is invited to Form No. 26 appended to the Administration Report of the Forest department, Volume I.

(b) The hon. Member is referred to the statement given in answer to clause (b) of Legislative Council question No. 486 answered on 23rd March 1927. The actual area of these forests is not known.

(c) Yes.

(d) Yes.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"May I know, Sir, if the Government have any objection to bring under panchayat management all the reserves in South Kanara up to a distance of one mile from the adjoining private holdings?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"There are certain administrative difficulties, Sir."

^a Printed as Appendix V on page 510 infra. ^b Printed as Appendix VI on pages 510-511 infra.

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Mr. K. R. KARANT:—“May I ask, Sir, if as is stated in the answer there is objection to bring all the reserves mentioned in clause (d), whether in view of the fact that they have worked satisfactorily so far, the question of extending the panchayat system will be considered in the near future?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“I shall have to examine the question, Sir.”

Quantity of sandalwood exported to Europe or America.

* 825 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) what the quantity of sandalwood is that is exported from this province to either Europe or America; and

(b) the purpose for which sandalwood is used in the countries to which it is exported?

A.—(a) Two hundred and forty-five tons were exported to America and Europe in 1925-26.

(b) Chiefly for making sandalwood oil.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—“In answer to clause (a) it is stated that sandalwood is taken to Europe and America for making sandalwood oil. May I ask the hon. the Minister for Development whether he could not try to have it done here?”

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“Supplemental questions are to be addressed to the Member to whom the original question is put. If the hon. Member wants to put any supplemental question based upon this question to any other Member of the Treasury Bench, he has to frame a separate question and give notice of it.”

Jails

Persons sent to Andamans from the Madras Presidency.

* 826 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of persons sent from this Province to Andamans up to the date for which information is available;

(b) how many of them are convicts;

(c) how many of them are males and how many females;

(d) whether there are any above the age of 50 and below 10; if so, what is their number;

(e) the number of deaths after arrival in the Island;

(f) whether there were any non-Mappillas among the men; if so, how many of them; and

(g) whether Government will make a statement with regard to the present condition of the persons sent out to Andamans from this Province?

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A.—(a), (b), (c) & (f) The following statement gives the information in regard to the number of persons sent to the Andamans since 1922:—

(1) Convicts—	
(a) Mappilla deportees	1,277
(b) Mappilla volunteers under the Colonization Scheme.	384
(c) Non-Mappilla volunteers under the Colonization Scheme.	48

Total ... 1,654

(2) Free men, women and children—

(a) Mappillas	1,424
(b) Non-Mappillas	186

Total ... 1,610

(d) The Government have no information.

(e) The number of deaths after arrival in the Islands is 111 among convicts and 28 among free men, women and children.

(g) The present condition of the persons sent out from this Province is reported to be very good.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—“Does the hon. Member think that the mortality is too much considering that out of 8,200 people, 139 died?”

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“It is asking for an opinion. To say ‘whether the hon. Member thinks it is too much’ amounts to asking for an opinion.”

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—“Considering the heavy mortality among the people sent to the Andamans, will not the hon. the Home Member consider the question of bringing the people back?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“I am very glad that this question has been asked, Sir. With regard to the convict population the death-rate in the Andamans is 13.30 per mille. With regard to the free population it is 14.28 per mille; whereas the death-rate in Madras is 47.9 per mille, and in Malabar it is 27.7 per mille.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—“May I know from the hon. the Home Member, Sir, the diseases from which these people died?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“I suppose, Sir, they must have died of ordinary diseases, because there are mortality returns to show that the death-rate is not high.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—“May I know from the hon. the Home Member the diseases from which they died? I do not want to know whether they were ordinary or extraordinary diseases.”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“In order to answer the question accurately and definitely, I should like to have notice of the question.”

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Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—"It is stated in answer to clause (g) that the 'present condition of the persons sent out from this Province is reported to be very good'. I want to know, Sir, what the hon. Member means by that."

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Sir, we asked the Jail authorities to submit a report on the health conditions of the people there, and that was the report that we received from them."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"May I know from the hon. the Home Member the percentage of mortality in the Indian jails here?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"In our jails, the mortality is about 12.51 per mille."

Diet to vegetarian and non-vegetarian prisoners.

* 827 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

- (a) the nature of the food that is given to non-vegetarian prisoners;
- (b) whether it includes fish and mutton; and
- (c) whether the food of Indian prisoners includes curd or buttermilk?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The hon. Member is referred to rule 847, Jail Manual.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"Will the hon. the Home Member kindly tell us whether curd or milk is given in jails?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I do not think, Sir, that they are generally given."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"Is it not a fact, Sir, that the Jail authorities accept the theory that preference should be given to the kind of diet that the convicts are used to?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Whatever may be the theory that they accept, we have to go upon the provisions of the Jail Manual and the rules framed under it."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"Sir, may I know whether the hon. Member would attempt to change the rules so as to apply that theory in this case, just as it is applied in the case of European convicts?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I do not think it will be possible to do so; but still I shall consider the suggestion."

Labour

Labourers recruited from South Kanara for several plantations.

* 828 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: With reference to my question No. 167, answered on 26th August 1927, will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of labourers recruited in South Kanara and sent to the plantations in Malabar, Mysore and Coorg in the years 1924, 1925 and 1926 by the United Planters' Association of Southern India showing the various communities to which they belong; and

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(b) the number of labourers that have returned from the several plantations in the same years?

A.—The information is not available.

Action proposed to be taken by the Government on the recommendations of the Unemployment Committee.

* 829 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state what action is proposed to be taken with regard to the recommendations of the Unemployment Committee?

A.—The orders of the Government will be found in G.O. No. 2284, P. W. & L., dated 7th October 1927, which will be placed on the table as soon as it is received from the Press.

Mr. K. R. KARANT:—"May I ask, Sir, whether this Unemployment Committee report has been published, and if not, why not?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"It is stated in the answer that it will be published as soon as it is received from the Press."

Mr. K. R. KARANT:—"That is the Government Order, Sir. I am asking why the report itself is not published and offered for sale."

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I am under the impression that the report has also been published. I shall enquire into it."

Criminal Justice

Communal tension between Brahmans and non-Brahmans in Kaniyanur village, Walajah taluk.

* 830 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that there has existed communal tension of a virulent type between the Brahman and non-Brahman residents of Kaniyanur village, Thimiri firka, Walajah taluk, North Arcot district, for some months past;

(b) whether the same has been the result of the propaganda of hatred which was allowed to go on unchecked by the local authorities;

(c) whether the Brahman population of the village is only about 25, while the non-Brahman population is about 500;

(d) whether the non-Brahman residents resorted to assaults and intimidation of outsiders who were engaged by the Brahmans for carrying on their cultivation work;

(e) whether one of such cases of assault has been under enquiry by the Sub-Magistrate of Walajah;

(f) whether the trees on the lands of the Brahman ryots have been destroyed and their buildings broken into, during nights and properties looted by the non-Brahmans;

(g) whether the Station-house Officer, Kalavai, to whom the Brahman ryots applied for help, sided with their non-Brahman enemies;

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(h) whether the Brahman ryots have memorialized the District Magistrate, District Superintendent of Police and others; and

(i) if so, what action has been taken by them?

A.—(a) to (i) The Government have no information; they have called for a report.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ With reference to this may I ask the hon. Member whether he has received any further information since the answer was sent up by the Department ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ The report has not yet come.”

Irrigation

Repairs to sluice No. 4 of the Nandyal tank.

* 831 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : With reference to the reply to my question No. 837, answered on 27th August 1927, regarding repairs to sluice No. 4 of the Nandyal tank, will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to place the report called for on the table of the House ?

A.—A copy ^a of the Executive Engineer's report is placed on the table.

Repairs to Gonteru drain, Godavari Western delta.

* 832 Q.—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU : With reference to the answer to question No. 85, dated 23rd August 1927, regarding the repairs to Gonteru drain, Godavari Western delta, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the information called for has been received; and

(b) whether he will be pleased to place it on the table?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Executive Engineer's report ^b is placed on the Council Table.

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—“ With reference to the answer to clause (b), it is clear that proposals were . . . ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ Is the hon. Member putting questions on the report placed on the table? Further elucidation of the answer given cannot justify questions on the report itself.”

Irrigation under Pedalanka channel, Kistna Eastern delta.

* 833 Q.—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU : With reference to the answer to question No. 655, ^c dated 29th March 1927, regarding the irrigation under Pedalanka channel, Kistna Eastern delta, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the report called for has been received; and

(b) whether it will be placed on the table of the House?

^a Printed as Appendix VII on pages 511-513 infra.

^b Printed as Appendix VIII on pages 514-515 infra.

^c Printed as Appendix IX on page 515 infra.

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A.—The report has been received and it shows that the answers to the previous question are as follows :—

(a) the channel was designed to carry 268 cusecs—this at the duty of 100 acres which was then provisionally adopted would irrigate 26,800 acres; but later experience has shown that a duty of not more than 70 acres is all that can be expected; and the irrigable area is therefore 18,760 acres.

(b) No.

(c) About 18,000 acres.

(d) No. During the enquiry by the localization officers, stray patches of irrigated land in the midst of dry lands were excluded, but the ryots affected were allowed to apply for irrigation elsewhere.

(e) No.

(f) No—the channel is being repaired whenever necessary.

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—“ With reference to the answer to clause (a) that the duty was reduced from 100 to 70 acres per cusec, may I know if the Government have considered the feasibility of increasing the capacity of the channel instead of reducing the ayaout of the channel? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ I must ask for notice of the question.”

* Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—“ With reference to the answer to clause (d), may I know whether the ryots whose lands have been excluded from the ayaout have complained against it and against taking lands elsewhere? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ I must ask for notice of this question, Sir ”

Silting up of the rivers in South Kanara.

* 834 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the rivers in South Kanara are being silted up; and

(b) what action the Government propose to take in the matter?

A.—The Government have no particular information except as regards the Netravati, proposals for the draining of which are under consideration.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—“ May I know whether in view of the fact that the lands on either side of the rivers in South Kanara are becoming flooded more and more frequently year after year, the hon. the Law Member will be pleased to call for information on the matter? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ I am not aware of the fact that the rivers are being silted up.”

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Investigation of Seethapalliyeru and Pamularu projects.

* 835 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the investigation of Seethapalliyeru and Pamularu projects in East Godavari was commenced with the staff as mentioned in answer to question No. 438, dated 21st March 1927;

(b) when the investigation was commenced and for what period the party had worked; and

(c) when the investigation is likely to be completed?

A.—The Government have no information but have called for a report.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—“Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether the staff is employed at all?”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—“I cannot say whether the staff is working now. The report has not been received, and until it is received, I cannot give a definite answer.”

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—“When the report is received, will the hon. Member be pleased to place it on the table?”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—“The request will be considered, Sir.”

Proposals regarding Coringa project.

* 836 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the proposals regarding Coringa project, East Godavari, have been considered by the Government;

(b) what the result of such consideration is; and

(c) whether the Government will ask for a supplementary grant during the current year?

A.—The proposals have not yet reached the Government.

* Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—“Will the hon. Member kindly see that the proposals are expedited?”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—“The proposals have just been received and they are now under consideration.”

Construction of shutters over the anicut of the Godavari river.

* 837 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the question of constructing shutters over the anicut of the Godavari river similar to those over the anicut of the Kistna river has been considered by the Chief Engineer as stated in answer to question No. 413, dated 19th March 1927; and

(b) what the result of such consideration is?

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A.—(a) Yes.

(b) It has been decided that higher falling shutters would be of little use, and that the best way to give an increased supply to the delta would be to alter the shutter pivots so as to let them fall with greater head and to provide travelling cranes to lift the shutters more quickly. Detailed plans and estimates for this work have been called for from the Chief Engineer.

* Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—“May I know from the hon. the Law Member whether the quantity of water can be increased without increasing the height of the shutters? The answer is that the height of the shutters will not be increased, and that arrangements can be made for an increased supply without shifting the old shutters. Will the quantity of water be increased by that means?”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—“It is stated in the answer itself that it is considered that the best way to give an increased supply to the delta would be to alter the shutter pivots so as to let them fall with greater head and to provide travelling cranes to lift the shutters more quickly.”

Irrigation projects in the East Godavari district.

* 838 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) besides Polavaram Island project what other projects are under contemplation in the East Godavari district; and

(b) at what stage each such project is?

A.—The following projects are under contemplation:—

(1) *Coringa Island Project*.—Under the consideration of the Board of Revenue.

(2) *Pottanur Project*.—Under consideration by the Government.

(3) *Torigedda Scheme*.—A report is awaited from the Chief Engineer on the question of reviving the scheme, which was previously abandoned.

(4) *Seethapalliyeru and Pamularu Projects*.—An investigation staff has been sanctioned and a report on the results of the investigation is awaited.

Low water-level in the Periyar lake and its causes.

* 839 Q.—Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) what was the water-level in the Periyar lake at the end of the last irrigation season, i.e., 13th March 1927;

(b) what was the lowest water-level ever recorded previous to that date;

(c) if the water-level in the Periyar lake at the end of the last irrigation season was lower than the lowest water-level ever recorded previously, whether the Government have examined the causes and taken steps to prevent its recurrence;

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(d) what has been the total rainfall in the Periyar drainage area for each of the stations having rain gauge during the irrigation season last year, and what was the minimum rainfall for the same area and stations ever previously recorded;

(e) whether any modifications in the existing rules and regulations regarding the water-level, or supply of Periyar water are contemplated;

(f) what is the highest level of water that should be maintained according to the existing rules and whether there is any proposal to reduce that full water-level and if so, for what purposes and for what reasons; and

(g) whether Government propose to consult the concerned Periyar ryots before modifying or amending the full water-level to be maintained in the Periyar lake?

A.—The question has been referred to the Chief Engineer (Irrigation), who has called for a report from the Superintending Engineer.

Civil Justice

Transfer of the Sarishtadars of District Courts.

* 840 Q.—Mr. G. R. PREMAYYA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware of High Court's Circular Dis. No. 621 of 1919 dated 18th March 1919;

(b) whether it is proposed to reduce the period of five years mentioned therein to three years as in the case of gazetted officers; and

(c) whether Government will instruct the Head of the Judicial Department to transfer the Sarishtadars of District Courts automatically after the end of every three years without any special report from the District Judge?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) There is no such proposal before the Government.

(c) Under the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1878, the transfer of Sarishtadars is a matter within the discretion of the High Court.

Extension of the Civil Judicial Test qualification to ministerial officers of the District Courts.

* 841 Q.—Mr. G. R. PREMAYYA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to ascertain and state—

(a) whether there is a rule that the head clerks of the District Munsifs' Courts and Sub-Courts in the grade 60—4—80 should have passed the Civil Judicial Test examination;

(b) whether the deputy nazirs of the District Munsifs' Courts, copyists, superintendents, record-keepers and second clerks of the District Courts in the grade 60—4—80 need not possess such a qualification;

(c) whether the clerks in the Judicial Department in the Presidency have sent in memorials recently to the High Court requesting them to extend the Civil Judicial Test qualification to the posts mentioned in clause (b);

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(d) whether the High Court declined to accede to their request;

(e) what was the reason assigned therefor; and

(f) whether the High Court consulted the Government before doing so and whether under the rules the consent of the Government is necessary?

A.—(a) & (b) The facts are as stated by the Member of the Legislative Council.

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

(f) The Government were not consulted in the matter. The special tests are prescribed by Government in the case of ministerial officers of the Judicial Department as well as of other departments. The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the Public Service Notification, published at pages 192—202 of Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 12th April 1927.

Pay of amins and process-servers in the Civil Courts.

* 842 Q.—MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether complaints have been made that processes are generally not served properly and that they are often returned unserved, thereby causing inconvenience and unnecessary expenditure to the parties and also much delay in the disposal of cases in civil courts;

(b) whether the Government are aware that the process-servers are much discontented on account of their low pay and that much of the slackness in their work is due to this discontent;

(c) what is the pay of the amins and process-servers in the civil courts; and

(d) whether the Government propose to raise their pay and give them travelling allowance?

A.—(a) No.

(b) Process-servers have submitted memorials praying for the revision of their pay.

(c) The pay of amins and process-servers is as follows:—

Amins—Rs. 22—1—35.

Process-servers—First class, Rs. 15; second class, Rs. 14.

(Not more than one-third of the peons shall receive Rs. 15 a month and the rest Rs. 14 a month.)

(d) The matter is under consideration.

Reply from the High Court regarding the increase of pay of process-servers.

* 848 Q.—MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur: With reference to the answer to clause (b) of question No. 48 answered on the 23rd August 1927, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any reply from the High Court regarding the increase of pay of the process-servers; and

(b) what is the nature of the reply?

A.—(a) & (b) The reply of the High Court is still awaited.

Mr. BASHIR AHMAD SAYYED:—"May I know whether the Government will expedite the reply from the High Court as it is long pending?"

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Reply from the High Court regarding the increase of pay to process-servers.

* 844 Q.—Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether any reply has been received from the High Court of Madras with reference to the memorials received from the process-servers of the Civil Courts in the Presidency for an increase of pay;

(b) the date when the reference was made to the High Court; and

(c) if a reply has been received, whether the Government have come to a decision on this matter?

A.—(a) & (c) The reply from the High Court is still awaited.

(b) On 14th July 1927.

Corporation of Madras

Preparation of the electoral rolls of the Corporation of Madras.

* 845 Q.—Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the grouping of the (city municipal) divisions for polling purposes (every year to fill up the ten vacancies occurring by rotation) is done by the hon. the Minister or ordered on the suggestion and recommendation of the Commissioner;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Commissioner confessed in his own affidavit signed by him in Election Petition No. 1 of 1927 his ignorance of the existence of certain Government Orders and resolutions of the Corporation Council relating to the preparation of electoral rolls till his attention had been drawn to them by his office on the complaint made to him by certain voters; and

(c) whether the acting Chief Judge of the Madras Small Causes Court has expressed a finding in Election Petition No. 1 of 1927 that the Commissioner became alert on the receipt of a complaint from certain voters of another division and thereafter looked into the matter and found out the existence of (two) Government Orders and (one) resolution of the Council?

A.—(a) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to section 418 (b) of the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919, by the operation of which ten divisional seats fall vacant every year by rotation.

(b) & (c) The Government are not aware of the incidents mentioned in these clauses.

Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR:—“As the polling for two groups of divisions fall on different dates, may I know who fixed the date for each group?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“The Commissioner of the Corporation.”

Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR:—“With reference to (b) and (c), will the hon. Minister be pleased to look into the incidents, in the interests of efficiency of administration?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“I shall call for the information.”

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Grant to the Corporation of Madras for anti-malarial work.

* 846 Q.—Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the Government have taken steps to sanction a grant of Rs. 20,000 to the Madras Corporation for anti-malarial work as recommended by the Madras City High Mortality Committee (paragraph 19 on page 25 of Part I of their Report)?

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

Education

Boarding grants to Indian and European boarding houses.

* 847 Q.—Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether according to G.O. No. 1542, Law (Education), dated 4th September 1925, boarding grants are given to orphanages only in the case of Indians and to boarding houses in the case of Europeans; and

(b) whether the Government will consider the advisability of giving grants to Indian boarding houses which take in children other than orphans as in the case of European boarding houses?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member is referred to the rules in Chapter XI of the Grant-in-aid Code. Boarding grants are intended for orphan as well as non-orphan destitutes in Indian orphanages and boarding houses.

Boarding grants to European schools are governed by the rules in the Code of Regulations for European schools.

The number of South Kanara students reading in the Arts Colleges.

* 848 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state the approximate number of South Kanara students now reading in the Arts Colleges in Madras, Trichinopoly, Trivandrum and other colleges in the Province.

A.—The Government have no information.

Mr. K. R. KARANT:—“May I ask the hon. Minister to call for the information as far as it is available?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“I shall try to call for the information but it is very difficult to find out the number of students from a particular district reading in the various colleges mentioned by the hon. Member.”

Scales of pay of Deputy Inspectors of Schools and of School Assistants.

* 849 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI: With reference to the answer to clause (g) of question No. 822 put at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 31st March 1927, will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether orders have since been passed restoring the scale of pay of Rs. 100—5—150—10—250 to Deputy Inspectors of Schools and School Assistants; and

(b) if the answer to clause (a) is in the negative, when orders restoring the scale are likely to be issued?

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- 4.—(a) & (b) Proposals for the revision of the scales of pay of Deputy Inspectors of Schools and of School Assistants are under the consideration of Government.

Libraries

Removal of the University Library from the Connemara Library and progress in the construction of the University Library buildings.

* 850 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) when the foundation stone for the University Library buildings was laid, and how much money has been sanctioned for the same, and what has been done with the said sum of money;

(b) what practical steps have so far been taken by the University for the construction of the University Library buildings and for shifting their library from the premises of the Connemara Library; if no steps have been taken, why not; and

(c) what steps the Government propose to take to see that the University authorities make early arrangements for the construction and removal of their library from the Connemara Library premises so as to relieve congestion in the said premises and to avert damage to books?

A.—(a) The foundation stone on the 'Marine Villa' site was laid by the Vice-Chancellor on the 27th August 1926. The grants given for the construction of the buildings by the Government of India and the Local Government in 1913 amounted to Rs. 6.24 lakhs. This sum, together with the interest thereon, has now increased nearly to Rs. 12 lakhs and has been set apart for expenditure on the construction of the buildings.

(b) The Marine Villa site was handed over by Government to the University in 1928 for the construction of the University Library buildings. Block plans and estimates for the buildings have been prepared and approved by the Syndicate and detailed plans and estimates are under preparation. The University originally expected to shift its library from the premises of the Connemara Public Library in December 1928 on the assumption that the new building scheme would have proceeded so far as to permit of the transfer of the library by that time. The Marine Villa site has since been declared by the Chief Engineer to be unsuitable and the University is considering the question of securing another site for the construction of the library buildings.

(c) The need for an early removal of the University library from the Connemara Library premises has already been brought to the notice of the University authorities.

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED:—"May I know, Sir, the reason for this inordinate delay in erecting the building for the University library?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I think the various stages and the difficulties at each stage are mentioned in the answer already given."

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED:—"I wish to know the particular cause for this delay, Sir."

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The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is not admissible."

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—"May I know what amount was contributed by the Government of India and what amount by the local Government?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I cannot give that information off-hand."

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—"May I know how much money was spent on this Marine Villa scheme?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I cannot give that information either off-hand."

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED:—"May I know when the building is likely to be completed?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I cannot give any definite information."

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—"May I know who advised about the suitability of the Marine Villa scheme?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I want notice."

Progress in the classification of books in the University Library.

* 851 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) when the classification of books in the University Library will be completed; what is the progress so far made, in what period of time and at what cost;

(b) what attempts, if any, have been made by the Government to bring out a complete, up-to-date and consolidated catalogue of books in the Connemara Library, and when the same will be made available to the public;

(c) when a complete catalogue was first published; and

(d) whether any additional staff is required for this purpose, and if so, whether the Government will sanction the same?

A.—(a) The University Library is not under the control of the Government. The hon. Member may obtain the requisite particulars from the Syndicate of the University.

(b) & (d) Proposals for the employment of a temporary staff for the preparation of a consolidated catalogue of the books in the library are under the consideration of the Government. The Principal Librarian states that, if the temporary staff is sanctioned, the work will be ready for the Press by March 1929.

(c) The first author catalogue of the books in the library was published in 1908 and supplementary lists were subsequently issued every three or four years.

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Local Boards

Qualification of clerks under local bodies.

* 852 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether any qualification is insisted upon for being eligible for service as clerks under the local bodies; and

(b) if so, what it is?

A.—(a) & (b) The following qualifications have been prescribed for head clerks and head accountants of local board offices and municipal offices:—

Local board offices.

(1) A complete Secondary School-Leaving Certificate or the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University or a corresponding examination of any University; and

(2) Account test.

None are prescribed for other clerks.

Municipal offices.

(1) A complete Secondary School-Leaving Certificate the holder of which is declared to be eligible for the University course or the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University or a corresponding examination of any other University; and

(2) Account test.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—“With reference to the last sentence of the answer, may I know whether the hon. Minister is prepared to consider the question of prescribing some test, some qualification for all the clerks concerned?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“I shall have that matter looked into.”

Alleged harsh treatment of certain mistresses in Ponnani Taluk Board schools.

* 853 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: With reference to my question No. 208 answered on 26th August 1927 on the subject of the alleged harsh treatment of certain mistresses in Ponnani Taluk Board schools, will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state what action Government have taken or propose to take in the matter?

A.—No action has been or is proposed to be taken in the matter.

Proposed road along the middle of the Netravati railway bridge.

* 854 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: With reference to Mr. J. A. Saldanha's question No. 807 answered on 27th August 1927, will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the South Kanara District Advancement Association has in its letter, dated 9th August 1927, addressed to the Secretary to Government, Local Self-Government Department, suggested that the proposed road might be laid along the middle of the Netravati railway bridge and kept open for public traffic during only such hours as will not interrupt the train services;

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(b) whether the Agent, South Indian Railway Company, has considered the above proposal and thinks it feasible; and

(c) if so, what action will be taken in the matter?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Agent has reported that the proposal is not feasible.

(c) The Government have decided to drop the matter.

Mr. K. R. KARANT:—“May I ask why the Government have chosen to drop this matter and also whether the railway companies objected to it because it would affect their traffic?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“No, Sir. The objection to it was that any additional weight to this bridge would endanger its structure.”

Additional nominations to the District Board of Kistna.

* 855 Q.—The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) why the Government nominated 18 more members to the District Board of Kistna by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 18th September 1927, five months after the reconstitution of the Board;

(b) whether all of them were elected members of the previous District Board; if not, how many;

(c) whether the President, District Board, Kistna, was consulted about these nominations;

(d) whether it is a fact that M.R.Ry. Kandimalla Sitarama Rao Bahadur Garu and M.R.Ry. Gummadapu Venkataranga Rao Garu were the ex-officio members of the old Kistna District Board and that they were nominated as members of their respective taluk boards to facilitate their becoming ex-officio members of the reconstituted District Board;

(e) whether it is a fact that the abovesaid two gentlemen have tried for the presidentship of the respective taluk boards and failed, and thus they have lost their ex-officio membership;

(f) whether the Government have considered the question of nominating the elected members of the old District Board to the reconstituted District Board when they first constituted it; if so, why the Government have taken up the question again; and

(g) whether there is any precedent for this policy of adding nominations to the local boards from time to time?

A.—(a) The Government considered the appointments desirable.

(b) Fourteen of the new members were elected members of the old Kistna District Board.

(c) No.

(d) The gentlemen referred to were ex-officio members of the old Kistna District Board. They were appointed to their respective taluk boards, but not for the reasons suggested.

(e) The Government have no information.

(f) Yes. The reason is as stated in clause (a) supra.

(g) No. There has been no previous case of reconstitution of district boards under section 240 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920.

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Additional nominations to the District Board of Kistna.

* 856 Q.—MR. D. NARAYANA RAJU: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) at whose instance and for what reasons were the additional 18 nominations (published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of 18th September 1927) made to the District Board, Kistna;

(b) what is the present total strength of the District Board, Kistna, and how many of them come from each of the local fund areas in the district;

(c) what was the sanctioned strength of the Kistna District Board before its bifurcation; and

(d) what was its actual strength at the time of its bifurcation?

A.—(a) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer to clause (a) of question No. 855.

(b) The total number of members of the District Board at present is 46 (excluding ex officio members). The taluk board area from which they come is as follows:—

	Number of Members.
Nuzvid Taluk Board area	8
Bandar do.	10
Nandigama do.	5
Bezawada do.	8
Gudivada do.	9
Kaikalur do.	5
Area not known	1

(c) Forty-eight including ex-officio members.

(d) Forty-three including ex-officio members.

MR. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—“With reference to (a) may I know when the Government discovered the desirability of making additional appointments, and why it was not discovered at the time of constituting the board?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“The Government discovered it when the nominations were made.”

MR. A. KALESWARA RAO:—“May I know whether in the Government Order declaring the elections, 27 was fixed as the number exclusive of six ex officio for the District Board of Kistna?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“There was no number fixed.”

MR. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—“May I know who pointed out this desirability to the Government?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“The Government themselves thought it desirable.”

MR. A. KALESWARA RAO:—“May I know whether Dr. Ramachandra Rao was unanimously elected President of the Kistna District Board on the strength of the first nominations?”

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“Before I admit the question formally I wish to know how it arises now? The hon. Member will refer me to the clause or clauses with which it is connected and out of which it arises.”

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MR. A. KALESWARA RAO:—“It is stated in (a) of the answer to Question No. 855 that the Government considered the appointments desirable. I am explaining or rather leading the hon. Minister to that, that the nominations are not desirable.”

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“The hon. Member will have an opportunity of doing so if he tables a motion on the matter.”

MR. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—“Will the hon. Minister be pleased to say whether the desirability was discovered by the Government through prophecy or from any materials furnished to the Government by anybody?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“A deputation waited upon the Government.”

MR. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—“Who were the members of the deputation?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“It consisted of a number of those people who felt aggrieved that even though they were elected members, they were not nominated at the time of the bifurcation.”

MR. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—“May I know whether these grievances were not brought to the notice of the Government when the board was constituted?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“No, Sir.”

MR. G. HARISAEVOTTAMA RAO:—“May I know, Sir, whether it was considered desirable to appoint these 18 gentlemen so that the balance of power may be kept.”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“Certainly not, Sir.”

MR. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—“May I know what was the grievance of these persons?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“The grievance was that they were not nominated even though their natural time would have gone on for three years when the board was constituted.”

MR. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—“Were not the Government aware of that at the time when the board was constituted?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“The Government did not consider the point at that time.”

MR. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI:—“May I know whether any deputation waited on the Government when the first set of nominations was made?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“No such deputation waited on the Government then.”

MR. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—“May I know whether it was the grievance of these people or whether the requirements of the administration that made the Government make the nominations?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“The grievances as well as the requirements of the administration of the Board.”

MR. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—“What were the requirements of the administration which would have suffered if the nominations were not made?”

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The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" They were made for the simple reason that the people aggrieved by the constitution of the board could not be elected to it as things stood."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" May I know whether the public as a whole or a section of it made the representation and what the representation was ?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" These members who made the representation, I expect, represented the public."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know whether in the opinion of the hon. Minister the interests of the administration of the District Board were likely to suffer or whether the interests of the administration of the province under him as the Chief Minister would suffer ?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" It has been said, the administration of the district."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" May I know whether the grievances of the public affected were brought to the notice of the Government by their chosen representatives, or by the Collector of the district or by the District Board itself ?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" By the deputation which waited on the Government."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" May I know whether apart from these self-appointed representatives of the people, the Collector of the district was consulted on the matter ?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Whether these people were self-appointed or not is a matter of opinion, Sir."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know whether the nomination of an equal number of people on two different sides evidently as is made so plain by the deputation that waited on the Government, was considered to conduce to efficiency of the administration ?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" That is a matter of opinion."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I know why the President of the District Board was not consulted after the deputation waited upon the Government ?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" The Government felt the strength of the feeling of the deputation and did not think that necessary."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I know whether the Collector of the district was consulted ?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" No, Sir."

Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know the date on which the deputation waited, how many days earlier to the gazetting of these names ?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I want notice, Sir."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I know whether it is a fact that there has been a deadlock created in the administration of the Kistna District Board owing to these nominations ?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" How does the question arise ?"

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Mr. ABDUL RAZACK SAHIB :—" May I know when the nominations were made ?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I cannot give the date, Sir."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know whether all the members of the deputation were nominated members ?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" No, Sir."

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—" May I know on whose information were the first nominations to the Board made ?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" That was made at such a distance of time that I have almost forgotten the names of those that visited me at the time."

Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—" May I know whether any hon. Member of this House visited the hon. Minister at that time with regard to the nominations ?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I remember, the hon. Member for Kistna did visit me."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know whether all these 18 men were men previously elected and had some grievance ?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" How many of them were actually elected is contained in the answer already given."

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" In matters of nomination, is it not the practice to consult the presidents of the district boards and take into consideration the recommendations made by them ?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Yes, that is so."

Trifurcation of the Rajahmundry Taluk Board.

* 857 Q.—Mr. B. VENKATARAMAN : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Taluk Board, Rajahmundry, in the East Godavari district, has asked for the trifurcation of the Board into three taluk boards, one for each revenue taluk ;

(b) whether the resolution of the Board is unanimous ;

(c) what are the views of the District Board on the subject ;

(d) whether the Government called for budget estimates for the three taluk boards ;

(e) if so, whether they have been received ;

(f) if they have been received, what is the estimated income and expenditure for the three taluk boards ;

(g) whether the presidents of the taluk and district boards recommended the trifurcation ;

(h) whether the Government will be pleased to place on the table a list of taluk boards in the Presidency whose income by local cess is Rs. 25,000 and less ;

(i) whether the Government have ordered the trifurcation ; and

(j) if not, why not ?

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- A.—(a) & (b) Yes. The resolution of the Taluk Board was passed on 10th January 1927.
- (c) The District Board passed a resolution on 19th February 1927, in favour of the division.
- (d) Yes.
- (e) & (f) The budgets have not yet been received.
- (g) The President, District Board, has reported in favour of the division. The Government have not received the individual opinion of the President, Taluk Board, Rajahmundry.
- (h) A list^a based on the accounts for 1925-26 (the latest year for which complete accounts have been received) is appended.
- (i) & (j) No. The budgets of the new Taluk Boards called for are awaited.

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—"Can I take it that the Government will pass orders after the receipt of the budgets?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"No, Sir."

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—"May I know whether the Government have ordered the trifurcation? In answer to clauses (i) and (j) they say 'no.' If so, why do they say 'the budgets of the new taluk boards called for are awaited.' May I know whether a decision has not been arrived at?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"The whole question will be taken into consideration by the Government, when the budgets are received."

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—"May I know the reason why they should necessarily wait till the Government receive the budget? Sir, there is no answer to my question why a decision has not been arrived at."

Municipalities

Building contract for the office of the Saidapet Municipality.

*856 Q.—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Saidapet Municipality has sanctioned a new building for its office;
- (b) if the answer to (a) is in the affirmative what is the estimated cost of the building;
- (c) whether the building is in the course of construction;
- (d) whether the contract for the building has been entered in the name of one Mr. Kolandavelu Mudaliyar;
- (e) whether the said Kolandavelu Mudaliyar is the brother-in-law of Bathnavelu Mudaliyar who is the chairman-delegate of the municipality;
- (f) whether the municipal authorities have ascertained whether the said Kolandavelu Mudaliyar has any previous experience in building work;
- (g) whether tenders have been called for the building and if so, what was the lowest tender, and by whom it was made;
- (h) whether the Government is aware of the public feeling in the municipality that the foundation was not properly laid and that inferior materials are being used in the construction of the building; and

^a Printed as Appendix X on page 516 infra.

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(i) whether the Government is aware that there is practically no supervision or check by the Engineering Department of the municipality as the chairman-delegate is interested in the contract?

A.—(a) & (c) Yes.

(b) About Rs. 23,300.

(d) The Council accepted the tender of M.R.Ry. Kolandavelu Mudaliyar in partnership with M.R.Ry. Raja Naicker.

(e) The Chairman, Municipal Council, Saidapet, has reported that M.R.Ry. Kolandavelu Mudaliyar is the brother-in-law of M.R.Ry. Ratnavelu Mudaliyar and that the latter is not the chairman-delegate.

(f) The Government have no information. The Chairman has reported that M.R.Ry. Kolandavelu Mudaliyar's partner has much experience in building work.

(g) Yes. The Government have no information of the amount of the lowest tender and are not prepared to give the name of the tenderer.

(h) A petition was received from certain rate-payers containing allegations to this effect.

(i) The Chairman has reported that the work has been in charge of an upper subordinate except for a few weeks between the resignation of the old and the employment of a new upper subordinate.

Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—"With reference to answer to (e), may I know, Sir, whether Mr. Ratnavelu Mudaliyar is even now at least a municipal councillor and the chairman-delegate very recently?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I will call for that information, Sir."

Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—"With reference to answer to (g), are the Government aware that there was a tender lower than the one for which the work was given?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Yes; the Government are aware of that."

Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—"With reference to answer to (h), what action do the Government propose to take?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"None."

Election of a Chairman for Palacole Municipality.

*858-A Q.—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) when the term of the present Chairman of Palacole municipality, West Godavari district, expires;

(b) whether the chairmanship will be thrown open for election;

(c) if the answer to (b) be in the negative, why the municipality is not allowed the privilege of electing its chairman; and

(d) whether the Government have also come to a decision about the person to be nominated, and if so, what that decision is?

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- A.—The vice-chairman is now in charge. His term expires on 1st November 1927.
 (b), (c) & (d) The chairmanship has been thrown open to election.

Agriculture

Establishment list of the Department of Agriculture.

* 859 Q.—Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

- (a) the names of communities represented on the staff of the College of Agriculture, Research Institute and in the district work of the Department of Agriculture and the number of men from each community; and
 (b) the number of men among them who at any time in their lives for a period of at least three or four years earned their livelihood as cultivators working with their own hands or as agricultural labourers?

- A.—(a) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the Annual Establishment list of the Department of Agriculture.
 (b) The Government have no information.

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—"May I know if the Government cannot get the information?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I don't think it will be possible. There seems to be no necessity for it."

Agricultural depots in South Kanara.

* 860. Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: With reference to my question No. 247, dated 27th August 1927, will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

- (a) the number and places of depots for sale of pure seed, improved agricultural implements, etc., in South Kanara;
 (b) for what hours of the day they are open and who is in charge of them; and
 (c) whether they are open every day except holidays, and if not, why not?

- A.—(a) There are five depots, one each at the headquarters of the agricultural demonstrators at Mangalore, Mudabidri, Udipi, Puttur and Kasaragod.
 (b) & (c) Sales are conducted by demonstrators when they are at headquarters and by demonstration maistris or messengers employed under the demonstrators when they are away on tour. Information regarding the hours of sales is not available with Government.

The serum simultaneous method of inoculation against rinderpest.

* 861 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

- (a) whether it has been decided to carry on a large scale the serum simultaneous method of inoculation against rinderpest;
 (b) whether only the circle officers who are six in number have been asked to do this work;

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- (c) whether it is a fact that in Mysore the subordinate staff of the Veterinary Department are doing this work; and
 (d) if so, why our Veterinary Assistants are not trained up for similar work?

A.—(a) Yes.

- (b) Veterinary Assistant Surgeons with previous experience in inoculation will also be allowed to do the work under the supervision of circle officers in localities where rinderpest has assumed an epidemic form.

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

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"May I ask the hon. Minister whether he is aware that in Mysore the subordinate staff of the department are doing the serum simultaneous method of inoculations and, if that be a fact, he will consider the desirability of training our veterinary assistants in this method of inoculation?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I am yet to be convinced how that question arises on the answer given."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"With reference to (c) Sir, perhaps, I may put the question this way, whether the Government would be pleased to call for the information?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"The Veterinary Adviser of the Government is in touch with the state of things there and has ascertained what the system prevailing there is."

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI:—"With reference to (b), may I know whether it is meant that it should be done in the immediate presence of the circle officer?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"No, Sir."

Buildings

Substitution of Britoll steel doors and windows for teakwood doors and windows.

* 862 Q.—Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

- (a) whether there is any attempt in any of the circles of the Public Works Department to patronise British manufacture of steel doors and windows of the pattern of one Britoll to replace teak doors, windows and frames manufactured locally;

(b) if so, in what circle and by which officer this has been recommended;

(c) whether that officer has obtained full details and particulars regarding this pattern, about its decided advantages over the local manufactory in point of finance, durability, adaptability and otherwise; and

(d) if so, whether those statistics and detailed particulars will be placed on the Council table before this pattern is finally approved for patronising?

A.—The hon. Member presumably refers to Crittall doors and windows. The superior quality has been used frequently for hospital windows, etc., but not the cheaper variety for ordinary buildings. The Chief Engineer has however brought to the notice of the

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Superintending Engineers the advisability of using them. The Chief Engineer has inspected Railway works on which they have been used with conspicuous success and has ascertained that they have been adopted widely by firms in Southern India.

Alleged discharge of sullage and sewage from the General Hospital and the Penitentiary into the Buckingham canal and the Cooum river.

* 863 Q.—Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development, the hon. the Minister for Public Health and the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the sullage and the sewage from the General Hospital and the Penitentiary compounds are discharged into the Buckingham canal and the river Cooum;

(b) if so, who is responsible for such action;

(c) what action the Government propose to take on the recommendations of the Madras City High Mortality Committee on the above subjects; and

(d) the present stage of the proposals made for the improvements to the Cooum to make it a tidal river and to make it navigable?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The responsibility must be shared by the Government and the Corporation.

(c) Schemes for the drainage of the General Hospital and the Penitentiary are being prepared by the Sanitary Engineer.

(d) The latest proposal, which has been accepted by the Government and is being laid before the Finance Committee, is to pump water from the sea into the Cooum near the Medical College to enable the bar to be burst when necessary.

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"May I know, Sir, with reference to the answer to clause (d), when the so-called latest proposal will be given effect to?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I shall await the findings of the Finance Committee."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Findings of the Committee on what?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"The latest proposal is being laid before the Finance Committee and I shall wait to see what the Finance Committee has to say."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Is the Finance Committee being consulted in regard to the technical aspect of the matter?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"No, Sir. Whatever they have got to say, I should like to know it."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Is it only in regard to the provision of adequate money for the purpose?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"The hon. Member asked for the time within which the proposal will be given effect to. I said I am waiting for the recommendations of the Finance Committee."

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Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—"Does he say that it will take effect within the term of the hon. Minister's office?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I do not know, Sir, it is rather difficult to say." (Laughter.)

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED:—"May I know, Sir, on what ground the responsibility must be shared by the Government and the Corporation?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I understand, Sir, because the Corporation has not made the arrangements it should."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—"May I know, Sir, if the Engineers of the Corporation have been consulted in regard to this matter?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Yes."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—"Who are they?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"The Chief Engineer."

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED:—"May I know whether the Corporation owns any portion of the General Hospital or the Penitentiary?"

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

Co-operative Societies

Registration of Co-operative Societies, etc.

* 864 Q.—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies takes nearly six months to register a society and to pass necessary amendments to by-laws;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies only transmits the papers regarding the amendments to by-laws and registration of societies, to the Deputy Registrar, and if so, whether such an agency is necessary at all;

(c) whether the Government will consider the advisability of authorizing the Assistant Registrar himself to register societies and pass amendments to by-laws; and

(d) if the answer to (c) is in the negative, whether the Government will authorize certain members of the District Co-operative Federation, wherever the Federation is working, to register societies and pass amendments to by-laws?

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

(b) Yes, with his remarks; the agency is necessary.

(c) & (d) Not in the present state of the movement.

Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR:—"May I know from the hon. the Minister for Development whether the information could not have been called for considering the fact that the question has been asked nearly a month ago and at least will the Government call for the information now?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"No, it would serve no useful purpose. If any specific instance is cited, certainly I shall go into it."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"Is the hon. Minister aware that the delay in certain cases is not only a period of six months but two years?"

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The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I accept the hon. Member's statement if he says so."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"With reference to the answer to clause (b), may I know why and how the agency is necessary?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Very well, Sir, the Deputy Registrar has a number of districts in his charge and the local officers are helpful to him."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"Does the hon. Minister know of any case where the Assistant Registrar has recommended the amendment of by-laws?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"No case has been brought to my notice."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"I am asking whether he is aware of any case where the Assistant Registrar has recommended the amendment of any by-law so that we may know if there is any need for the post?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I do not know."

Mr. G. HARISARTOTAMA RAO :—"In view of the fact that there is admittedly delay, will the hon. Minister undertake to investigate into the matter so that the delay may not occur in future?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"The committee will no doubt go into the question."

Industries

Subsidy paid to the Institute of Science at Bangalore.

* 865 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : With reference to my question No. 256 of 27th August 1927, will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) why no subsidy was paid to the Institute of Science at Bangalore during 1926-27; and

(b) whether anything has been decided to be paid in 1927-28 and if not, why not?

A.—(a) Because, the question whether the Institute should be given any recurring grant and, if so, what the amount of the grant should be, could not be decided before the budget was framed for 1926-27.

(b) Yes. Rupees 5,000 for three years from 1927-28 to 1929-30.

Applications under the Madras State Aid to Industries Act.

* 866 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the number and nature of applications received under the Madras State Aid to Industries Act since November 1926;

(b) how many of them were considered and how many granted; and

(c) whether the conditions under which moneys have been lent are published in newspapers from time to time?

A.—(a) & (b) A statement is appended.

(c) No.

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Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to advertise the conditions hereafter?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"The fact that there are a large number of applications received shows that the rules are well known. If the rules have not been published and copies are not available, I shall see they are made available."

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—"I see that Rs. 14,000 has been advanced to the Carnatic Paper Mills. I wish to know what is the policy of the Development Department in making these piece-meal advances to that concern. Is it that they are going to take it up and work it or find a sale for it?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member is requested to show how the Carnatic Paper Mill is connected with this question."

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—"Because the list of advances in the appendix contains this 14,000 for this Mill."

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I have, Sir, more than once indicated that the whole matter is under consideration. Till a decision is arrived at, the machinery has to be kept in good condition."

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—"The same reply was given months ago. So I want to know."

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I am very well aware of it and I cannot add anything to the answer."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"May I know why item No. 1 application was rejected at page 44?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"The Board of Industries did not recommend."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"Does the matter entirely depend on the recommendation of the Board?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Government also agreed."

Industrial schools in the Presidency.

* 867 Q.—Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of technical and industrial schools in the Presidency under the control of the Director of Industries on the 31st March 1927 and on 31st March 1926;

(b) the total number of scholars in the said schools on 31st March 1926 and 1927;

(c) the total amount contributed from Government funds to these schools for the last five official years ending 1925-27;

(d) the number of scholars receiving scholarships in these schools and the total amount spent for the said scholarships in 1925-26 and 1926-27;

(e) the total amount spent on direction and inspection of these technical and industrial schools in 1925-26 and 1926-27;

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(f) the names of these schools with their localities, the names of subjects taught in these schools and the number of scholars in each school on 31st March 1926 and 31st March 1927; and

(g) whether the Government will be pleased to open one improved weaving school each in Adoni, Salem, Conjeevaram, Aruppnakkottai, Madura and Bapatla, the biggest weaving centres in the Presidency?

A.—(a), (c) & (f) The information asked for is given in the Annual Administration Reports of the Industries Department.

(d) & (e) The information has been called for.

(g) The policy to be followed in the immediate future in regard to purely weaving schools is described in paragraph 77 of the Report of the Industries Department for 1926-27.

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM:—"My question is whether Government propose to open improved weaving schools in six important centres. The answer is that the policy of the Government is in paragraph 77 of the report. My question is whether Government is going to open improved weaving schools?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Not at present, Sir."

Registration

Appointment of honorary sub-registrars.

* 868 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: With reference to the answer given to my supplementary questions on question No. 259 answered on 27th August 1927 regarding the appointment of honorary sub-registrars, will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state whether out of the two applications referred to in the answer to clause (a) one has been accepted and whether that applicant has been appointed to an honorary post?

A.—No.

Veterinary

Memorial from the subordinates of the Veterinary department regarding the revision of their salaries.

* 869 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the subordinates of the Civil Veterinary department have submitted a memorial to the Government for revision of their salaries; and

(b) if so, what action the Government propose to take in the matter?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have received a communication from the Secretary, Madras Veterinary Assistant Surgeons' Service Association, setting forth the grievances of the subordinates and making certain requests. The petition is under the consideration of Government.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"May I know whether the Veterinary Adviser has recommended an increase of pay to these subordinates?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I do not want to enter into that question. The whole thing is before the Government and it will not be conducive to enter into the details at the present stage."

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Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"May I know whether such veterinary subordinates are given a scale of Rs. 100 to 300 in the Punjab and Rs. 60 to 140 in Bombay?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"It may be so."

Free-quarters or house rent allowances for veterinary assistants

* 870 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the privilege of free quarters or of allowance for house-rent in the absence of Government quarters has been taken away from the veterinary assistants in charge of the veterinary hospitals and dispensaries; and

(b) if so, whether the Government will be pleased to restore to them these privileges?

A.—(a) Yes, on the recommendation of the Retrenchment Committee.

(b) No.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"In consideration of the fact that the veterinary subordinates here enjoy no private practice worth the name, may I request the hon. the Minister to consider whether the privilege of free quarters cannot be restored to these veterinary subordinates?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"It is not only for a single department. If the claims of the department are considered the requirements of other departments should also be taken into consideration. The question is a general one, and, if at all, should be examined as a whole."

Stoppage of increments to subordinates of the Civil Veterinary department.

* 871 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether some of the subordinates in the Civil Veterinary department have been denied their increments even when they were recommended by their immediate superior officers, viz., the Circle officers, and whether in some cases these increments have been granted only after a period of five or six months after the due date;

(b) if so, how many have been made to suffer in this way;

(c) whether in any of these cases the increments were withheld on account of some minor faults for which separate punishments had already been given; and

(d) whether it is the policy of the Government to punish the subordinates more than once for one and the same fault?

A.—(a) & (b) There were four cases in which increments, though recommended by the Circle officers, were stopped for unsatisfactory work. In these cases the recommendations of the Circle officers were inconsistent with their previous reports on the work of these men.

(c) No.

(d) No.

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Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"May I know why the veterinary subordinates should be penalized for bad work in the past, if work has subsequently improved and increments have been recommended by the officers?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"There is no question of penalizing here."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"Because it is said here in answer that the previous year's work was found to be unsatisfactory."

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Promotions are made with reference to work done in the previous year."

Popularization of veterinary education.

* 372 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether only 11 men, i.e., 6 men short of the number required for service in the Civil Veterinary department in 1927-28, graduated from the Veterinary College last year; and

(b) whether the Government intend to popularize veterinary education and veterinary service by improving the pay and prospects of the subordinates in the department?

A.—(a) It is true that only eleven men passed out of the College in 1927.

(b) The Government understand that the College does not attract more students because the number of stipends is limited to 15. The question of increasing the number of stipends is accordingly under the consideration of Government.

* Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"In order to attract more men and the right sort of men, will the Government be pleased to consider the pay and prospects of these people?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"The question of the course of instruction given in the College is under consideration and along with it the question of pay also will be considered."

Affiliation of the Veterinary College to the Madras University.

* 373 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have considered the desirability of affiliating the Veterinary College to the Madras University; and

(b) when they will give effect to it?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member's attention is invited to clause (b) of the answer to question No. 718 asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 31st March 1927.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"May I know whether the difficulties of affiliation could not be got over by amending the University Act in the required manner?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member will have to give notice of a question addressed to the hon. Minister for Education and Local Self-Government."

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Excise

Location of an arrack shop at Gangivasapalli.

* 874 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: With reference to the reply to my question No. 91 regarding location of an arrack shop at Gangivasapalli answered on 24th August 1927, that he had no information, will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to call for the information and place it on the table of the House?

A.—The information has been called for and will, when received, be placed on the table of the House.

Fisheries

The rate at which salt is issued for fish-curing yards.

* 875 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: With reference to my question No. 217 answered on 26th August 1927, will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state what action has been taken on the proposal for reducing the rate at which salt is issued for fish-curing purposes at fish-curing yards?

A.—The question is still under the consideration of Government.

Medical

Accommodation in the Government Royapetta Hospital.

* 876 Q.—Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any memorial from the residents of Royapetta, Mylapore, Triplicane and Mirsahebpet for extending the accommodation of the Government Hospital in Royapetta, which is the one of its kind to serve such a vast area; and

(b) whether, in view of the fact that the accommodation in the Royapetta Hospital is inadequate, the Government have made any attempts to extend it?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Government have decided that the question of increasing the accommodation in the Royapetta Hospital cannot be taken up at present. Any scheme for the improvement of this hospital must take its place with reference to the claims of other hospitals in the city and the mufassal for expansion.

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—"May I know from the hon. the Minister for Public Health the grievances that have been set forth in the memorial that has been sent to him?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I do not remember the details."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—"May I know the main grievances that have been set forth in the memorial?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I do not remember."

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Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—"May I know, Sir, if the hon. Minister does not think that the hospital has to serve a vast area and that it is not adequate to meet the needs?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGIASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I have said, Sir, in answer to (b) that any scheme for the improvement of the hospital must take its place with reference to the claims of other hospitals in the city and the mufassal for expansion."

Alleged disparity in teaching allowances to men lecturers and women lecturers and its reasons.

* 877 Q.—**Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR:** Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that men lecturers in the Rayapuram Medical School receive a teaching allowance of Rs. 150 per mensem, while the women lecturers in the Lady Willingdon Medical School, Madras, possessing the same qualifications, are given only an allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem; and
(b) if so, what are the reasons for this differentiation?

A.—(a) & (b) The same rate of special pay (including teaching allowance) has now been sanctioned for the women lecturers in the Lady Willingdon Medical School for Women, Madras, as for the men lecturers in the Rayapuram Medical School.

Proposed extension of the Government Headquarters Hospital, Calicut.

* 878 Q.—**Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:** Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have come to any and, if so, what conclusion regarding the acquisition of Mission lands and buildings in Calicut for the extension of the local Government Headquarters Hospital;

(b) whether the Government are aware—

(1) that the proposed acquisition will lead practically to the abolition of the Mission Girls' High School and the Boarding House attached to it and the Mission Women and Children's Hospital;

(2) that the Government themselves gave the Mission a grant of Rs. 10,000, so recently as 1925, for the construction of the Women and Children's Hospital;

(3) that the Mission Women and Children's Hospital is a real necessity in Calicut and serves to remove the congestion in the Government hospital;

(4) that the properties proposed to be acquired have been in the possession of the Mission for more than 90 years and that the Mission has several sacred associations connected with them;

(5) that the Girls' High School buildings and the Boarding House have been used by the Mission for educational purposes for more than 60 years;

(6) that the Government Headquarters Hospital, if extended to the lands proposed to be acquired, will seriously interfere with worship in the Mission church;

(7) that there was a proposal to acquire the property in question in 1920-21 and that it was given up in consequence of the objections raised by the Mission then; and

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(8) that there are lands to the east of the Government hospital, which could be conveniently acquired for its proposed extension; and

(c) whether, having regard to the injury that will be caused to the Mission by the proposed acquisition, the Government intend giving up the proposal?

A.—The question of acquiring certain Mission buildings in Calicut for the extension of the Headquarter hospital is still under the consideration of the Government.

Report of the British Social Hygiene Council Delegation.

* 879 Q.—**Mrs. S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI:** Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the report of the British Social Hygiene Council Delegation has been received by the Local Government, and if so, when;

(b) when the Government propose to publish the report for the information of the public; and

(c) whether the Government will be pleased to place on the table of the House a copy of the report sent to the Local Government by British Social Hygiene Council Delegation?

A.—(a) The report was received on the 5th September 1927.

(b) & (c) The question of publishing the report and of placing a copy of it on the Council table will be considered by the Government.

Recruitment of Civil Assistant Surgeons.

* 880 Q.—**Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:** Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have arrived at any decision with regard to the holding of competitive examinations for recruitment of Civil Assistant Surgeons;

(b) whether any persons without the war service have been employed after the competitive examinations have been held in abeyance in 1918;

(c) if so, how many;

(d) whether there are any special reasons for adopting this course;

(e) what they are; and

(f) whether there are any more men who have rendered war services and not been provided with appointments?

A.—(a) Yes. Copies of G.O. No. 975, P.H., dated 16th May 1927, and G.O. No. 1291, P.H., dated 27th June 1927, on the subject are laid on the table.

(b) Yes.

(c) Twenty.

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- (d) & (e) Several of these officers had served for long periods as temporary Assistant Surgeons. They had been selected for temporary appointments on account of their high qualifications and had a very good record in the department. They were therefore considered fit for permanent appointment to the service without competitive examination. In certain other cases, the appointments were made by promotion from the grade of Sub-Assistant Surgeons. The suspension of the competitive examination for assistant surgery was not intended to affect the arrangement under which experienced Sub-Assistant Surgeons are, in special cases, promoted to be Assistant Surgeons.
- (f) Officers who returned with an unsatisfactory military record were not provided with appointments. All other officers who performed war service and applied for appointments have been provided with them.

Public Health

Free distribution of quinine.

* 881 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : With reference to my question No. 220 answered on 26th August 1927, will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to place before the Council the detailed proposals by the Director of Public Health for the consideration of the Government in connexion with new schemes in 1928-29 for free distribution of quinine and the orders passed by Government?

A.—No. The question is still under the consideration of the Government.

The water-supply scheme of Rajahmundry Municipality.

* 882 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

- (a) for how long the plans and estimates for protected water-supply of Rajahmundry Municipality have been under preparation ;
- (b) when they are likely to be completed ;
- (c) whether Government are aware that there is agitation by a section of the people that the water and drainage tax should not be paid before the work is actually commenced ;
- (d) whether any provision will be made during the current year to grant to this municipality the amount that may be required to carry on the work ; and
- (e) whether it is a fact that the Government promised to commence the work during the current year?

A.—(a) & (b) The attention of the hon. Member is drawn to the answer given to question No. 622 asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 28th March 1927. The Sanitary Engineer has reported that the preparation of the detailed plans and estimates for the scheme cannot be completed before October 1927.

(c) No.

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- (d) The question of providing funds for the execution of the scheme will be considered as soon as the scheme is ready for execution.
- (e) No such promise has been made.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Constitution of Districts, Divisions and Taluks

Addition of the Podili and Darsi divisions of Nellore to the Guntur district.

883 Q.—Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

- (a) why the proposal to add the Podili and Darsi divisions of Nellore to Guntur district was abandoned by the Government ; and
- (b) whether in view of the great inaccessibility of these parts from Nellore and Kandukur headquarters, the Government will be pleased to reconsider the desirability of joining them to Ongole and Narasaraopet divisions of Guntur district now ?

- A.—(a) The proposal was originally made as a measure of economy and was abandoned as it was found that there would be no saving and as objections to the transfer were raised by the residents of the divisions and the authorities consulted.
- (b) The Government have no reason to believe that the fact is as alleged and do not propose to reopen the question.

Court of Wards

Sale of certain lands in Veniamangalam and Aharam villages in Arni Jaghir.

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Estate Collector of North Arcot has ordered the sale of lands extending to 45 cawnies in Veniamangalam and Aharam villages in Arni Jaghir in North Arcot district by transferring them from 'poramboke' to 'assessed waste' ;
- (b) whether it is a fact that these lands were granted by the Jaghirdar to the villages in No. 683 as pasture poramboke specially for the purpose of cattle-grazing ;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the people objected to this proposed sale ; and
- (d) whether Government will be pleased to enquire into the matter ?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The Government have no knowledge of the case referred to.

- (d) The Government do not propose to take the action suggested by the hon. Member. The administration of the Arni Jaghir is under the control of the Court of Wards to whom any person considering himself aggrieved by any action of the Estate Collector should appeal.

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Famine

Proposed expenditure on famine-relief works in the Kistna district.

885 Q.—The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware of the lack of seasonal rainfall in Kistna district; if not, whether they will be pleased to call for the information; and

(b) what is the amount that the Government propose to spend on famine-relief works in this district?

A.—(a) The Government have perused the Madras Daily Weather Reports and the Weekly Season Reports. They have no reason to think that there has been any lack of seasonal rainfall in the Kistna district.

(b) The Government have no reason to think that famine conditions exist in the Kistna district and do not anticipate any expenditure on relief works in that district.

Irrigation (Water-rate)

Rent paid by the Tinnevely Mills, Limited.

886 Q.—Mr. CHAVADI K. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue and the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state with reference to the answer given to clause (d) of question No. 839 answered on 31st March 1927—

(a) how and on what basis the rent hitherto paid by the Tinnevely Mills, Limited, for the water power used by the Mills was arrived at;

(b) whether the contract is to be renewed;

(c) whether the Government will make the necessary inquiries before renewing the contract regarding the saving effected to the Mills by the power produced by the Papanasam water over the cost of the same quantity of power produced with any other kind of power producer;

(d) what is the rent paid in 1925-26 and 1926-27 by the mills;

(e) whether the Government called for the balance sheets and statements of profit and loss accounts of the Mills for the last ten years and whether it has any intention of so calling for them before renewing the contract;

(f) in view of the large profits now being earned by the company and of the general increase in prices since the last contract, whether the Government has any intention of revising the rent and increasing it, and, if so, by how much does the Government mean to raise the rent;

(g) whether the Government has received any representations about, or is otherwise aware of, the difficulties of students who have passed their theoretical course in India in mechanical engineering and in textile arts in getting admission into factories for practical training; and

(h) whether, at any rate, in view of those difficulties, the Government has considered the necessity of inserting a term in the contract that the company should take at a time some apprentices, say six at a time for undergoing practical training, three for mechanical engineering and three for training in spinning and weaving, etc., without salary to the students and without fees to the company?

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4.—(a) The rent hitherto payable was Rs. 7,500 a year subject to an increase of rent at the rate of 7 annas 3 pies per spindle in excess of 16,544.

(b) & (c) The Government have passed orders sanctioning the renewal of the lease.

(d) —

Year.	Amount of rent paid.		
	RS.	A.	P.
1925-26	19,461	11	10
1926-27	19,527	14	10

(e) When renewing the lease, the Government had before them particulars of the dividends paid by the company from 1917 to 1926.

(f) The rent hitherto paid amounted to 7 annas 8 pies per spindle subject to a minimum of Rs. 7,500 per annum. The revised rent has been fixed at 12 annas per spindle subject to a minimum of Rs. 24,000 per annum.

(g) & (h) The Government have received no such representations.

Land Revenue

Assignment of a certain piece of land in Velliur village to Mr. K. Gopal Nayudu.

887 Q.—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether a piece of land of the extent of about 40 cents in No. 109, Velliur village in Tiruvallur taluk in Chingleput district has been assigned by the Government to one Mr. K. Gopal Nayudu;

(b) whether it is a fact that the villagers have sent a memorial to the Divisional officer objecting to the assignment;

(c) whether the villagers have stated in their memorial that the land in question was being used as a public pond; and

(d) what were the particular circumstances which have induced the Government to make the assignment in spite of protests from the villagers?

A.—(a) to (d) The Government have no knowledge or information about this case. Presumably the assignment, if ordered, was ordered by the Tahsildar under the ordinary rules for the assignment of land.

Minor Irrigation

Expenditure under minor irrigation in East Godavari.

888 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the extent of land cultivated wet under minor irrigation in East Godavari in 1905-06, 1915-16 and 1925-26;

(b) the total capital expenditure under minor irrigation in East Godavari in 1905-06, 1915-16 and 1925-26; and

(c) the amount likely to be required to complete the minor irrigation works in East Godavari?

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- A.—(a) The Government have not the information: and it could not be compiled without reference to old accounts, involving the expenditure of considerable time and labour.
- (b) Capital and Revenue accounts are not maintained for minor irrigation works. The total expenditure on such works in East Godavari in 1905-06, 1915-16 and 1925-26 was Rs. 26,281, 16,780 and 19,908 respectively.
- (c) If the hon. Member means the amount likely to be required to complete all the repairs and improvements which are necessary to the minor irrigation works in the district, the Government have not the information required for making an estimate of the amount.

Action taken on the petition regarding Tamarai madugu.

889 Q.—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether any and, if so, what action has been taken on the petition dated 81st January 1927 submitted to the Secretary, Land Revenue and Settlements, by the ryots of No. 126. Movur village, Tiruvallur taluk, Chingleput district, requesting therein the grant of immediate relief in respect of the Tamarai madugu referred to in question No. 296 answered on 15th March 1927?

A.—The only action required to put the Tamarai madugu in an efficient condition is silt clearance. The question of silt clearance is being considered by the local officers. The Government have asked for a report as to the action taken.

Settlement

Dates of introduction and expiry of Land Revenue settlements in the various districts of the Presidency.

890 Q.—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

- (a) in which year or years the existing Land Revenue settlements were introduced in the various districts in the Presidency; and
- (b) in which year or years those settlements will expire?

A.—The calendar of Land Revenue settlements corrected up to 30th June 1927 is laid on the table of the House.

Jails

Report regarding prisoners in this Presidency.

891 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state, with reference to question No. 682, answered on 30th March 1927, regarding prisoners in this Presidency—

- (a) whether the information called for has been received; and
- (b) if so, whether it will be placed on the Council table?

* Printed as Appendix XIII on pages 521-528 infra.

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A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The information is given below:—

Question No. 682—

- (a) Four hundred and sixty-four persons convicted of offences under chapter VI, Indian Penal Code, are confined in the jails of this Presidency. No prisoners sentenced to imprisonment under section 153-A, Indian Penal Code, or for failure to give security against commission of the above offences, are confined therein.
- (b) Six of them are natives of other provinces.
- (c) & (d) There are no prisoners who have completed their terms but have not been released for want of consent on the part of the local Governments of other provinces.

Forests

Orders on the Chief Conservator's report.

892 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state, with reference to the answer to question No. 480 given on 21st March 1927—

- (a) whether Government have passed final orders on the report of the Chief Conservator of Forests; and
- (b) if so, whether they will be pleased to lay the same on the table of this House?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have not yet passed final orders on the Chief Conservator's report referred to. The Government are awaiting a further report from the Chief Conservator.

Scarcity of fodder for cattle in the North Arcot district.

893 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that owing to want of rains fodder for cattle is not available in most reserved forests in the North Arcot district;
- (b) whether it is a fact that large areas are closed against grazing in each forest and these are designated 'coupe' areas;
- (c) how long these coupe areas have been closed against grazing; and
- (d) whether, owing to the prevailing scarcity of fodder, he proposes to open these areas for grazing, excepting coupes of three years, as an urgent relief measure?

A.—A report has been called for.

List of villages in the Forest districts of Kurnool.

894 Q.—Mr. G. HANISARVOTTAMA RAO: With reference to the reply to my question No. 81 regarding list of villages in the Forest districts of Kurnool answered on 23rd August 1927, that the Government had called for information, will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to place the same on the table of the House?

A.—Information asked for in Legislative Council question No. 81 is appended.

* Printed as Appendix XIV on pages 525-528 infra.

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Supply of timber from the Nallamalais of Kurnool district.

895 Q.—MR. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) when the operations were first commenced in the Nallamalais of Kurnool district to supply timber to the surrounding country;

(b) what the gain or loss is in each year since the operations were commenced; and

(c) the cost of supervising staff, the value of the timber produced in each year, and value of timber sold?

A.—(a) The timber operations were first commenced about the year 1858.

(b) & (c) A statement giving the information for the last ten years is appended.

Gazettes

Annual subscription and number of subscribers to the "Fort St. George Gazette".

896 Q.—MR. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the annual subscription for the *Fort St. George Gazette* and the annual subscription for the district gazettes;

(b) the number of paying subscribers for the *Fort St. George Gazette*; and

(c) whether the Government are prepared to reduce the annual subscription for the *Fort St. George Gazette* to gain greater circulation and make it more easily available to the public?

A.—(a)—

Annual subscription for the <i>Fort St. George Gazette</i> .	Annual subscription for the District Gazette.	
The full gazette and all supplements with vernacular supplements in one language only, Rs. 26 (Postage, Inland, Rs. 6).	The full gazette, English edition only.	Rs. A. P.
The gazette only, Rs. 19 (Postage, Inland, Rs. 4).	The full gazette, vernacular editions, each language separately, except for Bellary—Kannarese.	2 0 0
Part I with supplements, Rs. 10 (Postage, Inland, Rs. 4).	The full gazette, Kannarese edition in Bellary.	1 8 0
Part I-A with supplements, Rs. 4 (Postage, Inland, Rs. 2).	Village Supplement or other supplements, English, each.	0 6 0
Part I-B with supplements, Rs. 10 (Postage, Inland, Rs. 4).	Village Supplement or other supplements, vernacular, each supplement in one language.	0 8 0
Part II with supplements, Rs. 10 (Postage, Inland, Rs. 4).		0 6 0
Part III with vernacular supplements in one language only, Rs. 2 (Postage, Inland, Rs. 1).		
Part IV with vernacular supplements in one language only, Rs. 4 (Postage Rs. 1).		

Note 1.—Electoral Rolls of the Council of State, Legislative Assembly and Madras Legislative Council which are issued as supplements to the *Fort St. George Gazette* or District Gazettes are not included in the ordinary subscription rates.

Note 2.—Subscribers to the full District Gazettes receive all supplements in the language subscribed for including the proceedings of local bodies printed at private presses.

* Printed as Appendix XV on page 539 infra.

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(b)—

Portions of the <i>Fort St. George Gazette</i> .	Number of paying public subscribers.
Full Gazette ...	410
Part I only ...	16
Part I-A only ...	184
Part I-B only ...	386
Part II only ...	9
Part III only ...	64
Part IV only ...	61

(c) The Government do not consider that a reduction in the subscription would result in a greater circulation.

Civil Justice

Proposals to ameliorate the condition of copyists in the Civil Courts.

897 Q.—MR. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether a minimum monthly salary of Rs. 20 during the vacation is the only benefit that the copyists in the Civil Courts have derived under the amended rules relating to the grant of allowance to them;

(b) what the recommendation of the High Court was in the matter of amending these rules; and

(c) whether the Government propose to do anything further in the matter?

A.—(a) In practice the minimum vacation pay of Rs. 20 is all the benefit that has accrued, as copyists always earn more than Rs. 20 a month.

(b) The High Court recommended an increase of the minimum pay from Rs. 14-8-0 to Rs. 20 a month.

(c) Nothing.

Courts of Civil Justice in West Godavari district.

898 Q.—MR. D. NARAYANA RAJU: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) how many Subordinate Judges' Courts are now working in West Godavari district;

(b) what are the local limits of the jurisdiction of each of the said Courts; and

(c) what is the number of original suits and of appeal suits instituted in each of the Subordinate Judges' Courts and in the District Court, West Godavari, from the time the present local jurisdiction arrangements came into force; and

(d) how many of those original and appeal suits relate to the different territorial areas of the several district munsifs comprised in the local jurisdiction of each of the said Courts?

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A.—(a) Two.

(b) (1) Subordinate Judge's Court, Ellore, Original jurisdiction over the Kovvur and Bhimavaram Munsifs, and (2) Subordinate Judge's Court, Narasapur, Original jurisdiction over the Tanuku and Narasapur Munsifs.

(c) A statement^a is appended.

(d) The information has been called for from the High Court.

Irrigation*Improvement in the Kistna delta irrigation due to the 6 feet falling shutters on the Bezvada anicut.*

899 Q.—Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state what improvement has been effected in the Kistna delta irrigation by the installation in 1925 of 6 feet falling shutters on the Bezvada anicut?

A.—The Government cannot state at present what improvement has been effected. The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 1211 put at the meeting of the 8th February 1926. The third season for the trial of the working of the shutters will be over with this year's irrigation season.

Inclusion of the Gundlakamma wet scheme in the Kistna project.

900 Q.—Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU : With reference to paragraph 2 of G.O. No. 540 I., dated 28th November 1916, abandoning the Gundlakamma project, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the reasons for not including this scheme in the modified Kistna reservoir project in 1908; and

(b) whether since Government have decided to abandon the Gundlakamma project in 1916 they will consider the feasibility of including the Gundlakamma wet scheme in the Kistna project now?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 786.

Gauge readings of the Musi river.

901 Q.—Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU : With reference to the answer to my question No. 882, answered on 27th August 1927, regarding gauge readings of the Musi river, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to furnish the information called for therein now?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 787.

Details regarding the Pangulur-Janakavaram project in Ongole taluk.

902 Q.—Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the details of the investigation of the Pangulur-Janakavaram project in Ongole taluk mentioned by Colonel Smart before the Irrigation Committee;

^a Printed as appendix XVI on page 599 infra.

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(b) what is the estimated cost, ayacut, revenue and percentage return on this project; and

(c) when this work was last examined and when and for what reasons it was abandoned?

A.—The Government have no information but have called for a report.

Repairs to the dam, Iringal Chiva in Calicut taluk across Mampuzha river.

903 Q.—Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR : Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is a dam called Iringal Chiva in Calicut taluk across Mampuzha river to prevent ingress of salt water into paddy lands in Olavanna, Peravanna and other amsams in Calicut taluk;

(b) whether the inhabitants of the said amsams have sent petitions and memorials to the Collector of Malabar that considerable damage has been caused to the paddy crops in the said amsams on account of the failure to repair and renew the said dam, and whether any action has been taken on those petitions; and

(c) whether the Government are prepared to consider favourably the said grievances of the ryots and put up the dam?

A.—The Government have no information on the matter.

Proposals to ensure adequate water-supply to the mamul wet lands in the tail-end of the Kakarlamudi channel, Godavari Western Delta.

904 Q.—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) what is the extent of mamul wet land irrigable by the tail-end portion of the Kakarlamudi channel, Godavari Western Delta;

(b) whether it is a fact that the said channel passes through a depression in its middle reach and that it is therefore difficult to take water to the tail-end;

(c) whether it is a fact that, to obviate all difficulties of water-supply to the tail-end lands, proposals to alter the course of the channel were submitted in or about the years 1915 and 1924 by the subdivisional officers concerned;

(d) if the answer to (c) be in the affirmative, what action was taken with reference to those proposals; and

(e) what steps are being taken by the Government to ensure proper water-supply to the mamul wet lands included in the tail-end reach of the channel in question?

A.—The Government have no information.

Mahazar regarding Pothanur project.

905 Q.—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any mahazar from the ryots of Dosapadu and Pothanur villages, Ellore taluk, West Godavari district, regarding Pothanur project; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken thereon?

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- 4.—(a) & (b) A petition was received and was transferred to the Chief Engineer (Irrigation) for disposal. An estimate for the Pothanur project has since been submitted by the Chief Engineer (Irrigation) and is under consideration.

Silt clearance of major irrigation channels in Tanjore delta.

906 Q.—Mr. SYED TAJUDIN: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased—

(a) to lay on the table G.O. No. 351, Public Works (Irrigation) Department of 1918 regarding the silt clearance of all major irrigation channels of the Tanjore delta at the sole cost of Government and subsequent correspondence and orders passed by them till 1925; and

(b) to state whether it is a fact that a list of such channels reserved for silt clearance by Government was published in the Village Sheet of the District Gazette in 1916 and if so, whether the Government will be pleased to call for such a list from the Collector and lay it on the table?

A.—(a) A copy of G.O. No. 351 I., dated 19th June 1913, is laid on the table.* No subsequent Government Orders have been issued on the subject. The Chief Engineer (Irrigation) however took up the question with reference to paragraph 1 of the Government Order and approved the proposal of the Superintending Engineer of the late VII Circle to take up in the first instance the improvement of channels having an ayacut of 2,000 acres in the Cauvery division. In regard to channels in the Vennar division the Superintending Engineer was asked by the Chief Engineer (Irrigation) to collect detailed information regarding levels, etc., channel by channel, so that each channel might be dealt with on its merits. The Chief Engineer (Irrigation) has made a reference to the Superintending Engineer as to what was done further in the matter and his final report is awaited.

(b) No list of channels to be repaired by the Government was published so far as is known. What was published in Village Sheet No. 9, dated 15th May 1916, was a list of all channels with their correct numbers and names to assist petitioners in making their representations. The Collector of Tanjore reported to the Board in 1917 that all channels were cleared of silt by the villagers concerned.

Inclusion of waste lands in the ayacut of the Kistna delta.

907 Q.—The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state the action taken by him on the representations made to him by some of the ryots of Kistna delta about (1) forming a high-flood channel from Mulapadu via Konda Naionavaram, Purushothapatnam, Remalle, etc., and (2) including in the ayacut the lands that are now lying waste amidst the swamps of the rice fields which are included in the ayacut?

* Separately laid on the table.

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- 4.—(1) Representations were received in the form of resolutions passed by the Kistna Non-deltaic Agricultural Improving Association in May 1927 urging the excavation of the high level channel but such a channel is impracticable in the opinion of the local officers of the Public Works Department
- (2) The resolutions do not deal with this question.

Police

Reduction of the number of posts of the Malabar Special Police.

908 Q.—Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received the reports of the District Magistrate and the Inspector-General of Police referred to in the answer to question No. 357 answered on 27th August 1927, about the proposal to reduce the number of posts among which the Malabar Special Police are at present distributed;

(b) if so, what are the stations that are going to be abolished and what are the places at which the police are going to be stationed in future; and

(c) what the estimated expenditure for carrying out the present proposals is?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) & (c) The proposals are under consideration.

Public Works

Sale of Government Orders passed by the Public Works Department to the public.

909 Q.—The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government propose to make available for sale all the Government Orders passed in the Department of Public Works; and

(b) if not, what are the reasons for not publishing them either wholly or in part?

A.—(a) No.

(b) Such papers as are likely to be of public interest are placed on Editors' Table and made available for sale.

Weather reports

Weather reports for Guntur and Nilgiris districts.

910 Q.—Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) what it costs each district to send weather reports that are published daily in all the daily papers;

(b) why the weather reports of Guntur and Ootacamund are not published;

(c) what is the saving to Government by cutting out the weather reports of these two districts; and

(d) whether the Government will be pleased to order the publication of weather reports of Guntur and Nilgiris districts also at least in future?

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- A.—(a) & (c) The Government have no information.
 (b) The weather reports were discontinued by the Government of India as a measure of retrenchment.
 (d) The issue of daily weather reports is under the control of the Government of India.

Education

Alleged anomaly of seniors in the Subordinate Educational Service getting less pay than their juniors.

911 Q.—Mr. A. V. BHANOJI RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that certain officers of the Subordinate Educational Service who were appointed in 1922, 1923 and 1924 are drawing lesser rates of pay than their juniors in service by years, because they happened to be posted to places carrying a fixed minimum of Rs. 75 and kept there for years together without being taken into regular cadre due to the exigencies of service?

A.—Yes.

The question refers to Licentiate School Assistants. The bulk of the officers are included in a Presidency cadre to which a time-scale of pay applies. There are, however, a few temporary appointments either due to the fact that the schools to which they are attached are on a temporary footing or because additions to the cadre are themselves provisional. Such temporary posts have not been admitted to time-scales of pay and a few of them carry only a fixed pay of Rs. 75 a month. The permanent posts being in a Presidency cadre, vacancies therein have to be filled with reference to the subject and the language area in which the vacancy concerned occurs. The claims of the incumbents of temporary posts could not be considered in filling such vacancies in cases where they did not possess the requisite subject or linguistic qualifications.

Increase in the pay of teachers employed under local boards and aided schools.

912 Q.—Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

- (a) whether since he took up office there has been an improvement in the condition, or an increase in the pay, of the teachers employed in the elementary schools under local boards and also aided schools;
 (b) if so, in what manner and to what extent; and
 (c) whether the Government will consider the desirability of utilizing a portion of the education cess that the local boards collect for increasing the pay of the teachers serving under the boards?

A.—(a) & (b) No. The hon. Member is, however, referred to the answer given to question No. 278 at the meeting of the Council held on 27th August 1927.

- (c) At present the proceeds of the education tax and the equivalent Government contribution are primarily intended for the expansion of elementary education and the opening of new elementary schools and should not ordinarily be utilized on the

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maintenance of existing schools or the revision of the pay of teachers in those schools. The question whether the proceeds of the cess should not also be utilized for raising the pay of the teachers in elementary schools will be considered.

Election of the representatives of non-teacher managers to the Madras District Educational Council.

913 Q.—Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the managers of aided educational institutions in the City of Madras other than teachers have been given the right to elect three representatives to the Madras District Educational Council by the Government acting under section 5, sub-section (6), of the Madras Elementary Education Act;

(b) with whom the correspondence was carried by the Government regarding the necessity for giving these rights of representation to non-teacher managers of schools;

(c) the date of the Government Order sanctioning the right to elect three members by the Madras non-teacher managers;

(d) the date on which the notification regarding the same appeared in the *Fort St. George Gazette*;

(e) whether the Government have received any petition from any of the non-teacher managers questioning the validity of the election held by their association to return three representatives to the Educational Council;

(f) whether it is a fact that notice for the meeting to elect these representatives was dated the 1st April, a day before the order of the Government was passed giving the right of representation;

(g) whether the meeting was held on the 11th April, a day before the notification appeared in the *Fort St. George Gazette*;

(h) what orders have been passed by the Government on this petition and when were such orders passed; and

(i) whether it is a fact that private copies of the order referred to in clause (c) was given to Dr. Swaminathan and that he was assured before the actual order of the Government that such right of representation would be given and that he might proceed with the election?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The President, District Educational Council, Madras.

(c) 2nd April 1927.

(d) 12th April 1927.

(e) Yes.

(f) It is understood that a notice was issued on 4th April 1927.

(g) Yes.

(h) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to notification No. 474, dated 20th September 1927, published on page 478 of Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 27th September 1927.

(i) No.

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Local Boards

Removal of the office of the Union Board, Jandrapett, Bapatla taluk, to a Siva temple.

914 Q.—Mr. G. R. PREMAYYA: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the office of the Union Board, Jandrapett, Bapatla taluk, Guntur district, has been removed to a Siva temple;

(b) whether it is a fact that certain castes find it inconvenient to go freely into the office on business;

(c) whether the President of the District Board was informed of this inconvenience;

(d) whether an explanation was called for from the Jandrapett Union Board; and

(e) if the explanation has been given, what it is?

A.—The Government have no information.

Buildings

Rent of the Vakils' Chambers.

915 Q.—Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) when it was communicated to the occupants of Vakils' Chambers attached to civil courts that G.O. No. 2026, dated 28th December 1926, was applicable to the Vakils' Chambers also;

(b) whether rent at the higher rate is being levied from the occupants of those chambers from a date long prior to such communication; and

(c) whether Government will consider the desirability of giving up their claims to such higher rate of rent during the period anterior to the date of such communication?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government do not know.

(c) The orders in the Government Order have effect only from the date of the Government Order and the Government do not think that any concession is required.

Industries

Different aspects of the sandalwood industry.

916 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development and the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) what different aspects of the sandalwood industry the Government are considering; and

(b) whether Government have arrived at any decision with regard to these aspects?

A.—(a) & (b) The question of ensuring an adequate supply of sandalwood to factory at Kuppam is under the consideration of Government.

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Public Works Department

Alleged anomaly in the Public Works Department establishment list.

917 Q.—Mr. SYED TAJUDIN: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that during the retrenchment of the D.P.W. overseers in 1922, some temporary overseers under the Chief Engineer's orders were ousted and subsequently reinstated as acting vacancies arose;

(b) whether it is a fact that two overseers of the Waltair Circle were ousted similarly;

(c) whether such overseers who were once ousted and reappointed as acting vacancies arose are juniors to those who have been continuously working as temporary overseers;

(d) whether in the preparation of the annual establishment list such men are shown below those who are holding continuously temporary posts;

(e) whether the overseers of the Waltair Circle ousted in retrenchment of 1922 and after some time reappointed were shown in the establishment list of 1926 as seniors to those who have been holding temporary posts continuously though they were shown as juniors to them in the list—1924; and

(f) whether the Government will be pleased to consider the desirability of investigating into this anomaly and revise the establishment list?

A.—(a) & (b) Thirty-four temporary sub-overseers were discharged.

(c) They were considered junior to those who were retained in service.

(d) Yes.

(e) The seniority list of 1924 was prepared after the retrenchment of 1922 and 1923.

In 1926 some of the overseers represented to the Superintending Engineer their grievances regarding their position in the seniority list of 1924 according to which an overseer of ten years standing was ranked separately in the list of acting men, while those of three to six years were shown above him in the temporary list. On a perusal of the records he ordered the revision of the list so far as the temporary and acting men were concerned, taking into account the aggregate service condoning individual breaks of three months and less and not the service after retrenchment, observing that if this was not done it might well be that a man would have to finish all his service as a temporary or acting man.

(f) The Government do not think that further inquiry is called for.

[22nd October 1927]

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

II MESSAGE FROM HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN RE THE ALLOTMENT OF DAYS FOR NON-OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

11-45 a.m. * The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ I have to communicate to the House the Message from His Excellency the Governor, dated 19th October 1927, which is as follows :

“ In response to the address presented at the meeting of the Madras Legislative Council on the 23rd August, endeavour will be made to allot a greater number of days than heretofore for the transaction of non-official business, but I desire to point out to the hon. Members of the Council that whether this will be practicable will depend upon the progress made in the disposal of official business which must be given precedence.”

Amendments to Standing Orders Nos. 19, 26, 39 and 49.*

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The next item is Amendments to Standing Orders, notice of which was given by Mr. J. A. Saldanha. The hon. Member not being in his place, they shall be deemed to have been withdrawn.”

III MOTIONS ON MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC INTEREST. TOTAL PROHIBITION IN FIVE YEARS.

* Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO :—“ Mr. President, Sir, I beg leave to move this resolution namely,—

“ This Council recommends to the Government that total prohibition of drink in the Madras Presidency within the course of five years be declared to be their goal and that they do select immediately five districts in the Presidency and take all necessary measures to stop all importation, manufacture, sale and drink of all intoxicating liquors within the districts so selected.”

“ Sir, this resolution apparently is one of far-reaching importance both from the point of view of the people as well as from the point of view of the Government. No doubt, at the outset, I may expect sympathy from all hands so far as the question of prohibition is concerned. That sympathy can be easily shown to me even in a manner which cannot be easily acted upon or depended upon by the people. The sympathy of the Government has been exhibited from the beginning when they first of all took interest in the matter of prohibiting the drink itself. The drink problem came into the hands of the Government so early as 1852, when they thought that they should somehow or other have a control over the people who resort to this evil practice, and so they began to legislate upon this question. As they began to legislate, they thought that legislation must take the form of getting some sort of revenue. The only excuse they put forward for getting a revenue out of this evil was that it would deter the persons who resort to this evil practice. But practically they have very freely taken advantage of it. On the other hand, I shall be able to convince this House that the evil has increased, and we see to-day that there are numberless votaries to this evil on account of the policy that has been pursued all along by the Government itself. The apparent declaration of the Government is that they want to put down drink. On the other hand, they have been, by their own acts and by the rules that have been framed under the Excise Act, directly, I should say, encouraging drink, instead of putting down the evil altogether. It is only due entirely to the feeling that somehow or other the revenue ought

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to be increased. The Government do not proceed with the view that the evil must be put down, but on the other hand they want that even out of this evil money should be made. That is the object with which the whole policy has been obviously pursued. I shall show to this House by positive examples that that is the policy which the Government has been pursuing, though they do not openly declare it to be so. There have been rules made to the effect that special licences ought to be given for the sale of liquors at times of fairs and festivals. This is the kind of sympathy which the Government has shown. Another kind of their sympathy I shall show to the House. During the time when the sale of liquors is made—probably because the people are beginning to become wise—they say, just like any other trader in the market, ‘ I shall give you sample bottles, go and test them at home, and then if you are satisfied come in larger numbers to purchase our commodity.’ If by such a kind of sympathy they are attempting to prohibit drink, if that is the object with which the Government have been pursuing their policy of putting down this evil, then we shall say that we shall have none of that sympathy, none of that policy, let not Government pursue such a policy. We shall so say to them openly. But that is how the policy has been pursued. Now, Sir, it is not necessary to prove it otherwise, because everybody admits it, and there is no one who can gainsay the fact that drink is a positive evil, an evil which we cannot easily pass over because it is an evil not only affecting the person who is addicted to it, but also it affects the nation at large. It affects progeny, it affects vitally everybody that comes in contact with it. Under those circumstances, is it not necessary that we as men responsible for putting down this evil habit among men should with a high hand, with all the strength that we can command, put it down or must we only sleep over the matter because we get a few crores of rupees from out of this criminal policy? I say, Sir, that the four and a half crores of rupees that is got out of these poor, unfortunate mortals is nothing but criminal money. The Government is entirely responsible for encouraging directly and indirectly this habit among the people. I am not able to use sufficiently strong language to condemn the policy of the Government, and I am not capable of it, but I dare say that there are veterans here who will certainly follow me, and, if they will only agree with me, will put it in such a strong language as would induce the House to unanimously pass this resolution, without the least demur whatsoever.

“ The one thing which I wish to impress upon the House is that every murder, every crime has at its inception the drink habit. As you know, Sir, the district from which I come, I am ashamed to say, is noted for murders, and a murderer would not, under ordinary circumstances when he is sober, care or condescend to murder a fellow being. But under the influence of drink, he loses himself and is prepared to do anything and everything, and the factions that are prevailing in the country are naturally the result of some street brawls originated from drink. All these things go to show that this evil has to be completely rooted out.

“ Then, Sir, the resolution it will be seen consists of two parts, one, the policy which the Government has to declare, whether they are prepared to prohibit drink altogether, or whether they will only say, ‘ Well, I will only prohibit this indigenous liquor and not the foreign liquor, or the foreign liquor and not the indigenous liquor’ or any shilly-shallying like that, or to declare that they would put down this evil with a strong hand; and secondly that they must take immediate measures to introduce complete

*An item adjourned from the list of Business for 20th October 1927.

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prohibition in five districts of the Presidency. So long as they are convinced of the enormity of the evil, they must be prepared to do it immediately and should not put it off. The evil is there. Once we accept this principle, it is not necessary that we must wait for a time which will suit the occasion. What is the occasion that will suit best, when a robber has entered the house and is committing depredations? In such a case are we to bide for time? If we are to wait, we must wait till the waves of the sea abate. There are certain gentlemen who say, 'well let it be ten years, let it be twenty years, let it be some period of time.' But I would say that, once we are convinced it is an evil, it ought to be immediately stamped out. Why should it be said 'do it to-morrow, or do it the day after to-morrow, do it within the course of a few years'? Is it because the evil day should be put off or they do not realize the enormity and necessity of putting down this evil? That is the reason why, with all humility, I ask this hon. House not to put off this question.

"The second part of my resolution is this: If the policy is accepted by the Government, they should immediately take steps to carry it out in right earnest. It is no good saying: 'Well, we are sympathetic and we are very much agreeable to your wishes.' In this problem of drink there is no question of diluting. We want real work to be taken on hand immediately. For that purpose the proposition suggests that five districts may be selected for complete prohibition immediately. The period of five years mentioned in the resolution is with the object of reaching our goal of complete prohibition throughout the whole presidency within that period of five years. If we take five districts each year, within the next five years we could extend prohibition to all the twenty-five districts and thus in five years we could reach our goal. So, there is no good of neither extending the period or otherwise meddling with it. It may be asked: Well, if only one or two districts are immediately taken up, how would it interfere with the work of prohibition. I submit, Sir, that if a larger area is taken up and prohibition is introduced, it would be much easier to control the area. Because, if once a man smells liquor in a particular man's house or place in an area where complete prohibition has been introduced, that individual could be at once put down either as a person who carries on illicit distillation or gets liquor by illicit transport from outside. So, it is always better to have a larger area than confining ourselves to a smaller area. But there is one more reason why a larger area should be selected. Sir, when one has a craving for drink he will immediately run to the nearest district or shop and have his craving satisfied. I would in connexion with this mention to the House that even persons who are in the habit of drinking coffee are not free from this temptation. I have known cases in which gentlemen from Coacanada have taken season tickets to run up to Samalkotah for the purpose of having a sip of coffee. When such a thing is possible . . . (Mr C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar: 'I hope, they get good coffee.') Good coffee, no doubt. When such a thing is possible in the case of coffee, the House may imagine what longer distances persons addicted to drink would not travel for satisfying their craving. Therefore, Sir, the larger the area the better it would be for bringing the whole thing under satisfactory control. That is the reason why I suggest that five districts may be selected. I hope the hon. the Minister for Public Health would agree with me so far as this suggestion is concerned.

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"Probably the hon. Minister may ask: How are you going to make good the deficit that would be caused by introducing prohibition in a selected area. I say, Sir, whatever may be the deficit, we should not on that score fail to carry out this important step. We may give up some of the luxuries and amenities of life which we enjoy if we can save these unfortunate people from their drinking habits. No money consideration should deter us, if we succeed at least to a certain extent and we shall have immense satisfaction. Even the hon. Minister will feel his conscience completely consoled if he could succeed at least in getting round the drunkards of a particular area. And, the moment he goes to one such area the wives and children of these drunkards will welcome him with open arms and he will have their blessings, because it is these unfortunate beings that actually suffer appalling misery every day of their lives.

"Now, Sir, originally, the right to sell liquor was being auctioned by taluks, afterwards firkas were auctioned and after a time villages were auctioned and now, shops are being auctioned. That is the reason why I say that increase of revenue has been the goal of the Government and not prohibition. If increase of revenue is still their goal, I have nothing to say; but if on the other hand, as has often been proclaimed from the Treasury Benches, prohibition is their goal, then I am justified in standing up before them and appeal to them to agree to my view. I would appeal to the hon. Minister for Excise to consider this important resolution and see that it is passed and, not only passed, but put into practice immediately. All eyes are turned towards the result of this resolution, no matter whether they are here or outside. It is our duty to give them entire satisfaction and it is a serious responsibility. Gentlemen, there is no use frittering away our time by saying, let it be ten years, twenty years and so on. Let us do it immediately and let us have the period as short as possible. I am not very particular about the number of years. Let it be five or six or even seven. But let it be as short as possible. If hon. Members feel that five years is too short a period for the purpose, let them fix their own period. But I would insist upon this thing. Let the policy be declared and brought into force immediately. With these few words, I commend this resolution for the acceptance of the House."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"Sir, before I begin to speak upon the motion, may I make a submission to you, Sir, that if I exceed the time by a few minutes I may be allowed."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"It is only in the case of Members of the Treasury Bench and Leaders of parties that that consideration is shown."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"I bow to your decision, Sir. This motion, coming as it does on the last non-official day during this meeting, I am afraid, will meet with no better fate than that which fell to the lot of the Neill's Statue resolution. But yet I am bound to perform my duty. I feel that a great deal has been said on the floor of this House about the ideal of the Government—the ideal of prohibition. But may I ask the hon. the Excise Minister whether ideal and practice are two different things in the world? Whether prohibition can be achieved without entering into it and beginning prohibition, and whether one can learn to swim without getting into water at all? Various expedients have been attempted, according to

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the Government, to put down drink in this country. But what has been the result? In 1900 there were 30,210 shops. The Government attempted the expedient of decreasing the number of shops, but yet with 10,434 shops in 1925-26 the income of the Government rose from Rs. 1,34,13,799 to Rs. 4,64,43,007. In trying the expedient the Government have tried, I am sure my hon. Friend from Cuddapah was right when he said that the eye has always been upon the income. But for that, things would have proceeded in a very much quicker manner, and to-day, we would not have had the spectacle of an Excise Minister under diarchy excusing himself day in and day out and saying that his ideal is prohibition, but that he is still considering, considering, considering the problem of how to translate that ideal into practice.

"I will refer to one or two instances to point to the way in which even the present Excise Minister is going about his business. Recently we had the question of the licensing boards raised. We had a committee on excise and that committee in its report had actually stated that in Bengal a progressive step was taken by the Government of Bengal. That progressive step was, that all municipalities which are also divisional headquarters should have licensing boards. But our Excise Minister, the great advocate of prohibition that he is, the great enthusiast that he is to put that into practice, was unable to accept even that small suggestion. And, the answers that he gave months ago to a question of mine asking for information about the location of a shop in a particular village where the Chenchus—a wild tribe in my district—were in the habit of indulging in drink and committing crime, were that he had no information and he is taking still months to get the information. I do not know the exact position of the Excise Minister under this diarchy. But I must say that he has egregiously failed in his own ideals and ideas about this question of prohibition.

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"He has time and again told us that it is a matter of finance. What has happened in the matter of finance also? Let me examine it in the very limited time allotted to me. Numbers of questions were asked on the floor of this House whether the amount remitted by the Government of India has been, either in part or wholly, earmarked for the purpose of prohibition and the answer given by the hon. the Excise Minister was that he was not able to tell us whether any portion of it could be allocated. He has been going about and saying in his public lectures that taxation would be necessary. A few questions were asked as to what steps he was taking and what were his exact considerations with regard to the question of prohibition and whether he was not able to tell us anything specific in the matter. The Excise Committee to which I have just now referred recommended certain taxes as possible in order to make provision as against deficiency in revenue on account of prohibition. Dr. John Mathai and Mr. Suryanarayana Rao suggested surcharge of income-tax, death and partition duties, duty on the export of groundnut, duties on coffee and tea, amusement tax and so on. All these were suggested. I do not know whether the hon. the Excise Minister, practical man that he is, has taken steps to get these examined and ascertained the possibility of getting money from those sources. The question of finance is a question which I consider is merely raised in order to shelve the whole point at issue. As a matter of fact, on the Excise department the expenditure to-day is about Rs. 43,86,900 according to the budget. I know

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that Government has been very careful about every pie of its income. It has been very careful to put down illicit manufacture, not because they want that people should not drink, but because they want that revenue should not suffer. It has been stated in Government reports that their revenue would suffer, if such and such thing were done. This is a thing which has been so often stated in Government reports. When an efficient force has been so carefully created which can deal with this question of collecting revenue, I do not see any reason why the hon. the Excise Minister should bring forward the question of expenditure so prominently in regard to prohibition. Probably, the same staff may be able to do the duty of prohibition when that is accepted as it is now doing the duty that is assigned to it of collecting revenues for the Government. But if a little more expenditure is required, certainly provision can be found by methods that have been suggested hitherto and which may be suggested further.

"I have to mention one pertinent fact about finance and that is this. There is, at the disposal of the Government, 116 lakhs of rupees of a recurring nature from the next year. If only the Excise Minister is strong enough and is earnest enough about this question he can ask the Government to put at his disposal the whole amount for this experiment. I know that a portion of the large surplus may have been absorbed in the usual expenditure. But it can all be adjusted if only the Minister wills it. I do not believe in any piecemeal experiment either. Prohibition can really be successful only when a large tract is taken up for experiment. If small tracts are taken up trouble is possible, for the reason that if you take up a small tract, it will be so near the tract without prohibition, and in that case it would be easy for people to smuggle. It would be easy for the people to go and drink easily, as my Friend humorously remarked in regard to the habit of drinking coffee. I am sure unless the tract is large enough there would be a tendency for smuggling and for illegal method of getting drink. Therefore the experiment has to be made on a large enough area and it is that that has induced us to insert in this resolution a limit of five years and five districts."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is 'This Council recommends to the Government that total prohibition of drink in the Madras Presidency within the course of five years be declared to be their goal and that they do select immediately five districts in the Presidency and take all necessary measures to stop all importation, manufacture, sale and drink of all intoxicating liquors within the districts so selected'."

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI:—"The amendment that stands in my name runs as follows:—

'In line 2 for the words "five years" substitute the words "twenty years".'

'Add at the end the words "without resorting to any extra taxation".'

"Sir, I am not moving the first amendment. I want only to move the second."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"In that case the hon. Member will have to wait. Mr. Kaleswara Rao has given notice of an amendment on this motion to substitute the words 'ten years' for the words 'five years'. Does any hon. Member object to it on the score of short notice?"

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No objection being taken, Mr. Kaleswara Rao was called upon to speak.

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" Sir, I wish to move the amendment

'That total prohibition should be completed within ten years instead of five years',

so that it may not be said that we are moving this resolution in an impracticable way or merely to obstruct or without realizing the difficulties of finance or of administration. In this question we want to help the Government to co-operate with it and to do everything possible to make this issue absolutely successful. If this one evil has been eradicated from this Province on account of which millions of families . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member is requested to confine his remarks to his amendment as to why he wants that ten years should be substituted for five years."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I ask one thing and that is whether I will be allowed to speak on the proposition later on ?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" If he catches the eye of the President which is improbable as there are so many other members who are anxious to speak on this motion."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" The reason why I want that ten years should be substituted for five years is that we must give the hon. the Excise Minister some time to make the experiment really successful. There are 25 districts in the Presidency and he can complete the experiment only within ten years. Though in the first year he may take 4 or 5 districts, afterwards he may do things a little more leisurely. This year he must do more because he has got a lot of money in his hands. No doubt some lakhs have been spent. Still he has about 90 lakhs. I mean the Finance Department, out of the remission of Provincial contribution and if he now makes up his mind he can really begin the experiment. This is the most opportune time . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member is again requested to confine his remarks to the amendment."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—"On an average he can take up each district."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I cannot allow the hon. Member to go on. The hon. Member will kindly resume his seat."

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" In seconding this amendment I should like to say in the first instance there is nothing impossible or impracticable about the resolution as it is. But as some of us really feel that in order to persevere in their attempts the Government may feel that a period of five years is too short a period, we want that ten years should be substituted. I may draw the attention of hon. Members of this House to this fact, viz., that about two years ago a resolution was passed by the South Indian Liberal Federation fixing the time limit as ten years within which prohibition should be reached. Five years may be considered too short a period and it is our desire not to embarrass the Government. However much one may be willing to proceed quickly with the pace in the direction of total prohibition, in

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view of the large area of this Presidency we feel that before total prohibition can become a *fait accompli* Government should try this experiment in a large area for a period of ten years so that the success of this experiment may be within the range of practical politics. That is the reason why we want that a period of ten years should be substituted for five years."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that 'ten years' be substituted for 'five years'. The motion is for the discussion of the House."

Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO :—" In view of the fact that my hon. Friends ask for an extension of the period to ten years I am willing to accept the amendment."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The House has to accept it. I think the House is ready for the question regarding the amendment. I now put the amendment to the vote of the House : In the resolution of Mr. A. Parasurama Rao in line 2 substitute the words 'ten years' for 'five years'."

The amendment was put and carried.

Mr. K. V. R. Swami rose to move his amendment.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Before the hon. Member moves his amendment I wish to know the difference between 'goal' and 'aim' because under Standing Order 82 (5) I have to disallow frivolous amendments."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" I do not wish to move the amendment."

* Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—" The amendment that stands in my name runs as follows :—

'Add at the end "without resorting to any extra taxation".'

"I felt that without stipulating that no extra taxation should be resorted to if we passed this resolution, the Government might think of introducing any Bill that would go to increase the taxation."

"It has been represented in this House how the people have already been very much over-taxed. If any extra taxation is resorted to in order to give effect to total prohibition, it will be a calamity to the country. In this connexion I wish to invite the attention of the hon. the Excise Minister to his speech delivered in Nellore during his tour. He said, Sir, that he would try to introduce prohibition in Nellore which has been selected as one of the two districts for the introduction of total prohibition. He warned the district people to be prepared for any extra taxation. Perhaps they would be taken to task if they do not agree to that condition. That prompted me to make this resolution more definite than it would otherwise be, without my amendment being incorporated in the resolution. The Government say that they have to lose a good deal of their income if prohibition is introduced. The present income from Excise being Rs. 5 crores, the introduction of prohibition in five districts will not involve a loss of more than one crore of rupees from that income. That being so, it would not at all be a hardship if the Government introduce prohibition in five districts, and there would be a reduction of only one crore of rupees in the anticipated excise revenue. When there is a remission of nearly 8½ crores of rupees of

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the provincial contributions, if the Government are really anxious to introduce prohibition I am sure that this amendment would be accepted by the hon. the Minister who has already expressed his intention. With these words I move that my amendment 'without resorting to any extra taxation' be added at the end of the resolution."

* Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU:—"Sir, I second the amendment proposed by Mr. Ramachandra Reddi. As was pointed out by him, with the remission of the provincial contribution to hand and with that money now available, it is perfectly easy, only if the hon. the Minister has a real heart about the matter and makes a real effort at it, for him to carry out the policy of prohibition without any extra taxation. Therefore, Sir, I second the amendment of Mr. Ramachandra Reddi and I hope the hon. the Minister will accept it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that the words 'without resorting to any extra taxation' be added at the end of the amended resolution of Mr. Parasurama Rao."

Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO:—"I accept the amendment."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The House has to accept it."

* Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"In view of the fact that the resolution is an important one, may I suggest that both the resolution and the amendment may be discussed together and that both of them may be put to vote at the end, instead of putting the amendment to the House now? If this amendment is put to vote and carried it will make the position of the Government difficult. They may not be able to give effect to prohibition without resorting to extra taxation. I would therefore suggest that this amendment may be put along with the main proposition itself, because some of us want to know what the Government view is."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"I want to say, Sir, that before this amendment is put to vote, the Government may just say whether they will accept any portion of the resolution or this amendment so that the House may be in a better position to decide whether this amendment is necessary or not."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The proposition is to allow discussion both on the amendment as well as the amended resolution and to put the first portion of the resolution to vote first, and then the last portion."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"The proposition with the amendment may be put to the House first and then the proposition without the amendment."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"May I know the wishes of the hon. Member in charge, on this point?"

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I should prefer the amendment to be settled first."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Under Standing Order 62(2) 'it shall be in the discretion of the President to put first to vote either the original motion or any amendment which may have been brought forward'. Under this Standing Order, I propose to put the amended resolution to the vote of the House first and then this amendment."

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[The President]

"The amendment and the amended resolution are for the discussion of the House."

* Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED:—"Mr. President, Sir, the question of prohibition has been discussed on the floor of this House more than once and the Government have repeatedly said in this House that the goal of the Government is prohibition. But events have not proved that it is also the conviction of the Government that prohibition should be adopted in this country. The words 'prohibition is the goal of the Government' seem to have no meaning with the Treasury Bench. They have often been saying that their goal is prohibition but they have done nothing practically to give effect to the goal of prohibition. If there is really any seriousness or sincerity behind this professed language that has often been thrown at us, the Government should, and one would rather expect them to, have taken some steps in that direction. The Government have simultaneously been saying that its object and policy is minimum consumption and maximum revenue. That has been a very dangerous and vicious policy. It has led to unwholesome results and has not proved to be in any way to the interests of the people. Consumption, they say, has been the minimum; or, they want it to be the minimum. But they have not achieved even that. No doubt, the revenues have been from time to time on the increase. The Government are more anxious to get more income than to minimise the drink evil itself. With regard to this policy of minimum consumption and maximum gain, the earlier part of it has proved to be a failure though the Government seem to have succeeded in the other part. Sir, we on this side of the House want the Government to understand what prohibition means. We want prohibition total and immediate if possible. If it is not possible, we say we shall allow a period of 5 or 10 years as the case may be. Even if a period of 10 years or 20 years has been fixed for total prohibition, yet Government, ought not to think that the question of prohibition is one of yesterday or the day before; but it has been one of many years. Years have elapsed; the Government have not moved a single step towards the direction of the goal which they have so often professed on the floor of this House and elsewhere. Probably this was done in order to get out of the difficult positions in which they were placed from time to time. Total prohibition is possible, Sir, here and now. It has been possible in countries like America. Total prohibition of the opium traffic has been possible in China. That was the case because the only authority that can put down the opium problem was the Chinese Government, and because the British Government combined with the other Governments and made it an international question, the opium traffic in China was put down within an appreciably short period of ten years. In India, to put down the drink evil is still easier and they can put it down in a couple of years if they choose. But the Government have always been raising frivolous objections, trifling reasons and trivial excuses. They have been saying that the loss of revenue is a great concern with them. No doubt Sir, there will be loss of revenue if they put down the drink evil. But it will not be a recurring or continuous loss. In countries where prohibition has succeeded, within a very short period the income of the Government has increased by tenfold and twentyfold. That has been tried and found to be true in the case of a great country like America. Sir, it is quite possible that, if this drink evil is put down and all the concomitant consequences of the drink evil are removed,

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people will grow in material and moral prosperity. They will have more working hours; they will have more work to do and will earn more; they will save money by being economical; they will have proper and good health for doing more work without being enervated; in the long run, as economists well know, good health really goes to add much to the revenues of the Government in any country. If the Government were only to realize the evils of drink and remove them, they will see that they stand to gain and not to lose, the moment they stop the evil.

"Again, Sir, the Government come out with the plea that they require additional staff and additional money for putting down the drink evil. I do not see how they can really justify the necessity for any additional staff. In putting down the opium evil the Chinese Government have not required any extra staff or any extra demand on their budget. With the existing staff this Government must be able to put down the drink evil. The staff which is now employed in the Excise department may be utilized to look after the duties when prohibition is introduced. Perhaps, the existing staff may probably be found superfluous. It is a frivolous excuse for the Government to say that they should be granted more revenues for putting down the drink evil. Sir, as a concession to the unwillingness of this Government hon. Members of this House have been bringing up legislation for 'local option.' But insincere as the Government are, they have not acceded even to this moderate demand of the representatives of the people in this very House.

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"Measures for local option which preceded total prohibition in a country like America were sought to be introduced in this Council, but His Excellency the Governor and his Ministers did not accede to even that small measure of legislation to put down the drink evil. On the other hand, the hon. the present Minister for Excise believes in total prohibition; he has been believing in it since a year or approximately a year, but nothing has happened. We expected, Sir, that a prohibition Bill would be introduced into this Council in a short time. To day, however, the Minister is silent, rather reticent, as to what exactly he has done with regard to the prohibition Bill. It is no doubt true, Sir, that if the Government is really a representative Government, a Government for the good of the people and for the people—of course, it is not a Government by the people, although it professes to be for the good of the people—if the Government is really a benign Government, when the chosen representatives of the people both in this House and outside brought it home to the Government and demanded that the drink evil ought to be put down at once, the Government ought to have taken advantage of such a demand (At this stage Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar occupied the Chair) that was made from time to time. The Government themselves realize to a great extent that the increase in crime and the increase in the ill-being of the people, over which it is ruling, is due to this drink evil; and yet as a Government they have not cared to concern themselves with the moral and material well-being of the people. It is true, Sir, that we do not have the necessary power and cannot get over the difficulties that are placed in the way of our bringing legislation direct and straight and therefore the Government are holding fast. Yet, Sir, I am sure that there will come a time when this Government or any Government for the matter of that, will have to yield to the demand of the people

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in regard to total prohibition. I hope the Government will not, at least now after they have committed themselves to several principles and policies, go back upon the question of total prohibition. A reasonable period is given to this Government to try to make it a success. No one can plead that ten years' time is a short period for an experiment like this. Other countries have succeeded in a much shorter time; whereas I may say that the period fixed by us is not a shorter one. We have been agitating for prohibition for over one or two decades and now we are giving a third decade to the hon. the Minister to try this experiment and make it a success.

"Sir, even by a stroke of the pen or by a single word of mouth, countries have succeeded in bringing about prohibition. Thirteen hundred years ago in a country like Arabia where people were awful drunkards and the greatest drunkards in the world, where every house contained thousands of jars of the finest wine made in Persia and other surrounding countries, by one stroke of the pen and one word of mouth, the whole country became dry. If this country cannot become dry in a single day or a single moment, it is very well open to this Government and to us to make it become dry at least within ten years. Ten years is quite a long period in the life of a single individual. Sir, it is futile on the part of the Government to say that it is impossible or impracticable to bring about prohibition. If it is really impracticable, let not the Government stop with saying so; let them try the experiment of local option which has succeeded so splendidly in America before that country went dry. Why not allow local option at least to succeed in this country? Why do His Excellency and His Ministers hold fast against introduction of even local option? I hope the Government will change their policy. If they are sincere, their sincerity should be shown to the people and they must set their foot against this evil of drink and stop making profuse promises or indulging in language which they do not mean to carry out. I hope, Sir, this resolution will be accepted."

* Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"Sir, I am surprised that a resolution of this sort is coming up before the House not annually but even quarterly. I do not see why after the resolution is moved, the hon. Minister should not rise up in his seat and immediately tell us what he is going to do in the matter. I do not think he will be benefited by the speeches made here, especially as the subject has been discussed thread bare so many times; and my friends of the Swarajist party are vying with one another to see what decision the Ministers have come to on this particular question, after ten months. Anyhow, a clear, honest statement of policy as to whether the Minister will introduce prohibition or not will be most welcome. If these Ministers after a period of ten months should honestly feel, now that even the impost has been removed, that they cannot introduce prohibition, let them say so and we shall thank them. I am glad, Sir, that the present atmosphere is very congenial to them. There is a fight between members to fix the period at five or ten years. The Swarajists are not particular to have the period at ten years only, they are prepared even for 100 years. If the Ministers should rise up and say, it should be 100 years, they will surely accept it. This is a very opportune moment for them. Just before the 'No confidence' motion we saw the third Minister going out here and there and saying 'I will declare prohibition'. He addressed a meeting at Nellore and said that 'the whole district of Nellore will go dry; but take care that

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your representatives do not forsake me at the proper time. Take care that you agree for additional taxation.' Sir, it is for him to rise up now and state whether he will try prohibition in two districts. Though this resolution wants it in five districts, we will be satisfied with two districts to begin with."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"On a point of personal explanation, Sir. I think I said at question time the other day that I found that the report in the newspapers was not exactly correct."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"You can correct it now."

* Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"I am glad, Sir, that that contradiction is coming so soon and that in this House and not in the Press. Whatever it may be, Sir, we are prepared for more surprises. But we thought that what was reported in the Press was the considered opinion of the Minister though not as a Minister set at least as an individual member. Anyhow, he says he has got more surprises for us. Before he gives us other surprises, I should like that he rises up in his place and tells us what exactly he proposes to do."

"Next, Sir, I have to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to one point. There is a resolution already passed by this Council—not exactly this Council, but the previous Council—that this question should be tackled seriously, that the question of making up the revenue which would thereby be lost should be considered and that ways and means to make up that portion of the revenue should be considered by the Finance Committee. I should like to know from the hon. the Minister whether the Finance Committee has considered the question at all and whether there is any likelihood of any decisions being come to in the near future. On these two points we expect the Minister to rise up and tell us what exactly his policy is and what his methods are, and save waste of further time by this Council over a subject which has been discussed *ad nauseam*."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"Mr. President, I do not propose to detain the House very long by trying to meet the many points and details that have been discussed by the previous speakers on the opposite side of the House. I shall confine myself to the resolution now before the house as well as to the amendment of my Friend Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi. The resolution proposes, Sir, that we should have total prohibition within a period of five years and that we should immediately start measures of prohibition in five districts."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"On a point of explanation, Sir. It is ten years and not five years."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"Yes, Sir, ten years. The amendment of Mr. Ramachandra Reddi says that all this should be done without resorting to extra taxation."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR (from the Chair) :—"I do not think it means that all this should be done now. I think it means that the experiment should be tried in five districts at first."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"I do not know that, Sir, but I interpret it like this."

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Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR (from the Chair) :—"I think the resolution is clear and the speech of Mr. Ramachandra Reddi, is also clear. The second portion relates only to the trial in five districts. If any Member wants that meaning not to be attached, he must move an amendment; but as the amendment stands at present, I take it that that is the only interpretation that can possibly be put on it."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"I take it, Sir, that the words 'without resorting to extra taxation' applies only to the experiment in five districts."

"Before I proceed further, it would be well to make my position in this matter and that of the Government clear. I do not think I can do better than by quoting, with your permission, what I had occasion to state in this House in connexion with the discussion on the Excise Demand last March. I then said, Sir, that 'Prohibition will be the goal of our excise policy. The idea of a dry Presidency will be accepted and worked up to. For the future, our policy will be the further reduction of shops and consumption by extension of the prohibition areas, by such increase of duty on spirits and of tree-tax as is found suitable, by the reduction of the limits of private possession wherever necessary, and by such other methods as may be found suitable.' I think, Sir, I can claim that neither I nor this Government have deviated from the policy thus set forth. I had an occasion to explain on the floor of this House that the question of the extension of prohibition areas was under the consideration of the Government and that I was not in a position then to give further details as the whole question was under consideration."

"Concerning the increase of duty on spirits and of tree-tax, I may state that orders have already been passed concerning the increase of tree-tax and the new orders have been in operation when the auction sales were held recently. Concerning the duty on spirits, I can only say at present that the matter is under consideration and the Government could not pass any orders for some time, as we have not yet received the report from the Commissioner of Excise."

"Several other matters connected with excise are now under consideration, and I do not think I need take up the time of the House with detailing the various excise measures that are in various stages of discussion now between the Government and the Commissioner of Excise."

"I think, Sir, that from what I have said so far, it would be clear that 1 p.m. the Ministry have not departed from the policy they outlined during the budget discussions."

"Coming to the resolution itself, it proposes that we should start total prohibition in five districts and that we should achieve total prohibition in the entire Presidency in the course of ten years and the amendment, as I said, states that we should do all this without extra taxation. I am rather in a difficulty at present inasmuch as I feel unable to state before the Council the several questions that are now under the consideration of the Government. But I would like the House to have my assurance that I have not to the smallest extent deviated from the path laid down in the speech I read just now to the Council made by me during budget time. I may, before I conclude, refer to the various problems that have to be solved before total prohibition becomes effective in one district or two districts or in several of

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the districts of the Presidency, because, obviously the Government cannot accept the introduction of prohibition till these questions are solved. The first point to be solved is the question how the Government are to find substituted sources of taxation if and when they decide to give up the revenue from excise. As hon. Members are aware, the excise revenue of the Government comes to very nearly 5. crores. And if the demand for the enforcement of total prohibition all over the Presidency is accepted by the Government it would mean (I do not know what exactly it would come to) additional establishment besides additional expenditure on non-recurring items. Taking the question of establishment alone it seems to me it would be quite preposterous to ask Government to expand its establishment within a very short period of time after it sets itself towards this goal of total prohibition. Concerning the question of revenue, in the Government Order issued by my predecessor the question was asked to be referred to the Finance Committee. We did refer it to the Finance Committee and as I had occasion to state on previous occasion, we have not yet received their final report. The Committee has asked for various items of information some of which have been supplied and some have yet to be supplied, and till we get the report of the committee on the possibilities of securing substituted taxation, the Government cannot come to any decision on this matter. I mention this to show that we have not been inactive. We are determined to carry out the intention of the Government Order which laid down that reference to the Finance Committee should be made on the ways and means of substituting other sources for the possible loss of excise revenue. One hon. Member remarked that even in the matter of constitution of advisory boards the Government took no action. I am sorry that the hon. Member is misinformed. Orders have been passed already that excise advisory boards should be constituted for all major municipalities containing a population of over 50,000."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" I was talking of municipalities where there are divisional headquarters."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" In order to meet the case of smaller municipalities, I believe that divisional advisory committees have been formed practically in all places."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" Not licensing boards, Sir."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Where the orders of the Government required them to be constituted. So that, Sir, the undertakings that were given by me, and by the previous Government as well, in connexion with excise demands at budget discussions have been carried out faithfully and I do not think any hon. Member can with any justification state that we have tried not to carry out the undertakings which we gave on the floor of this House. It will be obvious to hon. Members from what I have said that Government cannot accept the resolution as it stands, nor the amendment of my hon. Friend, Mr. Ramachandra Reddi. For, several questions remain yet to be decided, questions relating to extension of prohibition, the question of substituted taxation and such others. Until all these are settled it will be impossible for the Government to come to a final decision. With reference to the amendment it is obvious that the position of the Government is this that if prohibition is to be

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considered at all, it must only be on the condition that the heavy loss of the revenue should be made up by substituted taxation."

"I therefore oppose both the resolution and the amendment."

* Mr. DANIEL THOMAS :—" Mr. President, Sir, as has been said by various members of the House, the question of excise has been very often discussed on the floor of this House and I believe all sections of the House are agreed that it is a vital and live issue so far as the well-being of the people of this country is concerned. Most of the sections of the House will also agree, I believe, that total prohibition is the ultimate goal, the highest step for the advancement of the national well-being. But while realizing the soundness and the desirability of this goal we should as practical legislators have in view the practical difficulties in the working out, in the attainment of this goal. On the one side it may very easily be said that total prohibition is a desirable goal and therefore the Government should forthwith or within a period of five, ten or twenty years set about achieving this end. On the other side, it is also likely to be put off very easily on the plea that it is a day dream, far beyond the range of practical politics. I believe both these approaches to the question are not sound. For while practically realizing the difficulties, the financial liabilities involved in the question, we should at the same time realize that it is a real and vital issue and must be brought within the range of practical politics. I therefore think that the Government should bestow their immediate attention to this question as to how best the problem can be brought within the range of practical politics. In dealing with the question, I should like to mention one or two things which, though they would not achieve the end in view, will yet carry us some steps towards the achievement of that goal. The first point is as regards foreign liquors. I know that this Government is not directly responsible for the licences for foreign liquor but as the authority for issue of licences I believe the Government can go further and place a limit or restriction in the issue of foreign liquor licences. I am told, I have not personal knowledge of the matter, on very good authority that a bottle of whisky sells much cheaper in Madras than in Cambridge or London. For instance a bottle which sells at 18 shillings at Cambridge can be bought here at Rs. 7 or Rs. 8. (Mr. B. S. Mallayya : 'It sells at As. 12 a bottle at Pondicherry.') I thank the hon. Member for that information, Sir. I do not know why this sort of facility is given for the purchase of foreign liquor. If that is so, it is but right and proper that the duty on foreign liquors should be brought up to such a level as to equalize the price in India and England. I would also suggest that the issue of foreign liquor licences should be denied in places of public resort like the railway stations. We know that in a railway station at the place where men can go and wait and have a cool drink or a cup of coffee, I mean the refreshment room, we have got in very bold letters placards advertising the sale of foreign liquors like whisky. I believe that such a thing is placing temptation in the way of innocent and casual visitors to the railway refreshment rooms. It will be for the welfare of the country if the grant of licences to railway refreshment rooms is restricted and eventually abolished altogether."

"Then again, I would endorse heartily the remark made by some hon. Members of the House as regards the licensing boards. The municipalities are responsible bodies and may be expected to discharge their duties in

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a responsible manner and it is but right and proper that the Government should seriously consider the question of appointing municipal licensing boards wherever municipalities are in existence.

"As regards the financial aspect of the question, I am afraid that hon. Members on the opposite side have not fully realized the difficulty of the situation. There is not only the possible loss of four crores and odd of revenue but the question will thrust itself before us, of employing an army of men to prevent illicit distillation and illicit sale of liquor. We will have to provide for this large staff. To me therefore the amendment of the hon. Member, Mr. Ramachandra Reddi, it seems, cannot be squared with the facts as they actually exist. It is of course conceded that the people of this country suffer in various ways, not the least of them being the excessive taxation borne by the landowners. But we should realize that to make prohibition practical and tangible, we shall have to put our hands deep into our pockets. Therefore it seems to me to suggest that the goal can be achieved without any extra taxation is to put the question far beyond the range of practical politics."

"As regards the time-limit proposed by various hon. Members, I should say just a word. The scheme is yet new; we do not know its practical implications and the practical difficulties will be faced only in its actual working. It does not seem to be a sound and wise policy therefore to fix a definite period of time, situated as we are and embarking ourselves as we do on a proposal which has not yet been tried or experimented upon and venturing upon waters which have not yet been charted. Therefore, I would, while commending this resolution to the most serious attention of the Government and of the members of the Treasury Bench, also oppose it, worded as it is, for the achievement of the goal of total prohibition within ten years and without any extra taxation."

* Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"Sir, I greatly sympathize with the mover of this resolution. As one coming from the depressed classes I have several reasons why I press for total prohibition. The so-called depressed classes who are considered to be in the lowest rung of the ladder of social progress are exposed as outcasts. We claim to be the ancient Hindus of this land possessing great character and good customs. On the other day when Mr. Gandhi went to Chidambaram, he was welcomed by the Adi-Dravidas of that place, but this gentleman, instead of thanking them, remarked, unless and until the depressed classes leave off drink evil and eating of beef, the progress is far off. I am sorry he remarked like that but he is not practical in his remarks as there are many other communities who are addicted to these customs."

"Secondly the other reason is that the depressed classes are economically poor, and if these poor people were to take equal stand with other communities in the progress of the land the drink evil must go."

"I know there are many practical difficulties in the way of finance and I am sure the Minister will look into this question very carefully and give a start so that prohibition may be accomplished either in 10 or 20 years."

1-16 P.M. Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"Mr. President, I have been very carefully listening to the speech of the hon. the Excise Minister and I am sorry to say that it did not make any impression on me. The whole speech was

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characterised by a note of helplessness. Personally he is for total prohibition he says. But when he has to put it into action he constantly brings out the Government in some argument or other and then says it is not possible. Sir, if the Minister is pledged to prohibition, if he is bent upon putting down the drink evil or at least the habit of taking intoxicating drugs he could have done it. Some time ago I found him asking for a new appointment for a bio-chemist to investigate why ganja deteriorates. So he wants to enhance the dangerous tendency of that potent drug. Sir, is it the policy of the Government to make an intoxicating drug more potent? Does the Minister know that 90 per cent of the crimes in the country is due to this? Does he know that it can be grown in gardens and backyards and that it is taken in particularly by the sepoys? Does he know that 60 per cent of our young men are addicted to this ganja? Sir, yet he says that he wants a bio-chemist to make the drug more potent. Sir, he does not talk of opium. Sir, he might have heard of the story of the mother who wanted to make the child sleep and administered opium. She lulled the child to sleep and the sleep proved to be an eternal one. With all this he does not want the opium traffic to be controlled here. Why don't you give up your pay, I ask? Why don't you reduce your staff? India is a place where it is more easy than in any part of the world to make it dry. The Muhammadans are against it. The Koran is against it. Eighty per cent of the Hindus are against it. Of course it is the Government that is giving it facilities here against it. England has taught us to make tall speeches; that is all, nothing else. I appeal to the Excise Minister to say if he has a mind to do it. But if you are helpless, say that you cannot do it. Then we will picket the liquor shops and do other things. Don't stand in the way. If to-morrow there is to be a war in the frontier, will you keep quiet? I will put that question to you. Here is an enemy in your House masquerading as a friend. Why don't you come out and say 'Let us fight him'? Other countries have done it. America has done it. Even Scotland is going for it, I am told. Some parts of Scotland have tried it. Of course there are some famous places which could not be without drink. In spite of that, several towns and States are going in for local option and total prohibition. Why should we not do it here? That is what I say. If you want to do it, do it. You cannot say 'I have the mind but not the means to do it.' Sir, it is high time. I leave the rest to the Minister himself to imagine. (Laughter.) Let us go in for prohibition and try it in at least two districts. Let us do it."

* Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"This question has been before the House for the last seven years. But every time the question comes up it is no good the Minister saying that I have been only here for a short time and I want more time. When a gentleman takes up the administration of the department he ought to be aware of the policy with which he is going to administer the department. The Excise Minister's speech shows that nothing had been done in the matter hitherto. He had forgotten that already there was a resolution of this House passed in the following terms:

"This Council recommends to the Government that it should be the declared policy of the Government that total prohibition of drink is the ultimate goal to be reached within a period of 20 years and that the same be worked up to by gradual decrease in the number of shops as regards toddy and by gradually reducing the consumption of arrack, adopting rationing or other policy and further recommends to the Government that with a view to give effect to the policy immediately, the Finance Committee be requested to explore and report to this House the possibilities of making up the loss of excise revenue by retrenchment of expenditure or other means."

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"That is the policy adopted by this House but the Excise Minister does not seem to have attached any weight to it. The only reference he made to this resolution is that it is before the Finance Committee. I was asking him the other day whether Government had placed any of its views before the Finance Committee. The reply was that such of the information as was asked for by the Finance Committee is being supplied. That is the only information which this House could get from the Excise Minister. Does the Excise Minister expect this House to believe that he is sincerely and honestly trying to take up the question of prohibition and do it with effect? Does he mean to say that he has no views at all on the subject? Does he expect the Finance Committee to find out the ways and means in this respect? Has the Government no duty cast upon it to find out the ways and means and place those views before the Finance Committee and find out their opinion in the matter? They have not done anything in the matter. Hon. Mr. Thomas not only opposed the resolution but has made up his mind to commend the resolution to the consideration of the Government. He would not support it but he expects a foreign Government to consider it. It is not sympathy for the people; it is not sympathy for the country; it is not sympathy for the poor and dying nation; but it is sympathy for the Minister and the Government that compelled him to assume this attitude. I am very sorry for this view taken by my friend from whom I expected much. Mr. Thomas thought that this is a very difficult question. I think it is the simplest question possible that this Government can deal. If the Government of England says it is a difficult question I can understand it, because the English nation is against prohibition. In 1909 the Liberal Government wanted to do it but they lost it in the House of Lords. Now the whole House is in favour of it with honourable exceptions. I do say there are honourable exceptions because conscience seems to prick them. The whole House wants to support them in whatever manner Government wants. Almost every hon. Member spoke on the subject during the budget time and recommended to the Government and the Minister to utilize the whole amount that was released by the Central Government to this one subject. On this condition they said they would forego every other proposal. They would cheerfully bear the burden of stamps, increased court fees and increased registration fees and if it comes to that they would be ready to support such measures as would bring revenue provided this Government tries honestly all other means. What is the reply by the hon. Minister? He talked as if he had not known any politics at all. Hon. Mr. Ramachandra Reddi said he had a very good windfall of 3½ crores and that the whole House would have supported if the Minister demanded it and the other half of the Government did not agree. You do not reveal what happened in the Cabinet. If that is a secret that you cannot reveal and if you cannot carry out your views, the only course left open to you is to resign. But you cannot say, 'it is a very difficult problem, it has got to be investigated, it has got to be thought over, it has got to be considered, and I will do it as time goes on'.

1-30 p.m. "I cannot in this respect praise very much even my hon. Friends of the Justice Party. They had, I submit, six years' time, and they did nothing. The best man that could have dealt with this subject is Sir A. P. Patro . . .

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR (Chairman):—"May I know if the hon. Member intends to take some more time to conclude his speech?"

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* Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"Yes, Sir."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR (Chairman):—"He may resume his speech after the lunch interval. The House will now adjourn for lunch and re-assemble at 2-30 p.m."

The House then rose for lunch.

After Lunch (2-35 p.m.).

The House re-assembled after lunch with Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar (Chairman) in the chair.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"I was saying, Mr. Chairman, that the Justice Party had a very good opportunity of doing something in this regard. But they have not done it. Why I say that they had the best opportunity of doing it is because in the first Council they never depended upon nominated votes or upon Government support. They had a very good majority and they had every opportunity of doing something. So early as 1921, they satisfied themselves by leaving it to a committee to report on this matter, and they referred the matter to the Standing Excise Committee, and that Committee sent its report so late as 1925, that is, they took four years to report, and then after that report they took one year to bring up the matter here. They then passed a resolution accepting the principle of prohibition and fixed a period of twenty years to bring about complete prohibition. As regards the period there are various opinions. I do not mind whether it is ten years, or twenty years, or thirty years, so long as an earnest effort is made. What we complain of is not the period but inaction. There is no response at all from the Government. Of course, the hon. the Minister in charge of Excise said: 'I have done this, I have done that.' What is it he has done? He has increased the rates of tax for trees, and that is all that he has done. What he is going to do is to increase the licensing fee for foreign liquors, which it is not in his hands to do, but which, it has been admitted, is in the hands of the India Government. These things would not give any relief whatsoever. Unless you do away with the whole thing at one stroke in particular areas at least to start with, no effect will be given to the idea of prohibition.

(At this stage the hon. the President took the chair.)

"As regards money, I was submitting that this House is willing to do everything that lies in its power to support the Minister, if he has got a mind to do it. If there are other difficulties in the matter, I think he ought to take this House into his confidence.

"Now, as regards the European section of this House—unfortunately they are not present here now, I mean the elected Members—they ought to see eye to eye with us in this respect. I know that Europeans do use spirituous liquors, but their way of using it is different from the way in which it is done in India. I quite concede that most of what they use is unobjectionable. Often, the well-to-do people drink liquors that are really not very intoxicating. I do not very much object to their using wines (laughter) (speaking my mind freely). What I do object to is making poor people drink and taking all the money they earn from them. One hon. Member of this House was saying 'if people persisted in taking to drink, why not Government take the tax from him.' That is the attitude I am opposed to. If a poor man unfortunately

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yields to the temptation you place in his way, it is no good punishing his wife and children by taking away their very bread. I may perhaps be induced to allow the whole country to drink if there had been no tax. If there is no tax, that is a different thing altogether. Now, not only the man who drinks is corrupted but you are also taking away from him the very means of his living by levying the tax. The tax is no remedy at all. The man has so many temptations in his way, and if the man is a confirmed drunkard, he would not give it up at any cost. So the tax is no relief at all.

"Now, if my hon. Friends on the other side also agree with me in the matter, there are only two ways of doing it. The Minister must obey this House if he wants to find his way. I really feel for him. I think there is something behind the curtain which we do not know. I think he is as sensible as any of us and he knows how the wind blows. He knows the feeling of every one of us here. At least the elected part of the House is willing to make any sacrifice for this reform. But it seems he finds his way very difficult, and in the pathetic way in which he spoke I very much sympathize with him.

"Now, we have got some remissions of the Provincial contribution from the Central Government. Every one of us is prepared not to ask a pie of this remission for anything else. We do not want roads, we do not want wells, we do not want even extra medical relief for the present. What we do want is relief of these unfortunate people. There is no good saying 'why not go and preach.' Some people were doing it, and when they preached, what did you do? You sent them to jail. I cannot very much appreciate the way in which the Government treated us in this matter of preaching prohibition. However, that is not the way by which you can have prohibition in the country. Even, in America, it is the law that prohibited people from drinking and not anything else. One hon. Member was saying that while he was in America he could drink slyly. That does not matter. If well-to-do people happen to get drinks illicitly, it does not touch the poor man. We want to protect the poor. But you are taking away, by allowing this drink, as much as five crores of rupees from the poorest of the nation, who have no food for their wives and children, no sufficient clothing; they are dying like rats. With these words, I do recommend to my hon. Friends . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member is requested to address the Chair."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"Through you, Sir, I do request my hon. Friends of this House to support this resolution whole-heartedly, and I appeal to the House even to grant a prolongation of the period if the hon. the Minister wants it. I would even grant twenty years. But he does not say what his ideas are on the matter. There is no use for him to take shelter under any excuse. We are prepared to give him every help. With these words I commend this resolution to my hon. Friends for acceptance, through you, Mr. President."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar has given notice of an amendment to this resolution to substitute the words 'twenty years' for the words 'five years', and to delete all the words after the word 'goal'. As the notice is very short, I want to know if any hon. Member objects to it."

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Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR:—"We object to it, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I think I have to use my discretion in this matter. I allow the amendment to be moved. I think it will be more convenient if Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar moves his two amendments separately."

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR:—"I thank the House for giving me permission to move my amendment, viz.—

in line 2 of the resolution, for the words within the course of ten years' substitute the words 'within the course of twenty years' and delete all the words after the word 'goal' in line 3."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member is requested to move only the first part of his amendment now."

Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR:—"I move that in line 2 of the resolution, for the words 'within the course of ten years' the words 'within the course of twenty years' be substituted. Sir, my object in moving this amendment is this. My hon. Friends know that though I may differ from them in very many matters, still I am always very straight in my action. The reason why I wish to extend the period is to prepare the country for it, and secondly also to know the mind of the Government and to give time to the Ministry to proceed with the knowledge of the extent to which Government are prepared to go on with this matter and to formulate a policy for introducing prohibition. For these two reasons, I beg leave to move the amendment extending the period to twenty years."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The amendment for discussion is to substitute the words '20 years' for '10 years' in the resolution as amended."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Sir, I have great pleasure in supporting this amendment of Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar. There is a considerable feeling, which my hon. Friend Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar must have observed, both in this House and outside, that some earnest attempt must be made in furtherance of bringing about this much-desired goal, viz., the goal of prohibition. The hon. the Minister in charge of Excise has stated more than once in this House that he is anxious to bring about this reform, but unfortunately he does not give us any indication even remotely within which period he will attempt to reach that goal."

"Now, Sir, various periods have been suggested, 5 years, 10 years and so on, and now my friend Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar has suggested 20 years. I understand from my friend, Mr. K. V. R. Swami, who spoke, I thought, not only on his own behalf but on behalf of his party as well, that he is prepared to accept not necessarily the 10 years about which he was speaking, but 20 years or any other period. That is exactly the position of my party also. Personally I think there is considerable difficulty in bringing about the goal within a period of 10 years. We know that the total amount of the excise revenue is about 5 crores. Now, to bring about prohibition within a period of 10 years and that without extra taxation will be to wipe off on an average every year about 50 lakhs of revenue. To wipe off this large revenue of 5 crores which is practically one-third of the total revenue of the Presidency

[Mr. M. Krishnan Nayar]

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in the course of 10 years, without any substitute in its place, is, it seems to me, practically impossible. But I think, and honestly believe, that with rigid economy—not with ordinary economy—it must be possible to wipe off about 25 lakhs every year. By gradually working out that process—and the country will not feel any hardship—within a period of 20 years it may be possible to wipe off the whole of this revenue. Further, within a period of 20 years it may be possible to adjust the general finances of the province and to adjust the expenditure of the different departments of the administration to the total remaining revenue. It will also be possible that within a period of 20 years, without additional taxation, additional revenue can be found owing to natural expansion of revenue.

"I submit, Sir, that some years ago it was more difficult than now to attempt to bring about prohibition. For, we had a heavy annual drain on our revenues of 348 lakhs payable to the Central Government. The whole of it except possibly 49 lakhs has now been released and the chances are, as referred to by His Excellency the Viceroy in one of his speeches, that the whole of this amount inclusive of this sum of 49 lakhs, which has not been finally released, will be released. So that, I submit that this is a favourable opportunity for taking steps to bring about this ideal. I know that various demands are put forward for the expenditure of this 348 lakhs and all these demands are certainly urgent and important. But it is a question of comparative urgency and importance. It must be for the Cabinet and for the Finance Committee of this House which has been specially asked to examine this question to decide upon the comparative urgency and importance of the various demands. To my mind, however, there is nothing more urgent and important than this, viz., to begin an earnest attempt to bring about prohibition.

"Of course I can sympathize with the hon. Minister. He said more or less pathetically to-day—I am only giving the substance of what he said and not quoting his exact words. 'You do not know my difficulty. I am taking certain steps, but I am not at liberty to divulge the difficulties that stand in my way.' Sir, that is a position more to be pitied than to be angry with. I can imagine his difficulties. But that is no excuse for this inactivity. And my friend, I believe, is certainly not justified in sticking to his present position by saying 'I am certainly for prohibition. But I cannot fix any period, not even 100 years.'

"Now, with reference to this amendment, if the hon. Minister thinks that 20 years is too short a period to bring about the goal, let him say so in his reply. Let him make an honest attempt to do it in 25 or 30 or 40 or 50 years. Let him mention any period. He is not prepared to do that. What he says is: 'Oh, No. I cannot fix any period.' That is what he said in the course of the budget discussion and I believe that is what he said to-day also. That, I submit, is not fair. Now, therefore, if he gets up and fixes a reasonable period, I believe that no section of this House, as my hon. Friend Mr. Swami, if he will allow me to say so, very reasonably said, will object to it. But this attitude, viz., 'I am for prohibition. But certainly I cannot fix any period,' from a responsible Minister of the Government and from one who is responsible to this House cannot be justified."

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[Mr. M. Krishnan Nayar]

"Sir, when the original motion put the period as five years and even when it was raised to ten years, I had considerable difficulty to decide how to vote. If I voted against it, it might probably lead to the construction that I am against prohibition. Fortunately for me, my hon. Friend eased the situation by making it 20 years. Further, that is the period to which this House has committed itself. For these reasons, I have great pleasure in supporting the amendment.

"One word more, Sir. Since this amendment has been moved by a Member of the Ministerialist party, I believe that I shall be justified in inferring that my hon. Friend the Minister is himself for it. Otherwise, I cannot see how a Ministerialist can put forward a motion of this kind. I believe that all Ministerialists will vote for this amendment."

* Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR :—"The earnestness with which this proposition is brought forward shows that every one is anxious and thinks it his duty to put down this drink evil. But the question is, is there so much earnestness in the country for this proposition? Is there any deliberate move on the part of the people for this? (Cries of 'Yes, yes.')

"In considering this question, we have to consider two or three important points. Of course we are all very sympathetic and kind and tender-hearted. (Mr. G. Harisavottama Rao: 'Home Rule'.) One of these points is that we should keep aloof from the rental auctions. But what do we find? As a matter of fact, there is competition at the bidding and the rentals are increasing year after year.

"The second factor is that many of us here are landlords and many of us own lands in which there are palmyra topes, coconut topes, etc., from which we get a fat income by leasing them out for the purpose of drawing toddy. We consider that this income is a fair income. Now, I ask those who have urged on the Government to forego the income from excise whether they are prepared to make a definite declaration that they will not hereafter lease out their palmyra and coconut topes for toddy drawing."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I am afraid the hon. Member is not speaking on the amendment."

* Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR :—"What I want to tell the House is that, unless you take these factors into consideration and make the people realize that those factors have to be removed, how can you have public opinion behind you? So, the twenty years is the minimum period necessary to educate the people and if within that time public opinion increases in volume and people are prepared to make the required sacrifice, well and good. Everything depends upon the energy which we bring to bear on questions of this kind not only here but also outside. Could we not have an army of workers to carry on this propaganda? Therefore in seconding this amendment, I strongly suggest that there are ways by which we can bring about prohibition.

"Unless you make the ryots realize that the hopeless poverty under which they are suffering, you cannot have this policy of prohibition carried out in the near future. Unless you focus public opinion that prohibition of drinking is necessary it will be of no use by passing resolutions of this kind in this House. You must not only pass resolutions in this House but you must also educate people outside this House—I mean both rich and poor 3 p.m."

[Mr. C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar] [22nd October 1927]

a like—that they should refrain from drinking and that it will be ruinous to the poorer class of people if the present excise policy of the Government were to be continued any longer. With these few words, I support the motion.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“I take it that the House is ready for the question that a period of twenty years be fixed instead of ten years. The question is that in line 2 of the resolution of Mr. Parasurama Rao the word ‘ten years’ be replaced by ‘twenty years.’”

After putting the motion to the vote of the House, the hon. the President declared ‘let the Ayes have it.’

A poll was demanded and the House divided thus. —

Ayes.

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|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. The hon. Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks. | 28. Mr. C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. |
| 2. “ Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell. | 29. “ Ramanath Goenka. |
| 3. “ Mr. N. Macdonald. | 30. “ N. Siva Raj. |
| 4. “ Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogya- | 31. “ M. V. Gangadhara Siva. |
| swami Mudaliyar. | 32. Rao Sahib L. O. Guruswami. |
| 5. “ Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | 33. Mr. S. Subrahmanya Moopanar. |
| 6. “ Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 34. “ Ohavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai. |
| 7. Dr. (Mrs.) Muthulakshmi Reddi. | 35. “ Daniel Thomas. |
| 8. Mr. F. B. Evans. | 36. “ K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar. |
| 9. “ J. F. Hall. | 37. “ V. I. Muniswami Pillai. |
| 10. “ G. T. Boag. | 38. “ S. N. Dorai Raja. |
| 11. “ A. M. C. Tampoe. | 39. “ S. Arpudaswami Udayar. |
| 12. “ S. H. Slater. | 40. “ M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar. |
| 13. “ C. B. Cotterell. | 41. “ G. R. Premayya. |
| 14. “ P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai. | 42. “ A. S. Sahajajanda Swami. |
| 15. “ E. Foulkes. | 43. “ E. Srinivasan. |
| 16. The Zamindar of Seithur. | 44. “ G. W. Chambers. |
| 17. Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur. | 45. “ C. E. Wood. |
| 18. Mr. O. D. Appava Chettiyar. | 46. Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri. |
| 19. “ H. B. Ari Gowder. | 47. Mr. A. V. Bhanaji Rao. |
| 20. “ Balakrishna Shetty. | 48. “ B. Ramachandra Reddi. |
| 21. “ J. Bheemayya. | 49. The Raja of Panagal. |
| 22. “ V. Ch. John. | 50. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Ayyar. |
| 23. “ Muppli Nayar. | 51. Mr. P. T. Rajan. |
| 24. “ J. Kuppuswami. | 52. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu. |
| 25. “ B. Nagan Gowda. | 53. Mr. K. Sarabha Reddi. |
| 26. Subadar-Major Nanjappa Bahadur. | 54. The Zamindar of Mirzapuram. |
| 27. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. | |

Noes.

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| 1. Mr. C. Gopala Menon. | 16. Mr. K. Uppi Sahib. |
| 2. “ C. Venkatarangam Nayudu. | 17. “ M. Narayana Rao. |
| 3. “ K. Madhavan Nayar. | 18. “ D. Narayana Raju. |
| 4. “ K. R. Karant. | 19. “ K. V. E. Swami. |
| 5. “ L. K. Tulashiram. | 20. “ K. Abdul Hamid Khan. |
| 6. Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur. | 21. “ C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar. |
| 7. Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. | 22. “ G. Harisavottama Rao. |
| 8. “ A. Kaleswara Rao. | 23. “ C. S. Govinduraja Mudaliyar. |
| 9. “ P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu. | 24. “ P. C. Venkatapati Raju. |
| 10. “ Basheer Ahmad Sayeed. | 25. “ P. Anjaneyulu. |
| 11. “ C. Ramasomayajulu. | 26. “ C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. |
| 12. “ M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. | 27. “ S. Satyamurti. |
| 13. “ A. Parasurama Rao. | 28. “ Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. |
| 14. “ O. Obi Reddi. | |

Neutral.

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| 1. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur. | 3. F. M. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur. |
| 2. Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur. | |

Ayes 54. Noes 27. Neutral 3.

The amendment was carried.

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“There remain two more amendments. One is that of Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar for the deletion of the words ‘and that they do select immediately five districts in the Presidency and take all necessary measures to stop all importation, manufacture, sale and drink of all intoxicating liquors within the districts so selected’, after the word ‘goal’ in line 3 of the resolution. I have got notice of another amendment of Mr. Manikkavelu Nayakar that all the words after the word ‘goal’ in line 3 of the resolution be replaced by the words ‘and that the first step be taken this year at least in two districts’. As the notice of this amendment is very short, I wish to know whether any hon. Member objects to it.”

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—“I object to it.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“May I know why he objects to the amendment proposed?”

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—“I withdraw my objection.”

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“Both the hon. Members have got the leave of the House to move their amendments. I think the better course would be that the House allows Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar to move his amendment first for the omission of all the words in the resolution after the word ‘goal’ in line 3, and that Mr. Manikkavelu Nayakar move his amendment afterwards so that I may put the amendment of Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar first to the vote of the House and, if that is defeated, I will put the amendment of Mr. Manikkavelu Nayakar then to the vote of the House. If hon. Members wish to suggest any other course I shall consider it.”

No objection being taken, Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar was called upon to move his amendment.

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR:—“I beg to move

“that the words beginning with “and that they do select immediately five districts in the Presidency and take all necessary measures to stop all importation, manufacture, sale and drink of all intoxicating liquors within the districts so selected” after the word ‘goal’ in line 3 of the resolution before the House be deleted.”

“My object in moving this amendment is not to shelve this question. It is not for encouraging inaction. I know that this House passed a resolution in September 1926. It is engaging the attention and consideration of the Finance Committee. I know the report of the Finance Committee will be available to the Members of this House within a fortnight or at least within a month and hon. Members will be in a position to know what is the unit proposed by the Government, the unit which according to Government may be chosen for trying this experiment of prohibition, and from what sources, and in what manner they propose raising the money which would be necessary for the successful working of the experiment of prohibition. I also think that the hon. the Minister in charge will be in a position to chalk out the programme as to the unit which should be taken up for successfully trying this experiment. For these reasons, namely, to have some data available to us to fix the unit, I propose this amendment. As I have already assured the House, my object is not to encourage inaction.”

Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—“I second it.”

[22nd October 1927]

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I think it will be more convenient for the House if I allow discussion on this motion first and the House vote upon it. If this motion is carried, I shall give an opportunity to Mr. Manikkavelu Nayakar to move his amendment. I wish to know whether there is any objection, either from the Treasury Bench or from the Opposition."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I do not exactly understand what the amendment of Mr. Manikkavelu Nayakar is."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The amendment of Mr. Manikkavelu Nayakar is to replace all the words after the word 'goal' in line 3, by the words, 'and that the first step be taken this year at least in two districts'. Suppose Mr. Arupadaswami Udayar's amendment is not carried, I shall give another opportunity to Mr. Manikkavelu Nayakar to replace the words that will exist in the resolution by his amendment. Therefore the amendment of Mr. Arupadaswami Udayar is for the discussion of the House."

2-18 P.M. * Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" Sir, I rise to support the resolution as amended by Mr. Arupadaswami Udayar. We, at any rate most of us in this House belonging to different parties, are agreed that prohibition ought to be our goal and that we must work towards this goal by definite and progressive stages. The discussion so far has been as to whether the period within which the goal should be reached, should be 5, 10, or 20 years. The resolution as it now stands with the amendment proposed by Mr. Arupadaswami Udayar seems to have taken a reasonable shape and it has received the approval of the majority in this House. Hon. Members of this House may know that in Bombay they appointed a committee of nine members to advise the Government on the financial measures necessary to give full effect to the policy of prohibition of alcoholic drinks and drugs in that Presidency and that committee found out as a result of its labours that the total loss of revenue by carrying out this policy would be Rs. 6 and odd crores; and to meet the loss of revenue, they proposed certain forms of fresh taxation amounting to Rs. 4.30 crores. The majority of that committee was of opinion that 20 years would be the shortest period within which this new revenue could be obtained. I cannot understand now why hon. Members of the House who seem to be very anxious to bring about total prohibition should fight shy of the problem of finding out new sources of revenue. . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I am afraid the hon. Member is not confining himself to the amendment which is now for the discussion of the House. The amendment before the House is to omit the words 'that steps should be taken immediately in five districts, I think the hon. Member will be quite to the point if he confines his remarks that steps need not be taken in five districts; but if he goes on referring to the period which has been settled, I am afraid I shall have to rule him out of order.'"

* Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" I may say in this connexion that Mr. C. Rajagopalachari who is well known to be an ardent advocate of prohibition has drafted a Bill for carrying out the policy of prohibition in this Presidency."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I have to draw the attention of the hon. Member to Rule 166 of the Council Rules. He has to confine himself to the remarks relevant to the amendment that is now before the House, i.e., why steps should not be taken in five districts."

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Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" I was coming to that."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" May I request him to come directly to it?" (Laughter.)

* Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" The proposal made by Mr. Rajagopalachariar was to begin the experiment in selected areas and only in one or two districts to begin with."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Sir, I think the result of accepting my hon. Friend Mr. Arupadaswami Udayar's amendment is to give practically a *carte blanche* to the Minister. What my hon. Friend says is this: The House has accepted the proposition that prohibition must be the goal which should be reached in 20 years. The hon. Member does not want the Ministry to take any action. He does not want the hon. the Minister to be committed to any particular course of action. The result of accepting the amendment will be that we are in favour of a declaration that prohibition should be brought about within 20 years but that we are not in favour of any action being taken and that we are not suggesting any course of action."

Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—" A word of personal explanation, Sir. I do not want that steps should not be taken within this year. All that I say is until we have received the report of the Finance Committee, we shall not fix the unit. We shall fix it in our January meeting or a little later."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I am not sure how it is personal explanation."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" If I may say so respectfully, I also think that it is not a matter of personal explanation. (Laughter.) Whatever it is, I accept the intention of my hon. Friend. His intentions are always good. But the effect of the resolution embodying this amendment will be, as I have submitted already, to give a *carte blanche* to the Minister. The latter part of the resolution which he wants to omit—though I myself do not agree with that part—commits the Ministry to a particular course of action, viz., that steps should be taken in five districts. The result of the omission of the words will be that the Ministry will not be compelled to take any action, that this House merely declares what our goal is, and that this House does not recommend any action to be taken. That evidently is not the object of even the hon. Members of the Ministerialist ranks. I submit the effect of the amendment will be to practically nullify the pious hope we have expressed in the resolution."

* Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" Sir, now that we have accepted that prohibition is the goal, that it is to be carried out in 20 years, that it has been accepted by the vote of the hon. Ministers themselves on the previous amendment, and which certainly indicates that they are willing to take some steps to reach that goal within that period, to confine them to the very drastic action of taking steps immediately in five districts would hamper them and make it difficult. The experience they might obtain in five districts in the first year may not probably be favourable for continuing the policy of prohibition. It is better for them to start in a cautious way which would lead them for a more rapid course of action after a year or two. So, Sir,

[Mr. R. Nagan Gowda]

[22nd October 1927]

I would suggest that we should eliminate the latter part of the resolution and support the amendment of the hon. Member, Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar, so that the hon. the Minister can have an opportunity of experimenting for some time at least and of showing to us that they have acted upon the resolution. We cannot say that the hon. the Minister would not do anything; because he has accepted the previous amendment, he will take action."

* Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"I am afraid, Mr. President, that the amendment of my hon. Friend, Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar, is really very dangerous. As my hon. Friend from Malabar has put it, we do not want paper declaration. We want action to follow such declaration. If we leave out the last three lines, what will be the logical effect of it? It will enable any Ministry for the time being, to lie on its oars indefinitely and to say, every time the question is brought up, '20 years have not yet expired; you had better wait and see.' We do not want that the Government should take shelter under the terms of this resolution and in effect try to give go-by to it. That is not the intention of this House and therefore it is we want that immediate steps should be taken by the Government to work towards the goal which should be reached within 20 years. We want to make it clear to the hon. the Minister that we on this side of the House and others are in right earnest about it and that we are anxious that the Government should set about the business in right earnest and try to take steps which will bring total prohibition within a measurable distance of time."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is to delete the words 'and that they do select immediately five districts in the Presidency and take all necessary measures to stop all importation, manufacture, sale and drink of all intoxicating liquors within the districts so selected'."

The amendment was put to the House and declared carried.

A poll was demanded and the House divided thus:—

Ayes.

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|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. The hon. Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks. | 23. Mr. J. Kuppuswami. |
| 2. " Khan Bahadur Muhammad | 24. " R. Nagan Gowda. |
| 3. " Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 25. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur. |
| 4. " Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell. | 26. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. |
| 5. " Mr. N. Macmichael. | 27. " C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. |
| 6. " Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogya | 28. " N. Nivara. |
| 7. " swami Mudaliyar. | 29. " M. V. Gangadhara Siva. |
| 8. " Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | 30. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami. |
| 9. " Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 31. Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 10. Mr. F. B. Evans. | 32. " S. Subrahmanya Mooppanar. |
| 11. " J. F. Hall. | 33. " Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai. |
| 12. " G. T. Boag. | 34. " Daniel Thomas. |
| 13. " A. M. C. Tampoo. | 35. " S. Venkayya. |
| 14. " S. H. Slater. | 36. " K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar. |
| 15. " C. B. Cotterell. | 37. " V. I. Munuswami Pillai. |
| 16. " F. J. Gnanavaram Pillai. | 38. " S. N. Dorai Raju. |
| 17. " R. Foulkes. | 39. " S. Arpudaswami Udayar. |
| 18. The Zamindar of Seithur. | 40. The Zamindar of Gollapalli. |
| 19. Mr. Abdul Wahab Sahib. | 41. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar. |
| 20. " H. B. Ari Gowder. | 42. " G. R. Premayya. |
| 21. " A. Balakrishna Shetty. | 43. " A. S. Sabajananda Swami. |
| 22. " J. Ramesayya. | 44. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. |
| 23. " V. Ch. John. | 45. Mr. J. Mackenzie Smith. |
| 24. " Kavalappara Muppli Nayar. | 46. " O. E. Wood. |

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Noes.

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| 1. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. | 18. Mr. Bashcer Ahmed Sayeed. |
| 2. " S. Satyamurti. | 19. " P. Bhaktavatsala Nayudu. |
| 3. " C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. | 20. " A. Kaleswara Rao. |
| 4. " P. Anjaneyulu. | 21. " R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 5. " S. Muttayya Mudaliyar. | 22. " L. K. Tulasingam. |
| 6. " P. C. Venkatapati Raju. | 23. " K. R. Karant. |
| 7. " C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar. | 24. " K. Madhavan Nayar. |
| 8. " G. Harisarvottama Rao. | 25. " C. Venkatarangam Nayudu. |
| 9. " C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar. | 26. " C. Gopala Menon. |
| 10. " Abdul Hamid Khan. | 27. " B. Ramachandra Reddi. |
| 11. " D. Narayana Raju. | 28. " K. V. R. Swami. |
| 12. " M. Narayana Rao. | 29. The Raja of Panagal. |
| 13. " K. Uppi Sahib. | 30. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. |
| 14. " C. Obi Reddi. | 31. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Rasack Sahib. |
| 15. " A. Parasurama Rao. | 32. Mr. Muhammad Khadir Mohidin Sahib. |
| 16. " M. A. Manikkavelu Nayar. | |
| 17. " C. Ramasomayajulu. | |

Ayes 46. Noes 32.

The amendment was carried.

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Sir, may I rise to a point of order if you have not given a final ruling?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I have not given any final ruling."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Apart from the merits of my friend Mr. Manikkavelu Nayar's amendment, I submit that it cannot be moved now for this reason that this House has, by a majority, accepted the position that the resolution cannot be altered."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The vote given just now clearly indicates that those words should not stand as part of the resolution. Any words may be added to it. Anyway, the amendment of Mr. Ramachandra Reddi to add the words 'without resorting to any extra taxation' was suspended for a time. I have to put that now."

* Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, the proposition as amended stands as follows:—

'That this Council recommends to the Government that total prohibition of drink in the Madras Presidency within the course of twenty years be declared to be their goal.'

"I now wish to add the following words after 'goal':—"and that the first step be taken during this year at least in two districts."

"Sir, the object of my adding these words is to give some work to the hon. the Minister for Excise this year and to prevent him from going about and saying that he has under contemplation a scheme of prohibition and then going home after his term of office expires. I am not at all concerned with the period that is fixed; let it be five years or ten years or even twenty years. It is not going to make any difference in the matter of the practical undertaking of the scheme. If we fix a certain period, say for instance, this year, and bind the Minister to a definite course of action, he is bound to do some work within the year and he cannot go away without doing anything. The Minister's idea of prohibition is like this. It can be more happily expressed by a Tamil proverb, but I shall give an English translation of it. It is like that of offering a plantain to a crying child. We are crying for prohibition and he is offering us a plantain. He wants to launch out a

[Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar] [22nd October 1927]

scheme of prohibition, and during the remaining two years of his office, he will be talking of that and then leave it to his successor to do it. He will probably be in the Opposition in the next Council, and he may attack his successor and ask him why he is not following the scheme for prohibition. The whole trouble is that the Minister for Excise has no clear idea or programme. He goes on cogitating and very often makes contradictory statements. Once he went on a tour in the south and stated that only 5 per cent of the whole population are for prohibition and that if the people are educated in that direction and then they ask for prohibition, surely he would introduce prohibition from that date. Public opinion was against that statement and he at once turned round and said: 'I will try it in a particular district' and he picked up Nellore for that experiment. I do not know the reason why he selected that district. Nearly a year has now elapsed and he has not done anything. As a practical step, I will give him a plan. Let him first start in two districts with putting an end totally to the preparation and sale of arrack. Because, arrack is found to be the most injurious from a health point of view, and toddy does not seem to be so harmful, though it may have a disastrous effect on the family finance."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member is requested to confine his remarks to the adoption of total prohibition in two districts. That is the amendment he has moved."

* Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—"Yes, Sir, I shall come to it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"He must come immediately to that." (Laughter.)

* Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—"Therefore, Sir, in order that the Minister may do something during this year, I have fixed two districts in my amendment, and I hope the House will accept it."

* Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU:—"Sir, in seconding this amendment, I only wish to point out that the credentials of the hon. the Minister for Excise—I do not mean anything dishonourable to him—in connexion with this prohibition question ever since he took up office are not such as to make us live in security, and we cannot rest content in the hope that he will surely put into operation his policy, and that a practical line of action will be undertaken by him, so that we might be in a position later on to state that he has done what he undertook to do. Therefore, unless and until a practical programme is put into his hands, we may not be able to know from time to time how far he is progressing in the programme laid out. Apart from a declaration of policy contained in the first part of the resolution, it is absolutely necessary that a definite line of action is put before him, so that he may apply himself to it. We have had experience of what has been done during these ten months, and we cannot rest content with a mere declaration of policy which he made in the month of March. He now reiterates it. I submit that this amendment is absolutely necessary and ought to be carried by this House."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that the following words be added at the end of the amended resolution: 'and that the first step be taken during this year at least in two districts.' The amendment is for the discussion of the House. (After a pause.) I take it that the House is ready for the question."

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The amendment was then put to the House and declared lost. A poll was demanded and the House divided thus:—

Ayes.

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|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. | 17. Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu. |
| 2. " S. Satyamurti. | 18. " Basheer Ahmed Sayeed. |
| 3. " C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. | 19. " P. Bakthavatsalu Nayudu. |
| 4. " P. Anjaneyulu. | 20. " A. Kaleswara Rao. |
| 5. " S. Muttayya Mudaliyar. | 21. " R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 6. " C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar. | 22. " Syed Ibrahim Sahib. |
| 7. " G. Harisaravotama Rao. | 23. " L. K. Tulasiram. |
| 8. " C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar. | 24. " K. R. Karant. |
| 9. " Abdul Hamid Khan. | 25. " K. Madhavan Nayar. |
| 10. " K. V. R. Swami. | 26. " C. Venkatarangam Nayudu. |
| 11. " D. Narayana Raju. | 27. " C. Gopala Menon. |
| 12. " M. Narayana Rao. | 28. " B. Ramachandra Reddi. |
| 13. " K. Uppi Sahib. | 29. The Raja of Panagal. |
| 14. " C. Obi Reddi. | 30. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. |
| 15. " A. Parasurama Rao. | 31. Mr. Muhammad Abdul Razaak Sahib. |
| 16. " M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. | 32. " Khadir Mohidin Sahib. |

Noes

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|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. The hon. Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks. | 23. Mr. R. Nagan Gowda. |
| 2. " Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 24. Subadar Major Nanjappa Bahadur. |
| 3. " Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell. | 25. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. |
| 4. " Mr. N. Macmichael. | 26. " C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. |
| 5. " Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 27. " N. Siva Raj. |
| 6. " Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | 28. " N. Gangadhara Siva. |
| 7. " Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyasawul Mudaliyar. | 29. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami. |
| 8. Mr. F. B. Evans. | 30. Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 9. " J. F. Hall. | 31. S. Subrahmanya Moopanar. |
| 10. " G. T. Hoag. | 32. " Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai. |
| 11. " A. M. C. Tampoe. | 33. " Daniel Thomas. |
| 12. " S. H. Slater. | 34. " S. Venkiah. |
| 13. " O. B. Cotterell. | 35. " K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar. |
| 14. " P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai. | 36. " V. I. Meniswami Pillai. |
| 15. " R. Foulkes. | 37. " S. N. Dorai Raja. |
| 16. The Zamindar of Seithur. | 38. " S. Arpudaswami Udayar. |
| 17. Mr. H. B. Ari Gowder. | 39. The Zamindar of Gollapalli. |
| 18. " A. B. Shetty. | 40. Mr. M. R. Seturathnam Ayyar. |
| 19. " H. Bheemayya. | 41. " G. R. Premayya. |
| 20. " V. Ch. John. | 42. " Sakajananda Swami. |
| 21. " Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara. | 43. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. |
| 22. " J. Kuppaswami Choudari. | 44. Mr. J. M. Smith. |
| | 45. " C. E. Wood. |

Ayes 32. Noes 45.

The amendment was lost.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"There is the amendment of Mr. Ramachandra Reddi to add the words 'without resorting to any extra taxation.' I think it does not fit in with the resolution as amended. If that is to be added, the resolution will then read—

'This Council recommends to the Government that total prohibition of drink in the Madras Presidency within the course of twenty years be declared to be their goal, without resorting to any extra taxation.'

* Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU:—"If those words are added after the words 'total prohibition of drink', I think the resolution will read all right."

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I do not think it will be all right. Of course, if any Member gives notice of an amendment regarding taxation in a suitable form, I shall consider whether it is to be admitted or not; but I am sure the amendment as it is does not fit in properly."

8-45. p.m. Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI:—"I beg leave to withdraw my amendment."

The amendment was by leave withdrawn.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The amended resolution, without the amendment of Mr. Ramachandra Reddi, is for the consideration of the House"

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Mr. President, Sir, the question of prohibition is an old friend of ours in this House. I have been here for nearly four years; not a single session passes, all this time, without a resolution or a budget. Out or a number of questions being put and answered upon this subject. One thing has struck me, as it must have struck you, Mr. President, and other hon. Members here, that in fixing the time limit, whether it is 5, 10 or 20 years, within which prohibition is to be enforced, there is a similarity with the number of years within which India is supposed to become fit to attain Swaraj. The period has no beginning at all. We have been saying for the last two years that the period should be 20 years. Unless it be that those who said so did not mean business, it should be 18 years from now, and not 20. But what happens is that every succeeding Ministry goes on saying that it shall be 20 years without having any present intention of making any beginning. I would like to ask the hon. Minister for Excise why he and his party should have voted against the very modest amendment of my hon. Friend from North Arcot for starting the experiment in two districts. I thought the amendment was only paraphrasing the excellent speeches of my hon. Friend, the Minister for Excise. The hon. Minister for Excise in more than one place said that the Government were going to try the experiment in two districts. Nellore was mentioned as one; Salem was also mentioned and some other districts were also mentioned."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. ARGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I contradicted that statement more than once, Sir."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"These Ministers go on making so many statements and try to contradict them as often as they make them, so that it is very difficult to find out exactly what they stick to and what they do not. It seems to me that if they cannot speak clearly, let them not speak at all. Undoubtedly, not only myself, but many other hon. Members are of the distinct impression that the hon. the Excise Minister has given expression to the feeling that he has a something ready on hand, and that he would try the experiment as early as possible. Districts where the experiment should be tried to begin with were also specifically mentioned. I want to know what the position of the Ministry and the Ministerialist party is. They seem to have no position at all in this matter. Is it 5, 10, or 20 years that they are going to fix or are they going to fix no period at all? And when I tell them that dyarchy is unworkable, they turn round and say 'You know nothing about its possibilities; we have discovered untold possibilities in it. It is a mine of gold. We can work wonders with it and make milk and honey flow in this unhappy land.' My hon. Friend has

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been sitting there for nearly a year and his answer to-day is not a whit better than what it was when he assumed office. May I assure him that the more he sticks there the more he will find that unless dyarchy is removed, he or even better men than he can do nothing towards the solution of this problem?

"I am afraid, Sir, that we have got hold of the wrong end of the stick when we talk of substituted or increased taxation and say that unless somebody suggests the means of making up the possible loss of revenue, we cannot move further. If somebody else has got to do it, I ask the Ministers: 'Why are you there?' For, it is their job, if they accept prohibition as the goal to find out the ways and means. Either accept it or give up the job and let me do it. You sit there as the Ministers; you say you accept the goal. It is unfair to the Reserved Half; it is unfair to the House and it is unfair to the country at large. Play the game well. Tell the Reserved Half and the country: We feel unable under the existing conditions to work up to total prohibition; and then give up the job. But to say that you will be drawing the salary as the Minister and that some others should do the business for you is not playing cricket, of which my hon. Friend, the Chief Minister is so fond. May I also say, Sir, that my position and the position of my party is this—that this immoral source of revenue should never have been tapped and that the Government should do away with it as early as possible? But we are asked: It is a normal source of revenue and in order to make up the loss of it you must find out some substituted taxation. I do not accept the premise at all. For, this source of revenue should never have been tapped for this purpose. Does my hon. Friend realize that these 5 crores of rupees represent on a rough calculation fifteen crores of rupees spent largely by the poorest classes of the population starving themselves, their wives and children, left to lead a miserable existence? The hon. Minister is not able to deal with this curse, but simply throws the responsibility on somebody else for finding out other sources of revenue."

"Then, Sir, I am very glad to see that, although the Justice party to-day seems to be so depleted in its benches, the Leader of that party has voted in favour of some steps being taken this year, at least in two districts. I have a distinct recollection that my hon. Friend, the leader of the Justice party, addressed the European Association the other day on this among other matters. The very clever European members there cross-examined him and tried to draw him out. He took up the position which the hon. Minister now takes up: 'Prohibition? Yes. In twenty years? Yes. What about the loss of revenue? That is for the Finance Committee. Therefore, there is no immediate possibility? No.' (Loud laughter) and the meeting ended. That is the way I read the report of the discussion between the Raja of Panagal and the members of the European Association. Well, Sir, I am very glad that between that day and this, my hon. Friend has changed his views, and feels that immediate steps should be taken even this year, at least in two districts to bring about total prohibition. I was also glad, Sir, to notice that two or three European friends here, present then, voting in favour of prohibition within twenty years. Now, that is the opinion of the Congress party, the Justice party, and of the European party, and also of the unfortunate people who are sitting behind the official benches—for they are with me, I know, but they do not vote with me for they dare

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not. I sympathise with them. I know they are as much for prohibition as I am, and that if only the hon. Minister would remove the whip, they will vote with me. They know me as well as I know them, but yet one of the anomalies of dyarchy is that, for the sake of keeping these three men there, they must swallow their convictions. They pay the price. I am sorry for them. I do not criticise them. I am merely telling my hon. Friends, the Ministers, that if they should have a party in this Council, they should take immediate steps to enforce prohibition within twenty years at the latest.

"Our position is, we are for ten years. I think we can effect it; we ought to. And will the hon. Minister take advantage of this opportunity? Let him not throw the blame on the Reserved Half or the Governor. I do not believe it; I will not believe it. A strong self-respecting Minister, if he goes and tells the Finance Member and the Governor: 'Either do this or I go out', if he represents a party which is strong and united, he will get what he wants. But he must be prepared to resign, to face the consequences of exposing dyarchy if it comes to it. I will be told that dyarchy will then have to go. Well, let it go. If we are fonder of dyarchy than the health and happiness of our own people, we should be going on as we have been all the while. If hon. Members feel on the other hand that the happiness of our people should be preferred to the dyarchic system, they should vote with us.

"So far as our own party is concerned, Mr. President, we are so disappointed at the mild form in which the resolution comes before the House that we have decided to remain neutral on it. Let not the Government, as Sir Patro's Government in the past used to do, tell a gullible public with such a gusto that they will work up for total prohibition in twenty years but only the period when that should begin is not to be fixed. Sir, in the whole of the hon. Minister's speech which I was not privileged to hear but a transcript of which I was able to get by the courtesy of your office, I find that he only says: 'The first point to be solved is the question how the Government are to find substituted sources of taxation if and when they decide to give up the revenue from excise.' I have already said that is neither the first nor the last question to be decided.

"Assuming that the hon. Minister is right, let me say that the revenue is only 5 crores. This resolution fixes twenty years. You ought to be able to set apart 25 lakhs of rupees this year, if you mean business. Begin with the experiment at least in two districts. If you are serious about it, you should do it. Otherwise it seems to me you will be playing with the lives, the health and happiness of our fellowmen and women and children. I therefore hope, Sir, that even now the hon. Minister will see his way to change his mind. If he does not, we on this side of the House and the people outside will be able to judge of the professions of these Ministries and be able to say: 'Put not thy faith in Ministries under dyarchy.'"

* Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO :—"Mr. President, I am very much surprised that my resolution modestly shaped and mildly framed has been diluted and diluted further by so many amendments. It is an abkari resolution and I never knew that abkari resolutions would be diluted in this form. When I asked for a substantial thing, the hon. Minister says: You shall have the shell and not kernel. That is how the resolution has resolved itself to.

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Have not the Ministers, I ask, been convinced of the necessity for prohibition? My hon. Friend, Mr. K. V. R. Swami, credits the hon. Minister for Excise with extreme sensibility. I should say that he must have extreme sensitiveness instead of extreme sensibility, so that he may feel deeply the appalling misery that obtains in the land. If he has felt it to any extent, he would not have expressed himself in the way he did. No! we are not going to be satisfied with these half-hearted professions. Certainly, I as an old man in this House, declare that if the hon. Minister does not move in this matter and move in right earnest, the sins of these people who are a prey to this curse will be on his head and he will have to answer very bitterly. If, of course, he feels any difficulty in carrying out his wishes in the matter, feels himself fettered in his position, let him cease to be there. If he continues, hon. Members seated along with me have a right to say that after all, the hon. Minister is prone, like ordinary human beings, to be lured by the attractions of pelf and power held before him and that he refuses to be moved by the miseries of people around him. I hope the hon. Minister will not mistake me for saying this. I feel so deeply for the misery that is obtaining, and for the appalling state of wretchedness in which people in the mufassal villages find themselves.

"When the poor people are suffering like this they cannot be expected to have any love or attachment for all we do here. What we do here is we come here and sit like lords enjoying electric fans and pass resolutions. How can we console our conscience, face the people after passing these resolutions? This resolution has absolutely no spirit in it. It is devoid of anything. Is that what we should do? As my hon. Friend says it relates to the spirit. Of course, the spirit is elsewhere; the spirit is in the bottle, not here; the spirit is at every railway station, at every festival, at every fair, at every house and at every door. That is, how spirits are being made available by this resolution everywhere. Even in two districts you could not try the experiment of prohibition passes my comprehension.

"The most important impediment which was put forward is that there is no money. Immediately after the reforms there was fresh taxation. Why? It was on account of the impost levied by the Central Government. The impost has been wiped out. What becomes of the 3½ crores? Are we to fritter them away? Should we not spend it in this particular direction? Is this not a fit thing for us to exercise our minds to see that that amount is utilized for this particular purpose. I dare say the Minister ought to influence his Colleagues. Let him take the help of the other Ministers also and see that necessary force is applied to the Reserved Half so that they may also be converted to his view. I will tell one thing to the European Members here—it is on record, but I am not in a position now to lay my finger on it. In 1865 there was a civilian. By the sale of arrack in one taluk 500 rupees in excess over the previous year were got. Then the civilian remarked: This is an ill-gotten money. It would have to be ill-spent in putting down crime and in spending on sessions cases, in defending murders, and in prosecuting and defending murderers. That was the mind of the civilian officer in the year 1865. What is the mind of the civilian officers now? Here are civilians who are sitting in the Treasury Benches. Could it be said that they are not the same civilian officers? If they were so, the Minister will have an easy task if he shows

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some carelessness. I therefore press on him, request him and implore him on behalf of the helpless millions to once more try his best with the rest of his Colleagues and influence the Reserved Half. It is only then that he will deserve his place and the blessings of the people. Let him beware. When the Minister goes out of his office, he must be in a position to look the world in the face and not hang down his head. With these words I sit down."

* The RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"Mr. President, the hon. Member for the University took me to task for having voted in favour of the motion recommending the introduction of prohibition in two districts on the ground that it was inconsistent with my statement made before the European Association. My hon. Friend has conveniently forgotten that after I made the statement this House accepted a resolution which recommended that the Finance Committee should be invited to report to the Government with regard to the disposal of the funds released by the remission of the contribution. We all know that a large amount has been remitted and the Finance Committee strongly represented by Swarajist element is ready to recommend the experiment. If the experiment cannot be tried when funds are available, it cannot be tried when funds are not available. (Hear, hear.) I thought it was quite possible for the Committee to report the ways and means by which the experiment might be tried in two districts. Moreover, Sir, the Minister is reported to have announced at a public meeting, that he would introduce prohibition in two districts and I think it would not be proper that the Government should go back on the announcement. For these reasons I thought it was time that the experiment should be given a trial in two districts" (Hear, hear.)

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"With reference to the attitude of the members of my party I wish to say a few words."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The Raja of Panagal being the Leader of the Party he is the proper gentleman to make that statement."

* The RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"For the same reason we are going to remain neutral on this motion."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Does the hon. the Minister for Excise propose to reply?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. ARGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"No."

The amended resolution was put and declared carried.

(Voices: Poll, Poll.)

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Since there are two declarations by two parties I have no objection to take the poll."

Ayes.

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|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1. The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Argyaswami Mudaliyar. | 9. Mr. V. Ch. John. |
| 2. " Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | 10. " J. Kuppuswami. |
| 3. Dr. (Mrs.) Muthukrishni Reddi. | 11. " R. Nagan Gowda. |
| 4. Mr. P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai. | 12. " T. M. Narayanasami Pillai. |
| 5. " O. E. Wood. | 13. " C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. |
| 6. Zamindar of Seithur. | 14. " N. Siva Raj. |
| 7. Mr. H. B. Ari Gowder. | 15. " M. V. Gangadhara Siva |
| 8. " A. Balakrishna Shetti. | 16. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami |
| | 17. Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |

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Ayes—cont.

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| 18. Mr. Subrahmanya Moopanar. | 24. The Zamindar of Gollapalli. |
| 19. " Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai. | 25. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar. |
| 20. " Daniel Thomas. | 26. " G. R. Premayya. |
| 21. " K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar. | 27. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. |
| 22. " V. I. Muniswami Pillai. | 28. Mr. J. M. Smith. |
| 23. " S. Arpadaswami Udayar. | |

Noes.

1. Mr. F. B. Evans.

Neutral.

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| 1. The hon. Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks. | 25. Mr. K. V. R. Swami. |
| 2. " Khan Bahadur Muhammad | 26. " D. Narayana Raju. |
| 3. " Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 27. " M. Narayana Rao. |
| 4. " Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell. | 28. " K. Uppi Sahib. |
| 5. " " N. Macmichael. | 29. " C. Obi Reddi. |
| 6. " Dr. P. Sabharayan. | 30. " A. Parasurama Rao Pantulu. |
| 6. Mr. J. F. Hall. | 31. " M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. |
| 7. " G. T. Boag. | 32. " C. Ramasomayajulu. |
| 8. " A. M. O. Tampoe. | 33. " Basheer Ahmed Sayeed. |
| 9. " S. H. Slater. | 34. " P. Baktavatsulu Nayudu. |
| 10. " C. E. Cotterell. | 35. " A. Kaleswara Rao. |
| 11. " B. Foulkes. | 36. " R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 12. " J. Bheemayya. | 37. " Syed Ibrahim Sahib. |
| 13. Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara. | 38. " L. K. Tulasingam. |
| 14. Subadar Major Nanjappa Bahadur. | 39. " K. R. Karant. |
| 15. Mr. Ramanath Goenka. | 40. " K. Madhavan Nayar. |
| 16. " S. N. Dorai Raja. | 41. " C. Venkatarangam Nayudu. |
| 17. " Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. | 42. " C. Gopala Menon. |
| 18. " S. Satyamurti. | 43. Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri. |
| 19. " C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. | 44. Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi. |
| 20. " S. Muttayya Mudaliyar. | 45. The Raja of Panagal. |
| 21. " C. S. Govindaraja Madaliyar. | 46. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. |
| 22. " G. Harisarvottama Rao. | 47. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. |
| 23. " O. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar. | 48. Zamindar of Mirzapuram. |
| 24. " Abdul Hamid Khan. | |

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Until the result of the division is announced, hon. Members are requested to keep to their places."

Ayes 28. Noes 1. Neutral 48.

The motion is carried.

MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS FOR PUBLIC SERVICE.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member Mr. Hampayya who has given notice of the next resolution is not in his place and the resolution therefore is deemed to have been withdrawn."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I move the resolution in his absence?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I have said that it will be deemed to have been withdrawn."

LEVY OF MUNICIPAL TAX ON LANDS.

Mr. T. M. NARAYANASWAMI PILLAI:—"May I request your permission, Sir, to move the following resolution given notice of by Mr. U. Ramaswami Ayyar:—

'This Council recommends to the Government that the Madras District Municipalities Act be amended so as to empower municipal councils to levy the tax on lands at a rate different from that on buildings.'"

a This Council recommends to the Government that the Government do cancel all such orders as fix at different times, different minimum educational standards for eligibility to Government service or such portions of such orders as give retrospective effect to such alterations and that they do allow eligibility to operate as from the date of the admission to Government service and by virtue of orders then in force.

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" It is a matter for the House to permit the hon. Member or not."

The question whether the hon. Member shall have leave of the House to move the resolution was put and negatived.

RELEASE OF MR. M. P. NARAYANA MENON.

4-15
p.m.

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—" In the absence of Mr. Saldanha, I request the leave of the House to permit me to move the resolution standing in his name, regarding the release of Mr. M. P. Narayana Menon."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Has the hon. Member the leave of the House? (Voices of 'Yes' and 'No'). As there are voices of 'Yes' and 'No', I shall put the question to the House. The question is whether the hon. member Mr. Madhavan Nayar has the leave of the House to move the resolution standing in the name of Mr. Saldanha."

The question was put and declared carried.

A poll was demanded which was taken with the following result :—

Ayes.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Mr. P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai. | 20. Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayar. |
| 2. " H. B. Ari Gowder. | 21. " C. Ramasomayajulu. |
| 3. " A. B. Shetty. | 22. " Basheer Ahmed Syeed. |
| 4. " Ramanath Goenka. | 23. " P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu. |
| 5. " T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar. | 24. " A. Kaleswara Rao. |
| 6. " Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. | 25. " R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 7. " S. Satyamurti. | 26. " Syed Ibrahim Sahib. |
| 8. " O. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. | 27. " L. K. Talasiram. |
| 9. " S. Muttayya Mudaliyar. | 28. " K. R. Karant. |
| 10. " C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar. | 29. " K. Madhavan Nayar. |
| 11. " G. Harisvottama Rao. | 30. " C. Venkatarangam Nayudu. |
| 12. " C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar. | 31. " C. Gopala Menon. |
| 13. " Abdul Hamid Khan. | 32. The Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri. |
| 14. " K. V. R. Swami. | 33. Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi. |
| 15. " D. Narayana Raja. | 34. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. |
| 16. " M. Narayana Rao. | 35. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. |
| 17. " K. Uppi Sahib. | 36. Mr. Khadir Mohideen Sahib. |
| 18. " C. Obi Reddi. | 37. The Zamindar of Mirzapuram. |
| 19. " A. Parasurama Rao. | |

At this stage of the poll, the Zamindar of Seithur asked : May I know what we are to vote upon?

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I am sorry. I may tell hon. Members that it is not the time to carry on lobbying business while a vote is being taken and I must tell it to the Whip of the Party and the Secretary of the Party in particular.

Noes.

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| 1. The hon. Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks. | 12. Mr. R. Foulkes. |
| 2. " Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 13. " J. Bheemayya. |
| 3. " Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell. | 14. " V. Ch. John. |
| 4. " N. Maomichael. | 15. " Muppi Nayar of Kavalappara. |
| 5. " Diwan Bahadur B. N. Arogya-swami Mudaliar. | 16. " T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. |
| 6. Mr. F. B. Evans. | 17. " N. Siva Raj. |
| 7. " J. F. Hall. | 18. " M. V. Gangadara Siva. |
| 8. " G. T. Boag. | 19. Rao Sahib L. O. Guruswami. |
| 9. " A. M. C. Tampoe. | 20. Mr. S. Subramanya Moopanar. |
| 10. " S. H. Slater. | 21. " Chavadi K. Subramanya Pillai. |
| 11. " C. B. Cotterell. | 22. " V. I. Muniswami Pillai. |
| | 23. " G. R. Premayya. |

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Neutral.

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| 1. The hon. Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | 6. Mr. Daniel Thomas. |
| 2. " Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 7. " S. N. Dorai Raja. |
| 3. Dr. (Mrs.) Muthulakshmi Reddi. | 8. The Zamindar of Gollapalli. |
| 4. The Zamindar of Seithur. | 9. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. |
| 5. Mr. R. Nagan Gowda. | 10. The Raja of Panagal. |

Ayes 37. Noes 23. Neutral 10.

The question was adopted.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member Mr. Madhavan Nayar has got the permission of the House to move the resolution standing in the name of Mr. Saldanha."

* Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—" Sir, I beg to move the following resolution standing in the name of Mr. J. A. Saldanha :—

' This Council recommends to the Government to immediately release Mr. M. P. Narayana Menon, a Malabar rebellion prisoner, confined in the Penitentiary, Madras.'

" Sir, this is not the first occasion on which the topic has come up for discussion in this House. We have passed resolutions by a very large majority on previous occasions recommending to His Excellency the Governor to release Mr. M. P. Narayana Menon. Early this year, during the course of the budget discussion, a motion was moved and a substantial out was proposed, and because perhaps it was coupled with a demand for the release of the other prisoners implicated in the rebellion, or because it was a motion for substantial out, it had the misfortune to be defeated. This motion is now brought forward again with the object of pointing out to His Excellency and to this House the necessity for releasing an innocent man who has been wrongly convicted. Several Members of this House who have not been Members of the last Council may not know all the details connected with the conviction of Mr. Narayana Menon. I therefore beg leave, Sir, to mention a few facts so that those of the Members who have not been here on the previous occasion may have some idea about the nature of the offences which Mr. Narayana Menon was alleged to have committed and the circumstances under which he was convicted. I may at the outset submit that Mr. Narayana Menon is a graduate of the Madras University. He was a practising lawyer at Perintalmanna, one of the taluk headquarters in the Malabar district. Some months before the Mappilla rebellion broke out in Malabar which was on the 20th of August 1921, Mr. Narayana Menon had given up his practice, not for the purpose of concerning himself in political agitation but for the purpose of getting redress for the grievances of the tenant population in Malabar. Then, or even after the Gaya Congress passed the non-co-operation resolution, Mr. Narayana Menon was not taking any part in the non-co-operation movement. When some of us along with Mr. Yaqub Hassan were arrested and imprisoned in February 1921, even then, Mr. Narayana Menon was engaging himself only in the tenancy agitation and not in the non-co-operation movement. But sometimes afterwards when Mr. Narayana Menon found that the Government was hostile not only to the non-co-operation movement but also to the tenancy agitation, he felt convinced that the only salvation for all our ills lay in the non-co-operation movement and so joined it. Then, he went to the Ernad taluk as the Congress Secretary to organize Congress committees throughout the taluk.

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He joined the movement, I believe, in March 1921. The rebellion, as I already submitted, broke out on the 20th of August 1921. Some time before the rebellion broke out, i.e., a month or two before, there were some troubles brewing in a place called Pookottur which afterwards has become famous as the scene of the first battle in the rebellion. The troubles originated there not on account of any political agitation but on account of certain quarrels between a landlord there and Mappilla tenants. But in those days whenever there was trouble and wherever there was trouble especially among Mussalmans, such troubles were attributed to the Congress and Khilafat movement, and the Congress organization, naturally, perhaps properly, thought it their duty to see that peace prevailed in every part of the district, lest any trouble should imperil their movement. I may also submit on this occasion, Sir, that during the three or four months that intervened between the arrest of Mr. Yaqub Hassan and others and the date when the Mappilla rebellion broke out, a considerable portion of the Ernad taluk and the Walluvanad taluk were brought under section 144, and all political meetings were prohibited there. It was only for a short time, for a month or two, during the latter part of the six months between February and August 1921, only for about two months, the taluks were free from the operation of section 144, so that the troubles at Pookottur, two months before the rebellion, were not the outcome of any inflammatory speeches of any hot-headed non-co-operators. Mr. Narayana Menon and the other Congress workers in Malabar, however, did not think it expedient to go to Pookottur at once because they did not know very much about the Mappillas in the taluk, and Mr. Narayana Menon who was responsible for the Congress activities in Ernad waited for my arrival, because I belonged to the Ernad taluk and I knew the Mappillas of that locality. I reached Calicut on the 17th and, with Mr. Narayana Menon, I proceeded to Manjeri with the idea of going to Pookottur and arranging a meeting there to preach the importance of non-violence to the Mappillas there. But in the meanwhile, on the evening of the 20th, news reached us that the rebellion had broken out at Tirurangadi and that the Mappillas were collecting themselves at Pookottur. This news was brought to us by a Congress worker, Mr. Abdul Rahman, and immediately Mr. Narayana Menon and myself went to Pookottur to try, if possible, to pacify them. It was about the evening of the 20th August that we reached Pookottur, and then we saw a large number of Mappillas, some 300 or 400 of them armed with guns and swords, ready to march to Tirurangadi. I do not think it necessary to detail all the incidents that took place there except this, that for a time we were successful in prevailing upon them to go back to their houses. We then returned to Manjeri. But, unfortunately, the Pookottur Mappillas, some hours after we returned, mustered together again and went to Nilambur, which is 21 miles east of Pookottur, to wreak their vengeance upon the Rajas of Nilambur against one of whom they had a special grudge. One of the two main charges against Mr. Narayana Menon was that he made a speech at Manjeri inciting the Mappillas to wage war with the Government, and the other charge was that he made a speech to the rebels coming back from Nilambur taking them to task for not killing the Raja of Nilambur. These were the two charges that were levelled against Mr. Narayana Menon. I can speak on this matter with authority and personal experience because during those troublesome days I was with Mr. Narayana Menon. As soon as we heard that the Pookottu Mappillas had marched to Nilambur, we thought of going to Calicut to get

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leading men in the Congress to come down to Malabar to see that the Mappillas stopped continuing their violent activities. We were starting from Manjeri to Calicut, when Mr. Narayana Menon, not Mr. M. P. Narayana Menon, but Mr. Narayana Menon who is Deputy Superintendent of Police in Malabar now and who subsequently charged and prosecuted Mr. M. P. Narayana Menon, sent for us to see him before we started for Calicut. Both Mr. Narayana Menon and myself went to Mr. Narayana Menon, Deputy Superintendent of Police, and asked him what we could do under the circumstances to ease the situation or to help him.

"Mr. Narayana Menon wanted us to stop at Manjeri to see if possible 4-30 p.m. that the rebel gang proceeding from Nilambur to Manjeri did not at least enter Manjeri. There were at Manjeri then only about 25 policemen and no military, and Inspector Narayana Menon told us the situation was very dangerous. After our conversation with him we were convinced that our duty was to stay at Manjeri and to see that the Mappilla gang marching from Nilambur to Manjeri was stopped on its way and, if possible, to take every step to see that Manjeri is not brought into trouble. Mr. M. P. Narayana Menon, myself and Khan Sahib Chekku, whose brother, Khan Bahadur Chekkutti, was murdered by the rebels, went northwards to meet the rebels coming from Nilambur. About one or two miles away we waited for the rebels for two hours. We were however told that they were not advancing, and that they were taking their meals at a place about 5 miles away from Manjeri. Then we sent a Mappilla to them asking them at least not to enter Manjeri. During the early days of the rebellion the Mappillas did not paid some heed to our words, and on account of our request they did not march to Manjeri directly from Nilambur. They took another route and went to Pookattur. We thought that the situation was saved and that Manjeri was free from danger. Expectations are however often belied and at about 11 or 12 in the night we were told that the treasury was looted and the public offices attacked. Then we realized that the situation was quite out of our control. This incident happened on the night of the 20th, and on the 21st the treasury was completely looted by the Mappillas. This speech that is attributed to Mr. Narayana as being delivered inciting the Mappillas to wage war against the Government was on the 24th and the speech that is attributed to him as delivered to the Mappilla gang that was returning from Nilambur was on the 20th August itself. That the story that he took the Mappillas that were returning from Nilambur to task for not murdering the Raja of Nilambur is an absurd and preposterous one has been proved to the hilt by the memorials that were sent by almost all the senior members of the Raja's family of Nilambur to release Mr. Narayana Menon. The senior Raja has himself sent a separate memorial to His Excellency. The second and fifth Rajas also have signed the memorial to His Excellency that Mr. Narayana Menon may be released, and that he is absolutely innocent. Sir, the persons whom the Mappillas went to murder and for not murdering whom the Mappillas are alleged to have been taken to task by Mr. Narayana Menon, are the very persons that have sent a memorial to release Mr. Narayana Menon on the ground he is innocent.

"The other charge is, that on the 24th August Mr. Narayana Menon, when he was in fact protecting the Hindus in Manjeri from the rebels and when he was striving his utmost to save the officials of the Government, delivered a speech to the Mappilla rebels that they should wage war against the

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Government and commit all the atrocities that they subsequently committed. For the information of the House I will read the wonderful short speech which he is alleged to have made as spoken to by the two witnesses examined on the side of the prosecution:

'The rule of the white man has come to an end. Mappillas have been known to be bold men from times past. They alone drove white men from Tirurang-di. If we all unite and stand together we will accomplish our cause. White men have only a few soldiers. If we withstand them for a few days we will get help from outside. I believe you will do it. Those who work against Khilafat are our enemies. They should not be spared.'

"This is the speech that is attributed to Mr. Narayana Menon who is acknowledged on all hands to be a very intelligent man. Even the veriest fool would not have made such a speech and Mr. Menon is certainly not a fool. I will read one sentence from his statement before the court for the edification of the hon Members:

'Amongst the various actions and doings of mine that have been mentioned before your honour not one seems to be that of a clever man.'

"Sir, the speech I read to you is the speech that is attributed to Mr. Narayana Menon as having been delivered on the 24th August 1921 to the Mappilla rebels. We know as a matter of fact what Mr. Narayana Menon was doing at that time. Mr. Kundu Panikkar, whom even our Law Member, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar, acknowledges to be one of the very honest officers in the service and whose house Mr. Narayana Menon was guarding that day, came forward and gave evidence that Mr. Narayana Menon was with him and related how he saved the Police officers and the public of Manjeri from attack by the Mappillas. That was the evidence given by Kundu Panikkar. That was the evidence given by many respectable residents of Manjeri in the course of the trial.

"A word with regard to the genesis of the prosecution. Mr. M. P. Narayana Menon was arrested early in September 1921 not on any charge for waging war, but under the Mappilla Act under a warrant that was issued against him even before the Mappilla rebellion broke out. Mr. Narayana Menon was confined in the Coimbatore jail for several months, and it appears that when the Inspector-General of Prisons visited the Coimbatore jail somewhere in 1922 Mr. Narayana Menon protested against such arbitrary and unjust confinement in jail without trial. It is after that we see that proceedings were taken against him for waging war against the King. The case was brought against him several months after his confinement. It is true that he was convicted by the Martial Law Tribunal in Calicut and that that conviction was confirmed by the High Court at Madras. I do not want to say anything against these tribunals; against their bona fides or honesty. All I say is that tribunals and judges are liable to go wrong and that they are not infallible and that this is a case which has pre eminently proved the non-infallibility of the highest tribunals in the land.

"Now, I am sure that the argument will be advanced from the opposite side that the Government and His Excellency the Governor are not concerned with the case of a man who has been found guilty by the highest tribunal in the land. That would be an argument that would be advanced against his release. But I may for the information of the hon. the Law Member and other members on the opposite side give the information that there were cases where persons who had been convicted by three judges of

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the Martial Law Tribunal and by the High Court have been released subsequently. I mention the instance of one Parambott Achuthan Kutti Menon who was found guilty of looting a treasury, was convicted, and who, after his conviction and confirmation by the High Court, was released unconditionally by the Government, because the Government found that the case against him was notoriously false. I shall later on explain to the House why the case of Mr. Narayana Menon is made to stand on a different footing and why some of us think that the Government are treating Mr. Narayana Menon in a different way. What I was saying is that the mere fact that Mr. Narayana Menon was convicted by the Martial Law Tribunal at Calicut and confirmed by the High Court is not proof positive that he is guilty and not innocent. So far as Mr. Narayana Menon is concerned we are in a fortunate position, as contrasted with other rebellion prisoners, in this that there is a large body of unimpeachable evidence, given in the course of his trial by respectable witnesses in addition to numerous memorials for his release submitted to the Government which show that he is perfectly innocent. These are the materials for the public to judge that Mr. Narayana Menon is absolutely innocent. One thing stands out prominently in the case of Mr. Narayana Menon: that he was helping the authorities at Manjeri during the early days of the rebellion and was trying his best to prevent the rebellion from affecting Manjeri. I do not think it necessary to describe to you more in detail of the trial or the evidence that was let in the case of Mr. Narayana Menon. Suffice it to say that many respectable residents of Manjeri who have been the victims of the atrocities committed by the Mappilla rebels gave evidence in support of Mr. Narayana Menon and are signatories to the memorials sent to His Excellency for his release.

"I may also mention the fact that the two witnesses, on whose evidence Mr. Narayana Menon was convicted and who were examined nearly a year after the incident, have given an almost identical version of the speech, sentence by sentence, without even any difference in the sequence of ideas. Such evidence is too good to be believed.

"I beg to repeat, Sir, that, whether the conviction is right or wrong, it is believed by the whole public of Malabar, not only by the public of Manjeri, where the incident took place, but by the whole public of Malabar, that Mr. Narayana Menon is absolutely innocent. The memorial for the release of Mr. Narayana is not signed by ordinary people. It is not signed by people, stray and sundry, who have no status, who have no position, who have no responsibility and who have no stake in the land. It is signed by people holding the highest position in life. I told the House already that Mr. Narayana Menon first suspended his practice not to concern himself with the non-co-operation movement, but to get redress for the grievances of the tenants of Malabar. You will see that among the signatories to the memorial are some of the leading jannims of Malabar such as the Rajas of Valluvanad, the Raja of Nilambur, Mr. Madhava Raja, an ex-Member of the Legislative Council, the Rajas of Calicut and so many others, the biggest landlords and Rajas in Malabar. These are the persons that have affixed their signatures to the memorial for the release of Mr. Narayana Menon. They have done so because in their mind there is not the shadow of doubt that Mr. Narayana Menon is absolutely innocent, not only of the charges levelled against him but of any offence connected with rebellion. In this connection

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I shall just mention the names of four or five persons in Madras who have signed the memorial so that you can see for yourself whether this memorial is to be treated with the contempt with which it has been treated by the Government. I may first mention that the officer of the Government who represents Law in this House, the Advocate-General Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastriyar himself, is one of the signatories to the memorial to release Mr. Narayana Menon. You cannot find five more eminent persons in all Madras than the five gentlemen whose names I shall presently mention who have signed the memorial.

"Mr. P. R. Ramachandra Ayyar, who is a veteran lawyer and who is one of the most respected men among the Brahman community, is one of the signatories to the memorial. Dr. Swaminathan is the second. Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastriyar, whom I have already mentioned, is the third, Mr. Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar and Mr. T. Rangachari are two other signatories. Among the signatories in Malabar, are the Raja of Walluvanad living in the rebel areas where the Hindus were very much molested by the Mappillas, the Elaya or the Second Raja of Calicut, Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar and Mr. Narayana Nambudiripad who belongs to the Independent party in this House. Another signatory is Mr. V. K. Madhava Raja, an ex-Member of this Council. Then there are Messrs. Sivarama Menon and Mr. K. P. Raman Menon and several respectable residents of Manjeri where, it is alleged, he has committed the offence of which he is convicted. I cannot really conceive why even if Mr. Narayana Menon has been condemned by the highest tribunal in the land the certificates, testimonials and evidence from all these respectable people should be ignored, and why they cannot move His Excellency the Governor to release Mr. Narayana Menon at least as an act of mercy. The Government have moreover received several resolutions passed in public meetings that Mr. Narayana Menon is absolutely innocent. Almost all the members of the district boards in Malabar, taluk boards and municipalities have sent their memorials urging the release of Mr. Narayana Menon because he is absolutely innocent. Then, again, the Missionary gentlemen have sent in a memorial on behalf of the European community for the release of Mr. Narayana Menon. I do not think that in the case of any other person there is or can be stronger and more overwhelming body of public opinion in favour of a release than in the case of Mr. Narayana Menon. Is this strong feeling of the public to be treated so lightly especially because no courts are infallible? The very fact that the Government which protests that Mr. Narayana Menon is guilty of one of the most heinous crimes in the Indian Penal Code are prepared to release him on certain conditions, shows that Government are not quite sure of his guilt. If, as a matter of fact, Mr. Narayana Menon is responsible for the Mappilla rebellion and for all the atrocities which the Mappillas committed on the Hindus and against the Government, and if really he is guilty as stated by the Government or as found by the tribunal which convicted him, can it, for one moment, be believed that the Government would be prepared to release him on any, even the worst condition? Moreover, Sir, the House has affirmed on more than one occasion its faith in the absolute innocence of Mr. Narayana Menon, but it is unfortunate that while even the walls of this House seem to have responded to the insistent call made by an almost unanimous House for the release of Mr. Narayana Menon by their echoes, the Government have remained

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stubborn and obdurate. The reason for our bringing forward this demand again and again is that although the Government have not relented so far; at least it might happen that some time or another they might be moved a whit and release this innocent man who has unjustly been convicted and confined in the Penitentiary at Madras. Because all our efforts have been a failure till now and because we have not been able to achieve any good by our resolutions, that need not stand in our way of again requesting the Government to release him. As I have already submitted, our insistent demands may move the Government and they may do justice to this man if not to-day, at least to-morrow. This is the only justification for my moving this resolution, now.

"There is another thing that I wish to mention in this connexion. As already indicated a little earlier the Government sometime ago came forward with a reply that Mr. Narayana Menon has been offered certain conditions and he obstinately refused to abide by them and asked us impliedly why the Government should show any mercy to an individual who is not prepared to accept the conditions that were laid down by the Government. First of all, with regard to the conditions, it has not been possible for us to understand what these conditions exactly are. Sometime ago Mr. Swami Venkatachalam Chetti and myself approached the hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar and asked him whether the Government were prepared to release Mr. Narayana Menon if two respectable people in Malabar came forward and stood as sureties though Mr. Narayana Menon would not himself sign any such undertaking. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar told us then that he would give my Leader a reply afterwards. But no reply has so far been given. So I say we do not know what exactly are the conditions which the Government insist upon for his release. In this connexion I may say that Mr. Narayana Menon prefers to be confined in jail to being released upon any conditions. All I say is that no definite answer has been made by the Government. In this House we are not concerned with such questions of undertaking. That is a matter to be settled between Mr. Narayana Menon and the Government. This House beseeches the Government to release Mr. Narayana Menon not because they have any personal interest in him. I want to make that position clear. I may be a personal friend of Mr. Narayana Menon but as a personal friend I have no justification or locus standi to ask you to recommend to Government to release him. The request for the release of Mr. Narayana Menon is not because that this House has any interest in Mr. Narayana Menon, but because this House is convinced that he is absolutely innocent. We are not concerned with any other question. If the Government is convinced that he is guilty, this House does not want him to be released. You may take it from me that we have not come here to ask for Mr. Narayana Menon's release as a matter of mere favour. We have come to ask you, if you feel the slightest doubt about the guilt of Mr. Narayana Menon, you ought to release him. The evidence against him which was taken at a peculiar difficult time cannot be accepted as gospel truth. If you believe that public opinion has to be respected . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT. — "The hon. Member has exceeded his time-limit."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"May I ask, before I begin to speak on this resolution, whether it is your pleasure, Sir, to sit after 5 p.m.?"

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member is fully aware of the rule. There was never any deviation from that rule."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"In fact, I wanted to request you to permit me to speak after 5 p.m. because I am sure I would take more than five minutes."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member will do what the rule permits."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I have great pleasure in seconding this resolution, and before I go into the merits of this case, what I wish first of all to say is this: This resolution has been brought again and again on the floor of this House, session after session, and passed on all occasions. Two things are clear: One is the anxiety of this House to have Mr. Narayana Menon released, and the other is the unreasonable obstinacy of the Government in disregarding the wishes of this House. Going into the merits of the case, Mr. Narayana Menon is, as has been represented, a member of a respectable family. He is a graduate and a distinguished graduate of this University and admitted on all hands to be a very intelligent man. *Prima facie*, we are confronted with this difficulty, namely, that it is not likely that he would have stated to the Mappillas 'The English Raj is extinct, you are the fit persons to drive the British Government away'. That is the substance of the speech which he is alleged to have made. I submit that *prima facie* it is very difficult to believe that a man of his position and intelligence would have made such a statement as that. This speech is alleged to have been made in a place called Manjeri. If really he had made that speech the witnesses who gave evidence against him must be persons coming from that locality. Curiously enough not a single individual coming from Manjeri was cited as witness on behalf of the prosecution. No member of any community, either Hindus including Brahmans and Nayars, who form the Hindu population of that locality, nor any member of the Mappilla community from that locality, has come forward as a witness to give evidence against Narayana Menon. The only evidence on which his conviction is based is admittedly the evidence of two witnesses both of whom were previous convicts. No other evidence was forthcoming."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"It is now 5 p.m. The Council will now adjourn and re-assemble on 31st October 1927 at 11 a.m."

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

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 813 asked by Mr. S. Muttayya Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 22nd October 1927, page 405 supra.]

Copy of letter from H. S. Shield, Esq., M.A., I.C.S., Collector of Tanjore,
L. Dis. No. 10425/27-A-1, dated 26th August 1927.

[Legislative Council—Question No. 137—Land Revenue—Tanjore taluk—Ambadumelagaram village—Enhancement of assessment on account of improved irrigation facilities—Report submitted.]

The source of irrigation for Ambadumelagaram village was originally a tank. The fields referred to in the question are S. Nos. 276, 286, 287 and 275. These and several others were classed as dry at settlement assessed at Rs. 1-4-0 per acre and were cultivated with dry crops only. In fasli 1328 the Pillai vaikal was formed. This is a major irrigation channel branching directly from the Vennar and as a result of this improved irrigation almost all the dry lands were converted into wet. Prior to resettlement the portions of fields cultivated with wet crops with the water of the Pillai vaikal were charged water-rate at Rs. 4 per acre.

In fasli 1333 when the resettlement was introduced the fields in question except subdivisions 276-1 and 275-2 were classed as wet and assessed at Rs. 7-2-0 per acre. With Pillai vaikal as their source of irrigation, subdivisions 276-1 and 275-2 are classed as dry and assessed at Rs. 1-8-0 per acre and of these two, the former is now under wet cultivation, water charge being levied in addition to the dry assessment while the latter is still dry on ground with the dry assessment alone being collected.

It will thus be seen that it was only after the opening of the Pillai vaikal that certain of the lands in question were converted into wet and charged accordingly. The settlement authorities have classed the lands as wet as these had their source from the Pillai vaikal and had been cultivated with wet for about seven years prior to resettlement. There is no double charge and no provision for further irrigation sources.

Question No. 137 (b).—The Deputy Tahsildar after inspection reports that these fields are irrigated from the Pillai vaikal through a poramboke channel that passes close to them, the water being taken from field to field. Government are under no obligation to provide each field with a separate kanni.

Question No. 137 (c).—Does not arise in the face of the facts above.

APPENDIX II

[Vide answer to question No. 819 asked by Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 22nd October 1927, page 408 supra.]

180 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that in the forest of the Kurnool district dead, dried and fallen branches and twigs are not collected or are not allowed to be collected as fuel;

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(b) whether in the coupes handed over to contractors live trees are felled for purposes of supplying fuel;

(c) where all fuel coupes are situated now in the three Forest districts of Kurnool;

(d) how many villages are situated within a distance of three miles from each of the coupes; and

(e) what arrangement the Forest department has made for poorer citizens of villages within or further than three miles of coupes, who can buy but in very small retail, say, an anna's worth of fuel at a time?

A.—(a) Yes. It is a fact that dead, dried and fallen branches are not allowed to be removed from the reserved forests in the Kurnool district. Experience has shown that such concessions, if granted, would be so much abused as to make forest protection impossible.

(b) Yes. Live trees are felled in the coupes. The principles of silviculture and the demand of the public for fuel alike justify this.

(c) & (d) A list of fuel coupes with the number of villages within three miles from each coupe, is given below:—

	Number of village within three miles of the coupe.			
Kurnool East division--				
(1) Regatikunta	...	...	...	4
(2) Somidevipalli	...	...	...	4
(3) Thummalapenta	...	...	...	...
Kurnool South division--				
(1) Kothakota	...	...	...	4
(2) Diguvametta	...	...	...	2
(3) Chintalapalli	...	...	...	7
(4) Hallalamma	...	...	...	2
(5) Gazulapalli, A and B	...	...	...	2
(6) Fuel coupe III, Sirvel range	...	...	...	3
(7) Do. VII	...	...	...	2
(8) Do. X	...	...	...	1
(9) Do. XI	...	...	...	3
Kurnool West division--				
(1) Musalimadugu	...	...	...	4
(2) Guvvalakuntla	...	...	...	4
(3) Indreswaram	...	...	...	4
(4) Nagaluti	...	...	...	Nil.
(5) Bairluti	...	...	...	Nil.
(6) Rndracode	...	...	...	Nil.
(7) Pangidi, Sudam and Kulalapenta coupes	...	...	...	Nil.

(e) In departmentally worked coupes fuel is sold retail by the stack (72 c.ft. or about $\frac{1}{2}$ ton). Contractors too are bound to sell fuel retail and as small pieces are difficult to handle and to transport, it is to their own interest to sell them in small quantities.

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APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 820 asked by Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 22nd October 1927, page 408 supra.]

374 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: With reference to the answer given to the supplementary questions to my question No. 368, answered on 17th March 1927, will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) who it is that determines the restrictions based on the possibility of forests to be imposed in regard to grazing;

(b) whether such restrictions have been defined with regard to ranges in the three Kurnool forest districts; and

(c) if they have been defined, whether Government will lay on the Council table a schedule setting forth the name of every range and the restrictions prescribed therefor?

A.—(a) A working plan prescribes the grazing possibility of the forest. Working plans are sanctioned either by the Chief Conservator of Forests or by Government.

(b) Out of the sixteen forest ranges in the three Kurnool Forest divisions, the grazing possibility has been defined in the case of two ranges, viz., Dhone Range and Kurnool Range.

(c) According to the Working plan sanctioned in 1913, the possibility of Dhone Range is fixed at eight acres per cone unit and that of Kurnool Range at five acres per cone unit.

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 821 asked by Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 22nd October 1927, page 408 supra.]

128 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether in the taluk of Nandikotkur in the Kurnool district raids were made by Forest officers on private houses recently for the purpose of seizing forest produce;

(b) whether longstanding private old timber was seized in a number of places;

(c) whether people in possession thereof were forced to compound;

(d) what amount of compounding fees were levied from the ryots of the Nandikotkur taluk for such possession of timber between the months of January 1927 and July 1927; and

(e) how many such cases were taken to court?

A.—(a) Yes. Search was made in a number of private houses of Nandikotkur taluk, Kurnool district. The search revealed a quantity of forest produce buried in the ground or hidden under heaps of cotton, grain and chillies. The forest produce thus discovered was found to be stolen produce.

(b) No private timber was seized.

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- (c) No one was forced to compound. The individuals concerned admitted that it was stolen produce and they agreed to compound.
- (d) Rs. 1,839.
- (e) No cases were taken to court. In three cases the offence reports were sent to the Magistrate, but eventually the parties decided to pay the compounding fees.

APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No. 822 asked by Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 22nd October 1927, page 409 supra.]

* 82 Q.—MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the route from Muddavaram village in the Dhona taluk of the Kurnool district to Kolumulapalle and Sitarampuram is through the reserved forest;

(b) whether representations have been made to the Forest department, that in summer the cattle of Muddavaram must go to Kolumulapalle and Sitarampuram for water and that therefore the Forest department should disafforest sufficient extent to permit cattle to pass; and

(c) what action has been taken upon such representations?

A.—(a) The route from Muddavaram to Kolumulapalle passes through reserved forest. But it is a road of 30 feet width and is bordered by stone walls kept in good repair so that cattle may not leave the road and trespass into the forest.

The admitted route from Muddavaram to Sitarampuram does not pass through reserved forest but it is true that licensed cattle are permitted to take a short cut which does so pass. This is purely a concession and not a right.

(b) & (c) The Government understand that a representation was made to the District Forest Officer for disforestation but that no action was taken as enquiry elicited that there was ample room for cattle to pass, and that the proposals for disforestation emanated from certain individuals who wished to use the land so disforested for pasturing goats.

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 823 asked by Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 22nd October 1927, page 409 supra.]

166 Q.—MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: With reference to the answer to my question No. 358 answered on 17th March 1927, will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(b) (ii) whether such half a mile distances have been marked;

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(b) (iii) how many cases of trespass in view of this rule have been discovered since the rule was made in all the forest divisions of Kurnool;

(e) whether in the forest districts of Kurnool East, Kurnool South and Kurnool West reserve boundaries have been set back within the years 1925 and 1926, and if so, where and how far?

A.—(b) (ii) The half mile limits have not been marked as the heavy expenditure involved in cutting and maintaining the limits is not justified. The demarcation of the half mile limit is besides impracticable.

(b) (iii) No cases of trespass have come to light except one in Kurnool East division which is under investigation by the District Forest Officer.

(e) No reserve boundary was set back during 1925 and 1926.

APPENDIX VII.

[Vide answer to question No. 831 asked by Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 22nd October 1927, page 414 supra.]

Copy of letter from the Executive Engineer, Kurnool division, to the Superintending Engineer, Madras Circle.

[Nandyal tank—Sluice No. 4—Legislative Council question No. 837.]

I submit herewith a report dealing with the points in the Legislative Council question No. 471 seriatim.

471 Q.—(a) The barrel of the sluice was badly leaky. No motor was visible in the joints of the masonry so far as could be seen from both ends. The barrel was too small to admit of examination from inside. The bund over the sluice had sunk and the earth slopes round the cistern had been washed out. These indicated that the safety of the structure could not be relied upon and at any time the tank bund might suddenly collapse. The bad condition of this sluice among other points was noticed by me in the course of my inspection of works in the closure of 1927. In the case of this tank which does not dry up every year, opportunity for thorough examination occurs only in bad years like the last one. Two notices of my inspection were given to the ryots through the Revenue department and the Irrigation Panchayat Board on 13th May 1927 and 21st May 1927 and I inspected the tank on 24th May 1927. Neither the Panchayat Board nor the ryots under the tank interested themselves in making any representations for improvements or bringing to notice any defects.

(b) The opening of the bund was started on 26th May 1927 but the unexpected rains in June 1927 retarded progress and the unusually heavy rains on 15th July 1927 suddenly filled up the tank in a day and the calingula began to surplus. Exposure and examination of the structure revealed that mere repairs would not do and the reconstruction was necessary.

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(c) Formal sanction to an estimate for Rs. 2,840 for the reconstruction of the sluice was given in Superintending Engineer's No. 402 K.L., dated 5th August 1927. Permission to proceed with the work in anticipation of sanction had however been accorded earlier.

(d) Full details of the work to be done and materials required could not be got only after opening out the bund and exposing the sluice and as soon as this was done orders to collect the necessary materials were given; but the unusual and frequent rains since the first week of June were a great impediment to the collection of stones, and especially to the carting thereof, and of other materials, through the sticky and slushy cart-tracks of these parts. Information as to the actual quantities of materials at the site of the works on 15th July 1927 is not available as they were only contractor's materials. But it is seen from the section officer's reports that, by 28th June 1927, 450 cubic feet of building stones, 16 covering slabs and some sand were ready at the site. Metal for concrete was being broken at the quarry. Though we had almost daily rains at or around Nandyal, the contractor did his best to cart even heavy covering slabs to the site in miry tracks with sinking down to the axle. It was however hoped that these rains would cease and quick progress of work would be possible subsequently.

(e) By 7th July 1927, the ring bund has been formed to 6 inches below the level of the top of the bund. Only the central portion for a length of 15 feet was kept lower for inserting a pipe as a temporary measure to supply water to the lands under the demolished sluice, as it was then feared that owing to the monsoonish weather the reconstruction of the sluice might have to be delayed. This tank, in addition to the supply from the catchment, is fed by the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal. The Secretary, Irrigation Panchayat Board, Nandyal tank, wrote to me on 14th July 1927 thus "the ring bund put up is very strong and even if the water is let down there will be no fear. For the higher level sluices, it will take one month to get water." The temporary pipes were at this time being fixed in the ring bund when an unexpected cloud burst from 15th July 1927 suddenly filled up the tank which was then fully dry. It was feared that the ring bund might not be strong to withstand this abnormal heavy flood, depth of water and wave wash, and as a breach here would mean danger for a portion of the town, besides damage to the lands below, it was strengthened with the help of the ryots and of the labourers collected from the surrounding villages. The Section Officer, Nandyal, and the Tahsildar were doing their utmost in the matter and the ring bund was put beyond danger by the evening of the 17th. The phenomenon of the tank getting filled like this in July is unusual. From past records it is seen that it is only after September that the tank rises to F.T.L. The rainfall this year in June was also unusually heavy being about four times the normal. But for these unforeseen circumstances the sluice would have been ready for use by the beginning of August.

(f) Even though all the sluices had been kept fully open, the fall in the level of water in the tank was not sufficiently quick. The weather also continued to be rainy and threatening. Hence, to rapidly reduce the level of water to safe limits, I considered it prudent to lower the weir temporarily.

(g) Intimation was received by me on the evening of 17th July 1927. I had just then returned from a tour in the Markapur section. Both the Subdivisional Officer and Section Officer, Kurnool, were down with high fever.

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New shutters to the 13th calingulah in the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal 7 miles below Kurnool. Almost every day there were rains round Kurnool. The vents of the calingulah had been ring-bunded. I was engaged in giving instructions in the manufacture and fitting up of these shutters expeditiously. I therefore wired back necessary instructions to the Section Officer at Nandyal. Subsequent reports received from the section officer showed that the ring bund was safe. Also the Collector of Kurnool, who had then (19th) come from Nandyal, informed me that there was no room for anxiety. I inspected the tank on 21st July 1927 as soon as I was free.

(h) As untoward circumstances had rendered the intended supply through the ring bund impracticable, I suggested during my inspection of the tank with the Sub-Collector on 22nd July 1927 that it would be easily possible to feed the small area of 105 acres under the di-mantled sluice from the next sluice No. 3 two furlongs off by a connecting channel taken along the toe of the bund. The Panchayat Secretary offered to get the earthwork of the channel done by the ryots. I hoped that in this matter the ryots would naturally have at least an equal if not greater interest than Government, accepted their offer to get this each channel ready as work could be done quickest in this manner and agreed to effect the necessary changes in the masonry work of the sluice No. 3 as soon as the channel was ready. In this, however, I was disappointed as nothing was done by them and the whole work was afterwards done by the Public Works Department. There has been no coercion in the matter as will be evident from the letter of the Tahsildar enclosed.

TAHSILDAR'S LETTER NO. 1402, SUP. OF 1927.

Retransmitted to the Subdivisional Officer, Nandyal.

2. A notice was issued to the ayacudars on 20th July 1927, copy of which was also sent to you, telling them that if they did not attend to the excavation of channel from sluice No. 3 from the Nandyal big tank as marked out by you, they would lose their claim to remission of land revenue in case their crops failed. It is perhaps to this that the Member of the Legislative Council refers to. But it was almost countermanded in a second notice, dated 4th August 1927, in which the ayacudars were informed that if they failed to take water through the channel prescribed, they would be liable to penal water-rate, the irrigation being irregular, still a third notice was given on 31st August 1927 that if the owners kept their lands waste, they would do so at their own risk and forfeit all title to any remission. So as the affair stands, no such coercion as referred to in the question is practised.

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APPENDIX VIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 832 asked by Mr. D. Narayana Raju at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 22nd October 1927, page 414 supra.]

Copy of the Endorsement No. 271 I., dated the 17th August 1927, of the Superintending Engineer, Bezwada Circle, Bezwada.

[Legislative Council question No. 271—Mr. D. Narayana Raju, M.L.C.—Gonteru drain—Repairs.]

Letter from M.R. Ry. S. KRISHNASWAMI AYYAR AVARGAL, B.E., Executive Engineer, Godavari Western division, dated the 16th August 1927, No. 897-S.

[Reference.--Irrigation Chief Engineer's Memorandum No. 1721/27-C-1, dated 11th August 1927.]

I have to report as follows on the various clauses of the question :—

(1) *Clauses (a) & (b).*—No estimates for repairs to Gonteru drain have been approved, the execution of which has been delayed. Proposals for repairs to the drain were first submitted to the Superintending Engineer in Dvl. No. 442-S., dated 14th July 1920, and after some correspondence regarding the details of the proposal an estimate for Rs. 54,000 for special repairs to the drain was submitted in Dvl. No. 804-S. of 1922, dated 28th June 1922, as per instructions contained in Superintending Engineer's Memorandum No. 705-G.W., dated 24th November 1921. The estimate was returned in Superintending Engineer's No. 855-G.W., dated 22nd November 1922, stating that the expenditure proposed seemed to be quite out of proportion to the benefit which may be derived and that the proposals can well lie over till actual observations are made of the levels of submersion of the areas affected for two or three seasons to ascertain the harm now being done to be irrigated and the amount of help which would accrue if such expenditure were incurred. Thereupon after some correspondence, an estimate for Rs. 400 for fixing gauges and making observations of submersion in Gonteru drain basin was sanctioned in Superintending Engineer's No. 1286-G.W., dated 29th February 1924, and the observations are being made since August 1924.

(2) *Clause (b).*—Gonteru drain is about 83 miles long and it is found from the level sections and estimates already prepared that the drain does not require any repairs or improvements up to 18/7. Below this point it divides into two and re-unites again at 26/2. This portion is of course very much silted up and the estimate above referred to provided mainly for repairing this portion. No improvements are necessary to the drain below 28/0. Major portion of the lands affected by submersion are below 24/0 and as the level of these lands is below plus 3'00, it is doubtful if they will get the desired relief even if the repairs are carried out. This is a matter to be decided after a detailed study of the observations made till now.

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(3) *Clause (c).*—As regards the threatened damage to dwelling houses as a result of the present state of the drain, no case has come to my notice nor has any been reported to me till now. As far as I know, the only village the houses in which are situated close to the drain is Vempa which is situated near the 29th mile of the drain. The drain is tidal in this reach and has a very zig-zag course below the 27th mile and Vempa is situated on a bend. The present state of affairs appears to have been in existence from a very long time and is certainly not the result of want of repairs to the Gonteru drain as the drain has got ample waterway in this portion. There does not appear to be any danger due to actual erosion although some of the low-lying portions of the village are liable to submersion during high floods in Gonteru drain and Upputeru which cannot be helped.

(4) *Clause (d).*—As stated above, observations of submersion are being conducted and a detailed report on the result of observations will be submitted as soon as the current year's observations are over to decide upon what repairs are really necessary and should be carried out.

APPENDIX IX.

[Vide question No. 838 asked by Mr. D. Narayana Raju at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 22nd October 1927, page 414 supra.]

655 Q.—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) what was the extent of land sought to be irrigated by the Pedalanka channel in the Kistna Eastern delta when it was formed about the year 1895;

(b) whether it is a fact that about 40,000 acres were actually irrigated for over 20 years under that channel;

(c) what was the extent irrigated under that channel in the years 1910 to 1915.

(d) whether it is a fact that a large extent of land is now excluded from its ayaout; if so, what is the extent so excluded and what are the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government is aware that the lands so excluded are all very low-lying lands in the Kollair region; and

(f) whether the Government is aware that the repairs of the channel have long been neglected.

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APPENDIX K.

[Vide answer to question No. 857 asked by Mr. B. Venkataratnam at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 22nd October 1927, page 420 supra.]

List of taluk boards which derived an income of Rs. 25,000 or less from land cess in 1925-26.

Name of district and taluk board.	Name of district and taluk board.
Anantapur—	Kanara, South—cont.
1. Anantapur.	25. Udipl.
2. Dharmavaram.	26. Uppinangadi (Pattur).
3. Gooty.	Kistna—
4. Penukonda.	27. Kalkalur.
Arcoot, North—	28. Nandigama.
5. Polur.	Kurnool—
6. Vellore.	29. Dhone.
Arcoot, South—	30. Koilkuntla.
7. Ouddalore.	31. Kurnool.
8. Vriddhachalam.	32. Markapur.
Bellary—	Madura—
9. Harpanahalle.	33. Madura.
10. Hospet.	34. Nilakottai.
Coimbatore—	35. Palni.
11. Gobichettipalayam.	Malabar—
12. Kollegal.	36. Ernad.
13. Palladam.	37. Palghat.
Ouddapah—	Nellore—
14. Badvel.	38. Atmakur.
15. Ouddapah.	39. Gudur.
16. Jammalamadugu.	Salem—
17. Proddatur.	40. Salem.
18. Rajampet.	Tanjore—
19. Rayachoti.	41. Mannargudi.
Guntur—	42. Negapatam.
20. Repalle.	43. Tiruturaiipundi.
Kanara, South—	Trichinopoly—
21. Coondapoor.	44. Karur.
22. Karkal.	45. Musiri.
23. Kasaragod.	46. Perambalur.
24. Mangalore.	47. Trichinopoly.

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APPENDIX XI

[Vide answer to question No. 866 asked by Mr. K. V. R. Swami at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 22nd October 1927, page 436 supra.]

Number and name of the concern.	Purpose.	Amount of loan applied for.	Board of Industries' recommendation.	Orders of Government.
1. Mr. W. Abdul Wahab Sahib.	Development of the tannery	20,000	Not recommended ..	Rejected.
2. The Godavari Spinning and Weaving Mills, Limited, Pandalapattn.	Provision of additional machinery and discharge of pressing liabilities of the concern.	50,000	Do. ..	Do.
3. The Salem Dye Works Syndicate.	Development of dye works	10,000	Recommended ..	Under consideration.
4. The Carnatic Paper Mills, Limited.	Maintenance of machinery and establishment.	14,000		Sanctioned.
5. The Ibrahim Sait Company, Bellary.	Revival and development of their cotton pressing and spinning factory.	40,000	Not recommended ..	Rejected.
6. Mr. M. S. Sarma, Madras.	For the conduct of research in cinematography and etching.	Subsidy of 5,000	Do. ..	Do.
7. The Delta Exporting and Importing Company, Palacole.	Development of Handloom weaving and hand loom industries in the locality.	10,000	Do. ..	Do.
8. Dr. V. Srinivas Rao Nayudu, Madras.	Establishment of Chemical works at Vellore ..	2 lakhs	Do. ..	Do.
9. T. S. Ramalinga Ayya, Parli.	Development of his Tilo works at Parli, South Malabar.	50,000	Do. ..	Do.
10. M. R. E. Muthiyala Seenappa Ramanna Gann, Bellary.	Match factory	20,000	Recommended ..	Sanctioned.

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APPENDIX XII.

[Vide answer to question No. 880 asked by Mr. K. V. R. Swami at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 22nd October 1927, page 448 supra.]

I

G.O. No. 975, P.H., dated 16th May 1927.

READ—the following :—

From the Surgeon-General, No. 1968-1/Es., dated 5th August 1926.

Order—Mis. No. 975, P.H., dated 16th May 1927.

In supersession of all previous orders on the recruitment of civil assistant surgeons for Government employment, the Government direct that a special board shall be constituted, with the Surgeon-General as President, for the purpose of selecting annually, with due regard to communal representation, 20 or 30 graduates as honorary House Physicians and House Surgeons in the State hospitals in the Presidency. Of the number so selected, 11 will be Resident House Physicians or House Surgeons and will be permitted to occupy rent-free such quarters as are available and as may be allotted to them, and will be in receipt of the subsistence allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem sanctioned in G.O. No. 710, P.H., dated 11th April 1927.

2. At the end of each academic year, vacancies in the Madras Provincial Medical Service will be filled from the panel of House Surgeons and House Physicians, the selection being based on the results of an examination and the quality of the work of each candidate during his employment as House Physician and House Surgeon, due regard being had to communal representation, subject to the condition that no candidate who has not obtained 60 per cent of the available marks in the examination shall be appointed to the service.

3. The Government approve the Surgeon-General's proposal that the subject 'Hygiene' shall be omitted from the list of subjects prescribed for the examination and that 'Medical Jurisprudence' shall be substituted.

4. The Surgeon-General is requested to submit proposals at an early date for the constitution of the Board referred to above, and to forward for the approval of the Government draft rules to regulate the selection of House Physicians and House Surgeons and to govern the examination for the posts of Civil Assistant Surgeon.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Public Health)

C. B. COTTERELL,
Secretary to Government.

To the Surgeon-General.

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II

G.O. Mis. No. 1291, P.H., dated 27th June 1927.

READ—the following :—

G.O. No. 975, P.H., dated 16th May 1927.

From the Surgeon-General, No. 1968/4-E-26, dated 2nd June 1927.

Order—Mis. No. 1291, P.H., dated 27th June 1927.

The Government approve the Surgeon-General's proposal that the Board to be constituted under G.O. No. 975, P.H., dated 16th May 1927, for the selection of House Physicians and Surgeons should consist of five members, and they are pleased to appoint the following officials and non-officials to be members of the Board :—

- (1) Surgeon-General.
- (2) Secretary to Government, Local Self-Government Department.
- (3) Superintendent, General Hospital, Madras.
- (4) Honorary Physician, General Hospital, Madras.
- (5) Sir K. V. Reddi Nayudu.

The Surgeon-General will be President of the Board.

2. With regard to the selection of men for appointment to vacancies in the Assistant Surgeons' cadre during the current year, the Surgeon-General is requested to call a meeting of the Board at an early date and to make the selection of candidates on the following principles :—

(i) All candidates, who are graduates of the Madras Medical College, or who are Madrasses and possess equivalent or higher qualifications will be eligible for selection, provided they are not over 30 years of age. The candidates selected should, so far as is possible, represent the various main communities in the Presidency, but no one who is not fully qualified should be recommended for appointment merely on communal grounds.

(ii) The candidates considered by the Board to be the best qualified should be selected for the vacancies in the Assistant Surgeons' cadre to be filled during the current year. For the posts of House Physicians and House Surgeons referred to in G.O. No. 975, P.H., dated 16th May 1927, to be filled during the current year candidates standing next highest in the order of merit, who are not over 28 years of age, should be selected. Of the candidates selected for the posts of House Physicians and House Surgeons, the eleven men considered by the Board to be the most suitable will be appointed to the posts in the General Hospital for which a subsistence allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem has been sanctioned in G.O. No. 710, P.H., dated 11th April 1927. The Board should note briefly its reasons for preferring the men chosen to the others.

[22nd October 1927]

3. In regard to the appointments to be made in the Assistant Surgeons' cadre in 1928-29 and subsequent years, selection will be made, by means of a competitive examination, from the panel of House Physicians and House Surgeons selected by the Board as decided in G.O. No. 975, P.H., dated 16th May 1927. Not less than half the number of vacancies will be filled by the appointment of the men standing highest in the order of merit in the examination, the remaining posts as far as is necessary, being filled with reference to communal considerations, subject to the condition that no candidate who has not obtained 60 per cent of the available marks in the examination should be appointed to the service—vide concluding sentence of paragraph 2 of G.O. No. 975, P.H., dated 16th May 1927.

4. The maximum age limit for candidates for the posts of House Physicians and House Surgeons to be filled in 1928-29 and subsequent years will be fixed at 28 years. The Board will, however, be at liberty to recommend exemptions from the age limit in the case of candidates possessing special academic qualifications, or experience.

5. Appointments to vacancies in the Assistant Surgeons' cadre will ordinarily be made by the Government in accordance with the principles set out in G.O. No. 975, P.H., dated 16th May 1927, as amplified by the instructions now issued, but in the case of special appointments (e.g., professorships) the Government reserve to themselves the right to fill any vacancy by selection after advertisement and without reference to communal considerations.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Public Health)

C. B. COTTERELL,
Secretary to Government.

To the Surgeon-General.

22nd October 1927]

APPENDIX XIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 890 asked by Mr. D. Narayana Raju at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 22nd October 1927, page 448 supra.]

Calendar of Land Revenue Settlements corrected up to 30th June 1927.

District.	Pargana or taluk.	Number of villages.	Settlement now current.			
			From (inclusive).	To (inclusive).	Total number of years.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
1. Ganjam ..	Chioasole	147	1909-10	1928-29	20	
	Parlakimedi	1	1918-19		21	
	Berhampur	230	1910-11	1939-40	30	
	Chatrapur	145			30	
	Kudala	2	1918-19	1928-29	22	
	Aska	94	1913-14		30	
	Goonsur	295	1913-14	1942-43	29	
	Surada (Pondakal muttah).	61	1914-15		23	
	Surada	25	1920-21	1928-29	29	
	G. Udayagiri	56	1914-15		15	
2. Visagapatam.		38	1924-25	1919-20	1948-49	30
	Palkonda	128				
	Golgonda	79				
	Sarvasiddhi	62				
	Ramachandrapuram.	95				
3. East Godavari.	Amalapuram	85	1899-1900	1928-29	30	
	Rasole	79				
	Rajahmundry	64				
	Peddapuram	93				
		8				
4. West Godavari.	Oceanada	36	1915-16	1928-29	14	
	Polavaram	62				
	Obodavaram	1				
	Yellavaram	15				
	Ellore	41				
	5. Kistna ..	Tanuku	59	1899-1900	1928-29	30
		Nidadavola	22			
		Bhimavaram	69			
		Narasapur	74			
		Tadepalligudem	44			
6. Guntur ..		Kamavarapukota	47	1899-1900	1928-29	30
		Nandigama	120			
		Beswada	63			
		Gudivada	84			
		Kaikalur	74			
		Bandar	49	1899-1900	1928-29	30
		Divi	31			
		Tenali	69			
		Repalle	63			
		Bapatla	104			
		Guntur	103	1904-05	1928-29	30
		Sattenapalle	108			
		Narasaraopet	87			
		Vinnakonda	48			
		Palnad	81			
	Ongole	95	1906-07	1925-26		

[22nd October 1927]

Calendar of Land Revenue Settlements corrected up to
30th June 1927—cont.

District.	Pargana or taluk.	Number of villages.	Settlement now current.		
			From (inclusive).	To (inclusive).	Total number of years.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
7. Nellore	Rapur ..	52	1906-07	1935-36	30
	Sufurpet ..	21			
	Gudur ..	45			
	Nellore ..	77	1906-07	1935-36	20
	Kovur ..	65			
	Atmakur ..	74			
	Kavali ..	38	1915-16	1935-36	21
	Udayagiri ..	1			
	Kandukur ..	84			
	Kanigiri ..	88	1906-07	1935-36	30
8. Kurnool	Kanigiri ..	38			
	Dhone ..	69			
	Kurnool ..	92	1906-07	1934-35	30
	Nandikothkur ..	87			
	Nandyal ..	73			
	Sirvel ..	87	1906-07	1935-36	30
	Pattikonda ..	70			
	Koilkantla ..	84			
	Ombum ..	67	1909-10	1938-39	30
	Markapur ..	66			
9. Bellary	Hospet ..	106			
	Hadagalli ..	84	1924-25	1952-54	30
	Kudligi ..	108			
	Rayadrug ..	68			
	Harpanahalli ..	10	1924-25	1952-54	30
	Bellary ..	71			
	Adoni ..	145			
	Alur ..	186	1928-29	1952-53	30
	Anantapur ..	95			
	Kalyandrug ..	102			
10. Anantapur.	Dharmavaram ..	43	1924-25	1952-54	30
	Pennakonda ..	21			
	Hindupur ..	55			
	Madakasira ..	79	1897-98	1926-27	30
	Kadiri ..	55			
	Gooty ..	45			
	Tadpatri ..	182	1912-14	1942-43	30
	Proddatur ..	127			
	Jammalamadugu ..	92			
	Kamalapuram ..	64	1907-08	1936-37	30
11. Ouddapah ..	Cuddapah ..	112			
	Badvel ..	6			
	Siddhant ..	47	1908-09	1937-38	30
	Pulivendla ..	83			
	Rayachoti ..	95			
	Rajampet ..	72	1910-11	1939-40	30
	Madurantakam ..	87			
	Chingleput ..	14			
	Saidapet ..	87	1911-12	1940-41	30
	Sriperumbudur ..	90			
12. Chingleput.	Conjeeveram ..	242			
	Tiruvallur ..	238	1909-10	1938-39	30
	Ponneri ..	150			
	Conjeeveram ..	181			
	Conjeeveram ..	277	1910-11	1939-40	30
	Tiruvallur ..	1			
	Ponneri ..	169			
	Conjeeveram ..	227	1910-11	1939-40	30
	Tiruvallur ..	1			
	Ponneri ..	227			

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Calendar of Land Revenue Settlements corrected up to 30th June
1927—cont.

District.	Pargana or taluk.	Number of villages.	Settlement now current.		
			From (inclusive).	To (inclusive).	Total number of years.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
13. Chittoor ..	Vayalpad ..	112	1912-13	1941-42	30
	Madanapalle ..	93			
	Chittoor ..	142			
	Chandragiri ..	53	1914-15	1943-44	20
	Palmaner ..	68			
	Tiruppattur ..	1			
	Vellore ..	2	1915-16	1944-45	20
	Polur ..	50			
	Gudiyattam ..	8			
	Walajapet ..	148	1916-17	1935-36	20
14. North Arcot.	Arkonam ..	17			
	Cheyyar ..	161			
	Walajapet ..	184	1913-14	1942-43	30
	Arkonam ..	181			
	Cheyyar ..	138			
	Arni ..	78	1915-16	1944-45	29
	Wandiwaah ..	1			
	Tiruvannamalai ..	208			
	Cuddalore ..	871	1919-20	1948-49	30
	Tindivanam ..	6			
15. South Arcot.	Gingee ..	223			
	Villupuram ..	248	1917-18	1946-47	30
	Tirukkoyilur ..	238			
	Kallakurichi ..	279			
	Ohidambaram ..	334	1920-21	1949-50	28
	Vridhachalam ..	264			
	Uttangarai ..	6			
	Omair ..	834	1922-23	1950-51	30
	Tiruchengodu ..	294			
	Salem ..	487			
16. Salem ..	Attur ..	112	1908-04	1932-33	30
	Rasipur ..	98			
	Namakkal ..	71			
	Shivaroya ..	65	1905-06	1934-35	30
	Hosur ..	14			
	Krishnagiri ..	123			
	Dharmapuri ..	2	1906-07	1935-36	30
	Bhavani ..	1			
	Avanashi ..	114			
17. Coimbatore.	Coimbatore ..	12	1908-04	1932-33	30
	Dharapuram ..	45			
	Gobichettipalayam ..	7			
	Palladam ..	65	1905-06	1934-35	30
	Erode ..	98			
	Kollegal ..	71			
	Pollachi ..	101	1906-07	1935-36	30
	Udumalpet ..	67			
	Udumalpet ..	72			
	Udumalpet ..	86	1910-11	1939-40	30

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Calendar of Land Revenue Settlements corrected up to
30th June 1927—cont.

District.	Pargana or taluk.	Number of villages.	Settlement now current.		
			From (inclusive).	To (inclusive).	Total number of years.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
18. Trichinopoly.	Perambalur ..	102	1924-25	1953-54	30
	Udaiyarpalayam ..	116			
	Lalgudi ..	115			
	Trichinopoly ..	88	1924-25	1953-54	{ 30 }
	Kulittalai ..	80	1925-26		{ 29 }
	Musiri ..	85			
19. Tanjore ..	Musiri ..	26	1903-04	1932-33	30
	Karur ..	8	1925-26	1953-54	29
	Tanjore ..	96	1910-11	1939-40	30
	Papanasam ..	155			
	Kumbakonam ..	138			
	Mayavaram ..	137			
	Shiyali ..	178			
	Nannilam ..	50			
	Negapatam ..	229	1923-24	1952-53	30
	Tirutturaiyappundi ..	188			
	Mannargudi ..	182			
	Pattukkottai ..	139			
	Arantangi ..	59			
	Kodaikanal ..	54			
20. Madura ..	Palni ..	16	1925-26	1947-48	23
	Periyakulam ..	68	1915-16	1944-45	
	Dindigul ..	27	1916-17	1945-46	
	Nilakkottai ..	19			
	Madura ..	119	1917-18	1946-47	
	Melur ..	29			
	Tirumangalam ..	53			
	Sattur ..	121	1918-19	1947-48	30
	Aruppukottai ..	98			
	Paramagudi ..	151			
21. Ramnad ..	Ramnad ..	1	1919-20		29
	Tiruvadanai ..	4	1911-12	1940-41	30
	Srivilliputtur ..	65	1911-12		30
	Sivaganga ..	8	1918-19		23
	Mudukalattur ..	4	1920-21		21
	Paramagudi ..	2	1916-17		25
	Ramnad ..	1	1925-26	1940-41	16
	Tiruvadanai ..	4	1916-17		25
	Srivilliputtur ..	5	1916-17		25
	Sivaganga ..	1	1917-18		24
22. Tinnevely.	Mudukalattur ..	1	1921-22		20
	Srivilliputtur ..	1	1925-26		16
	Sivaganga ..	55	1912-13	1941-42	20
	Mudukalattur ..	1	1921-22		21
	Mudukalattur ..	1	1916-17		25
	Mudukalattur ..	8	1917-18		24
	Ambasamudram ..	93			
	Tenkasi ..	42	1908-09	1937-38	
	Tinnevely ..	103			
	Srivaikuntam ..	11	1911-12	1940-41	
23. The Nilgiris.	Tiruchendur ..	60	1909-10	1938-39	30
	Nanguneri ..	74	1910-11	1939-40	
	Koilpatti ..	84	1910-11	1939-40	
	Sankaranayinar-koyil ..	58	1911-12	1940-41	
	Sankaranayinar-koyil ..	54			

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Calendar of Land Revenue Settlements corrected up to 30th June
1927—cont.

District.	Pargana or taluk.	Number of villages.	Settlement now current.		
			From (inclusive).	To (inclusive).	Total number of years.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
23. The Nilgiris.	Gudalur ..	12	1926-27	1955-56	30
	Ootacamund ..	18	1881-82 to 1885-86	1930-31 to 1934-35	50
	Ootacamund ..	1	1892-93	1931-32	40
	Ootacamund ..	17	1881-82 to 1885-86	1930-31 to 1934-35	50
	Coonoor ..	4	1912-13	1941-42	30
	Coonoor ..	2	1917-18	1946-47	
24. Malabar ..	Wynaad ..	58	1926-27	1955-56	
	Palghat ..	138	1900-01	1929-30	
	Calicut ..	94	1900-01		
	Calicut ..	94	1901-02		
	Kurumbranad ..	341	1901-02	1930-31	
	Walluvanad ..	316	1901-02		30
	Chirakkal ..	272			
	Kottayam ..	227	1903-04	1932-33	
	Ernad ..	221			
	Ponnani ..	460			
25. South Kanara.	Cochin ..	1	1904-05	1933-34	
	Tangasseri ..	1			
	Anjengo ..	1	1905-06	1934-35	
	Mangalore ..	180	1902-03	1931-32	
	Kasaragod ..	114			
	Udipi ..	115	1903-04	1932-33	
	Coondapoor ..	103			30
	Uppinangadi ..	182	1904-05	1933-34	
	Uppinangadi ..	63	1902-03	1931-32	
	Karkal ..	42	1903-04	1932-33	

APPENDIX XIV

[Vide answer to question No. 894 asked by Mr. G. Harisavottama Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 22nd October 1927, page 449 supra.]

Kurnool East.

(a) List of villages the main village-sites of which are half a mile from Reserve Boundary.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Nallagunta. | 6. Venkatadripalam. |
| 2. Velagalapaga. | 7. Gannepalle. |
| 3. Gurrapusala. | 8. Guttubadia. |
| 4. Yerragondapalem. | 9. Kalnuthula. |
| 5. Ambavaram. | |

[22nd October 1927]

(b) List of villages the cultivated lands of which are within half a mile from the Reserve Boundary.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Jaggambhotla Krishnapuram. | 29. Sunkesula. |
| 2. Chinna Cumbum. | 30. Kolabhimunipad. |
| 3. Porumamillapalle. | 31. Kalnuthula. |
| 4. Falakavid. | 32. Katkanipalle. |
| 5. Somidevipalle. | 33. Pedda Aravid. |
| 6. Ambavaram. | 34. Chinna Dornala. |
| 7. Thimmapuram. | 35. Ayyanamukkala. |
| 8. Racherla. | 36. Edavalli. |
| 9. Anumanapalle. | 37. Eguvacherlopalli. |
| 10. Jallivari Pullamacheruvu. | 38. Nallagunta. |
| 11. Ohinganipalle. | 39. Pedda Bommalapuram. |
| 12. Akavid. | 40. Dornal. |
| 13. Chollavid. | 41. Durrpusala. |
| 14. Turimella. | 42. Kolukula. |
| 15. Yerrabalam. | 43. Venkatadripalem. |
| 16. Lingapuram. | 44. Millampalle. |
| 17. Bogulu. | 45. Yandrapalle. |
| 18. Pedakandukur. | 46. Erragondapalem. |
| 19. Ayyavaripalle. | 47. Gollavidipi. |
| 20. Magutar. | 48. Boyalapalle. |
| 21. Donakonda. | 49. Amanigudipad. |
| 22. Ardavid. | 50. Kavulakuntla. |
| 23. Papinenipalle. | 51. Chapalamadugu. |
| 24. Velagalapaya. | 52. Mittapalem. |
| 25. Gannepalle. | 53. Ganapavaram. |
| 26. Bollupalle. | 54. Tripuranthakam. |
| 27. Kakerla. | 55. Pullacheruvu. |
| 28. Gottibadia. | 56. Rachakonda. |

Kurnool West.

(a) List of villages the main village-sites of which are half a mile from Reserve Boundary.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Gani. | 6. Brahmanapalli. |
| 2. Panyam. | 7. Almoor. |
| 3. Thummarajupalli. | 8. Yaperlapad. |
| 4. Bugganipalli. | 9. Velgode. |
| 5. Somayajulapalli. | |

(b) List of villages the cultivated lands of which are within half a mile from the Reserve Boundary.

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Gani. | 9. Gadithamadugu. |
| 2. Panyam. | 10. Ulindakonda. |
| 3. Thummarajupalli. | 11. Chinna Tekur. |
| 4. Bugganipalli. | 12. Lanjabanda. |
| 5. Somayajulapalli. | 13. Veldurti. |
| 6. Brahmanapalli. | 14. Bethamcherla. |
| 7. Almoor. | 15. Siddeswaram. |
| 8. Yaperlapad. | 16. Sangasamudram. |

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- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 17. Kapileswaram. | 69. Gosavanipalli. |
| 18. Madugula. | 70. Karnappa kunta. |
| 19. Musalimadugu. | 71. Kodapuram. |
| 20. Singarajupalli. | 72. Dharmavaram. |
| 21. Sivapuram. | 73. Dhone. |
| 22. Kottapalli. | 74. Bugganapalli. |
| 23. Guvvalakuntla. | 75. Perikedu. |
| 24. Kurukunda. | 76. Gosuvampalli. |
| 25. Chinna Devalapuram. | 77. Chintalpa. |
| 26. Narayanapuram. | 78. Kochevu. |
| 27. Galichennayyapalam. | 79. Krishnapuram. |
| 28. Singavaram. | 80. Mettupalli. |
| 29. Somayajulapalli. | 81. Yerragamarri. |
| 30. Ernipad. | 82. Devarabanda. |
| 31. Sangasamudram. | 83. Pakalakunta. |
| 32. Velgode. | 84. Kotarajupuram. |
| 33. Bhanumukkula. | 85. Ungaralagundla. |
| 34. Nallakalva. | 86. Kotapalli. |
| 35. Vempenta. | 87. Sedapaguntla. |
| 36. Guntakandala. | 88. Dorapalli. |
| 37. Siddepalli. | 89. Garladinne. |
| 38. Pinnapuram. | 90. Munimadugu. |
| 39. Indreswaram. | 91. Racherla. |
| 40. Ramapuram. | 92. Bouchierupalli. |
| 41. Atmakur. | 93. Aliabad. |
| 42. Hussainapuram. | 94. Garladinne. |
| 43. Guttalapalli. | 95. Bouchirupalli. |
| 44. Rahimanpuram. | 96. Nereducherla. |
| 45. Nagamallakunta. | 97. Kommimary. |
| 46. Bukkapuram. | 98. Devagudipadu. |
| 47. Chinna Malkapuram. | 99. Guttapalli. |
| 48. Valatala. | 100. Chandrapalli. |
| 49. Yerraguntla. | 101. Hussainapuram. |
| 50. Buggapalli. | 102. Boyapalli. |
| 51. Dhone. | 103. Rangapuram. |
| 52. Venkatapuram. | 104. Jaladurgam. |
| 53. Thimmapuram. | 105. Racherla. |
| 54. Avuladodi. | 106. Nallamayakalapalli. |
| 55. Guvvalakuntla. | 107. Gutlapalli. |
| 56. Cherla-kothuru. | 108. Kommimary. |
| 57. Sree Rangapuram. | 109. Yodiky. |
| 58. Lakshumpalli. | 110. Uppalapad. |
| 59. Chinna Malkapuram. | 111. Boyalapalli. |
| 60. Kalapuram. | 112. Devagudipad. |
| 61. Kanappa kunta. | 113. Gutlapalli. |
| 62. Dharmavaram. | 114. Boyalapalli. |
| 63. Yerraguntla. | 115. Lakshimpalli. |
| 64. Malkapuram. | 116. Nalla Rallakonda. |
| 65. Madavaram. | 117. Nallamayalapalli. |
| 66. Gollapalli. | 118. Yekkisanikuntla. |
| 67. Ramakrishnapuram. | 119. Nallamayalapalli. |
| 68. Kochevu. | 120. Yekkasaniakuntla. |

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- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 121. Narayanapuram. | 135. Owk. |
| 122. Devagudipad. | 136. Obulapuram. |
| 123. Boyalapalli. | 137. Kunkuntla. |
| 124. Gudipad. | 138. Lakshimpalli. |
| 125. Madigapalli. | 139. Racherla. |
| 126. Yokkusanikuntla. | 140. Munimadugu. |
| 127. Ramapuram. | 141. Sitaramapuram. |
| 128. Mamillapalli. | 142. Mangampet. |
| 129. Narayanapuram. | 143. Vengragiri. |
| 130. Mandodi. | 144. Manimakulapalli. |
| 131. Hanumantharayanipalli. | 145. Ramavaram. |
| 132. Owk. | 146. Konapuram. |
| 133. Obulapuram. | 147. Mottupalli. |
| 134. Chenampalli. | 148. Kottala. |

Kurnool South.

- (a) List of villages the main village-sites of which are half a mile from Reserve Boundary.

1. Basavapuram.

- (b) List of villages the cultivated lands of which are within half a mile from the Reserve Boundary.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Konepalle. | 18. Kotakonda. |
| 2. Mundlapadu. | 19. Srirangapuram. |
| 3. Gadikotha. | 20. Ellatula. |
| 4. Wyyalavada. | 21. Peddakambalur. |
| 5. Sanjiviraopet. | 22. Rudravaram. |
| 6. Chintalapalli. | 23. Nagalavaram. |
| 7. Kothakota. | 24. Lingamdinne. |
| 8. Allinagaram. | 25. Narasapuram. |
| 9. Krishnamachettipalli. | 26. Alamuru. |
| 10. Gazulapalli. | 27. Mittapalli. |
| 11. Gopavaram. | 28. Bachepalli. |
| 12. Nandipalli. | 29. Butyalpad. |
| 13. Thimmapuram. | 30. Dantalavanipenta. |
| 14. Kadamalakalva. | 31. Chintalacheruvu. |
| 15. Bukkapuram. | 32. Peddavangali. |
| 16. Eranipad. | 33. Chinnavangali. |
| 17. Mahadevapuram. | |

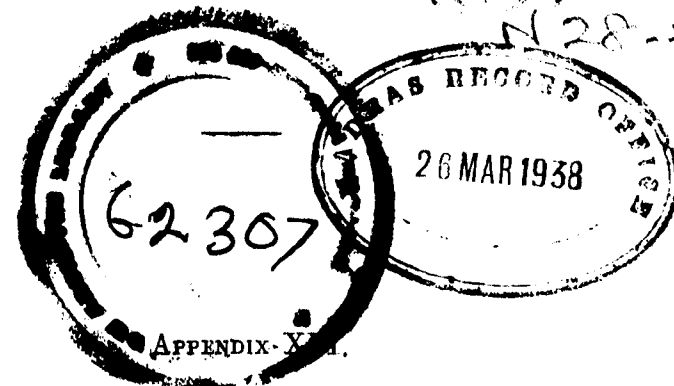
22nd October 1927]

APPENDIX XV.

[Vide answer to question No. 895 asked by Mr. K. V. R. Swami at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 22nd October 1927, page 450 supra.]

Year.	Gain on timber operations	Cost of super- vising the timber opera- tions.	Value of the timber pro- duced during the year.*	Value of the timber sold during the year.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1917-18	Rs. 32,133	Rs. 3,768	Rs. 35,276	Rs. 41,782
1918-19	12,445	3,403	9,593	20,917
1919-20	6,352	4,732	18,390	15,405
1920-21	6,127	5,844	29,379	17,882
1921-22	8,692	8,761	31,736	25,670
1922-23	36,069	8,261	43,470	51,794
1923-24	38,151	8,871	61,885	56,460
1924-25	51,928	7,816	1,06,668	81,996
1925-26	41,934	11,156	83,846	77,819
1926-27	29,670	10,013	68,390	67,623
Total	2,63,501	72,625	4,88,633	4,56,748

* Timber is not always sold in the year in which it is produced.



[Vide answer to question No. 898 asked by Mr. D. Narayana Raju at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 22nd October 1927, page 452 supra.]

Statement.

Name of court.	1926 (From 18th January 1926 till end of year.)		1927 (Up to 30th June 1927.)	
	Original suits.	Appeal suits.	Original suits.	Appeal suits.
District Court, West Godavari.	47	648	16	142
Sub-Court, Ellore ...	45	9	22	Nil.
Sub-Court, Narasapur.	59	206	25	106

தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக்காப்பக நூலகம்,
எழும்பூர், சென்னை-600 008.

தவணைத்தாள்.

சே எண் :

ப. எண் :

வழங்கிய நாள். (1)	திரும்பிய நாள். (2)	வழங்கிய நாள். (1)	திரும்பிய நாள். (2)
23/1/8			
26-6-82			
2.1.75			
6.10.77			